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Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

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Oregon Democratic Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the great Democratic Convention at Albany, embodying the principles of the party in this State:

1. That they are unalterably attached to the principles of our Republic as expounded by its founders, and the paramount object of their organization shall ever be to uphold and maintain those principles inviolate.

2. That they hold those political partisans, who, occupying positions of trust, claiming to be representatives of the people, have usurped the authority conferred to them, maliciously trampled under foot our sacred bill of rights, made civil law subordinate to military rule, perverted the functions of Government, and endeavored to concentrate its powers in the hands of an oligarchy, wholly disregarding the will and wishes of their constituents, and insidiously endeavoring to disparage, debase and stigmatize the once proud title of American citizenship, as enemies to the best interests of this commonwealth.

3. That the so-called reconstruction measures attempted to be carried out by the present party in power is a notorious scheme, revolutionary in design, treasonable in execution, one which if acquiesced in as a rightful exercise of authority will establish a most dangerous precedent and imperil the safety and prosperity of our form of government, and that the present Senators in the Congress of the United States from this State in supporting these measures have misrepresented the wishes and outraged the sentiments of the people of Oregon.

4. That the systematic efforts made by that party to extend to the African, the Indian, and the Chinaman all the civil and political rights and privileges enjoyed by the white race, evinces a design on the part of its leaders to destroy the high estimate placed upon that invaluable heritage and render despotism less objectionable and more easy of accomplishment.

5. That the ratification of the recently proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to the benighted negro and Indian, and which opens the door for its enjoyment to the heathenish Chinaman, is irregular, arbitrary and unlawful, and they most earnestly protest against the passage by the United States Congress of the pending act designed to enforce this obnoxious and illegal provision.

6. That they urge and entreat a repeal of the recent treaty concluded between the United States and China which guarantees to the latter nation such extensive privileges and immunities without corresponding benefits to American citizens, and offers to its border of semi-barbarians such favorable inducements to swarm in upon us, occupying our mineral and agricultural districts, create competition with our laboring masses, establish immoral pursuits, disgusting rites, ceremonies and practices in our towns, discourage and repel the immigration of our own race, decrease the white population, retard thrift, impede the advancement of education and enlightenment, abstract from our resources and send away our valuable mineral wealth, and demoralize and apostatize our community, and they resolve that a party who will sustain a policy so unwise, ruinous and ruthless as that which upholds such an infamous bargain, is unworthy the support of white men.

7. That in the management of municipal affairs they urge a judicious application of the principles of sound political economy, a laudable encouragement to agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial interests; a just and equitable protection to the laborer and capitalist and the faithful exercise of a system of rigid retrenchment; that the government should be administered for the people and not against them, in protecting their rights and interests and not in fostering monopolies to prey upon them and despoil them of their substance; that a system of taxation which has for its object the establishment of privileged orders under the Government, either by preferring one class to another or by imposing grievous burthens upon the taxpayers, while conferring favors, exemptions and immunities upon the holders of Government securities deserves no other name than legalized public plunder.

8. That the continual payment of the semi-annual interest on the bonded debt of the United States without abatement, together with other enormous expenses for which the people are taxed, make a burden too intolerable to be borne without an effort to find some speedy means of relief; that the amount of the bonded debt was increased more than two-fold by the venal, illegal and unjustifiable terms of its contraction, and there is neither justice or wisdom in the repeated payment of the principal by the continued payment of the interest; that it is no part of good policy or good government to embarrass the energies of labor and all business enterprise by excessive and oppressive taxation for the exclusive benefit of a combination of untaxed capital, that to relieve the country and to restore prosperity we favor an equitable adjustment of the bonded debt of the United States.

9. That the desire of the present Congress, as manifested by the proceedings, to secure to the wealthy bondholders payment in coin on account of indebtedness growing out of loans to the United States, of Treasury notes when worth less than one-half their coin value, after the holders thereof have received exorbitant interest thereon, and at the same time leaving the pensions due unfortunate soldiers, their wives, children or other kindred to be paid in a depreciated currency, exhibits a spirit of injustice unsurpassed in the history of class legislation and fully demonstrates the existence of a design on the part of the monied aristocracy of the country to influence the establishment of a policy favoring the aggrandizement of the rich at the expense of the poor; a policy which has for its object the aggregation of wealth, opulence and power on the one hand, and misery, poverty and slavery on the other; a policy fitted only to a monarchical form of government.

