

THE LAST THROES OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

We give below the first and only plank of the Democratic State platform, the balance of the resolutions simply resolving against corruption, monopolies and those things against which everybody is now crying out. The first sentence in that very lengthy senseless, meaningless, and nonsensical resolution, is simply sufficient to place upon the old Democratic party as such, and by that name, a seal of damnation, as broad, deep, black, and lasting as the Pacific ocean. The man who wrote that resolution can see a long way into a mill stone. The first sentence says: 'The Democratic party seeks to revive the dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. How soothing, Mrs. Windlow's syrup is no where. They seek to revive no dead issue, what is a dead issue in politics? can any man of ordinary sense conceive of a political question or principle, that might come before the people this year, and be overwhelmingly condemned, that might not come before the same people next year and be almost unanimously sustained? what consummate nonsense. They stand by their principles. What are the time honored, and principled, and changeable, by which, with such fidelity they stand? but they are suited to all times and circumstances, how comprehensive? suited to union or secession, just as each State, by the power of its reserved rights, shall see fit to order, God save our country. We had hoped a portion at least, of the fools were dead, but we despair. There is not for all that long resolution a single thing new or progressive, save and except, the naturalization of, and the extension of the ballot to the mongolian race. But we shall content ourselves with giving the resolution itself, read each sentence by itself and compare one with the other, and then, if you do not already agree with us, that we must have a new, pure, and progressive political organization, or die in the attempt to perpetuate the present ones; but here is the miraculous document:

Resolved, That the Democratic party seek to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances. It supports the Federal Government in all its Constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession. It defends the reserved rights of States and people, and opposes centralization that would impair or destroy them. It endeavours to maintain and preserve these rights inasmuch as a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. It opposes all attempts of one department of government to usurp or destroy the constitutional rights or independence of the other department. It opposes all interference by law with the private affairs or business of men not required by the public peace or safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. It believes in the capacity of the people for self government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the rights of suffrage or eligibility to hold office. It favors liberal laws for the naturalization of foreigners. It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men. It opposes all monopolies and desires that it be within the province of the government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community. It therefore opposes the system by which a large portion of the wealth of the country is exempted from taxation, and demands that all Constitutional means shall be used to remedy this injustice. It insists that our tariff laws should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular interests. It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that, in its return to specie payments, care should be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor class. It appreciates the benefits conferred by the railroads, but opposes all combination of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enhance the cost of transportation. It opposes all laws that give to capital any advantage over labor. It requires honesty and economy in every department of the Government, Federal or State, and it condemns corruption, whoever may be the guilty parties. It is in its very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress, and supports all measures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

A sensational story comes from Long Branch, that President Grant and his friends are laying out the work necessary to secure Grant's re-election for the third term. This is undoubtedly a canard, and a very wild one at that. Grant and his friends may plot, but the people will decide the question for themselves; and if Grant don't improve on the salary grab and other bills, he may make up his mind to decline on the shelf after his present term expires.—Chronicle.

Don't be too sure, for if money and humbugery is potent enough, he will be elected a third time.

OUR PLATFORM.

A straight Democratic Candidate—Free Trade and Farmers' Rights—State Rights Democrat.

