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The Democratic News.

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HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON every Saturday evening at the Old Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
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Wm. Bilger,
H. Klopfer,
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. 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.

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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.

Rich Treat—Courting Under Difficulty—Champagne and Citrate of Magnesia.

The Colusa Sun of July 2d tells the following good story: "A few days since a young man appeared in Colusa, and made a canvass of our town in disposing of various Yankee notions. His experience in regard to this world was evidently of rather a limited order, yet he was industrious and strived to obtain a market for his wares, and his efforts were to a certain extent crowned with success. During his sojourn among us, he became infatuated with—

A DARK EYED MAIDEN OF COLUSA— one of Missouri's choicest offerings—a feeling which often takes possession of visitors to this section, and frequent became his visits to her domicile. His devotion was reciprocated, for on several occasions, at evening twilight, the devoted couple were to be seen seated in close proximity upon a log, beneath the spreading branches of one of our grand old oaks. After sundry walks, our mercantile friend concluded he would obtain a chariot, and roll out on the plains in company with her who was causing the spirits to rap in every chamber of his heart. He repaired to one of our livery stables and procured a team and vehicle. The next thing requisite for the journey was something to soothe the agitated spirit, in the way of refreshment. He visited several saloons, and

INQUIRED THE PRICE OF CHAMPAGNE. Finding that article would command from \$2 50 to \$5 per bottle, he concluded the luxury was altogether too expensive, and he endeavored to find some other beverage to be indulged in by himself and sweetheart during the forthcoming ride. At last he entered one of our drug stores and asked if a temperance beverage could be furnished for the above named purpose for a moderate sum of money. The druggist assured him he had a very pleasant drink called

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, prepared by himself, which he could warrant fresh and lively, and which could be obtained for twenty five cents per bottle. Our hero immediately closed a bargain, and seized upon two bottles with avidity. They were placed under the seat of the buggy with great care, and everything being in readiness, the young lady was soon ensconced by his side, behind a spanking team, going the double quick for the suburbs. After a drive of an hour, the gallant driver reached under the seat and surprised his fair companion with the presence of two bottles of liquid, which, he suggested, would be refreshing on the dusty road.

Both suffering from severe thirst, the contents of the two bottles soon disappeared, and the fine flavor commented on favorably. Thus refreshed, the lash was freely applied to the team, and our happy couple were jolted over a somewhat uneven road, with their equilibrium unshaken, until some time afterward, on their return, when they were both suddenly seized with an unpleasant sensation in the vicinity of the refreshment receptacle. The fair one bent over forward, the gallant admirer doubled up and squirmed, until things began to assume a serious character. The perspiration rolled down in huge drops from the forehead of one who a few moments before had declared his happiness complete. The smiles of the maiden were suddenly transformed to

UNPLEASANT CONTORTIONS of the face, until at last, the magnesia, about to become master of the situation, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, the team was stopped, and, without one word of explanation, each party made a desperate and lively leap from their respective sides of the buggy, and the scene which ensued our pen is incapable of describing. Suffice it to say, no unnecessary time was lost in reaching town, not a sentiment of love was uttered, and a young man was seen earnestly engaged in hunting the druggist—who could not be found—and he expresses a huge disgust at the mere mention of citrate of magnesia as a buggy beverage."

How to meet a man of doubtful credit—take no note of him.

Another Sort of Red Men.

The following is going the newspaper rounds. We don't know who tell it, but it sounds much like Mark Twain:

A friend of ours, who took a trip to California, said he was not afraid of the Indians, because he belonged to the benevolent Order of Red Men, and knew all the passwords and winks, and the figurative language and things, and no savage was going to touch him, initiated and fixed up in regalia as he was. He hadn't gone more than a hundred miles from Omaha before a band of Indians came at him and scooped him up. He took the chief aside and whispered the password in his ear and gave him the grip twenty six times on both hands, and made some observations about "fifth moons" and the happy hunting grounds." The chief replied in a friendly manner by tomahawking him and jabbing his butcher knife into his vitals. Our friend remarked that these ceremonies were not observed in his lodge, but the chief wanted to show him all the peculiarities of the Western system, so he scalped him and chopped off his nose, and was about to build a bonfire on his stomach, when some of the soldiers arrived and rescued him. He is now the bald headed Red Man on this side of the Pacific ocean, and you never saw a person so disgusted with secret societies and Indian poetry. He is going to sue his lodge for passing off a counterfeit grip on him, and for damage done by the loss of his hair.

