

POLK COUNTY TIMES.

VOL. 1.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

NO. 31.

THE POLK COUNTY TIMES

Is Issued Every Saturday Afternoon at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

F. R. STUART, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—Main street, between Court and Mill streets, two doors south of the Postoffice.

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SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$3 00; Six Months, \$2 00; Three Months, \$1 00. CLUES will be supplied at the following rates:—Five Copies, one year, \$13 75; Ten Copies, one year, \$25 00, and for any greater number at \$2 50 per annum. Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

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THE POET'S CORNER.

FATHER, TAKE MY HAND.

The way is dark, my Father!—Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child.

The day goes fast, my Father! and the night
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghastly visions—Fears, a spectral band,
Crowd on my weary brain. Father, take my
hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child.

My path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me, and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding, mark the way; yet Thy command
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand,
Then, safe and blent,
Lead me to rest—
Thy child.

The thorn is great, my Father! I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And, reaching down,
Lead to a crown
Thy child.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The American press at this time is extensively engaged in discussing the case of Father Charles Loysen Hyacinthe, a bold and eloquent priest, whose recent secession from the Catholic Church has caused much excitement in Europe. It seems that Pere Hyacinthe has for some time past attracted attention and caused much comment by his independent course; but the more recent origin of his trouble arose from his attributing the victories of the Prussian army to its superior education, and to the fact that every soldier who marched in the ranks could read his testament and study for himself the sources of eternal truth. He was rebuked for this. His answer was a surrender of his priestly functions and secession from the Church.

It is said that the Pope will excommunicate the refractory Father. Many think that he has already made another Erasmus. Time will tell.

We are informed by Paris correspondents of the American press that Father Hyacinthe was born at Orleans, France, in 1827, and completed his education at Pau. In 1845 he was ordained at Sulpice, in which parish he subsequently officiated as priest, but in the meantime he studied theology four years and taught philosophy at Avignon, and afterwards taught theology at Lyons. Having passed ten years in study and a novitiate of two years in the Lyons convent of Carmelite Friars, he became a member of the order, and was first a preacher in that city. While there his sermons, delivered at the Lycee, were considered remarkable. It was during the summer of 1864 that he made his first appearance in Paris, preaching at the Church of the Madeleine, and afterwards at Notre Dame, having prepared a course of sermons for Advent. Here he at once, by the eloquence and boldness of his utterances, attracted public attention and gained for himself a brilliant reputation.

There have been sixteen cases of suicide in Lowell, Mass., within eight months, mostly of young girls.

OUR FUTURE.

From an article headed, "In Nineteen Hundred A. D.—What?" which appeared in a late number of Appleton's Journal, we extract the following:

What will be the probable moral condition of the American people in the year 1900? I am afraid that the social philosopher cannot look at the future without a great deal of apprehension. Our wealth will be secured under conditions that certainly will not favor a great moral development. I but echo a truism, when I say that the prevailing sentiment is not accompanied by a religion calculated to save society. Our churches are losing their hold on the public mind, and I consequently look for a gigantic increase of corruption in every department of government and industry. The development of fraud and swindling in most of our railroad and industrial enterprises has reached our legislative bodies; purely selfish considerations control our parties, elect our legislators, and administer our government. Honesty is becoming the exception, fraud and knavery the rule. We want some new condition or phase of religion to correct this growing cancer in the body politic. But I can see no new evolution of Christian life that is of a nature to grapple with this gigantic evil of the age; it must run its course, and is destined to be the occasion of great intestine commotion and social disturbance.