10. That the Democracy of this State now, as heretofore, are strenuous advocates of a tariff for purposes of revenue only; that the principle of protection for the sake of protection is at war with the diversified interests of the people of the States, and experience has shown its tendency to a gradual decline in the community at the expense and to the injury of the producing and laboring millions, taxing their industry equally, in violation of

the authority of the Constitution, and of the great principles that should govern this people in their intercourse with the family of nations.

11. That we favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, rescinding the 14th and 15th amendments.

12. That we are in favor of a liberal policy being pursued by the Legislature of this State, in the bestowal of the land grants to her for the purpose of public improvements.

13. That the Governor and resigning members of the Legislature, in engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow the State government, collect large amounts of coin as revenue, to be drawn from the business and hard earnings of the people, to be idle in the treasury, or to be the subjects of gambling speculations in warrants, bonds and other securities, were guilty of a high crime against the Government of Oregon, rendering them unworthy the respect and confidence of the people, or of being further entrusted with the administration of the government; and while we thus condemn the action of the Governor and resigning members, we unhesitatingly approve and endorse the conduct of the Democratic members in earnestly and faithfully striving to restore and maintain the organization of the Legislature, and provide for the due administration of the laws.

Contract between Holladay and Wa Kee.

We are credibly informed that the Captain of the Hattie C. Besse stated in the presence of a number of gentlemen in this city, that on the late voyage of his vessel to China, Sam Poy, the agent of Wa Kee, told him that Wa Kee had entered into a contract with Ben Holladay to furnish a large number of Chinese laborers to work on the railroad, and that the return cargo of the Hattie C. Besse would be the first installment of those laborers. This confirms what we asserted when this vessel first landed in Portland this load of human vermin. We stated then that we believed these to be "Holladay's reserves," to be kept back until he had made use of his white laborers at the polls in June, and then to be substituted for them. We noticed then that Holladay's organ did not deny this charge, and now we have the explanation of its silence. It dared not deny it. It is not particularly scrupulous about what it says, but there are limits even to its hardihood in assertions. It had not the effrontery to controvert what it knew to be a fact, when it knew also that the proof of that fact would certainly appear after the election.

It is undoubtedly true, as Sam Poy stated that Wa Kee and Ben Holladay have already made the contract for the employment of Chinamen on the railroad. Wa Kee is carrying out his part of the contract now, and Holladay will complete his part after election. The Hattie C. Besse's load was the first installment of these laborers, those coming by the Herman Doctor will be the second, and two others will follow shortly. These four cargoes will furnish a thousand Chinamen to assist in pauperizing the already languishing labor interests of the State. They will prevent the employment of white men on the construction of the railroad, and after that work is finished, they will concentrate about the thrifty, decent towns of the Willamette Valley to poison their economical and moral interests. Thousands more will follow them, too, unless the people rise in their might and fittingly rebuke this inauguration of the scheme. The only wise course is to repudiate Holladay and the party that is backing him in this nefarious measure. Let the voters of Oregon think and then act.—Herald

More old History.

