

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS.

VOL. 2.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

NO. 13.

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

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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
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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.
JOHN McKEE, N. G.
E. SMITH, R. Sec'y.
W. BILGER, } Trustees.
H. KLIPPEL,
H. V. HELMS,
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 8-1f.

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 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. 1-1f

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 f.

The Labor Question.

The mass meeting held on Friday evening at Platt's Hall was one of the greatest gatherings ever assembled in our city. It surprised all interested in the demonstration; and adequate arrangements had not been made by having platforms on the outside, from which the immense crowd unable to gain admittance could have been addressed.

The audience within the Hall was one of the finest ever seen in our city. The galleries were largely occupied by ladies, many earning bread for their families by labor, and every spot was filled. It was not the oratory of the speakers that held the vast assemblage together for hours. No—it was the engrossing question that now agitates the public mind throughout the American Union. It was to consider the best means to be adopted to prevent the ingress of Mongolians among us, and to devise measures to arrest the competition of that class of laborers against our people, for they are entering in many branches of business, now, that a few years ago were considered beyond their reach.

A variety of remedial measures were suggested, and the right and proper one, in our opinion, was proposed. It was that the mechanics throughout the United States should make a common effort with their brethren here, to demand from Congress the enactment of such laws as would prevent our country being deluged with the swarms of Asiatics who are coming on steamers subsidized by the government; and who will come in such numbers if not arrested by legislation, as will flood our country with the most miserable population that could be brought among us.

The matter must be brought to an immediate decision. Congress can, by prompt action, cause the Executive to issue instructions to our Consuls in China that will at once arrest this immigration. The steamers in which the traffic is carried on can be prevented from transporting these passengers under forfeiture of their subsidies, and in less than thirty days the laboring men of the nation can be relieved from this impending evil, whose consequences to them and their families is more appalling than the visitations of war, pestilence and famine. Should the wishes of the working-men be unheeded by the present body, there is another remedy—it is the employment of the ballot at the next elections, thank God, now near at hand. That power cannot fail them. It is more potent than bullet or bayonet, and it is for them the impenetrable shield and the double edged pointed sword. It is power in its grandest form. It is moral force exerting its energies to protect the interests of the working people and the greatness of the nation.

From the formation of our Government until a very recent period, State and national legislation regarded as its highest duty the elevation of the masses of the people. Our great statesmen and philosophers claimed no higher title to national renown than that they were the sons of poor and honest parents. But now a change, owing to the spread of luxury in high quarters, is coming over us to cast its blighting curse on labor. Instead of wishing to see labor well rewarded, the spirit of legislation is invoked to cheapen and degrade it. The treaty making power of our Government is used to nurse the viper. Tricky and designing men long conceived the scheme of bringing cheap labor in our midst to aid the immense manufacturing interests that have heretofore been fostered by taxation on the people, levied in the name of protective duties to prevent competition against American industry. Many of our articles of last year alluded to this subject. We proclaimed that Chinese laborers would be introduced in swarms to run the mills in the Northern and Eastern States, and that the profits on American capital in manufacturing would be realized in future by replacing the American laborer by the docile, long working coolie. The matter is coming to pass. It is associated capital that encourages one man to make the attempt. That struggle made in Massachusetts is more important to

the happiness of millions on this continent than was the struggle on the sacred soil of Bunker Hill.

It is contention for power to introduce an inferior race among us, to compete on our own soil, and at wages that would not afford the commonest necessities of life, with our own people. We have the power to prevent this—we have the most potent of weapons—the ballot; and knowing that it cannot fail, if workingmen bound to each other by the sacred love of their country, of their wives and children—we say this monstrous wrong will be redressed, and the rapacious creatures who wish to reduce labor to starving rates by Asiatic competition be rebuked.

The issue of the times is, whether American laborers with families and enjoying household life, shall compete with Chinese who are single men, without family ties, and no idea of our social system, at the wages required by the latter. Those wages now, for men willing to work longer hours than are usual among us, are twelve dollars per month. But the demand can be supplied at lower rates. We can assure our readers that there is profitable business in furnishing men even at nine dollars per month, and that boys, fully able to do the work of females, can be supplied at five or six dollars per month. In fact, China is so overburdened with population that the supply of labor will be met at any rate—at the mere cost of subsistence.

