

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS.

Thos Boyce

VOL. 2.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

NO. 8.

The Democratic News.

Published Every Saturday Morning,
BY P. D. HULL,
Publisher & Proprietor.
OFFICE—On Third St. Between California and C.
TERMS:
Subscription, per annum, in advance, \$4 00
Six months, \$2 00
ADVERTISEMENTS,
In THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS will be charged at
the following rates:
First insertion, (ten lines or less) \$3 00
For each week thereafter, \$1 00
A liberal deduction from the above rates will be
made on quarterly and yearly advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

Every variety of Job Work executed with neat-
ness and dispatch, at reasonable rates.

Business Cards.



JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON
every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows'
Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to
attend. SILAS J. DAY, N. G.
N. D. SHORT, R. Sec'y.
P. FEHLEY,
S. J. DAY, Trustees.
W. RAY,
May 1st, 1869.

JAMES R. NEIL,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
Third Street, (west side), between California
and Main.
Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts
of this State.

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

C. W. KAILER,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and
other Courts of this State.
OFFICE—In building formerly occupied by O.
Jacobs—opposite Court House square.

DR. GEO. B. TOLMAN,

(late Surgeon U. S. Army.)
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,
WILL PRACTICE IN JACKSON AND
adjacent counties, and attend promptly to all
calls on professional business.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
on 4th street, opposite the M. E. Church, Jack-
sonville, Oregon.
Jan. 8th, 1870. jan8-tf.

Dr. L. T. DAVIS,

Office—On Pine street.
Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

E. H. GREENMAN,

Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE—At his residence on Fifth Street
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Will practice in Jackson and adjacent coun-
ties, and attend promptly to professional calls.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SUR-
GERY, and will attend promptly to all calls
on professional business. His office and residence
are at
The Overbeck Hospital,
On Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon. 1-tf

JAMES D. FAY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
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 Govern-
ments, 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.

Garden Culture of Cranberries.

We clip the following from the Cranberry
Culturist, published at Milford, Connecticut:
The cultivation of the cranberry as a gar-
den fruit has generally been considered an
innovation, or rather entirely out of place,
although the strawberry, currant, gooseberry,
raspberry, and more recently the blackberry,
have been considered, and very properly so,
as indispensable luxuries in every well order-
ed garden. The orangeberry should also, by
all means, find a place in our gardens, not
only from the excellence and value of the
fruit, but also from the beauty of the plant,
and the ease with which, with a little atten-
tion, it may be cultivated. For garden cul-
ture, as well as for all upland planting, the
Bell variety should be procured. A moist,
but not clayey, spot should be selected, and
the ground prepared by plowing or spading
and pulverized as for strawberries. The en-
tire surface should be covered with an inch
or two in depth of peat or muck that has
been exposed to the frosts of winter. In
case peat or muck mud cannot be procured,
an inch of sand as clean as can be obtained
may be substituted; tan or sawdust are also
used, and the plot laid out and marked off
in rows of eighteen inches apart. Then with a
spade or transplanting trowel remove the earth
in the rows from three to four inches deep,
at distances of six or eight inches, and plant the
vines, one or two in a place, as fresh from
the moss as possible, at the depth of three
inches at least, in the soil, leaving the earth
perfectly level and smooth around the "hills."
Afterward they require simply the common
attention bestowed upon garden vegetables,
with the hoe, keeping the plot free from grass
and weeds until the ground becomes covered
with the vines, or "matted," which will be
generally the second or third year, after
which they require but very little culture,
and produce annual crops of fine fruit. The
result of various experiments in raising the
cranberry in ordinary garden soil has been
very satisfactory. Mr. Downing says: "A
square of the size of twenty feet planted
properly will yield three or four bushels an-
nually—quite sufficient for a family." This
would be more than two bushels to a rod, and
from three hundred and fifty to four hundred
bushels to the acre, when I consider a very
large crop. In many cases, however, the
rate of three hundred bushels to the acre
might be obtained, when the vines are well
established. I can even recommend the gar-
den culture of the cranberry to the ladies, in
connection with the heal by and invigorating
exercise of the cultivation of their beautiful
and favorite flowers, this plant in its foliage
being decidedly attractive, and in its blushing
fruit rivaling the beautiful glow upon the fair
cheeks of its cultivators; and should an oc-
casional 'ugly worm' make its appearance, a
clip of the scissors will readily remove the
affected vines, and relieve them from the
presence of the intruder."