In the year 1857, the present Republican nominee for Governor was Indian Agent in Oregon. As many old citizens of Oregon will remember, it was one of Joel Palmer's pet projects to colonize the Indians in the Willamette Valley. For this, as well as for the affection of the Siwash "men and brother," he labored most sedulously. Failing to get things in the shape he wanted them, this old gas-bag went before the Territorial Legislature and attempted to browbeat that body into the support of his scheme, but the Legislature could not see it in that light, and refused to enlist in Joel's pet measure. Failing to secure legislative influence in his scheme, Joel waxed exceeding wrath, and told the Legislature that he would accomplish his purpose—that he would put the Indians on a reservation in this Valley, and have them educated in good style, and, by way of spiteing the Legislature for their action in the matter, told them that the Indians would make better professional men and legislators than any man then in that body. Many citizens of Oregon who were then members of the Legislature, remember this. If any of Joel's friends have forgotten the fact, or doubt our statement, we are ready to produce living witnesses, and these witnesses are not Democrats. Reference—R. P. Boise & Co.—Guard.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—When you find them showing symptoms of this malady, you will find it a simple and successful remedy to mix with one quart of corn-meal, one tablespoonful of black mustard seed, and feed them. They will be healthy and have a vigorous and lively growth. I speak from three years' experience, and without the loss of one chicken.—Farm Journal.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Ever since the close of the late war, Congress has been doubly blessed with a set of stupid men, who, in the simplicity of their hearts, thought that they could never lay their thick heads peacefully beneath the sod, until they should achieve some notoriety. They cast about to find something in this line; and several of the would-be notorious, lit upon the Constitution of the United States as a proper subject upon which to try their "prentice hands." Conceiving this instrument had become somewhat old-fashioned and out of date, they set themselves industriously to work, proposing amendments to the Constitution. In quick succession came the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. The first abolished slavery, or involuntary servitude, in all the States and Territories, "except for crimes, whereof the parties have been duly convicted." The Fourteenth was simply no amendment at all, it only pledged the faith of the States to the payment of the public debt, and declaring what persons are citizens of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment took the right to control the elective franchise out of the hands of the State authorities, and vested it in the Federal Government.

Under the plea that all men were born "free and equal," and hailing the negro as "a man and a brother," a "loyal" Congress could not bear to see Sambo prevented from voting in States where he resided; so Congress claimed that it was necessary for the protection of this loyal element, that the States should ratify the so-called Fifteenth Amendment.

Well, without stepping to consider the validity of the adoption of the last named Amendment, (so called), it was, by the Secretary of State, proclaimed a section of the Constitution of the United States, to the great joy of Sambo and his white equals.

But, this last infamy was the feather that broke the camel's back. Sambo, finding himself the especial object of interest, and the recipient of all the special favor of Congress, immediately became aware of his vast importance. He was not slow to "claim de right to vote, sab," and he accordingly sailed in.

But, behold the result. In each of the so-called "loyal" States, instead of proving a tower of strength to the philanthropic Nigger-Indian-Chinese party, he has proved the contrary. In every municipal election held, both in Ohio and Indiana, the Democracy have been overwhelmingly triumphant. In towns and in both of these States, where Republicans have had the control for years, the negroes were allowed to vote in the recent elections, and, although Cuffy, true to his instincts, and to his fealty to the party whose "man and brother" he is, voted the straight Republican ticket, that party was routed—horse, foot and dragoon.

The recent election in New York, too, must prove a source of great and growing satisfaction to Sambo and his allies. At the November election, in 1868, that State only gave Seymour and Blair about two thousand majority. In May, 1870, less than two years after, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, and that too, by a majority of over seventy five thousand.

If the above is of any practical use to the voters who go for Palmer and his "teaser," let them put it in their pipes and smoke it. Such Democratic majorities suit us, especially when we come to consider that the so-called Fifteenth Amendment was passed expressly to perpetuate the Black Republican party in power.—Guard.

SAN DOMINGO PAPER.—It is stated that San Domingo scrip has been bought in the United States at one cent on the dollar. Millions of dollars of this paper have been purchased, and are now held by the San Domingo ring, who are urging the ratification of the treaty for the acquisition of the negro republic, so called. The treaty recognizes the validity of this scrip, and provides for its payment. A joint commission is to be appointed to ascertain the amount. Of course, if the treaty be ratified San Domingo scrip will be worth as much as greenbacks, and the ring will realize an immense profit. This accounts for Grant's great solicitude in regard to this treaty. This gives us an insight to his motives for visiting the Senate and personally lobbying for its ratification. What a wonderfully sharp eye have the trooly light for business! And why does the treaty hang fire? Evidently the scrip-holders have not come to a fair divide. When this is done, it will go through with flying colors.—Examiner.