That needs explanation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Dispatches received at Washington, yesterday, from the Yellowstone Expedition, dated at Mussel Shell river, August 19, detail two accounts with Indians in the vicinity of Tongue River. General Custar and Bloody Knife, who had been detailed by G. N. Stanley to go ahead and look up a road, were attacked by about three hundred Indians, when some ten miles ahead of the main command. General Custar had only one squadron of eighty men. The Indians tried to stampede the cavalry by crawling up behind them, under the river bank, and by setting the grass on fire, but failed. General Custar deferred a charge in hope that the main command would soon come up and assist in capturing the Indians but finding their ammunition giving out, they precipitately fled, dropping many of their equipments. One man slightly wounded and one horse wounded were the extent of Custar's loss. Two Indians and several ponies were killed. Dr. Hensinger, Veterinary Surgeon, and Ballardine, Cavalry Supt., who were a short distance from the column, were cut off and killed. Private John Bell, while out hunting, met a like fate. The dispatch continues: On the 8th of August, four days after the fight at Tongue River, we came upon a site of a recent Indian village. General Stanley ordered Custar to take his cavalry, numbering four hundred and fifty men, and follow and punish the Indians. Custar left on the night of the 8th. At Sandown of the 9th, after a march of forty miles, he arrived at a place where the Indians had crossed the river 24 hours before, taking over their families on rafts. Next day he he attempted to cross the Yellowstone, which, at that point, is 250 yards wide. The current was too swift and deep to swim the horses and men, and the attempt to cross had to be abandoned for the want of axes and rope. At evening his camp was discovered by the Indians, and next morning, August 11th at daylight, he was attacked by 800 Indians. Firing was returned for two or three hours, both parties using trees a cover. A party of 300 Indians then crossed the river above and below camp and endeavored to gain the bluffs in our rear. Our men were dismounted and posted on the bluffs and received them bravely.

The Indians behind the ridges kept up a fire until General Custar ordered a charge. Our men then mounted and pursued them boldly for eight miles. Just at this time the train came up and opened on the Indians across the river with artillery. A few shots dispersed them and ended the fight. This battle, which took place within two miles of Big Horn, was a fierce one. General Custar and Adjutant Ketchard had their horses shot from under them. Lieutenant Burden was badly shot in the thigh. Private Tuttle, General Custar's orderly, was killed, and twenty of our soldiers were slightly wounded. We had four horses killed. The Indians' loss is estimated by General Custar at forty killed. The Indians were well armed with heavy rifles and had abundance of ammunition. They were mainly Ucapas, and are supposed to have been under command of Sitting Bull.

Rochester, August 25.—As an express train, due here at 10 o'clock this evening, was approaching Batavia it ran into a carriage killing both occupants. The engine struck the haunches of the horse attached to the carriage, killing it and rendering the carriage a complete wreck. The names of the occupants of the carriage were James Anderson and Dennis Detance. One of them was thrown a number of yards into a field and the other dragged along till the train stopped, his body being horribly mutilated. Engineer John Day stopped the train as soon as possible and got off the engine to see what injury had been done. In passing in front of the locomotive he saw it covered with blood and brains and was so overcome by the sight that he walked but a few steps when he fell. He was carried into the smoking car and died in a few minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, August 23.—The War Department promulgates, in General Order, the findings and sentences in the case of the Modoc captives—Capt. Jack, Seochin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Branch alias One-eyed Jim, and Slocum alias Cox, who were tried by Military Commission for the murder of General Cady and Commissioner Thomas, for assault with intent to kill other Peace Commissioners. They are found guilty of the specifications and charges and sentenced to be hanged.

The proceedings have been approved by the President and Secretary of War. The charges and specifications are that the accused pleaded not guilty, but that the Commission found them guilty, and sentenced them to be hanged at such time and place as the proper authorities should direct. The following is an order made by the President in the matter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 20, 1873. The foregoing sentences in the cases of Captain Jack, Seochin, Boston Charley, Branch alias One-eyed Jim, and Slocum alias Cox, Modoc prisoners, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in said cases be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under orders of the Secretary of War, on the third day of October 1873.

U. S. GRANT, President. The Secretary of War has ordered that the sentences be duly executed under direction of the Gen commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klomath, Oregon, on Friday October 2, 1873.

Belfast, (Maine), August 25.—A Citizens' Relief Committee has been organized to distribute such supplies as may be furnished. Generous offers from the Mayors of Portland and Bangor have been received by Mayor Marshall, the streets are nearly cleared of goods and furniture, and comparative quiet now prevails. In answer to inquiries whether aid is needed the Mayor has telegraphed as follows:

"Belfast will accept with gratitude whatever pecuniary aid may be offered. She needs it. For the second time within eight years a terrible conflagration has smitten her; she asked no assistance then; now she is compelled to do so. The amount of insurance is only \$125,000, and but a small part of this will go to the destitute poor." WM. C. MARSHAL, Mayor.

