

The Democratic News.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1870.

"Our Daily Bread."

How to obtain life's daily sustenance is a subject that more and more appeals to the candid consideration of the abider upon the Pacific coast, as time and events wag along. Skillful management of personal revenue is one of the sciences only exceptionally practiced, heretofore, in this land of the yellow metal; and flush times gave us a generation reckless of that terrestrial god, the almighty dollar, whom we all are sometimes forced to worship. Hence, so many who, now, seek to live through the industry and economy of others. The number who make it a study how to get in debt without any prospect or concern for future payment, is the great bane and curse of business prosperity in this still abundantly favored region. It is a matter for constant and serious comment that so many who have it in their power to live as faultless exponents of financial honesty, suffer the stigma and disgrace that arise from a lack of uprightness to darken their pathway through life, and detract from every pleasure.

To earn one's "daily bread" need not necessarily be always a burden, if people but study out their wants ahead, and shape circumstances to meet them. The trouble with too many is, they live only for the present, and do not prepare to meet the future until its troubles, and tribulations, and accumulated perplexities overwhelm them. But they have one unailing, always ready excuse—they would pay their honest debts if they had the money! Many useless luxuries are indulged in, many foolish expenditures risked, which, did the individual reflect upon that unpaid store bill, that growing account with the butcher, or that indebtedness for indispensable of whatever character, would be forborne.

It is a provision of nature, and is necessary to the physical and mental well being of man, that he should earn his own livelihood. It is a matter of inward pride to be able to do so. The contrary course—we care not how much a person may earn and spend foolishly yet permitting the actual essentials of life to be charged up as slow, often irremediable, debts—is apt to involve a realization of conscious demerit on the part of oneself, and cannot well escape the reprehension of all others. The man who pays his way through the world, even if, to do so, he does not dress as fine as some, participate in so many drunken brawls or cut so brilliant a figure in what we call society, is, to all practical purposes, a more useful inhabitant than he who "dresses in fine linen and fares sumptuously every day"—at other people's expense.

INCORPORATED.—We have it from good, reliable authority that articles of incorporation of a company to build the Humboldt Branch Railroad through Rogue River and Umpqua valleys, in accordance with the Williams' amendment, were filed, or are to be filed with the Clerk of Jackson county the present week. Since the above was in type, we have examined the articles of incorporation and find thereunto appended the names of many of our most substantial, moneyed citizens. The entire capital stock is put down at \$5,000,000, or fifty thousand shares of \$100 each. The headquarters of the company will be Jacksonville, Oregon. This movement effectually puts a quietus upon Congressman Smith's argument that no company would undertake to build the road through these valleys. The following are some of the names of the incorporators: Jas. T. Glenn, J. B. Wrisley, Jacob Ish, Jas. D. Fay, Sachs Bros., John Bilger, W. H. S. Hyde, R. Benedict, J. D. Coughlin, P. P. Prim, H. Klippel, Wm. Hoffman, Andy Davidson, Wm. Turner, P. Britt, C. C. Beekman, John Neuber, Jesse Applegate, Jacob Thompson, N. C. Dean, Thos. Chavner and K. Kubli.

We are persuaded that the safest way at all times to reach the public mind and gain credence for the sincerity and wisdom of principles espoused, is to address oneself to the understanding rather than the prejudices of the people. The remarkable success, however, that not unfrequently attends an effort at pandering to the weak side of human nature, in a majority of cases seems to recommend that as the most feasible mode for influencing the masses; but in the long run, we hold that those appeals which sink deepest into the minds of men and leave the most enduring impressions are such as are strictly in consonance with truth, and do not rely for their maintenance wholly upon weak and subtle sophistry. Good sound sense will outwind, uproot and destroy bigotry every time when faithfully applied to the elimination of error.

Political Balderdash.

One of the trashiest, littiest and most undignified attempts to work upon the credulity of individuals and make political capital out of something entirely foreign to American interests, is the effort now being made by Republican newspapers everywhere throughout the country, to create the impression that the Democratic party sympathizes altogether with the Emperor Napoleon in the momentous war he is at present engaged in, at such terrible loss of life and prestige. Just as if it were possible for republican America to become identified with the ambitious schemes of grasping potentates of Europe! We deplore, in common with humane people the world over, the shameful sacrifice of life on both sides, otherwise it matters very little how absolutism fares in the Old World. On account of his unwarranted pretensions, we have no objection to Louis Napoleon having some of the imperial vanity whipped out of him; nor do we believe that any considerable portion of the Democratic party would go into mourning in consequence of such a result.

