

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS.

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The Democratic News.

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JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 19

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
JOHN McKEE, N. G.
E. SMITH, R. Sec'y.

Wm. Bilger,
H. Klippel,
H. V. Helms,
Trustees.
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. KAHLER,

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. jan 8-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.

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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.

McFadden's Masterstroke.

Samuel McFadden was a watchman in a bank. He was poor, but honest, and his life was without reproach. The trouble with him was that he felt he was not appreciated. His salary was only four dollars a week, and when he asked to have it raised, the president and cashier and board of directors glared at him through their spectacles, and frowned on him and told him to go out and stop his insolence, when he knew business was dull and the bank could not meet its expenses now, let alone recklessly lavishing one dollar a week more upon such a miserable worm as Samuel McFadden. And then Samuel McFadden felt depressed and sad, and the haughty scorn of the president and cashier cut him to the soul. He would often go out in the side yard and bow his venerable twenty four inch head, and weep gallons and gallons of tears over his insignificance, and pray that he might be made worthy of the cashier's and president's polite attention.

One night a happy thought struck him; a gleam of light burst upon his soul, and gazing down the dim vista of years, with his eyes all blinded with the mist of joyous tears, he saw himself rich, honored, and respected. So Samuel McFadden fooled around and got a jimmy, and a monkey wrench, and a cross-cut-saw, and a cold chisel, and a drill, and about half a ton of gunpowder and nitro glycerine, and all those things. Then in the dead of night he went to the fire proof safe, and after working at it for awhile burst the door and brickwork into immortal smash, with such perfect success that there was not enough of that safe left to make a carpet tack. Mr. McFadden then proceeded to load up with coupons and greenbacks, and currency and specie, and to nail all the old change that was lying around anywhere, so that he pranced out of the bank with one million dollars on him. He then retired to an unassuming residence out of town, and sent word to the detectives where he was.

It was all serene and beautiful for Samuel McFadden now. He felt that it was all right at last, and that the dark night of sorrow had passed, and the bright rays of the sun of prosperity at last illuminated his path. A detective called on him next day with a soothing note from the cashier. McFadden treated it with lofty scorn. Detectives called on him every day with humble notes from the president, and the cashier, and the board of directors, and clerks, and stockholders. At last the bank officers got up a magnificent private supper, to which Mr. McFadden was invited. He came, and as the bank officers bowed down in the dust before him, he pondered over the bitter, bitter past, and his soul was filled with wild exultation. (It seems to me that that last sentence is symmetrical and poetic! It strikes me so anyhow.) Before he drove away in his carriage that night, it was all fixed that Mr. McFadden was to keep half a million of that money, and to be unmolested if he returned the other half. He fulfilled his contract like an honest man, but refused to marry his (McFadden's) daughter.

Mac is now honored and respected. He moves in the best society; he browses around in purple and fine line, and other good clothes, and enjoys himself first-rate. And often now he takes his infant son upon his knee and tells him of his early life, and in stills, holy precepts into the child's mind, and shows him how, by industry and perseverance, and frugality, and nitro glycerine, and monkey wrenches, and enterprise, and cross-cut saws, and familiarity with the detective system, even the poorest may rise to affluence and respectability.

ON THE WEST SIDE.—This week a railroad surveying party under direction of Mr. Hudson, started in at Iron Canon and will run a survey from that point up the west side of the Sacramento to the mouth of Pit River, a distance of about sixty miles. The running of this survey, at present is understood to be a change from the original railroad program, and probably results from the unexpected obstructions encountered on the east side.—*Shasta Courier.*

How We Can Make Capital.

In September next a Legislature, overwhelmingly Democratic in both its branches, and a Supreme Court, likewise Democratic, will convene at the State Capital. Governor Grover will be inaugurated and Mr. Woods will sink into insignificance, never to rise again. Secretary Chadwick will take possession of the State Department, displacing Mr. May. Treasurer Fleischner will receive the key of the "big safe" from Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Patterson will relieve Mr. McPherson of the office of State Printer. Thus for the first time in eight years, the Democratic party will then have full control of every branch of the State Government. During those eight years, that party has for all practical purposes, been almost continuously despised, and sometimes a persecuted minority. The Republican party has had complete possession of the State. It is true that we succeeded two years ago in electing a Democratic Legislature, but as the sequel proved, the victory was almost a valueless one. An unscrupulous Executive stood in the way, armed with the veto power and sustained by a strong minority, and thus held the legislation of the session completely within his grasp. Then, to crown all, the Legislature was prevented from even passing the ordinary appropriation bill, by the unexpected resignation of the Republican members, and by the persistent refusal of the Governor to order elections to fill the vacancies thus created. As a matter of fact, then, the Democratic party of the State has been totally powerless for the past eight years, and when it takes possession of the machinery of the government next fall, will enter upon an entirely new field of duty and responsibility.