New Haven, August 23.—Two Italian padrones and six boys were arrested last evening, having fled from 45 Crosby street, New York. The padrones have been placed under bonds of 1,000 each to appear for trial in September.

New York, August 26.—The United States Commissioner has discharged Vincenzo Mateo, accused of being a padrone on the ground that his was a clear case of mistaken identity.

Madrid, August 26.—On Sunday there was a severe engagement near Estelle between 5,000 Government troops and 23,000 Carlists, under Olla. The Carlists were defeated and their leader wounded.

STATE ITEMS.

RECKLESS DRIVING AND ITS RESULTS.—A general smash-up occurred on the Canyon road last Sunday, that resulted in several persons being severely injured, and a buggy and wagon scattered all along the road for some distance. Our informant gives us the following particulars:

Mr. Waller was brought to the city, and carried to his home, and from yesterday's report is doing very well. Mr. Dea and Mrs. Satarly were both badly hurt, but are rapidly recovering. Thus we see that a little reckless driving will sometimes result in a painful, if not fatal, manner.—News.

We are authorized to state that on Friday, September 19, there will be a meeting, in this city, of the Granges of Polk, Marion, Benton, Lane, and Linn counties, for the purpose of organizing a Central Grange Association. Judge Garraston, of Iowa, will be present and will superintend the organization. It is also in contemplation to effect an organization of a State Grange about the same time.—Democrat.

A few days since Peter Kinney son of John Kinney, of Kilekikat, aged about eleven years, was thrown from a horse and dragged until he was dead. When discovered, the picket rope was found tied to his arm, showing that the boy had made the rope fast to his arm before being thrown, and was in this manner dragged over two miles.—Democrat.

We have been given the following particulars concerning an attempt to commit suicide at Vancouver last Friday: A man who has been lying sick at the Hospital became tired of this life, and slowly wended his way to the wharf that overlooks the murmuring bosom of the great Columbia. Arriving at the spot, he hesitated for a moment only, and with a whispered prayer of forgiveness, hurled himself into the dark waters. With a sudden plunge and splash, the waves closed above him, hurrying on as if unconscious of the living being entombed beneath them. The end had not yet come, death waited not at the gate. He rose like a submerged cork to the surface, and floated merrily down the stream. In vain did he attempt to sink beneath the waters. His every Baker City at 6 cents per pound.

The Fall races over the Boise City track commence September 22d. Hank Barrot talks of putting on a weekly stage between Empire and Gardner City.

Business is exceedingly dull at Eldorado, Malheur City and Clarksville.

C. S. Woodworth, of Salem, has purchased the interest of Dr. A. M. Belt in the drug store of Belt & Hall.

The prospect from all parts of the Willamette Valley show that there will be a bounteous crop of fruit this season.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the late Hon. J. G. Wilson, has accepted a position as one of the teachers in the Dallas public school.

Pensell, with about thirty Indians, is engaged in finishing the Newport road, and expects to get through by next Thursday.

Professor R. E. Williams, of Western College, Iowa, will take charge of Philomath College upon its opening, September 2d.

James O. Shinn will apply to the Coos County Court at its next term for the right to establish a ferry across South Slough at Charleston.

The Hassler, of the United States Coast Survey service, is now at Crescent City surveying the harbor and the coast of Port St. George.

The Democrat hears of the discovery of some rich quartz in the mountains near Ponahontas, about twelve miles from Baker City.

The house of F. M. Woodworth, of Howell's Prairie, was entered by burglars last Thursday night, who took a silver watch worth \$40.

The Democrat emphatically denies the report that a terrible array occurred at Gem City, which resulted in the killing of Humbolt Paekwood, and badly wounding E. C. Armstrong. The Paekwood brothers are said to be peaceable law abiding gentlemen.

Pomeroy, Hall & Co. have a large, fine steam saw mill at Crescent City, which cuts about thirty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. There is also another saw mill cutting about half as much. They are working about one hundred and twenty-five hands.

