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GONE BEFORE.

There's a beautiful face in the silent air,
Which follows me ever and near,
With smiling eyes and amber hair,
With voiceless lips, yet with breath of prayer,
That I feel but cannot hear.

The dimpled hand and ringlet of gold,
Lie low in a marble sleep;
I stretch my hand for the clasp of old,
But the empty air is strangely cold,
And my vigil alone I keep.

There's a sinless brow with a radiant crown
And a cross laid down in the dust;
There's a smile where never a shade comes now,
And tears no more from those clear eyes flow,
So sweet in their innocent trust.

Ah, well! and summer is coming again,
Singing her same old song;
But, Oh! it sounds like a song of pain,
For I long to reach its home,
For I long to find my treasure there,
The laughing eyes and amber hair
Of the loved one gone before.

There's a beautiful region beyond the skies,
And I long to reach its shore;
For I long to find my treasure there,
The laughing eyes and amber hair
Of the loved one gone before.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

Secret Vaults Beneath Constantinople.

A correspondent of a French journal writes as follows of these secret vaults: "About forty years ago, when a large house in Constantinople had sunk beneath the level of the sea, an immense series of subterranean vaults were discovered, as quoted by a magnificent marble pillars, which by their rich decorations, were the work of Greek artists. Underneath the vaults was a lake of considerable depth and of unknown extent. This mysterious construction, of which history makes no mention, is supposed to extend under a considerable portion of the city. The principal entrance being accessible to visitors, is situated in the court yard of a private palace, the proprietor of which has a boat in which he amuses himself sailing within about one hundred yards from the entrance. Last month an Englishman, accompanied by a sailor, desired to explore the lake thoroughly. Having obtained the necessary permission, he set forth on his adventurous journey, but never returned, both being asphyxiated beyond the reach of help. Another Englishman volunteered to go alone in search of the lost ones, in an other boat with six torches attached to it; for a long distance the reflection of the torches upon the waters was visible to the onlookers at the entrance, until it was lost in nebulosity and darkness. After an absence of two hours he returned from his unsuccessful search completely exhausted, and he merely choked with the foul air he had inhaled, having in his course seen the ranges of vaults and pillars uniformly continued. The Turkish authorities having ordered the boat to be lifted and prohibited parties from sailing on the lake but still permit the curious to inspect this singular construction at the entrance.

SAVING MONEY—Many families have commenced with saving ten cents a day, and in time have found it easier to save twenty cents; nothing is more certain than that in establishing a saving habit, the ability to accumulate is acquired for the act gives strength and it is well known that strength is necessary in every occupation. We are not what may be a man's situation calling for ability, unless a habit of saving is established as a part of the character he cannot, in the end, be otherwise than an unsuccessful or a lost man. On the contrary, when a habit of saving is formed, it is a nucleus around which other good qualities gather and make the man.

TIME—Time never comes. The Seasons come and go; the months, years and centuries speed by and time hurries on to its conclusion. The day in hand, like a bird struggling to get loose, is gone. Science now possesses, so suddenly it's gone.

Beautiful scenes open before us. Life and hilarity fill our hearts. Prosperity shines above our pathway, and love, peace and contentment reign supreme. Ah! but the scene changes. Time speeds along. Clouds come. Darkness falls upon our hearts. Disappointments hover over us. Gone forever the past. Youth, bright, gay, joyous, hopeful youth has yielded to Time and remorseful it may be, assuredly dull gloomy, helpless age grasps with us. And then—Oh! then Death comes. But Time yet speeds on. Ages move shall sweep along; change marks their course. And yet a day comes when Time itself shall be no more. When all that is mortal, all that is fleeting shall yield to one infinite unchangeable, unfathomable immortality.

Alex. H. Stephens is barely able to sit up, and not able to stand. So say the latest bulletins.

DRAKE.

Drake has introduced a bill that proposes to prevent the Supreme Court from deciding any act of Congress to be unconstitutional. If Mr. Drake votes for that bill he commits perjury. Drake is sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. Art. 3 of that Constitution vests judicial power in the Supreme Court, and states that "judicial power extends to all cases in law or equity arising under this Constitution." Drake proposes to abolish that clause by Congressional enactment. Drake, by this bill shows that he is opposed to popular government.

The Constitution is the work of the people and the Supreme Court is placed there to guard their interests. The Judges are appointed for life, so that they can be above the party prejudices of the hour; they have no patronage at their disposal, and their salary is fixed during their term of office, so that they can act untrammelled. Drake proposes to subvert the Judiciary, and place all power in Congress.