This return of the Democracy to power is indeed a joyful event, but there are other reflections which should attend it besides those of mere gladness. It will no doubt be productive of many delightful sensations in the breasts of the Democratic officers elect, as they drink in this first sweet draught of power, but it will not do for them to permit those sensations to render them oblivious of the grave responsibilities of their new situation. If they do so, the triumph of the party may be glorious, but it will be brief. The people of Oregon had a purpose in substituting the Democratic for the Republican party in the control of the State: and that purpose was not the mere desire of giving the offices as favors to one set of persons rather than another. They expected to gain something by the substitution. They became dissatisfied with the rule that has been over them for the past eight years, and wanted to better it by a change. They are anxiously looking forward therefore to the inauguration of the new regime as the dawn of a reformation in the governmental affairs of the State. They are expecting something actual, material benefits to accrue to them from the adoption of Democratic rule. We may be very sure then that unless the party does something to satisfy these expectations its lease of power will be likely to terminate at the next general election, quite as thoroughly as it began at this one.

It will not do then for the incoming officers to waste time in idle rejoicings, and in the partition of the "loaves and fishes." They must begin at once, upon their advent into power, to manufacture capital for the next election. We do not mean that they must inaugurate any system of mere partisan legislation or political maneuvering. Such capital is of very little value. Narrow, partisan laws, and sonorous resolutions, and "addresses to the people," constitute but a sorry foundation for a party in power to go into an election upon. We refer to "capital" of a better kind when we urge the necessity of our Democratic officials "manufacturing" it. We mean that the Legislature and the Governor must concur in introducing and carrying out some wholesome improvements in the laws. Wise and sound legislation, beneficial to the whole State, is the kind of "capital" we want to go before the people with at the next election. We hope therefore that not an hour of the next session of the Legislature will be wasted in idle fulminations against

any man, or set of men or party, or in the passage of "buncombe" resolutions. Let the whole forty days be devoted to useful labors. Let every member come up to the Capital prepared to suggest, and to aid in carrying forward, wise reforms in the laws, bringing with him such bills as he may intend to introduce. If this is done, the work of legislation may be begun at once upon the assembling of the two houses, and will not need to be postponed until the last few days of the session. We verily believe that if the Democracy will, they can do more and better work, and introduce more improvements in the first forty days of their rule than their opponents have done in eight years. Let them begin with that determination at least, and let it be borne in mind that every stroke of beneficial work done for the State is done for the Democratic party, and will strengthen its hold upon power.—*Portland Herald.*

DISCOVERY OF A NEW AND REMARKABLE CAVE IN IOWA.—A wonderful discovery has just been made, about six miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, which consists of a cave of immense dimensions and magnificent gorgeousness and beauty. While mining for lead ore one Rice made the discovery in opening a narrow passage, which he followed about seven hundred feet, leading into a large room, connected by a narrow passage with many others, which he followed a distance of about one thousand feet, where the cave seemed to terminate. He afterwards sunk a shaft of thirty feet deep, intersecting the cave near its termination, and he and his party of five descended and entered another narrow passage of about one hundred feet, where it expands into a large hall of one hundred feet long, forty or fifty feet wide, and from ten to fifteen feet high, and ornamented with stalactites of great beauty, the roof like a miniature sky, studded with orbs of most brilliant lustre, and presenting a crystalline surface of exquisite fineness and lustre, which flashes by the light of the torches with great brilliancy. From this room the cave branches in two directions at an angle of forty degrees, which, being traversed for about half a mile, the explorers found several other chambers of great dimensions and greatly exceeding the first in beauty and interest, the entire sides and roofs being covered with snow-white stalactites and frost like incrustations of carbonate of lime and gypsum. In many parts of the cave might also be seen aryonite, and at distances varying from ten to fifteen feet are deep recesses in the walls, so large and high in some cases as to enable them to walk about in them. On the floors of these recesses many stalagmites had formed, one resembling a huge polar bear, and other formations resembling clusters of grapes, etc. In another place a hand was distinctly traced. The water in the cave is so clear that in places where it is ten inches deep it does not appear to be more than two. The party remained in the cave about six hours, and traveled for about two miles.