THINGS I HATE.—I hate the man who
makes love to his life before folks, and makes
the house too hot to hold her when they are
gone, who says dear and wifey in public, and
abuses her when he gets her home.

I hate a woman who, when her husband
comes home at night tired, and discouraged
perhaps with his day's labor and trials, in-
sists upon dragging him out to a party or
opera, when the lounge or bed appears the
only comfort to the exhausted man; and I
hate him if he is simpleton enough to dress
and accompany her because she cries.

I hate the man who spends money without
stint among men and denies his wife a de-
cent wardrobe; and I hate the woman who
doesn't make a fuss about it.

I hate a man who is always ready to do a
good turn for a neighbor, and obstinately re-
fuses to do any thing at home; who gives
freely of his time and money to outsiders, and
neglects to provide for his wife and children.

I hate the woman who is so bent upon
"improving her mind," that she allows her
little ones to go ragged and dirty, and her
husband's clothes tattered and buttonless;
and I hate the man who don't put a stop to
such nonsense.

An Indiscreet Remark.

We are informed that at the serenade of
Ben Holladay on Monday evening, Mr.
Mitchell made a little speech in which he said
that the late campaign in this State was not
a political contest, but was a mere struggle
between Ben Holladay and the Democratic
party. If Mr. Mitchell made this statement
he certainly told the truth as to the character
of the opposition to the Democratic party.
That opposition was not made in the interest
of any bona fide political organization, nor in
behalf of any principle. Its sole purpose was
to subvert and advance the interests of Ben
Holladay. It was made by him at the head
of a faction of his personal adherents, clad in
the stolen habiliments of the Republican
party. If it had triumphed, therefore, the tri-
umph would have been his, won by him, and
for him. The Governor, Congressman, Sen-
ator, and members of the Legislature, would
all have been his lackeys and servants. The
entire State Government would have been
run for his benefit and to carry out his pur-
poses. Well may the people rejoice, then,
that the Democratic party beat down with
their ballots this attempt to put one man in
command of the State. They have as great
reason to rejoice as they would have had for
mourning if that attempt had succeeded.

We are somewhat surprised that Mr.
Mitchell should have confessed so candidly,
and so soon, that the so-called Republican
party of Oregon was merely an organization
of strikers for Holladay. It was very indis-
creet on his part. We suspect that this re-
mark was what might be called a vinous ex-
travagance. Ben Holladay has, we under-
stand, some rare old wine, and Mr. Mitchell
had probably been using some of it to cele-
brate the purchase of Multnomah county.
This exhilarated him to the mood of gushing
confidence and he betrayed what was entrusted
to him as a professional secret by his
client. We have no doubt that he now re-
grets having made any such statement. He
probably appreciates the fact that it was very
impolitic to drop the screen and give the peo-
ple a fair glimpse at Mr. Holladay's scheme,
when it was not yet known what the result
might be in the State. Now, that it is clear
that the Democratic party has gained a com-
plete triumph, Mr. Mitchell doubtless fears
that his incautious remark will be borne in
mind. Nor is his fear altogether groundless,
the victorious Democracy will remember the
part taken by Ben Holladay in this contest.—
Herald.

Jackson County Ticket.