Let Congress have this power, and there is no thing they cannot do. By going in partnership with the President they can combine purse and sword, and declare they will hold their offices for life, and grant to themselves titles of nobility, and divide among themselves the public domain.

The effect of such a proposition will be more clearly seen by applying the same principle to our State Courts. How would Radicals like to see that the State Legislature is above State Courts? that the Legislature's the sole judge of what is constitutional? Would not the same set that divided out among themselves the State interests in the railroads, proceed to divide out among themselves the public property?

This theory of Mr. Drake's is not new. Rascals in every age have tried to monopolize power that they might rob at will. All political writers have shown the danger of allowing the Legislature to assume the powers of the Judiciary. Judge Duer, in his work on the Constitution of the United States, says:

"Where there is no power to interpret and enforce the laws, the Government, if it did not perish by its own weakness, would be corrupted by the usurpation of new powers by the Legislature, to the subversion of public liberty."
Hamilton, in No. 78 of the Federalist, in advocating the existence of an independent Judiciary, says:

"In a monarchy, it is an excellent barrier to the despotism of a prince; in a republic, it is a no less excellent barrier to the encroachments and oppressions of a representative body."
Elsewhere he says:

"From a body which had even a partial agency in passing bad laws, we could hardly expect a disposition to temper and moderate their application."
Scare says:

"Every Government must, in its essence, be unsafe and unfit for a free people, where a Judicial Department does not exist, with power co-extensive with the Legislative Department."
He also says that without such power in the Judicial Department, "the will of those who govern will become absolute and despotic, and it is wholly immaterial whether power is vested in a single tyrant or in an assembly of tyrants."

No remark is better founded in human experience than that of Montaigne, "that there is no liberty if the Judiciary power be not separated from the Legislative and Executive power."
In spite of all his experiences of the past; in spite of his oath, Mr. Drake deliberately proposes to vest judicial power in the body to which he belongs. But Mr. Drake has attempted too much in trying to break down the Constitution in his own party. The New York Evening Post, which was Radical at the time that Drake was a rabid pro-slavery man, bitterly denounces his bill. Thousands of other Radicals will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of separating from a man that has never been true either to friend or principle. The result will be that Mr. Drake, instead of committing a crime, as he intended, has simply committed a blunder.—Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune.

The striped pole used by barbers as a sign, originated in the fact, that some centuries ago, it was customary for barbers to bleed people, and the red and white windings on the pole represented the banded arm of the phlebotomized victim. In course of time the apothecary succeeded the barber as a bleeder; but the old sign of the craft was retained by the latter, after the function which gave it significance had ceased.

High Old Swap—A Wife for a Horse.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, at Newport, Kentucky, furnishes this:

On Tuesday last, while the trial of the ejectment suit of Taylor's heir vs. Hornbeck and others, was progressing before a jury in the court house, in this city, a singular transaction was disclosed by the evidence, which created not a little surprise and merriment in the court-room. The defendant called a witness by the name of Isaac Yelton for the purpose of impeaching the testimony of a witness named William Oreat, who had testified on behalf of the plaintiffs. After the direct examination of Yelton was concluded, he was turned over to Mr. Carlisle, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, for cross-examination when the following evidence was elicited.

Attorney—Are you and Oreat on good terms with each other?
Witness—Yes, sir.

Attorney—Do you never have any quarrel or difficulty?
Witness—No, sir, we never did.

Attorney—Did you not take Oreat's wife away from him, and run away with her, and did you not have a difficulty with him about that?
Witness—I never took his wife away from him.

Attorney—Did not you and a man named Gosney take his wife away?
Witness—His wife went away with me and Gosney, but we did not take her away from Oreat. There was no difficulty at all about it; it was all satisfactory. I traded him a horse for his wife, but I found that I had been imposed on, and I returned her to him, and it was all right. There was no quarrel or difficulty about it.

Attorney—How were you imposed upon?
Witness—I traded the horse for his wife, but he put on me besides two children and a dog, so I returned her to him. I do not mean that he cheated me in the trade for the transaction was all fair, but he imposed on me—he got the best of the bargain. I had no use for the children and the dog.

This testimony was given with the utmost coolness, and in a manner which indicated that the witness regarded the transaction as entirely legitimate and proper. He is a man of ordinary intelligence, and has been for a long time a constable in the upper end of Campbell county.

Having rescinded the contract with Oreat, we presume that he is now prepared to consider any new proposition that may be submitted to him. Gentlemen who would rather winter a horse than a wife might find it to their advantage to bear him a call, but they must bear in mind that he declines to deal in children or dogs.