POTATO FRITTERS.—Take five or six large, mealy potatoes (peachblows are the best), and slice them lengthwise, about one fifth of an inch in thickness, throwing the slices into cold water as they are cut. Have ready a deep griddle on the fire, in which some lard or nice drippings have been melted; lay the slices in separately, and sprinkle them with salt. Fry them to a nice brown on one side, then turn and brown the other. Try them with a fork, and as soon as one piece is thoroughly done, dip it in batter and return it to the griddle. By the time the last piece is dipped the first will need turning. As soon as the fritters are browned on both sides, lay them on a heated dish and put more on the griddle. They need constant attention, to keep them from becoming too crisp or burned. Half a teacupful of sweet milk, one egg, a little salt and flour enough to make it of the consistency of pound cake, is a good recipe for the batter. Apples sliced and cooked in the same manner, and eaten with sugar, make a good desert.

It is estimated that it costs the government more money to watch the Radical officials than to pay their legitimate salaries.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON R. R.—The rapidity with which the work on the Oregon railroad is being pushed ahead, says the Northern Enterprise, of Saturday, is a sure index of its speedy completion. From the bridge which crosses the Little Chico creek, up to the Big Chico, the grade has been completed, and only waits the ties and rails. The whole aspect of this part of town has been completely changed since last Sunday. Houses and barns have been moved, a large amount of timber, cleared away, and fences, which constituted the enclosures of happy homes, have all disappeared before the march of improvement. Nothing has stood in the way to retard the entrance of the railroad to Chico—dwellings have been removed from one block to another, and satisfactory settlements made for all damages or encroachments. The railroad enters the town of Chico at the bridge over Little Chico creek and traverses the centre of the block between Orange and Cedar streets, thence through the Bidwell field to Big Chico. All the grading in town crossing the track, will be completed by Monday or Tuesday next, about the same time the bridge, which is in course of construction, will also be finished. Nothing definite has been learned of the location of the depot, but all circumstances point to the field as the selected spot. This distance of the railroad from Broadway, which is near the business centre, is not quite half a mile, or about 860 yards. We understand a switch line is to be run from the depot to the Bidwell flour mill, which will not only be saving of expense, but will economize both time and labor. The track layers are only about three miles from town and the probabilities are that the snort of the construction train will be heard about the end of next week. Information received from Marysville and Sacramento confirms the opinion previously expressed by us that the work will continue to be prosecuted through to Red Bluff without delay.

TAKING COLD.—The human frame was intended for activity—to run fast, and to run slow; but it must be managed. A locomotive can run very fast, but if stopped instantaneously, when going at a high rate of speed, it is unjointed as badly as if it had inflammatory rheumatism for seven years. A skillful engineer, however, tones down his speed gradually; and in this lies the whole secret of not taking cold. It is exposure, or carelessness, after exercise that brings on colds. After walking, or running, or dancing, or any exercise that quickens the circulation, a little current of air from a window, a crevice, from an open door for a few minutes, just to call a chill, is sure to produce cold. Merely stopping on the street in a current of air—as at a corner where the wind breaks or makes an angle—will do the job. Any sudden subsidence of active force of the body in a temperature that chills will produce cold. The little common sense that is needed, and for the lack of exercise of which so much money is paid to doctors is preserve an equable temperature, or, having exercised freely, recover the proper state gradually, and without a chill. This is attained in a most simple and easy manner. After exercise, always seek rest in a sheltered place, where you will be warm, never being hasty to remove hat, gloves, or cap.—Let perspiration subside before disrobing, if in doors, and if out doors, always keep gently moving until the usual condition is attained.—*Technologist.*

MRS. VICTOR, THE MURDERESS.—Mrs. Victor the Cleveland murderess, now in the penitentiary at Columbus (Ohio) gives considerable trouble occasionally. There was a change of matrons recently, at which she took umbrage, and went to bed and laid as if in a trance. She remained thus two weeks, refusing food, when the guard discovered that she had secreted a sufficient quantity of eatables to sustain life some time, and of this she would partake when no one was about. After being deprived of this she soon got over her trance.

On Friday June 17, greenbacks were bought at 89½ and sold at 90 in San Francisco. The highest point reached in eight years.