On the other hand, we do not see the propriety of being led by a few extraordinary victories to a worshipful adoration of Bismarck's theory of tyrannical government. This tom-foolery on the part of the Republicans about siding with the Prussians, is all put on. It is the temporary lever by which they seek to strengthen their crumbling organization, so as to preserve their opportunities for robbing the country a few years more. It won't work, though, gentlemen, worth a cent. The thing is a little too transparent not to be seen through. The German people, as a rule, are as much devoted to liberal principles as any other class or race, and do not expect us to go into ecstasies over monarchal victories in any part of the world.

Competing Lines.

The chief hobby with those who insist upon the absurd proposition of the Humboldt Branch Railroad entering the Willamette at Eugene, is the importance of having two competing lines through the State, and thus, as they pretend, circumvent the building up of a monopoly. This is a very strong platform to stand upon, and no one will have the hardihood to question the indisputable propriety of having rival roads running through the State, but in this matter, as in all others of a public character, a little reasonableness can be exercised to incalculable advantage. The Willamette valley has always enjoyed superior advantages in regard to facilities for exportation and importation. In addition to water communication with the ocean and the outside world, it is proposed to give her the benefits to be derived from two competing lines of railroad connecting with the great overland route, with the prospect of the great North Pacific virtually terminating in the vicinity of Portland, itself. What more could such a district of country ask? The road down the Columbia, through Eastern Oregon, is sure to be built; a second road running south through the State to connect with the California Central, together with her ocean communication with San Francisco, ought to be sufficient to keep down a monopoly of trade for a few years at least. Compared to interior mountain districts, the Willamette valley is destined to be bountifully provided for, if the Pengra route railroad never is constructed. And, if the logic we started out to treat of holds good, while the northern end of the State is in need of such extensive, unparalleled competition in railroad facilities, we, of this apparently ignored section of the State, ought to have the benefit of at least one road, albeit that road should be, of itself, a monopoly. What say you to that, Joseph?

HARD UP.—The Bulletin of a recent date, in an article urging the re-election of Williams, says he is the superior of Col. Baker as a statesman. The Bulletin must be hard up when it makes such incredible statements as this. Does the editor recollect Baker's brilliant debate with Benjamin upon the floor of the U. S. Senate in 1861, when he completely overcame every argument advanced by the Louisiana Senator? When did Williams ever display such logical powers as a debater upon national questions? If the owl of the orchard is the superior of the eagle of the eyrie, then we will concede that Williams is the superior of Baker. We are not of Baker's party, but we are not so void of truth as to deny him his just due of having been the most eloquent, logical and talented statesman ever sent by Oregon, or any other Pacific State, to the National forum.

JESSE APPLGATE.—This individual passed through town on Thursday night. We did not learn his mission, but suppose railroad matters are connected with it, somehow.

DIED IN THE STATION HOUSE.—Last Saturday, just as we were going to press, it was reported that the man who was temporarily placed in the Station House to await further disposition by the County authorities, was dying. Judge Shipley was absent during the week, and that prevented the stranger being placed at once under more suitable treatment. His name was John Clark, and his advent into this place was from California. He made application to various persons about the middle of the week to have him placed in the County Hospital. Most everyone to whom application was made took him to be one of the numerous bummers or impostors daily arriving from over the line, and did not for a moment think of him being so truly deserving of charitable consideration as the sequel has shown he was. It is easy enough, now, to see that a great fault was committed in not doing more for one so needy. It is easy, too, after it is all over, to prescribe censure, but any other community might have been guilty of the same dereliction under the same circumstances. Tolerable fair (?) though not as good as could have been, treatment was provided for him, and a physician's services secured. It was supposed that he was suffering from the effects of sunstroke. May we all learn a lesson from this unfortunate affair, to be more ready in rendering assistance where it is asked, controlled by the conviction that it is better to be imposed on a thousand times than to neglect a single opportunity for alleviating actual want.