COMPLETE MAPS.—The Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory so complete, that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field and forest are delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men that within eight days 850,000 men can be concentrated to the defence of any single point within the Kingdom.

Hangs Fire.

The Act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment hangs fire between the two Houses of Congress. We have not kept up with the usurpers to know exactly the difference between them. It is not because, we are satisfied, the plan of either invades the rights of the people or the States. The infamous tyrants have never yet been known to halt in any scheme from such considerations. Mr. Casserly fought the bill manfully in the Senate, but it amounted to little. He declared that it conferred the same rights on Chinamen as those now possessed by American citizens. But what of that? Have not the Radicals in this State taken sides with the Chinese as against the men of their own race? It is true some of them are becoming alarmed. The increasing influx of the pagon hordes of Asia, as indicated by the arrival of upwards of twenty-five hundred here and in Oregon within the past ten days, admonishes them to cry halt. But it is too late now. The curse is upon us. Our masters at Washington have determined to destroy our Pacific States. They are bent on flooding the land with "cheap labor," and we, poor shackled slaves, must submit. Go on, gentlemen tyrants! Your time will come one of these days. Push your programme to its extreme. The people are patient and long-suffering. They can stand a great deal. They are very docile just now. They take your encroachment with wonderful forbearance. There is such a thing, however, as goading them too much. They will turn upon you one of these days and then we shall see.—Examiner's candidness

Joel Palmer.

There is no longer any room to doubt that the Radical candidate for Governor was in actual complicity with the Indian murderers of the Whitman family. This is demonstrated in the Salem Press of the 26th. W. M. Smith, who writes one of the letters proving this fact, is well known in Linn county to be a truthful man, and no one acquainted with him would for a moment question the truth of anything he says. Mr. Menden we know not. It is certain also that Palmer's letter to Gen. Wool; his infamous defence of it; his opposition to the payment of the Indian war claims; his friendship for the "poor Indians," as a race; his stupidity, ignorance and brutality as a man; his imbecility, venality and criminality as a public officer, all accumulate to prove him to be a miserable old fossil, whom the people on the 6th of June will sink into the unclean obscurity, from whence he has just been dragged by the Portland convention, and consign him to oblivion's cess-pool, "reeking, slimy and dank," unhonored and unpitied save by the descendants of his own much-loved Tom Suckey.—State Rights Democrat.

An ardent Republican at Terre Haute, Indiana, says that "by the time the twentieth century comes to hand, the colored race will be so much the intellectual superior of the white people that the latter will have to 'stand back.'" If the "standing back" of the white people is a sign of the intellectual superiority of the negro race, we think that this see need not look so far into the future for the consummation of his prophecy. The nineteenth century is witnessing it. The white people have for ten years been "standing back," watching the onward and upward progress of the negro. Indeed, some white men have been "standing" very far "back" to witness that wonderful march. They have been thrust down out of the voting class and loaded with disabilities, while the negro has passed from slavery to a position higher than that of the ordinary voter, to a position where his ballot is guarded by special laws.—Herald.

WHEAT BRAN FOR HORSES.—The Spirit of the Times says: "Wheat bran, given in the form of mash, is the usual food for sick horses; it relaxes the bowels; this probably depends upon mechanical irritation. Mash is laxative, and of course debilitating, hence should not be given to horses that are to continue at hard work or fast work. Many stablemen give a bran mash once a week; they seem to think its use is indispensable; they talk as if the horse could not be kept in health without it. This is all nonsense. But to give bran as a nourishment to a horse under ordinary circumstances is to give him almost the dearest food he can live upon, even when his work does not absolutely demand more substantial food.

WORTH KNOWING.—Place a bone in the earth near the root of a grape vine, and the vine will send out a leading root directly to the bone. In its passage it throws out no fibres, but when it reaches the bone, the root will cover it with the most delicate fibres, like lace work, each one soaking a pore of the bone. On this bone the vine will feed as long as nutriment remains to be extracted, and this greatly increases the quality of the grape.

SUFFICIENT iron and ties for 80 miles of the California and Oregon railroad are now at the junction of that and the Central Pacific roads.