Manners and domestic morals will also probably decay. Our stage shows that our tendencies in dramatic representation are towards the wildest license of the Parisian capital. The looseness of the marriage relation, evidenced by legislative enactments making divorce laws more lax every year, and the astounding number of divorces, point to a state of society with regard to the relation of the sexes which is not pleasant to contemplate. Many of these evils will correct themselves. The substitution of individual for corporate management will do something toward restoring purity to commercial transactions. The proper solution to the railway difficulty will rid us of the control which these corporations now have over government. The railroads must be owned by the State, and the cars run by individuals or companies. That is to say, the canal system of the State of New York must be the model for the future railway system of the whole country, instead of the few very rich men practically owning all the railways of the country, as is rapidly becoming the case. A cry will go up from all quarters to take away from these men the monopoly they will hold of the roads given by the people, not for their benefit alone, but for the good of the whole community.

I am in hopes also that, contemporaneously with the inevitable growth of an enormously wealthy class, will arise a public opinion which may correct many of the evils incident to the accumulation of property in a few hands, and thus a conception of property, not as an individual right, but as a sacred public trust, may become general. To secure great wealth, it is indispensable that the community should work with and for the capitalist. By his own labor no man can earn more than a fair living, with perhaps a little to spare. To obtain legal possession of vast properties requires the co-operation of thousands and tens of thousands of persons. When the rich realize this (and they never will do so until public opinion instructs them), and see that they hold their property only in trust, that they are simply administrators of the wealth of the community, they will then, but not until then, realize their great social obligations.

The present conception of property is a totally different affair, and the way in which people regard it almost justifies Proudhon's famous aphorism, that "property is robbery." It is a purely selfish, egotistical and unsocial conception. "All this is mine," says the rich man, "to do with, just as I please;" but society will, by-and-by, say, "No, sir; it was by the co-operation of hundreds and thousands that you secured this wealth; we demand that you use it, not for your own benefit alone, but for the good of the community who gave it you, or who created those conditions by which you could secure these vast accumulations."

In a partial degree, some of our rich men have realized this great social duty; hence our Peabodys, Lawrences, Coopers and Sheffields. What is now exceptional must, if society is to be saved in this country, be true of the entire wealthy class. It will probably be a very long time before this conception becomes general, but if it does not, the future is full of trouble for us and our

children.

The invention of labor-saving machines in agricultural pursuits is driving the laborer and peasant into the towns and villages; and the extension of the manufacturing and other industries—all help to swell the population of our cities. We shall have, on this continent, cities with a mightier population than any of the great centers of population of ancient or modern times. If our present system of industry obtains until the end of the present century, until the public lands are all taken up, and the price of land rises very greatly, then we shall see a social war between the wage-receiving class and the capitalists, which will be full of the most appalling results. It is probable, more than probable, that what will take place in Europe in the next twenty-five years may teach us many and great lessons. The problem of modern industrial society, which in this country will probably be postponed to the close of the present century, will practically force a solution in Western Europe within the next ten or fifteen years. We shall have its lessons and experience to guide us, but, take it for all in all, this glance at the future of the nineteenth century is not entirely reassuring. We can very clearly see that the great extension of wealth, the wide spread of education, the filling up of our vacant territories, the enormous increase of population, and we hope, the growth of noble social feelings, may widen the conception of the duties between man and man, and may help to mitigate the excesses of the commercial and industrial forces now in operation.

RADICAL ECONOMY.—Official reports show that the national debt was larger on September 1st, 1869, than it was on the same date four years ago; and yet during that time the government has collected from the people about two thousand million dollars. So it appears that the government, as now run, costs the people five hundred million dollars a year, or just what it took to run it ten years under a Democratic administration. Just what would run it ten years now if honest men were in office. When the business man detects his servant in the act of stealing he discharges him at once. Government officers are as much the servants of the people as is the man whom any individual employs to plow his field or sell his goods, and yet they are allowed to steal at the rate of four hundred and fifty million dollars a year for four years, and are continued in office. How long will this last? What say you, tax-payers?

The New York Herald says of Sir Samuel Baker's Nile Expedition:

"This important expedition, comprising a well equipped army of five thousand men and several steel steamers, built in England, constructed so as to be taken to pieces at the rapids, and put together again in the river above them, has left Lower Egypt en route for the great lakes from which flow the head streams of the Nile. The objects are the annexation of the whole Nile valley to its head in the great elevated basin of the Equator to the vice-royalty of Egypt and to put all those wild tribes of the upper valley and basin to the cultivation of cotton."