THE BIG VALLEY MINES.—Some very rich placer diggings were recently discovered in Siskiyou county, east of Yreka. The Journal has the following account of the same:

Messrs. J. J. Pool and Jas. Owen, of Oro Fino, returned last Thursday from a trip to the Big Valley mines, in this county, about 16 miles from Pit River, and exhibited to us specimens of the gold, which is as fine as flour, and very hard to be saved in washing, especially with a rocker, there being no water to wash in any other manner, short of four miles from the diggings. As far as prospecting, only one rich claim has been found, which is near a spring close to the top of a high rough hill, and apparently a streak of rich pay dirt, sluiced naturally into a narrow channel, the bed rock rising close to the surface on each side of the claim. The party finding it, consisted of our Methodist Preacher, Rev. D. H. Haskin, J. C. McKendree and H. J. Ehlers, who observing a small quantity of water, followed it up to the hill, hoping to find a spring, where they would get a good drink of water. They found the spring, scooped out a basin, and drank. Mr. Ehlers then took a shovel and dug a larger hole for the benefit of thirsty travelers who might follow, and thinking the gravel looked good for containing gold, washed out a shovel full, from which he obtained four bits. They then went to work, and prospected in one pan as high as \$175, though rich spots like this were in small streaks, the balance of the dirt prospecting but little, yet they believed the ground would average at least two bits to the pan. They wash with rocker and quicksilver, but the gold is so fine that they save but a small percentage, still in one day \$586 was realized, and much of the gold and quicksilver is lost by the old fashioned process of burning off the quicksilver in a frying pan.

ASHLAND.—Times are said to have been unusually lively at Ashland the past two weeks,—farmers bringing in grain and teams loading for Fort Klamath and the Indian agency. Six loads of grain, belonging to Hanley and Ross, passed through going to the Fort via Dead Indian. The road through in that direction will be completed in a few days. Messrs. Caro and Hargadine leave for Frisco to secure winter stocks.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A Sabbath School of some thirty members has been established on Pleasant Creek, by Mrs. Richard Hutchison, with A. K. Williams as Superintendent. The same lady teaches the District school at the same place, and has met with fair success. The prosperity of the school speaks well for the intelligence and public spiritedness of the citizens.

BEING REPAIRED.—The old Bruner building, one of the first brick stores erected in Jacksonville, is being materially reconstructed on the inside and fitted up by G. Karewski to receive his large new stock of goods, soon to arrive.

MINING LAW.—We propose to publish next week, for the benefit of the mining community, the recent amendments by Congress to the Federal mining law. Those following this important branch of industry might do well to lay by a copy for reference.

NEW TO-DAY.—Under this head will be found the new ad. of the City Drug Store. Good bargains can be had at this stand by those wishing to purchase medicines, books, stationery, etc.

Telegraphic.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The excitement of people at not hearing news is extreme. Ministry laugh at the pretended Prussian victories on the 18th.

LONDON, 21.—A special dispatch says "I witnessed the battle. The Prussians won at a great loss. The metraillieurs did dreadful work—four villages strewn with dead. Metz is surrounded and it looks as if the Prussian army contemplated a siege. Prussians' loss on the 18th was about 25,000; French about 12,000. Bazaine's position causes uneasiness here. It takes nineteen hours to communicate with McMahon; sometimes no communication at all. The Crown Prince is near Vitry and a battle between McMahon and him is hourly expected. The Emperor came near being captured at Longville. A panic occurred in the Garde Mobile at Chalons. They demanded to be led back to Paris.

Correspondent of Gaulois declares from actual observation, that the road from Metz to Verdun is held by the Prussians.

CARLSRUHE, 21.—Strasbourg is in flames. French have fired the surrounding villages. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men. The inhabitants are demoralized and disorder everywhere prevails. Another victory for Crown Prince, near Chalons, reported.

PONT A MOUSSON, 21.—French prisoners still pouring in. French loss during the week cannot be less than 50,000 men in killed, wounded and missing.

