

# The Democratic News.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1870.

## The Herald, the Railroad, and the Democratic party.

The Herald rejoins with considerable spirit to our little item of week before last on its evident soreness over the Kelly pledge. In one respect the reply pleases us; we like to see the organ of the party for the State have a certain amount of vim and be ready to repel any assailant that has the temerity to tread upon its editorial coat-tail. We do not acknowledge its right, however, to feel so desperately aggrieved over the item from this paper to which we allude. The railroad is not a party question, but partakes more of the character of a local issue. We will not essay the interminable task of asserting what precise position the Herald has occupied—whether it has been the champion of any particular route or not. It has changed editors so frequently of late that we are not quite sure that the Herald knows, itself, how it stands. Of this much we are sure: its friendliness to this section has seemed to us to be manifested in a very unreliable manner. It may be the fault of our own obtuseness, but we cannot altogether do away with our own impressions, founded upon the testimony as it has been developed. As to the assertion that "neither was Col. Kelly nor the Democratic party, nor any Democrat or Democratic organ, an advocate of the Pengra route," it is perhaps true, so far as the party taken as a whole is concerned. The balance of the statement we are not altogether prepared to accede to. Even after the party was virtually committed through the action of the Legislature to the Rogue river route, we can remember some very hasty and uncalled for remarks to have emanated from a Democratic organ, significant of severe disapproval of the blow dealt the Pengra faction. The special plea relied on is the old talk about competing lines; but is there not some danger of crowding that matter too soon? Let us be safe in the possession of one through line, and then it will be time to ask for competition as business justifies it. What Holladay's intentions are, we are not authorized to say, but as long as the Pengra route is unsecured by a land grant, our prospects for a road are as good as we could reasonably ask to have them. We do not deny the Herald the right to pursue whatever course it sees fit, while our own clear duty is to look out for the welfare of this immediate section.

## The Missouri Contest.

Missouri seems destined to be the rock upon which all Radicalism is to be dissolved. The Conservatives, or those who favor the re-franchisement of all who have been deprived of such rights for political offenses, under the leadership of Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, are in a good way to carry the State, and the Long Branch pleasure seeker, our gay and festive President, has thrown his very feeble influence in on the other side. His letter to Drake in behalf of the extreme Radicals has been severely rebuked by many of the ablest Republican papers in the United States. The St. Louis Democrat a Republican organ of high standing, condemns the action of Grant in scathing terms, and the Chicago Tribune and Sacramento Union unite with it in intimating to Ulysses that he is as good as played out; in short, a political nonentity. To an outsider this quarrel is possessed of many funny phases. It's quite surprising that Presidential intermeddling should suddenly be discovered to be objectionable after such a long and universal countenance of the same, by Radicals, when directed against Democrats. In such instances it has not been thought out of the way for Grant to use all the power at his command—both civil and military—to encompass political ends. We rejoice, though, over the present opportunity, which Radicalism has of seeing itself as others see it. These little dissections all over the Union indicate very plainly that something is going to happen. Corruption and injustice cannot carry everything before them as they once could. While the Republican party is on the decline, Democracy is constantly growing more compact in its organization and is marching on to fresh victories every day. With all their unfair expedients, our enemies cannot retain the ascendancy much longer. They may keep some of their minions in office a short time by staving off elections in the Southern States; but that mode of procedure alone exposes the extreme weakness of their cause. The fact of the matter is, a minority have ruled the country about as long as they are going to.

## B. F. Behind the Times.

The remorseless vigor with which the Sentinel launched forth its choleric missiles last week is sufficient to satisfy those who are in the habit of perusing its commodious columns that the proprietor and publisher is "himself again;" that is to say, B. F. Dowell dis-courseth. That he is the same individual, however, so far as keeping up, or in advance of his party is concerned, we will not make the bold assertion. Dowell has been from under the atmosphere of Washington city so long that we are getting fearful of the possibilities of his falling from grace. The celerity with which his advance into rank Radicalism was made induced us to believe that we had one man, at least, who could keep up with the progress of the age, and that in a few years such little stars as Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and Charles Sumner, would "hide their diminished rays;" but we can didly confess that a perusal of his leader, of last week, has a tendency to shake our confidence very materially. It is a great misfortune for the reputation of the author that that document did not appear two months earlier. Then it would have been popular and, if not in advance of similar charges and innuendoes from a Radical source, would, anyhow, have chimed in very well with the hypocritical nonsense then resorted to. We presume our big neighbor had not read Wendell Phillips on the European contest, or he would have been able to perceive that sympathy for the French republicans was not confined to Democrats alone. Here is what a genuine Radical leader says on the subject:

"Humanity itself would hardly weep if the pestilence delivered Paris, leaving none to tell the tale at Berlin. The tears and curses of the civilized world will blast the German laurels. Napoleon's fall was speedy—less than thirty days. Prussia's will be still greater. She entered Sedan, borne on the wonder, almost the admiration of the world. She left it, followed by the loathing of both continents. She banked the hopes of the age and if we supposed her blood was the blood of this century, her pride insults our civilization. Blood-thirsty and greedy, overbearing beyond the Bourbons and Hapsburgs—their Phillips and Charles of other days; she is not a nation only, but an overgrown army, a horde of brigands, too strong for her more civilized neighbors. Our Bourbons of the South flaunting Libby Prison and Andersonville in the face of Christendom may justly call across the ocean to the black eagle: 'Art thou to become as one with us?' We rejoice that Providence thus burns under its own folly this new and hated military Power, and robs it of the means to cripple the rising democracy, as it might have done had it retained the respect of the world. We sympathize with Germany, thus disgraced by her Princes as France has been by Napoleon. Let her have the same pity extended to her that the world gave to Paris under the usurpers."

The above is only a portion of what Wendell Phillips has said, and his views are probably of as much weight, and are as nearly in accord with the views of a majority of the Republicans as those of our eminent contemporary.

At the commencement of the war a very large majority of the American people naturally sided with the Prussians, for the very sufficient reason that they thought Napoleon had begun the war without positive cause; but after Napoleon was completely crushed and the war, as it were, recommenced on the French people, most all Americans, except those who are fond of seeing a nation already prostrate trampled upon, were compelled to change their feelings toward the combatants. The cause of the French people became the cause of the lovers of freedom the world over. The triumph of Bismarck re-establishes monarchy in France and paves the way for more absolute government in Prussia and the other Germanic provinces, while the success of the French people will tend to the spread of liberal principles over Europe. We do not endorse the expressions of Wendell Phillips in his censure of the German people; but his is the Radical way of touching up all subjects they undertake to treat on. Greeley is equally decided in the expression of his disapprobation of the course of King William. He says:

"We shall never believe otherwise than that King William sacrificed a great opportunity and failed to do his duty to Germany in not proclaiming to the French people, after the victory at Sedan, that, having broken the power of the Monarch, he had no wish to destroy the nation."

Such is the general opinion entertained on this side the Atlantic. If our Radical contemporaries think they can make any capital out of it by asserting that Democrats alone sympathize with the French people, they are welcome to make the attempt; but it looks to us like our neighbor never gets fully warmed up on a great question until one of the contending powers is overwhelmingly prostrated; then the Sentinel proprietor seems afflicted with an uncontrollable disposition to have the vanquished pressed to the wall. Some Kings abroad, as well as some of our own citizens, seem to have no conception of the utility and auxiliary power of magnanimity.

## Letter from Senator Fay.

SALEM, Oct. 6th, 1870.

ED. NEWS.—It is intimated in the News of Oct. 1st "that the members of the Legislature from Southern Oregon have had a due regard for the interests of their section, is evidenced by the passage of the Caucus and Joint Resolution in regard to railroad matters," adopted by the Democratic Senatorial Caucus and Legislative Assembly.

I desire to correct the statement. Messrs. Burnett and Wells, of Jackson, Waldon, of Josephine, and the entire delegation from Douglas, were perfectly willing to go, and did go into the Senatorial caucus without any written pledges against the Pengra route. Senator Holsclaw, of Josephine, Messrs. Rader, of Jackson, and Lockhart, of Coos and Curry, and myself, demanded stronger pledges than had been given, and determined that the resolutions which I had drafted should be presented to the caucus before the vote was taken. None but the four last named knew of the resolutions since noted as the Caucus Resolutions. The Joint Resolution was drafted by myself and introduced by Senator Holsclaw; and the resolution designating the Jacksonville Company as that which should receive the land subsidy from Congress to aid in building the R. R. from Humboldt to Rogue River Valley, was also drafted by me. The entire delegation from Jackson do not deserve the credit, if any appertains to these acts, for none but Mr. Rader ever consulted with me in regard to them. He has shown more interest and consulted with me more frequently than the others, and his vote on the Joint Resolution in regard to the 50,000 acres of land granted to this State (the Whitaker Resolution) shows that as a Representative from a county needing as much aid for internal improvements as we do, he votes and acts more intelligently than his colleagues have shown themselves in this particular. Yours truly,

JAMES D. FAY.