PROGRESS OF THE RAILROAD.—The Salem Statesman says: We learn that the grading is now completed, or nearly so, to a point near Wacouza, the route lying through timber all the way from Dutchtown for over five miles. Our informant says 500 men are employed on the grade this side of Aurora. In going through that place a cut was made fourteen feet deep, the store being on the line. There are two steam pile drivers and another at work driving piles in Pudding river bottom. Piles are already driven across the Mollala bottom, from the river to the prairie side. The Mollala bridge will be all framed this week, ready to be transported and put up. The Pudding river bridge will not require so much work. The track laying will probably recommence to day; iron rails have arrived and the grading will soon be done to this place. The pile driving on Pudding bottom will be finished in a few days, and the machines will remove to Lake Labish to commence work there.

A MAMMOTH LAW SUIT.—We have received from California, a pamphlet containing the complaint of Samuel Brannon, who sues the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in equity to account for \$50,000,000. We see the name of Benj. F. Butler as one of the counsel for plaintiff. If it goes through the courts, it will be accounted a legal phenomenon as a suit of such magnitude has never before been presented to the judiciary of America. It is commenced in the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District of California, before Judge Dwinelle; but from the form and grounds of complaint, the intention is to reach the Federal courts.—Commercial.

REASON FOR A DIVORCE.—Not long ago a youth who had been wheedled into a marriage which his subsequent judgment could not approve, commenced a suit for divorce. As soon as she heard of it she was naturally indignant, and demanded of the youthful Benedict to assign a reasonable cause for his proceedings.

"You are older than I am," he said.
"You knew that before we were married," was the indignant reply.
"You pad."
"Everybody does that, sir."
"You wear false teeth."
"Certainly; out it is not a crime."
"There's more make up about you than reality."
"What then?"
"Your hair, chignon, and waterfall weigh more than you do."
"Well."
"Well, it's a dead woman's."
"Well."
"Well, I won't live with a dead woman or any part of her!"

The Russian Peasantry.

Throughout the whole of Russia, the dwellings of the peasantry are still mere log huts, frequently without chimneys, and uniformly containing only one room, which is the common dormitory. The rigor of the climate renders these habitations miserable in the extreme. Swarming with vermin, where not filled with smoke, and without ventilation, the hut is generally, in winter, the refuge of the sow and her farrows; of the lamb and the sheep, as well as of men, women and children. It contains no furniture but a deal table and a bench against each wall. Pillows, and sometimes felt, constitute the only bedding, the place of which is supplied by the sheepskin, that seldom leaves the peasant men and women of Russia. Their domestic utensils consist of a few pots of burnt clay or cast-iron, the samovar or tea urn, being only found in the hut of the well-to-do peasant. An earthenware cup and saucer, or a glass tumbler, are among the articles which the peasants deposit in a small cupboard below the images of the saints. There is no garden to this log hut. The heavily worked peasant woman can scarcely find time to attend to the plot of flax which belongs to her individually, and on which the family depends for the more necessary articles of clothing. Any great material improvement of these peasant dwellings can only follow on education and enlightenment, for it is the tendency of the half civilized peasant to spend his superfluous money on articles of personal adornment, rather than those of more comfort, of which he has in reality no understanding. In the villages on the Volga, where peasant families share the same roof with domestic fowls and animals, and burn wood laths instead of tall tow candles or oil, the woman attire themselves on holidays in crinolines, in silk dresses and jackets, while the men cover their unsightly sheep-skins with good broadcloth.

White Recruits For Negro Regiments.

White recruits, our dispatches tell us, have been assigned to a couple of negro cavalry regiments. This is the wickedest and meanest of the successive steps by which the radical party and Grant's Administration are striving to force a full recognition of the social equality of the negro. These white recruits come from a class in which race antipathies are very strong; they enlisted to serve with white men; but they are to be forced to eat, drink, sleep and live with negroes, and to submit to the tyranny of negro petty officers. No matter what his estimation of the negro race, the essential injustice and cruelty of this must be apparent to every right thinking man.