We rejoice exceedingly at the success of
our Legislative ticket in Jackson. Ben Hol-
laday sought by the means successfully used
in Multnomah to corrupt this old Democratic
county, and he signally failed. Col. Ash,
formerly a secessionist, was recently in Jack-
son, earnestly working in the interest of Hol-
laday and Williams, and boasted whilst here
on Monday last, that he had accomplished
the defeat of Fay and other Democratic can-
didates for the Legislature in that county.
The result proves his situation to be not un-
like that of the Irishman, with the bull, as
it is well he laughed first or he might not
have laughed at all. Spite the influence of
money the fusion of Republicans and softs,
and the contemptible assaults of the Albany
Democrat, Mr. Fay has been elected State
Senator. Those who remember his Legisla-
tive record of 1862-4, will appreciate the
value of the victory thus obtained. Firm
and zealous in his devotion to principle, honest
and fearless in his advocacy of Democracy,
the probable regrets of the Democrat at his
success will be fully reciprocated by Geo. H.
Williams. He is entirely incorruptible. It
is a fit subject for congratulation that the gen-
tlemen elected to the Legislature from Doug-
las and Jackson, are pure and honorable and
cannot be swerved from their duty. Such
men are entitled to the confidence of the peo-
ple, and deserve the success they have en-
joyed.—Plainsdealer.

Charles Lever, the novelist, sleeps eigh-
teen hours out of twenty-four.

Poisons and Antidotes.

The following list gives some of the more
common poisons and the remedies most likely
to be at hand in case of need. The directions
may be old, but in case you get a strong dose
of poison down, you will not object to a cure
on account of its age.

Acids—These cause great heat and a sen-
sation of burning pain from the mouth down
to the stomach. Remedies! Magnesia, soda
pearlash or soap, dissolved in water; then use
the stomach pump or emetic.

Alkalies—Best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia—Remedy, lemon juice or vinegar.
Alcohol—First cleanse out the stomach with
an emetic then dash cold water on the head
and give ammonia, (spirits of hartshorn).

Arsenic—In the first place evacuate the
stomach, then give the white of eggs, lime
water, or chalk and water, charcoal and the
preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead, white lead and sugar lead—Remedies—alum, cathartic, such as castor oil and
epsom salts, especially.

Chloroform—In poisons by carbonic acid gas,
remove the patient to open air, and dash cold
water then on head and body, stimulate the
nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same
time rubbing the chest briskly.

Corrosive Sublimate—Give white of eggs
freshly mixed with water, or give wheat flour
and water or soap and water freely.

Creosote—White of eggs and emetics.

Belladonna, Night Henbane—Give emetics,
and then give plenty of vinegar and water,
with doses of either, if handy.

Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic)—Give a
strong solution of common salt and then
emetics.

Opium—First give a strong emetic of mus-
tard and water, and then strong coffee and
acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

Nux Vomica—first emetics, then brandy.

Oxalic Acid, frequently mistaken for eps-
om salts—Remedies, chalk magnesia, or
soap and water, and other soothing drinks.

Prussic Acid—When there is time, admin-
ister chlorine in the shape of soda or lime.
Hot brandy and water, hartshorn and tur-
pentine are also useful.

Snake bites, etc.—Apply immediately
strong hartshorn, and take it internally; also
give sweet oil and stimulate freely. Apply a
ligature tight above the part bitten, and then
apply a cupping glass.

Tartar Emetic—Give large doses of tea
made of galls, Peruvian or white oak bark.

Verdigris—Give plenty of the white of egg
and water.

White Vitrol—Give the patient plenty of
milk and water.

Poison Oak—A table spoonful of olive oil,
taken internally before an eruption appears
on the surface, is a complete antidote for poi-
son oak.

Who named the Pacific Ocean.

It was Ferdinand de Magellan, or "Ma-
gellan," as he is usually called, who named
the Pacific ocean. Balboa discovered it, from
the Isthmus of Darien, several years before,
but did not give it a name. Magellan was a
native of Portugal, but had been several years
in the service of Spain, when he formed the
design of going westward from Spain to the
East Indies. He started with five ships in
1519; reached South America in safety, but
had to quell a mutiny among his rascally
crew before proceeding further. Then con-
tinuing his voyage he passed through the re-
markable strait which bears his name, thus
saving hundreds of miles of navigation
around cape Horn, where it is said, "For-
ever and ever the wildest winds of heaven
seem to loose to vex the ocean to madness."
Then finding the waters so much more placid
than the Atlantic, he named the ocean Pacific.
He reached the Ladrone islands, and thence
the Philippine islands, where he was killed in
a quarrel among the natives. His ship was
conducted by Cano, one of his officers, on-
ward to Spain, being the first that had cir-
cumnavigated the globe. The voyage occu-
pied three years and one month.