ROAD AID.—Mr. Fay introduced a bill at an early stage of the present session of the Legislature granting aid in the construction of a wagon road from this place east, running through Baker and Grant counties. The extent of the aid about to be allowed may be inferred from the shape in which the bill passed the Senate after being under consideration of Committee of the Whole:

The committee agreed to an appropriation of \$20,000, and to make J. N. T. Miller, Thos. F. Beall and Dennis Crowley, Commissioners to superintend the construction and to amend so as to draw the appropriation exclusively from the funds arising from the five per cent. of sales of public lands, and to amend in various other unimportant particulars.

NEEDED.—A vagrant set has been introduced into the Legislature with a good prospect of becoming a law. It is just the thing we want, provided it is stringent enough. Aside from its utility in setting a good many whites to useful employment, it will probably apply to the numerous vagabond Chinamen who infest many of the towns and obtain a living mainly by theft. Jacksonville would be greatly benefitted by a clearing out of all those who have no visible means of support.

MORE SHEEP.—According to the Yreka Journal, a great many sheep raisers over that way are bent on removing their stock into Oregon. The sheep law in California is said to be too severe upon them to admit of their following the business in that State. If this is the case, our fine grazing lands east of us will soon be overrun with additional herds of sheep.

CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.—This is the name of a new religious paper started at Monmouth, Oregon. It is edited and published by T. F. Campbell in behalf of what is called the Christian Church, and presents a good appearance.

Mrs. M. Field failed to secure an audience at Yreka. The same result was experienced here for the second lecture. Fatigue, orators do not meet with much encouragement on this coast.

THE Yreka papers report the Surveyors of the California end of the railroad at work on the Siskiyou. They moved to the top of the range and will survey from there south, through Hawkinsville and Yreka.

GARIBALDI.—This great patriot and republican leader is at length in France, and will be apt to render a good account of himself in behalf of the struggling people.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of N. P. Dodge, who left San Jose for Oregon about a year and a half ago. Address Mrs. N. P. Dodge, San Jose, California.

## Romance and Bloodshed.

In the remarkable town of Jacksonville lives a feminine Fifteenth Amendment—a quadroon—who, from all accounts, is entitled to the credit of stimulating, by her conduct, a great deal of the excitement of the past week. She is the wife of — Bailey who has been teaming on the Crescent City road. On Monday night Dick More and — Zigler had a rough-and-tumble, which evidently grew out of a jealousy that existed between them in regard to the sable feminine referred to, and in its progress Mr. Z. was severely handled. More knocked him down and bruised his head and face considerably, and was arraigned before Justice Wade next day and fined ten dollars. Here ends the first chapter.

## CHAPTER THE NEXT.

About 2 o'clock, Wednesday morning, while slumber wrapped in her welcome mantle all virtuous Jacksonvillians, and stillness, that betokened little of the excitement that was to follow, watched over all, a couple of teamsters, weary, worn and dusty, invaded the sleeping hamlet. One of those chaps was Mr. B. It is needless to say that his arrival had not altogether been anticipated, as the sequel will show. On making application to be admitted to his domestic hearth-stone, he found the door fastened and his modest demand stubbornly refused. He remarked, in an indifferent manner, to his "better half," that he was going to put up the horses and would be back presently. Instead of doing which, he turned eavesdropper. He "smelt a mice," or some similar quadruped. By waiting a few moments listening to a few hasty whispers, Mr. B. was enabled to learn exactly "whose peen here since I've peen gone." The door opened just a little, then wide open, and out dodged an humbra seemingly intent on some kind of a pedestrian exhibition that had very suddenly been forced upon his contemplation and could not, with safety, be postponed. The command to "stand," which Dogberry authorized his policemen with complacent reliance to make use of on important occasions, was used in vain upon the impetuous fugitive. He seemingly had not the remotest intention of standing that night; but away he sped, hat in hand, through the frosty morning air, with B. close to his heels, knife in hand, and anxious to make mince meat out of the disturber of his domestic felicity. It might naturally be inferred that the celerity with which the individual in the lead got over the ground was a decided credit to his general speed, considering his necessarily limited training. Mr. B., however, was too much for him, and nabbed the gentleman in the suburbs back of the Arkansas stable. Two tolerable severe wounds were inflicted upon the fellow (who proved to be Dick More), with the knife, and he was otherwise severely handled. The worst wound is across the back just below the shoulders, inflicted while running, and is about six inches in length.