The Pacific Slope has, with less than a million of inhabitants, male and female, borne the competition of as high as eighty five thousand Asiatics. We received no sympathy from the Atlantic Slope. On the other side they begin to realize the effects of that *ignis fatuus*—the China trade, for which national subsidies were granted to steamers bringing the vilest of Asia, and American statesmen of the present day became ecstatic, and wanted a treaty for naturalization to prop their power against their fellow citizens. The meeting of Friday night last will open the eyes of the American people to the evil that menaces, if not stopped, the happiness of the present and of future generations. And that it shall exercise its full moral power as a Labor Demonstration, we tell the working men that their honor as citizens is pledged to prevent by every effort in their power the ill treatment of the Chinese among us, and of those who, from misguided ideas of sound economy, think proper to employ them in preference to men of their own race and language.—S. F. Examiner.

SWEET OIL FOR POISONS.—We learn from the *Stockton Gazette*, what a plain farmer says:

It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing it would cure any other kind of poison both on man or beast. I think no farmer should be without a bottle of it in the house. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse, it requires eight times as much as it does for a man. Here let me say, of one of the most extreme cases of snake bite in this neighborhood—eleven years ago this Summer—where the case had been thirty days standing, and the patient was given up by his physicians. I heard of it and carried the oil, and gave one spoonful, which effected a cure. It is an antidote for arsenic and strychnine. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by eating too freely of fresh clover; it will cure bites of bees, spiders or other insects, and will cure persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine in the meadows, called ivy.

A merchant in Montgomery, Ala., recently hired a new clerk, and of course initiated him at once into the mysteries of the "trade mark." Shortly afterward the knight of the yardstick was showing some goods to a lady customer, when she demurred at the prices. The feelings of the merchant may be imagined when the young man called out at the top of his voice: "What shall I sell this for? It is marked four dollars and a half, and cost fifty cents."

The death of the Empress Charlotte is said to be imminent.

A New Curative Principle Advocated.

Dr. Hall of New York, believes the time will come when those diseases that are now cured by medicine will be cured by food. Salt is one of the best remedies for spitting blood, and a lump of salt forced into the stomach has arrested convulsions. Watermelons are known to act specifically and powerfully upon the kidneys. They are therefore a remedy in epilepsy, some conditions of cholera, and have cured diarrhoeas and fevers. The reason is simple; the water which in cholera and diarrhoea runs off through the bowels is diverted through the proper channel by making the kidneys act, and the elements in the blood which cause epilepsy and fevers are carried off by a free action of the same organ. A physician in South America treated eight cases of yellow fever with watermelons, and cured them all. He discovered the great value of the remedy by one of his patients crawling in the night to a pile of watermelons and eating his fill. The next morning he was better, and recovered soon. Nature nearly always indicates the remedy, as she does in the cat's craving for catnip, and when it is found that patients in fever nearly always crave watermelons, it might be at once known that this luscious product is a valuable febrifuge. The most remarkable case of this in stinct and of a fever cure (not "on record," for this is the first time it has been put on record), of which we have ever heard, occurred some years ago in this State. It is vouched for by a physician of good standing. He left a fever patient early in the evening, under the impression that nothing could save him and that he would be dead by morning. About midnight a member of the patient's family called him up and requested him to visit the patient again. Going toward the house, when a square distant, he heard a voice crying, "Cider! Cider! Cider!" the voice growing louder as he neared the house, and continuing the cry in a monotonous and mechanical tone. He found on entering the house that the cry issued from his patient, who seemed unconscious and paid no attention to anything said or done, but kept crying "Cider!" The physician procured a pitcher full of cider and raised the patient, resting his neck against the pillows, and placed the pitcher in his hands. He clutched it greedily and drained it to the bottom! Then he went on crying, "Cider," the cry gradually growing lower until the patient fell asleep. The physician remained until the man's skin began to soften and grow moist. In the morning the physician returned and found the patient doing well and he soon recovered. He had no recollection whatever of having cried "Cider," having been unconscious all the while. The instinct within him appears to have taken possession of the unconscious man, and like a good spirit, used his voice to tell what would save him. Cider, therefore, may be set down as a remedy for fever. Raw minced beef is now used as a remedy for bloody flux and consumption. Celery is an excellent remedy for kidney affections, and fruits and berries cure costiveness.

