

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS.

VOL. 2.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

NO. 10.

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 neatness 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. FEARLY,
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 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.

C. W. KAHLERS, 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, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Jan. 8th, 1870. jan8-tf.

Dr. L. T. DAVIS, Office—On Pine street.

Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE E.
Jacksonville, Oregon.

E. H. GREENMAN, Physician & Surgeon.

OFFICE—At his residence on Fifth Street Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, 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 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.

A Remarkable Coincidence.

The following extracts from the Union county correspondence to the Portland Herald, shows a remarkable resemblance between the fusion in Union and that in Jackson, showing a concert of action throughout the State on the part of Holladay, Williams & Co. in strong Democratic counties. With a change of names, the transactions mentioned in these extracts would apply to Jackson county perfectly. In speaking of what the Democracy had to contend with in the last election the Herald's correspondent says:

They had also to contend with traiters in camp, in the shape of those who had, in former times, claimed to be Democrats, and who had been entrusted with positions of great responsibility, but who, for the love of office or else by having their palates tickled by a few of Holladay's \$20 pieces, (How is that, Ross?—Ed. News) suddenly, on the eve of the great contest which was to decide one of the most important elections that has taken place in this State, went over to the enemy and, in many instances, allowed their names to be used on the ticket of the Radicals as a decoy to detract from the State ticket that strength which it was known to have. Especially was this done in the counties of Eastern Oregon, which have long been proud of their Democratic strength, and in Union, which had proudly borne the title of being the banner county of the State, having been the only county in the State which had given an increased Democratic majority at the election in 1868; was the most abject, grovelling, contemptible material found in the ranks of the Democracy, willing and anxious to sacrifice party and principle for insignificant places at the hands of Radicals who held them in the same contempt then that he people do now.

And thus passed off the Democratic Convention harmonious and satisfactory. Probably every delegate to the convention did not get his first choice on the entire ticket; possibly no voter in the county did. It would hardly be worth while to hold nominating conventions if the people were so united as to center on a man for all the places on the ticket without conventions.

But the Democratic Convention had hardly adjourned, when several of the candidates before it for important positions began to cast a "tub to the whale" and figure for a nomination on a people's ticket.

(Just as Ross, Greenman, Hanna, Heber, Neil & Co. did in this county.—Ed. News.)

The chief workers and wire-pullers of the Radicals now began operations. Although they looked on the sore-head candidates with loathing and contempt, they could clearly see "sock in trade" in them that could be put to good use in the political market, with a fair prospect of injuring the Democratic State ticket.

They at once set about working the disaffected element, by such office hunters as Albersen, Benson and Rowley.

(For the above, read Ross, Owen and Heber, and it will apply to Jackson county.—Ed. News.)

The former had raised a hue and cry of "Clique, Clique," by which he had carried two precincts in the valley, viz: Iowa and Summerville, as it was confidently believed that there was a clique that ran the county, of long standing in La Grande.

The Radical leaders now took the cue of clique which had been used by Albersen in his favor, and made a thorough canvass of the entire county, and succeeded in enlisting quite a number of Democrats in behalf of a "people's ticket."

(Precisely the programme in this county.—Ed. News.)

D. R. Benson, holding the important position of Joint Representative of Union and Baker counties; had been a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Union county, a liberal amount of the money being raised by contribution to pay his travelling expenses, by the citizens of his precinct. He had also been a delegate to the Democratic County Convention, and a candidate before

said Convention for the office of Representative of Union county, and having made a fair run in said Convention, having received three votes and his opponent twenty-two, he became a candidate on the "People's Ticket," and sustained a handsome defeat at the hands of the people on June 6th. Politics is not his forte. He has shot his last wad, and retires from the political arena with a disgust only equalled by the disgust in which he is held by every true Democrat in Union county.

(That will answer very well for a description of Greenman.—Ed. News.)