The Way the money Goes.

Bills providing for the following appro-
priations have been read in the United States,
viz:

\$3,000 a year, for life to Mrs. Lincoln!
\$7,000 to Mrs. Edwin Stanton!
\$30,000 to the poor negroes at Washing-
ton City.

Abraham Lincoln died, it will be remem-
bered, worth about one hundred thousand
dollars. During his administration his wife
and children had managed to receive a great
many "presents" from jolly contractors—
many of them very valuable. When Mrs.
Lincoln left the White House she stripped it
of everything valuable that it contained. So
Thad Stevens said: It is safe to say there-
fore, that the Lincolns left Washington worth
one hundred and fifty or two hundred thou-
sand dollars. And yet, notwithstanding the
burdens that are upon the people—notwith-
standing the onerous and oppressive taxation
that is imposed upon them—our "loyal" Sen-
ators propose to give the rich Mrs. Lincoln
\$3,000 a year for life. The poor widow who
lost her husband in the war, and who is now
compelled to make her living at the wash-tub,
with the needle, gets—nothing.

Eight thousand dollars to Mrs. Stanton?
What for, pray? At his death, Mr. Stan-
ton was a private citizen—he held no position
under the government; he was worth, it is
ascribed some sixty thousand dollars. Since
his death his friends (ex-contractors and
others) have raised for his family \$100,000.
He had an assurance on his life (we see it et-
tered for \$10,000, but the company in which
he was insured refused to pay, because of the
impression that he committed suicide. Leav-
ing the 10,000 out of the count then, Mrs.
Stanton is worth to day, one hundred and ten
thousand dollars. And she is to receive as a
bequest from the poor people's treasury
\$8,000! How thoughtful are our law makers
of the rich! If our Radical members of Con-
gress want to lavish money upon rich wid-
ows, let each one appropriate a few thousand
from his own stealing. As a tax payer, we
protest against appropriating one cent of this
public money to objects like these.

Thirty thousand dollars to the vagabond
negroes of Washington! These negroes, for
the most part, are strapping fellows, abun-
dantly able but too lazy to make their own
living. They are induced to hang about
Washington to do the voting for the Radical
thieves in that city. They are kept there at
government expense to vote down the real
citizens of Washington. Hundreds of these
negroes are to be seen lounging and sleeping
in the galleries of the Houses. And to these
worthless blacks thirty thousand dollars of
the people's money is to be voted! Not a
cent to poor whites, but \$30,000 to lazy ne-
groes who vote the Radical ticket! Well,
well perhaps the people will get their eyes
opened after a year or so more to the villan-
ies that are practiced upon them. If they
continue dormant, however, and permit this
Radical negro party to continue its assaults
upon white men, and to use the public treas-
ury for party purposes, then they are slaves,
degenerated sons of noble ancestors, and dis-
qualified to be the guardians of a free people.
—Am. Volunteer.

COAL OIL FOR BEE STING.—I have a new
remedy for a bee sting. A gentleman re-
moving from Southern Illinois this spring
told me that coal oil would cure the bite of a
rattlesnake by bathing the bitten spot with
it. I applied the oil to a bee sting and it
gave me immediate relief. A few days after
I had a little boy stung on his knee. His
mother applied coal oil to it, and the boy im-
mediately quiet crying. Some time afterward
a party removing was detained at my house
by high water. Two of the small children
went to the gums, commenced fighting the
bees, and were stung all over. I do not know
how many bees stung them, but suppose not
less than fifty, probably more. We washed
every place with coal oil, and as soon as this
was done they ceased crying and did not seem
to suffer, nor did any swelling follow.—
American Bee Journal.