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Jan. 18, 1870. jan8-tf.

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OFFICE—In Court House, up stairs.
Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims against the Federal and State Governments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral Lodes under the recent Act of Congress. 1-tf.

Praxiteles and Phryne.

A thousand silent years ago
The starlight, faint and pale,
Was dawning on the sunset glow
Its soft and shadowy veil:

When from his work the sculptor stayed
His hand and turned to one,
Who stood beside him, half in shade,
And sighing, said " 'Tis done!"

"Phryne, thy human lips shall pale
Thy rounded limbs decay;
Nor love nor prayers can aught avail
To bid thy beauty stay."

"But there thy smile, for centuries,
On marble lips shall live;
For art can grant what love denies
And fix the fugitive."

"Sad thought! nor age nor death can fade
The youth of this cold bust,
When the quick hand and brain that made
And thou and I are dust."

When all our hopes and fears are dead,
And both our hearts are cold;
When life is but a tune that's played
And love a tale that's told;

This counterfeit of senseless stone,
That no sweet blush can warm,
The same enraptured look shall own
The same enchanting form.

And there, upon that silent face,
Shall unborn ages see
Perennial youth, un fading grace
And sealed serenity.

And strangers, when we sleep in peace
Shall say, not quite unmoved,
"So suited upon Praxiteles
The Phryne whom he loved."

Use of Ice.

In health no one ought to drink ice water, for it has occasioned fatal inflammations of the stomach and bowels, and sometimes sudden death. The temptation to drink it is very great in summer. To use it at all with any safety, the person should take but a single swallow at a time; take the glass from the lips for half a minute and then another swallow, and so on. It will be found that in this way it becomes disagreeable after a few mouthfuls.

On the other hand, ice itself may be taken as freely as possible, not only without injury, but with the most striking advantage in dangerous forms of disease. If broken in sizes of a pea or bean, and swallowed as freely as practicable without much chewing or crushing between the teeth, it will often be efficient in checking various kinds of diarrhoea, and has cured violent cases of Asiatic cholera.

A kind of cushion of powdered ice kept to the entire scalp has allayed violent inflammation of the brain, and arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there. In croup, water as cold as ice can make it, applied freely to the throat, neck and chest, with a sponge or cloth, very often affords an almost miraculous relief; and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted part wiped dry, and the child be wrapped well in bed clothes, it will fall into a delightful and life-giving slumber. All inflammations, internal or external, are promptly subdued by the application of ice or ice water, because it is converted into steam and rapidly conveys away the extra heat, and also diminishes the quantity of blood in the vessel of the part.

A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often arrest violent bleeding in the nose. To drink an ice-cold liquid at meals retards digestion, chills the body, and has been known to induce the most dangerous internal congestions. Refrigerators constructed to have the ice above, are as philosophical as they are healthful, for the ice does not come in contact with water or other contents, yet keeps them all nearly ice-cold. If ice is put in milk or on butter, and these are not used at the time, they lose their freshness and become sour and stale, for the essential nature of both is changed, when once frozen and then thawed. —Ohio Farmer.

PERE GRATV, lecturer of the French Academy, is the most absent minded man in France. The other day on his way to the lecture, he fancied he had lost his watch and took the very watch out of his pocket to see if he had time to step back and get it.

An Eloquent Tribute.

We copy the following beautiful tribute to Virginia and the South from the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist:

"And yet, amidst all this desolation and ruin, did the world ever see anything like the uncomplaining dignity with which the South has borne a vivisection that left it at the time but a ghastly semblance of life? We confess that not all the magnificent valor that won her thousand victories, nor the fiery onset of Jackson's Scotch Irish, nor the superb composure with which Lee directed the advancing tide of battle, or covered the slow and sullen retreat, has ever so electrified or melted our whole soul as the sublime fortitude with which the South has borne the most un-speakable woes.

"The Niobe of nations, there she stands,
Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe;
An empty urn within her withered hands,
Whose empty dust was scattered long ago.