BARN AND MULES BURNED.—A dispatch from Yreka Oct. 8th, says:

On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out at Portuguese Flat, Shasta county, in a hotel barn. There were a number of teamsters camped there at the time, whose horses and mules were in the barn, ten or twelve of which were burned, together with the wagon of Wm. Eddy, loaded with freight for this place. He was badly burned in trying to save his mules.

IN TOWN.—Mr. Hannah, Prosecuting Attorney for this District, is in town, ready to attend to those bent on the perpetration of crimes and misdemeanors, and his presence seems well timed just at this juncture. Mr. H. contemplates locating here from this on we believe.

A DANCE.—We understand that preparations are being perfected to have a "light fantastic" come off during the Fair. The dance is set for the evening of the 28th, at Vito Shutz's Hall.

A proposition is before the Legislature to have the Indians removed from the Siletz and another agency to the Reservation at Klamath.

Mr. Burnett has introduced a bill to organize Klamath county—a move which the people of Jackson would heartily second—but have they sufficient population out there?

## BORN.

ADAMS.—In Ashland, October 12th, to the wife of Charles Adams, a daughter.

## DIED.

FOLEY.—Near Eugene City, October 8th, Margaret A. Foley, wife of Dr. R. E. Foley, of Kerbyville, Ogn.

## JAS. T. GLENN,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
CALIFORNIA STREET.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

LOW PRICES WILL WIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in notifying his friends and the public generally that he is now receiving and opening a very large and extensive stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS & CAPS

CALIFORNIA AND SALEM

CLOTHS

BLANKETS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

ETC., ETC.

Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' Shoes.

We have also in connection with the above a very Large and Extensive Stock of Choice

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

CLASSWARE,

CUTLERY,

PAINTS,

OILS,

ETC.

Window Glass, Nails, Iron and Steel, Cast and Steel Stoves, Wooden and Willow Ware, Etc., Etc.

I am now ready to sell anything in my line at the lowest cash price. Persons wishing to buy goods will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold by any house in Jackson county.

Give me a call, and then judge for yourself as to our capacity to furnish goods as above.

JAS. T. GLENN.

Call at J. Neuber's

JEWELRY STORE,

AND SEE HIS FINE STOCK OF NEW Goods direct from the manufacturers. He has a fine lot of

Sewing Machines

Prices from \$20 to \$110, cash.

A New Lot of

AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES

Just from the Factory

He is agent for the best Rifles and Pistols made, among which is the

HENRY RIFLE,

Which repeats FIFTEEN TIMES with once loading.

All kinds of Watch and Clock Cleaning and Repairing done to order at half price. Jacksonville, May 13, 1865.

ALL OF

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS

PAID IN FULL

To Claimants in 60 Days!

FOR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING

the above, or any other Government claims, apply to the undersigned, who will furnish all necessary information gratis, and charge no fees for collection until claim is paid.

ALFRED L. GROSS,

Notary Public for Oregon; Commissioner of Deeds for Washington Territory.

OFFICE—St. Charles Hotel, Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon.

July 23d, 1870. J. J. GLENN, July 23-3m.

VEGETABLES! VEGETABLES!

NO ONE HAS EVER YET BEEN ABLE

to discover a process whereby people could live without eating. Realizing this fact, the undersigned has made arrangements for furnishing the citizens of Jacksonville with the best of fresh vegetables in quantities to suit customers, and at the lowest cash rates.

W. BEESON,

Jacksonville, Sept. 30th, 1870.