S. Albersen, the present incumbent of the office of County Judge of Union county, having been fairly beaten before the Democratic convention for the nomination, although he had voted most of his Republican friends in the Democratic primaries in order to try to carry them in his favor, and notwithstanding the fact that he had held the office for four years, during which time he had been a by-word and a reproach to the party who had elected him. Now after being fairly beaten, at once set himself to work to get the nomination on the People's ticket for County Judge. He received the nomination at the People's Convention, held at Uniontown. Some of his Democratic friends were confident that he would not accept the nomination, as he was virtually pledged to the Democratic party, having served four years as County Judge by virtue of an election given him by said party.

But two very responsible Republicans in the People's Convention stated that they had talked with him, and that he had authorized them to say that he would accept the nomination if it was given him. He was therefore pledged to them to run on their ticket, thereby turning traitor to the Democratic party. The People's Convention was held on Thursday evening; the Mountain Democrat was published on Saturday morning; he asked time of the editor of said paper until Friday evening at dark to make up his mind whether he would accept the nomination or not, which time was granted him. At dark Friday evening, having had twenty-four hours time, he was still unable to decide whether he was a Democrat or not, and asked further time until Saturday morning to decide. On Saturday morning he took the following notice to the Mountain Democrat and had it published:

NOTICE.—I have learned that at a Mass Meeting, held at Union, Union county, Oregon, on the 27th day of May, 1870, I was unanimously nominated a candidate for County Judge of said county. With due respect to those who nominated me, I beg leave to decline the nomination.

S. ALBERSEN.
La Grande, May 28th, 1870.

Thus turning traitor to those who had put him in nomination at the People's Convention, to whom he was pledged to accept the nomination and run on their ticket. But immediately after publishing said card, in fact before it had appeared, he went to the Radical leaders and told them that he had put a notice in the Democrat that he would not accept the nomination, for effect, and that it would make him fifty votes by doing so, and that they could continue to run him, as he was still a candidate, thus again turning traitor to the Democratic party, and giving the lie to his own published card. Thus the canvass was made, he coming up to the polls and voting a straight Democratic ticket, traitor like, after having worked all day and done all electioneering for the People's Ticket. (That is very much like Neil.—Ed. News.)

But the sterling Democracy of Union met not only the full Radical force, but also those Democratic Simon Girts, and defeated them with ease. We have a good healthy Democratic majority over both wings of the opposition Radical and sore-head Republicans and traitors, and feel that we can well spare the rubbish and skimmings that the Radicals have put themselves to so much trouble to seduce from our ranks, as it will enable us hereafter to make the race without carrying dead weight. And as their loss has added very much to the wisdom, patriotism, virtue and intelligence of the Democratic party, in this county we are under many obligations to

them for relieving us of the rubbish.

(The above is a very fair description of Ross' conduct only Ross did not even have the honor to vote the Democratic State Ticket straight.—Ed. News.)

And now of the sore heads we would say a few words, then we are done. As a class they amount to about as much in society as the Chinaman or Indian, with this exception, that they are much easier duped by designing leaders of the God and morality party than the latter. Let the working, true, noble Democrats of the State hereafter know that the Democracy of Union county have had their ranks cleaned and purged of everything that was foul, and hereafter, as a mass or singly, they will do to be on VIGILANCE.

The remarkable coincidence between the campaign in Union and this county shows that there was a mutual understanding between the Radicals and traitorous Democrats all over the State. The love of office and Holladay's twenty dollar pieces were too much of a temptation to the sore-heads. We would like to see a balance sheet struck, by the butlers, in order to ascertain how much they made by their treason.—Ed. News.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LOTTERY.—The following description of the manner of drawing for prizes, we clip from the Chronicle: The drawing of the prizes for this lottery, will be made by means of a large wheel approved by a committee of mechanics, into which leather tickets with the number plainly printed on them from one to two hundred thousand, will be placed. These tickets are to be counted and put up in lots of one thousand each, by three prominent persons, who seal them and swear before a notary to their correctness. They will then be put into the wheel by some prominent person, and the wheel turned rapidly for half an hour. There will also be a small wheel containing six hundred and twenty-eight tickets, each wrapped up alike, and having printed thereon \$100, \$1,000 \$5,000 and so on, each representing a prize to be drawn. They will be inspected and placed in the wheel with the same care as the others in the large wheel. The wheel will be revolved, after which a number will be drawn out from the large wheel, by a person who is blind or blind-folded, which will be announced to the public distinctly and printed upon a blackboard, so that all may see it. A prize ticket will then be drawn in the same manner from the small wheel, and announced in the same way. The person holding the number drawn from the large wheel will be entitled to the prize printed on the ticket drawn from the smaller wheel. Both wheels will be again revolved, and a second number drawn from each wheel as before. This will be continued until the prizes have been drawn from the smaller wheel.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—Judge Abel of the first district court, New Orleans, in his charge to the Grand jury a few days ago, used this language:

"Gentlemen, I have already detained you too long, but as the journals of the city are earnest in denouncing fraud and corruption by public officers, and ask why the law is not enforced against them, it is proper to say that by the present jury system any attempt to enforce the law against official corruption would be but little more than a farce. I am satisfied the officers of the State and the city have, by extortion, fraud, bargain and intrigue, robbed the State and people of more in the last year than every thief in the State for five years. All, from the catchpole to the highest officials in the State and city, seem to have, with a few noble exceptions, been mindful that the glory of all States consists in the integrity of the agents called public officers. The remedy is with the people only. They must elect officers who scorn bad faith as they would extortion, speculation and fraud, or continue to see their revenue absorbed, the people impoverished and the State disgraced." It is only necessary to add that Louisiana and New Orleans are governed by the "loyal party."

The Shades of Night—Window curtains.

About Women.

Women of moderate means, instead of concentrating their pecuniary forces upon this or that showy and expensive article of toilet, in order to dress for company, while they remain in a shabby negligence at home, would do more wisely to provide themselves with an abundant and decorous wardrobe.

To appear well dressed in the eye of man requires no great outlay of money, for it is notorious that he prefers the elegance of simplicity to all the displays of expensive art. He asks only for neatness, fitness and harmony of color. If women dressed only to please him, they might dispense with nineteenth of the expenditures upon their toilets. But women dress to please—we were going to, but should rather say, displease—each other, for their main object seems to be to provoke the envy of their sisters by an impossible ostentation of attire.

It is a curious fact that few women are competent judges of what is essentially a quality of their own—female beauty. It is not easy for any one to define it, though we all recognize its presence. It depends so much upon expression and action, which are essentially mobile, that it is almost impossible to grasp and fix it in a definition. Many have taken an entirely materialistic view of the matter, and attempted to measure it by the arithmetic of proportion, or weigh it according to swordpoints. Brantome, one of the most decided of these, has the presumption to count on the ends of his fingers the qualities of female beauty. He enumerates them thus:

- Three white things—the skin, teeth and hands.
- Three dark—the eyes, eyebrows and eyelids.
- Three red—the lips, cheeks and nails.
- Three long—the body, hair and hands.
- Three short—the teeth, ears and feet.
- Three broad—the chest, forehead and space between the eyes.

How to Avoid a Bad Husband.

- 1—Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in the things she possesseth.
- 2—Never marry a fop, who struts about, dandy-like, in his gloves and ruffles, with a silver-headed cane, and rings on his fingers. Beware! there is a trap.
- 3—Never marry a niggardly, close-fisted, mean, sordid wretch, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take care, lest he stint you to death.
- 4—Never marry a stranger, whose character is not known or tested. Some females jump into the fire with their eyes wide open.
- 5—Never marry a mope or drone, who draws and drags through life, one foot after another, and lets things take their own course.
- 6—Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.
- 7—Never, on any account, marry a gambler, a profane person, or one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.
- 8—Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.
- 9—Shun the rake, as a snake, viper, and very demon.
- 10—Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are a better off alone than you would be tied to a man whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

The Prince of Wales is twenty-nine, the Emperor of Austria forty, Louis Napoleon sixty-two, the King of Denmark fifty-two, the King of Greece twenty-five, Victor Emmanuel fifty, King Williams of Prussia seventy-three, and Alexander, Emperor of Russia, fifty-two.

The surest way to lose health is to keep drinking other people's.