"Nor is this all. The Virginia thus treated, the 'lone of dead empires,' is also the mother of that Union from which she has been kept out like a leper, and only admitted now under the most tyrannical and exasperating conditions. The corner stone of this grand constitution fabric was laid by the hand of the giant who now stands at the threshold of the temple, his hair shorn, his eyes put out, and for the present making sport for the Phillistines. It is Virginia, that proud old colony, which having no quarrel with her own with the King of England, yet took up, from generous sympathy, the cause of Massachusetts: Virginia, but for whose Washington the revolutionary war would have been a failure; whose Jefferson wrote the declaration of Independence; whose Patrick Henry roused the nations to arms with his fiery eloquence; whose Marshall was the glory of American jurisprudence; whose Madison, Monroe, Harrison and Taylor, adorned the executive chair; whose Winfield Scott and Rough and Ready were the leading military figures in the Mexican war; with troops of her valorous sons in the war of 1812; whose statesmen have illustrated the councils of the Republic—this is the good old commonwealth which, for five long years has been ground to the earth under the heel of negro and military vassalage, and is now only permitted to enter the edifice which she made by her own hands, and immortalized by her genius and virtue, from its foundation to its pinnacle, as a captive and a slave.

NIPIGON.—A geographical discovery, which will rather astonish the map publishers, has been made in the country north of Lake Superior, by a party under Prof. Bell, which has recently been engaged in the geological survey of that region. Lake Nipigon, lying only thirty miles north of Lake Superior, and hitherto considered too insignificant to find a place in American atlases, is announced by Prof. Bell to be larger, probably, than Lake Ontario or Lake Erie. He had traversed about 500 miles of its coast line, when the approach of water compelled the party to return to Canada. This lake discharges its waters into Lake Superior by the Nipigon river, a broad and rapid stream, and is the seventh in number, and probably the second in size, of the chain of great lakes which form so remarkable a feature in the geography of North America. That the existence of this inland sea should have remained unknown to this time is the more remarkable, considering how near it lies to Lake Superior. As it receives the waters of upward of a dozen considerable rivers, it is not improbable that the system of lakes commencing with Lake Ontario may extend many miles further to the north.

"Why do you call me birdie, my dear?" inquired a wife of her husband. "Because," was the answer, "you are always associated in my mind with a bill."

An intelligent gentleman from Germany, on his first visit to an American church, had a contribution box with a hole in the top passed to him, and whispered to the collector "I don't got mein bapers, and can't vote."

SEVERAL cases of small pox have been reported in San Francisco.

Sunset Cox on Corsets.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says Sam. Cox is one of the cleverest men in the House, albeit he is a Democrat. His sallied of wit, genuine humor, are wont to set the House "in a roar," and on no subject is he more happy than on the tariff. He has made some good speeches in the committee of the whole as well as the House, while that subject was under general debate. Here is the way that Cox protests against the tax on corsets:

There is a bill before the House of representatives, reported by Messrs. Schenck, Kelly, Blair, McCarthy, Hooper and Maynard, to impose a National tax on corsets and hoopskirts. Against this tax the free women of America should promptly protest. Is there to be nothing too sacred for the searching hand of the tax gatherer? Is there no limit to the reach of the Assessor? The Committee of the Ways and Means have already levied a tax on stockings and garters, and must the privacy of woman be further invaded? If woman have one right which men are bound to respect more than another, it is the privacy of the bosom and of the surrounding of their persons.

Did the committee who reported this bill know what they were doing? Did General Schenck intend to direct the Commissioner of custom and his deputies to thrust a hand into every gentle bosom and gather a tax there from? Did he not know that this was a reversal of all the tax law of mankind in every age and in every clime.

We know that iron has long since entered the soul of Kelly, and that he devotes his energies to steel, but had the man a mother? Had he ever a sweetheart? And did he know that he was placing a tax around the fronts of human life? Did any member of that committee—not raised on a bottle—willingly propose to collect this *ad valorem* tax in districts rendered dear to human memory since Eve nursed her first born, or Vinnie Ream shaped the bust of Helen? Had Mr. Hooper no recollection of early days, when it was bliss to rest his head upon a heart all fondly his own? And could he, recollecting this, propose to permit the tax gatherer to extort revenue from the hallowed spot? Let him ask himself what would have been his feelings had he discovered his darling in tears and found that her distress was because she had not paid her "corset-tax."