The New York Independent, a politico-religious journal, on which Henry Ward Beecher was formerly a writer, closes an article on the Byron scandal with the following beautiful and striking sentences: "It is a rude act in any human hand to jar the dust of graves. In opening the sealed lips of Lady Byron in her sepulchre, and plucking from them a nine-years buried secret, Mrs. Stowe has committed the unallowable act of making the dead revile the dead."

A young lady created a sensation on Montgomery street, San Francisco, last week, by appearing with a hat trimmed so as to look as if a sea-gull had alighted upon it. The plume of these birds, the wings excepted, is a snowy white. The wings are a magnificent mauve. The birds are skinned, the brain is extracted, artificial eyes are inserted, and the skin is drawn over the crown of a jockey hat. The style is stunning, and will doubtless soon be the rage.

An exchange says: "The Grant family would no doubt be glad to give all the gold they got by the Wall street swindle to get rid of the 'Gould' they got in the same transaction."

The Radical party and Mrs. Partington agree in one tenet of faith, namely, the doctrine of total depravity is a good one, if strictly lived up to.

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

Once upon a time a traveler stepped into a stage coach. He was a young man starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all grey headed, and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveler, struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow passengers, determined to ascertain the secret of a long life, and the art of making old age comfortable.

He addressed the one who was apparently the eldest, who told him he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second, who astonished him by saying he had always eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly fuddled for the last seventy years, adding, that all depended on regularity. The third prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office; the fourth by resolutely abstaining from all political and religious controversies; and the fifth by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less grey, and there was more of it, a placid smile, denoting a perfectly easy conscience mantled his face, and his voice was jocular and strong.

They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach.

"How is it you have preserved the freshness of life?" exclaimed the young traveler.

"I have drunk water and wine—I have eaten sweet and vegetables—I have dabbled in politics and written religious pamphlets—I have sometimes gone to bed at midnight, and got up at sunrise and at noon;" then he fixed his eyes intently on the young man, and concluded with this remark, "but I always pay promptly for my newspaper."

Then the other old men chimed in with—
"Of course we always pay promptly, and in advance, for our newspapers. No man deserves long life who does not do that."

REPUTATION.

Radical editors grow indignant over the mention of reputation. The national honor is so sacred in their estimation they cannot even bear the idea that the bondholder shall receive the same kind of money the laboring man has to take. Their talk about the sacred obligations of the government is the merest clap-net. The Federal government is to-day repudiating its direct promises, its pledges, its faith, as recorded upon each and every one of its millions of greenbacks, bearing upon themselves the guarantee that they are convertible into government bonds at the will of the holder, and that they are receivable for all debts, except import duties, ten forty bonds and interest on the five-twenty bonds, and yet the government does not permit their conversion into bonds or let them be received in payment of the principal of the five-twenties. Every day the government is acting the repudiator on a large scale, and yet these Radical champions grow furious over the bare mention of a repudiation by the people of the galling burden which is being used to make them and their posterity slaves for ever. When the government repudiates in favor of the bondholder it is all right. When the Secretary of the Treasury pays a bondholder \$1 25 in greenbacks for a bond which cost the bondholder only forty cents in gold, then Radical champions cry out he is reducing the public debt. This is as ridiculous as it is monstrous.

When the people become fully alive to this fact, and when they get sick and tired of being ground down for the benefit of the bondholders, and shall begin to consider the possibility of repudiation as a last resort, how can the bondholder or his allies utter the word "repudiation" as a term of reproach or odium when they remember the stupendous repudiation being practiced upon the people this very day.—Louisiana (Mo.) Journal.

What is the difference between charity and a tailor? The first covers a multitude of sins; the latter a multitude of sinners.