World's special from London 21st says: Steinmetz's corps cut to pieces at Resonville, and his cavalry no longer exists. Paris papers deny that Bazaine is surrounded.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Evening Post's special from New York says that a private dispatch announces King William and his staff, with Gen. Sheridan, were surprised yesterday and captured by French cavalry.

New York, 22d. The Courier has dispatch saying that Bazaine still insists on silence. The army of the Prince Royal of Prussia continues its march to Paris; it is now at Vitry. Paris is provisioned for an eight months siege and the people are in good spirits.

LONDON, 22.—The Garde Mobile returning. BERLIN, 22.—The Bismarck regiment, that was reported annihilated, has not been under fire.

LONDON, 22.—It is reported that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Metz. Official Journal at Paris says the Minister of War has had no dispatches from the army for two days, and thinks Bazaine is unsuccessful.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—No confirmation of taking King William prisoner up to 4 p. m. The report is not believed in New York, as gold quotations are not affected by it.

NEW YORK, 23d.—Private cable, London 12 noon, says: Armies of King William and Steinmetz too crippled to assume offensive. It is given out on high authority that Bazaine was re-inforced from Chalons on Sunday for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory, when he will march army on Crown Prince and rescue Paris. A report has reached London of another French victory. Another special says Bazaine was at Metz yesterday; has north and center open to him either to retreat or be re-inforced. The appalling Prussian loss has sent a thrill throughout Germany. Bazaine professes to be master of situation.

LONDON, 23.—Bazaine has forced passage via Antien, and reached Montmetz. Reported that armies of Prince Royal and Frederick Charles have formed a junction westward of Metz.

NEW YORK, 23d.—A private dispatch from Paris says that McMahon has completely turned tables on Crown Prince. McMahon with 130,000 veterans has thrown himself between armies of Crown Prince and King William, and effected a junction with Bazaine's left wing.

LONDON, 25.—The following official dispatch just received from Berlin: Government has received dispatches dated Bar Le Due, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated and that Prussian column is west of Chalons advancing rapidly.

PARIS, 24.—Midnight.—It is reported that Prussians are at Sezane to-day. Prince Royal of Prussia is reported at Nancy. Nothing received from Metz from armies of McMahon or Bazaine.

LONDON.—Noon.—The entire command of McMahon left Rheims Monday. Prussian scouting parties are near Chalons and Troyes. Advice to Tuesday mention nothing of Bazaine's junction with McMahon. Bazaine's report finds no credit. Prussian detachments are reported at Chavengre and Bricale. Strasbourg well defended. French army well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

It is believed in Strasbourg that Bazaine has been cut off from the main army, and his power completely paralyzed. Chalons has been abandoned, and Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct.

LONDON, 25.—The whole of McMahon's army left Rheims Monday. The garrison of Toul made a sortie yesterday, and 700 Prussians were killed and wounded.

PARIS, 25.—A person from Epernay reports that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Chalons and Verdun. No definite news. Epernay will be evacuated to-morrow. Railways from Paris only 90 to Chateau Thierry. Treasury of Strasbourg got twelve million francs through Prussian troops. King William's headquarters are at Bar Le Due.

Grain mills of the valleys of the Seine and Marne have been destroyed with their contents to prevent them falling into Prussian hands. Enemy's scouts appeared at Chalons, Sar Marne and St. Menohold. Minister of Interior says Bazaine too much occupied to send dispatches. Railway was cut at Authan by Prussian cavalry. Latest report says McMahon has gone to Ardennes to join Bazaine. Another Prussian ship has been captured in the Mediterranean.

EMIGRANTS.—Quite a number of families have moved into the town and valley of late. Some, the plains across, and others from the adjoining State of California. We bid a hearty welcome to all such new comers, and trust they will find a satisfactory home and hospital treatment in our young and growing State.

CHINAMAN DROWNED.—An unfortunate Celestial who was drowned upon Rogue river somewhere, was buried in the graveyard on Thursday. It appears he was cutting timber and a tree falling into the river dragged him along with it. So at least we were informed.

New, Co-Dan.



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ALFRED L. GROSS, Notary Public for Oregon; Commissioner of Deeds for Washington Territory. OFFICE—St. Charles Hotel, Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon. July 23d, 1870. jly23-3m.

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