One day last week Wm. Smith, of Eugene, lost quite a quantity of grain and fencing, which was destroyed by catching fire from the locomotive in passing through his place. The damage is said to be about 100.

On Tuesday one of the laborers at work on the State Capitol building missed his footing and fell, striking his side against one of the joists, breaking one of his ribs. The name of the unfortunate man, as we learn it, is Gagan.

Spedden Brothers' new tug will be launched at Astoria this week. The propeller has arrived and will be placed on the shaft before the launch.

The route and good will of the Coos Bay Express Company has been sold to Wells, Fargo & Co., who have appointed J. Tuttle as their agent at Empire City.

Joseph Hunt, of Corvallis, is going to have an artesian well. He now runs a brewery, and will ere long commence running a milk wagon.

Work on Smith's new steamboat for the Yaquina Bay is rapidly progressing. Mr. Stevens, of the Ocean House, is engaged preparing to put in the machinery. She will be ready to run in about one month.

G. W. Sleeper, ex-sheriff of Coos County, who is under indictment for embezzlement, has broken jail and left the Sheriff to deplore the iniquities of absenteeism, as the Irish papers have it. He skipped out last Sunday night and has not been heard of since. He knows the country as well as an Indian and will be hard to catch. Sheriff Owen offers \$200 reward for his arrest.

A large barn belonging to Mr. T. J. Dunton, of Camp Creek, in this county, was destroyed by fire last Monday. The barn was full of hay and grain, and the saddest feature of all was a fine pair of team horses were burned in the barn.—Bulletin.

Last Tuesday evening the house occupied by Mr. Tibbets railroad agent at Eugene, caught fire and had burned quite a number of shingles before being discovered. Fortunately Mr. Tibbets was at home and clambered on the house and tore the burning shingles away, thus checking what would have been a destructive fire in a few moments longer.

CLEANLINESS.

There are few habits more offensive than the one of habitual untidiness—by that, I mean both negligence in dress and carelessness in the arrangement of one's household affairs. It requires but little extra effort to keep one's house and person neat and clean, and the pleasure and physical comfort that it brings, repays one for the additional labor, a hundred times.

There is no doubt but that a cheerful, well regulated and tidy home, contributes as much to the moral refinement of its occupants, as it does to their bodily health. Cleanliness and godliness are closely allied. Go into a home where the air is foul, and unwholesome where the windows are stained begrimed and spotted, where the furniture is broken and discolored, where the doors and casings bear the black impressions of finger-marks, where cobwebs dangle in the corners and sprightly spiders catch dewy flies, and you will invariably find the moral and mental condition of the family to be in conformity with the objects that surround them.

It is to be regretted that so many beautiful women will suffer themselves to look so repulsive and unwholesome, when clean calico and soft soap can be bought for so little, and it is a pity that so many handsome and intelligent men, will permit their persons to become so begrimed with grease, their mouths to be reeking with the odors of smoke and tobacco; their heads to be unkempt and unclean, when rakes are so plenty, and shovels, scrapers, and excavators so cheap. It is no less a pity that a home should lose its attractiveness and comfort for want of proper management, order and care, when a little additional effort will work so agreeable a transformation. The simplest and plainest cottage, if neat and tidy within, is more attractive than the costliest palace that is foul and disorderly. No home anywhere can be truly pleasant congenial, unless it is orderly and clean. No woman is truly beautiful who is not sweet and tidy, no man is tolerable whose habits render his person offensive. Cleanliness then is a great source of personal happiness and physical comfort, it makes the wife and husband more considerate of each other's feelings. It brings the family circle nearer together promoting their health, wealth, pleasure and earthly enjoyment.—Eugene.

Bird singing—which is a purely domestic arrangement, designed on the bird's part to keep peace in the family while the children are being raised, and laid aside as soon as the young birds are off their hands.—H. W. Beecher.

Some people are very correct; you can never discover any fault in them but they don't amount to much.

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