Babies are coupons attached to the bonds of matrimony. The interest is due at random.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A terrible outrage was committed recently by some negroes upon a white lady near Homer, La. Two of the negroes have been put to death, and a third has fled, a large reward being offered for his apprehension.

Dr. Mary Walker has been lecturing in St. Louis on the necessity of a law compelling men to marry before they reach the age of forty.

The Chicago Evening Journal says that most of the game seen along the line of the Pacific railroad is the game of "old sledge."

A Cincinnati girl horse-whipped a young man because he changed his mind and concluded not to. In the language of the poet "Hell hath no fury like a woman" with her back up.

The San Francisco Call says that Chicago tailors, shoemakers and hatters are sending their agents to San Francisco, to take the measures of its citizens and send them to Chicago, where the articles are made up, and in three weeks sent to San Francisco and furnished to the parties who gave the orders at prices in greenbacks twenty per cent below what the artisans of the Bay City would make them for in gold. That's the way California tradesmen are being driven out of their own market.

A Times' special says a sufficient canvass of the Senate has been made to show that Sickles cannot be confirmed. A report is received that Sickles has been guilty of immoral conduct in Madrid.

A fight recently occurred in Hamilton county, Texas, between a party of whites and a band of Indians, in which seven of the latter were killed. Two of the whites were wounded, one it is thought, mortally. After the fight one of the redskins was discovered to be a "squaw," and it is reported that she was by far the most valiant of the entire band.

A nigger wench bride, dressed in white satin, is the latest fashionable folly in the Radical gymnastics line in Washington. She was as lovely as a box of blue pills.

A current caricature in New York is described as follows: In an iron cage the bulls and bears are engaged in a deadly struggle, while Jim Fisk, dressed in his admiral's uniform, the epaulettes represented by the steamers "Bristol" and "Providence," the sailor's knot held by a pin and marked "Opera House," and an Erie engine snorting from his pocket, goads the poor beasts with a sharp pointed stick, labeled "160 for a million." In the distance is seen the White House, and down a hill, on the keen jump, comes General Grant, staggering under the weight of a huge bag marked \$5,000,000 in coin.

Wales has a railway of only two feet gauge, the engines and cars being correspondingly small, as well as the expense of running it. The experiment is quite successful, and is worthy of general adoption on routes where roads on a more extensive scale would not pay.

The Washington Chronicle figures up that twenty eight leading railway companies in the United States have in the last two years "watered" their stock to the amount of \$113,680,000. Erie stock was in that time raised from \$25. 100,000 to \$57,000,000, and New York Central from \$26,000,000 to \$51,000,000. The figures do not include either of the Pacific companies.

In a recent Democratic procession in New York the Sixth ward carried a banner, on which was inscribed, "Our National Disturbers—Past, Present, and Future." represented as follows: The first by a man and brother of the colored persuasion; the second by a sharp and vinegar-visaged woman, typical of the woman's rights woman of the period; and the third by a Chinaman as the disturber of the future.

The Virginia darkies are making a sensible move. They are going to the cotton fields further south where their labor is needed. Recently 75 of them left Richmond in one gang for Louisiana, having hired themselves at \$18 and \$20 per month to work on cotton plantations. The exodus from Virginia southward of the black element of her population has recently been quite large, and instead of diminishing, seems to increase with the rigor of the season.

Near Atwood, Indiana, recently, a boy named Joseph Arnold struck his mother with his fist with such force that she fell over a large chair, breaking her thigh and injuring her side so badly that she died a few days afterwards.

Administrator's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE A. County Court of Polk County, Oregon, made October Term, A. D. 1869, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of A. J. Thomas, deceased, will, on Monday, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, at the Court house door in Dallas, in said county, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, expose for public sale, for gold or silver coin, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest, which the said A. J. Thomas had at his decease, in and to the following described premises, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the donation land claim of Geo. Gray, which is 200' east of the south east corner of the north east 1/4 of section 7, T. 6 S., R. 3 W., of the Willamette meridian, running thence west 40-00 chains; thence north 40-00 chains; thence east 40-00 chains; thence south 40-00 chains to the place of the beginning; containing 160 acres. Also, six acres of land bought of David McDonald, adjoining the south west corner of said premises. All of said premises being in Polk county, Oregon. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. of said day. Terms of sale—cash down.