When negroes were forced into southern offices and Legislatures, into the Departments and the Washington Police, into the Senate and into West Point, it was said that the whites who were offended thereby might resign. But in this case the white soldiers are given no alternative. They cannot resign; if they declare, as they have the moral right to declare, that fellowship with negroes and submission to negroes was not in the bargain they made, and attempt to withdraw, they will be hunted down like felons and severely punished; if they do not submit uncomplainingly to every insult or annoyance which a negro orderly sergeant, proud of his authority over white men, may choose to heap upon them, they may be tied up by the thumbs or even shot down.—Sac. Reporter

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE relates an anecdote of the origin of Franklin's adoption of the customary civil dress when going to court as a diplomatist. It was simply that his tail or had disappointed him of his court suit, and he wore his plain one, with great reluctance, because he had no other. Afterwards gaining great success and praise by his mishap, he continued to wear it from policy. The great American philosopher was as big a humbug as the rest of us.

Not having heard from the debating societies, in relation to the conundrum, "Why do hens always lay eggs in day-time?" a contemporary answers, "Because at night they are roosters."

Telegraphic War Mews.

LONDON, July 24th.—Prussian vessels are cruising in the channel and north sea to intercept supplies of coal for the French fleet. Bank of Frankfurt has loaned \$500,000 Thalers, with deposits of American stocks as security. France adheres to the policy of treating neutrals of shipping same as in 1864, no regard being paid to the Paris Convention. A dispatch received via Paris, to-day, dated Forbick, Department of the Moselle, 23d, says Prussians were repulsed at Carling, and a reconnaissance on Prussian soil has been made by the French troops.

BERLIN, July 24th.—Italy issued a proclamation of neutrality at Florence to day. There have been demonstrations in favor of Prussia in Milan, Padua and Genoa.

DUBLIN, July 24th.—A great demonstration was made here last night in favor of France. A meeting of 5,000 was addressed by prominent men.

BERLIN, 24th.—The only written document Prussia has received from France since the quarrel was received on Tuesday, and was a declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor is obliged to consider the proposition to elevate a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the Secretary of France. A special to the London Herald from Paris, says it is predicted that the Emperor will proclaim a Republic throughout Europe, if a coalition is found against him. Prussia is threatening Denmark. Guns are being placed on the fortifications of Paris.

COBLENZ, 24th.—A Prussian force from Saarbrack crossed the frontier and made a reconnaissance, and met a force of French, leaving two dead on the field. French loss 10 or 12. Russia announces her intention to abridge the duration of the war as much as possible.

PARIS, July 23d.—Ed. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of American Old Fellowship, and Frank Austin, of California, arrived to day. They are detained in France on account of war.

LONDON, July 23d.—Bar Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to Austrian Ministers abroad, that Austria will preserve an attitude of neutrality, refusing every overture to participate. In consequence of the attitude of Austria towards Bavaria and Prussia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on war footing. The Channel squadron have received orders to get ready for sea, and unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Honnelly. Passenger travel on Prussian railways closes to-morrow.

LONDON, 25th—4 p. m.—A special from Metz, says three camps are formed around the City. Forts will be completed in twenty-four hours. Six cannon are being planted in position; ditches, casemates, and bomb proof barracks—everything constituted on an immense scale. The works are not designed to defend Metz, but merely to protect a vast encampment like the present, or shelter a beaten army. This shows France has long been preparing for offensive war on the first opportunity. Marshal Bazain in Metz; horses of staff kept saddled before his hotel, but no move yet made. Russian troops are passing through the Black Forest towards Bales. Detachments have been stopped by the Swiss, who have an observation corps of 50,000. General McMahon's headquarters are at Strasburg. A strong French force is massing to prevent surprise through the Volles De Fels. Troops are pouring into Strasburg from Bisarkicon. Everything indicates that the first great blow will be struck at Strasburg.

Ben. Wade is reported as saying that he would like to have his pipe and an easy chair by the fireside. There's no accounting for tastes. We should prefer having our chair in the ice house just now.

An Irish gentleman of great wealth makes up for a constitutional aversion to talking by keeping eight private printing presses constantly employed on tracts of his own composition in seven languages.