Are there no men in Congress who will lift their voices in favor of untaxed corsets and untaxed hoops? Will General Farnsworth be silent while this outrage is perpetrating, and vote to tax the vestments that incline the shrine of beauty, purity and love? Will the stalwart hero from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) vote this tax and thereafter look any woman straight in the face? Will he, who has identified woman's vocation with Jomini's art of war, wear this outrage on his sleeve for "daws to peck at"? Will Mungen not point out to the Democratic Party the duty of repudiating a tax so atrocious? Will the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. McCarthy), in his zeal to protect salt, impose this tax on the great dairies of nature? Will the great champions of American labor and production vote for this bill to encircle with specific and *ad valorem* taxes the infant manufactures of the land?

It will not do to say that the House is not aware that corsets and hoops are of universal use. Members know that the Treasury Department can furnish all needed information on this subject.

The women of America have no representation, and they have a right to protection against this unprecedented taxation. They have submitted to be taxed upon their shoes and slippers, their hosiery, their dresses, their shawls, their hats, and feathers, and every bit of lace and ribbon; but there is a limit to even female submission. Around the sanctity of their corsets they will draw a line. Shall their be a tax placed upon those emotions and throbbings which have been the delight of men in all ages? The tax should be resisted, and tyrant man be taught that the hand which seeks revenue in that quarter

may find the revolver or the dagger. It only requires a Murat to produce Charlotte Corday, and the Schencks and Kellys may read that history with profit. Let the Women's Conventions take action. Let them add to the demand for the ballot the cry of, "Free corsets! free hoops!" and, until they gain the latter, let the men who vote this tax be denied all knowledge of female habiliments, save what they get from the clothes lines.

Neuralgia.

The certain cure of neuralgia is found in judicious eating and exercise; and not only so, a permanent cure cannot be effected in any other way, while these are always efficient.

In neuralgia the blood is always too thick, impure and in excess; and as diet and exercise combine to remedy these conditions, some rules in relation to them are desirable. These will be adapted to sedentary persons, to those who live indoor generally, as women, students, book keepers, and the like.

It is rather better to eat thrice a day, morning and night; that is, as soon after sunrise as practicable, for breakfast; dinner about one o'clock; supper before sundown.

Eat nothing whatever between meals. Breakfast, a single cup of coffee or tea; some cold bread and butter, with a dish of berries or stewed fruit in summer time, and nothing else; in winter; meat, fish, poultry, or, in their stead, a couple of soft-boiled eggs. Supper should be made of cold bread and butter, and a cup of warm drink, of some kind, and nothing else.

Dinner the same as breakfast, adding one vegetable and some fruit, raw or stewed, as a dessert, and nothing else. A different kind of vegetable may be taken every day for variety, the kind of meat may be changed at each meal.

The object in the specification above made is to discourage variety at meals, because it is this which tempts all to eat too much. Persons at times have felt at the table that they had eaten enough; but on seeing a very inviting dish unexpectedly brought in, a good meal has been eaten of this last variety. The general and hurtful error is that too great a variety is spread on our tables, not only occasioning trouble of preparation and great loss, but also a positive injury in the temptation of the appetite. The reader may try it upon himself on any two days. A dinner of one vegetable, one kind of meat and bread; at dinner the next day, let a great variety be presented; he will eat double the amount at this repast, with this remarkable difference; an hour after the first meal, he will be entirely comfortable, will feel as if he had eaten quite enough; an hour after the latter, there will be decided discomfort, a fullness, a feeling as if some kind of relief was desirable, and in too many cases a resort to the decanter, with a vain hope of a riddance in some way. It cannot be denied that the first step toward intemperate habits has been taken in using liquors to remove the unpleasant consequences of over-eating. A very great aid toward overcoming a habit of too hearty eating will be found in sitting down to a table with only three varieties of food. —Dr. Hall.

A GOOD NAME.—Always be more solicitous to preserve your innocence than concerned to prove it. It will never do to seek a good name as a primary object. Like trying to be graceful, the effort to be popular will make you contemptible. Take care of your spirit and conduct, and your reputation will take care of itself. The utmost that you are called to do, as the guardian of your reputation, is to remove aspersions. Let not your good be evil spoken of, and follow the highest examples in mild and explicit self-vindication. No reputation can be permanent which does not spring from principle, and he who would maintain a good character should be mainly solicitous to maintain a character void of offence toward God and toward man.

A young man in Ohio recently opened a clothing store and was sent to jail for it. Reason—the clothing store belonged to another man.