B. F. McLECKLE,
Administrator of said Estate.
Sullivan & Whitson, Adm'r's Att'ys.
October 18, 1869. 26-24

Summons.

In the Circuit Court for Polk County, State of Oregon.

Charles McDonald and M. J. McDonald, Plaintiffs, vs. James M. Haggard, by F. Shoemaker his guardian, and Nathaniel Haggard, Defendants. Suit in Equity for Partition of Real Property.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS: I, To wit and each of you, in the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and summoned and required to be and appear in the Circuit Court for Polk County, State of Oregon, within ten days from the date of service of this summons upon you, if served in this county, and within twenty days, if served in any other county in this State, or if served without the State, by publication or otherwise, then on or before the 3d Monday in November, 1869—the 1st day of the next regular term of said Court, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs filed in said Court praying for a division and partition of a certain tract or parcel of land in said county and State, described as follows: Beginning at the N. E. corner of Elias Harper's donation land claim No. 51, T. 6 S., R. 6 W., in sections 32, 33, and 34, thence running west 40 chs. to a stake; thence south to Township line; thence east with said line 40 chs.; thence north to the place of beginning; containing 210 acres, more or less, excepting 80 acres off the north end, as widow's dower. Now then, if you and each of you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, then the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, to-wit: the partition and division of said premises, or sale thereof, and for costs and disbursements of suit.

Vineyard & Turner Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Dallas, Oregon, Oct. 2, 1869. 23-6

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.

Mary E. Cline, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Cline, Defendant. Suit for a Divorce.

TO HENRY CLINE, DEFENDANT: IN the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county, and within twenty days, if served within any other county in this State, or if served without the State, by publication or otherwise, then on or before the 3d Monday in November, 1869—the first day of the next regular term of the Court aforesaid. You are further notified that if you fail so to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, for want thereof she, Plaintiff, will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in complaint, to-wit: a Dissolution of the Bond of Matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, and for the care and custody of the Minor child of Plaintiff and Defendant, with costs and disbursements of suit.

Hayden & Myer Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Dallas, Oregon, Oct. 2, 1869. 23-6

Executor's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE A. County Court of Polk County, Oregon, made August Term, A. D. 1869, the undersigned, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of M. M. Jones, deceased, will, on Monday the 1st day of November, A. D. 1869, at the Court House door in Dallas, in said county, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose for public sale, for gold or silver coin, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest which the said M. M. Jones had at the time of his decease, in and to the following described premises, viz: The donation land claim of George Masiker Not. No. "729" and claim No. "91" containing 320.68 acres. Also, the donation land claim of John Wallace Not. No. "7810" and claim No. "937" containing 329.91 acres. All of said premises being in T. 6 S. R. 7 W. of the Willamette Meridian, Polk county, Oregon. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms of sale: one third cash down, and the remainder in four months, secured by note and mortgage upon the premises.

GEORGE F. LITCHFIELD,
Executor.
Sullivan & Whitson, Attys for Ex. 22

Farm for Sale.

80 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND IN Lion county, 9 miles from Albany and 3 miles from Corvallis. All under fence, good house, young orchard, fifty acres in cultivation, improvements all new.
Address, "TIMES," Dallas, Oregon.

To Whom it May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL not in any way to credit my wife, Nancy C. Simpson, as I will not be responsible in any way for any debts she may contract.
R. W. SIMPSON, of Polk Co.
Nov. 11, 1869. 29

WELCH'S PREMIUM SALMON—BEST in market—in kits or barrels.
For sale at GUN & BARRETT'S, Salem.

ALL SORTS OF GOODS SOLD FOR Cash or Marketable Produce at J. H. LEWIS'S.