Money Lost.

It is stated that over \$150,000 of the people's money has already been expended in the negotiations for the annexation of San Domingo. Biez was smart enough to demand an installment of cash down, preliminary to betraying and selling out his subjects. Grant is not responsible for the whole of this expenditure, as part of it is due to Mr. Seward, when in the State Department under Johnson. The whole amount, however, is supposed to have come out of the secret service fund, and was the people's money. This is only one example of many of Radical extravagance, and shows how little inclined the Administration is to lighten the burdens of taxation oppressing the people.—Examiner.

The proprietor of a Chattanooga hotel expelled a couple of ladies from his parlor because they didn't take supper while waiting for the train.

General Prim is said to be worth 14,000,000 reals.

The Census of 1870.

In view of the approach of the time for taking the census, the following questions have been collected together by some studious individual in such matters, as probably containing the gist of the inquiries that will be made:

How old are you?
Where were you born, and were you present on the occasion of your birth?
Were you ever a candidate for office, and if so, how many times?
Are you a married person, and how do you like the institution?
Have you any children, how many, and what is a certain remedy for the sniffles?
Do you grow any corn; if so, how much do you consume of whisky, and how much do you waste in making bread?
What's your opinion of lager beer and pretzels?
How many glasses can you drink, and with what effect?
What is your opinion of oats—a very popular provender for man and beast?
What is the cash value of a one dollar bill?
Were your father and mother both white men?
Can you stand on your head, and how long? If a good while how much longer if necessary?
If half an acre of ground will yield one hundred bushels of rutabagas, how many glasses of lager will it require a man to draw a bee line?
If your family eats a ham in three days, how long will it take them to eat a couple of hammers?
Lend me five dollars?
What is your opinion of young pups before they get their eyes open?
There are a number of other questions to be answered, which we omit here, from the fact that they will at once suggest themselves to the marshals, just as soon as they think of them.

CHARLES DICKENS' LOVE FOR THE NEWSPAPER PROFESSION.—The *Chicago Times*, in the course of a very touching article upon Charles Dickens' love for his old profession as a newspaper man, and for the associations that it often brought to mind, thus speaks:

Let it be recalled, and remembered, too, that the first author and most successful man in the world at the time of his death, was led to his career, and sealed it with the verdict of peerless success, by the observation and culture of hard, tireless newspaper work. And he whose laurels are now moistened with the grief of the world was always proud of his connection with the press. How gently he was wont to woo the sunlight of hope for the London newsboys at their annual feasts! How prompt was his attendance at the annual press dinners, and how like the quiet falling of refreshing rain was the dropping of his sentences on those enjoyable occasions! Who of those that were present of the farewell Dickens dinner, given by the press of New York two years ago, will ever let slip from mind the inexpressible tenderness of his greeting and grateful expressions at that memorable time? In vain did he call upon all his boundless resources of language to satisfy himself in expressing his love and admiration for the press. A mist came over his eyes when he essayed to speak of the old time employment on the press, and of the kindness with which newspapers on both sides the water had uniformly treated him. There was an enchantment about his words which made every press man present proud of his calling.

A NEW USE FOR WHISKY.—A Scotch correspondent of the *London Farmer's Chronicle* finds a use for whisky at once novel, interesting and original. His apple and cherry trees had been greatly injured by blight, and every experiment to arrest the disease was unsuccessful. Finally he concluded to dose his trees with whisky. This he did in June, 1869. The effect has been magical. No blight has since appeared. He also rid his plum trees of insects by the use of whisky; and he found it effectual in curing his dogs of mange. We believe it would cure sheep of the scab. Great is whisky when used for proper purposes.