THE WORKMAN AHEAD.—A good story is told of a certain prominent railroad gentleman of Philadelphia who is equally renowned for his great ability to make a joke take a joke. A fair and employee, whose home is Avon, came on Saturday night to ask for a pass to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the railroad?" asked the gentleman alluded to.
"Yes."
"You receive your pay regularly?"
"Yes."
"Well, now, suppose you worked for a farmer instead of a railroad, would you expect your employer to hitch up his team every Saturday night and carry you home?"

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't. "No," was the prompt reply; "I would not expect that, but if the farmer had his team hitched up, and was going my way, I should call him a damned mean cuss if he would not let me ride."
Mr. Employee came out three minutes after with a pass for twelve months.

The late Douglas Jerrold with some friends, was once invited to a gentleman's house somewhere in Sussex. A new kind of rogue-yinairge was in vogue at that time, and Jerrold, being young and fond of a lark, got some of it and put it on his cheeks. Not knowing how to do the business artistically, he made his face as red as a lobster's back. In this condition he went down to dinner. There was a very smart and snobbish young fellow present—a sort of Barne Newcome—who acted funny man on the occasion. Jerrold listened to his cackle quietly, until Mr. Barnes, observing the flaming paint, cried out:

"Oh, Mr.—What's your name—Mr. Jerrold, what's the matter with your cheeks?"
Jerrold looked up at him angrily, and said:
"I am blushing at your impertinence."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Last Saturday night a fire was discovered in the house of a woman named Adams, in Pittsburg. She was found lying on the floor, burned to death. The husband, who was intoxicated, has been arrested. They had both been drinking and he charges her with setting fire to the house in order to kill herself.

—Two prominent members of the Methodist Church in Talbotton, Georgia, who had been on very friendly terms, quarreled about some church matters recently. One finally struck the other with his cane, whereupon the latter stashed his assailant in the neck with a pocket knife, severing the main artery and killing him in fifteen minutes.

—It is estimated in London that the festivities at the opening of the Suez canal has cost the Viceroy the enormous sum of \$6,000,000 in gold.

—The trade in beef cattle with the Rocky Mountains appears to be a fixed fact. The Texan drovers take them into Colorado and other Territories, near the line of rail, and thence, when they are fat, ship them east or west, as the market suits. This base of supply will have a tendency to keep prices from rising much above present rates. A train or two, laden with these cattle, comes over the road every week, and goes on to San Francisco.

—The Davenport Gazette mentions an illustration of the beauties of the franking privilege. On the evening of the 15th of January, there arrived at the postoffice in that city a registered letter, duly franked and conveyed free of cost to the person mailing or the person addressed, or to any one else except the Postoffice Department, in the shape of a large canvas covered trunk weighing at least 350 pounds. It was mailed at Washington and directed to San Francisco.

—Ex Governor Trimble died in Cincinnati, on Feb. 3, aged 87.

—The exports of merchandise from the ports of Boston and San Francisco to foreign ports for the years 1868 and 1869, were, from Boston, in 1868, \$14,396,712, and in 1869, \$14,504,731; from San Francisco, in 1868, \$14,850,148, and in 1869, \$15,282,786. These figures embrace only merchandise exported to foreign countries exclusive of treasure. The trade of San Francisco in that respect also is the larger of the two.

—The Cincinnati Commercial calls the inauguration speech of the President of its City Council, "a cowardly attack on the English language."

—The California and Oregon Railroad keeps moving northward, and will soon reach the northern boundary of the State. The road is now graded twenty six miles, and iron has been laid for eighteen miles.

—The snow falls upon the Alps this winter have been unprecedented, and the Mount Cenis Railroad has several times been completely blocked up.

—The most intense excitement prevails in Clark county, Indiana, in consequence of the discovery of gold about twenty miles from Terre Haute, by a lately returned California miner, of eighteen years' experience. People in that section are wild with the gold mania, and are leaving other business to search for the precious metal.

—Great freshets have occurred lately in the province of Chiapas, Mexico. The water completely washed away many of the farms lying on the borders of rivers, and it was computed that not less than 2,000 lives were lost.

—Mr. James Gordon Bennett has bought a beautiful villa on Lake Como, where she will hereafter reside during the summer season.

—A building, occupied by the Metropolitan Paper Company, was burned in New York, on Feb. 2. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000. Two firemen were badly injured by the falling of walls.

—Low-necked dresses are the mode in Paris, and they are daily becoming lower.

—The silver mine lately discovered at Florence, Arizona, is creating much excitement in that Territory. The ledge has been traced several miles and is very rich.

—The last fashionable New York bride has a \$150 night dress, and says she is prepared for fire during the night.

—Washington specials think the Senate and House will pass the Postal Telegraph bill.

—Five soldiers were branded "D" and drummed out of the service at Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory, recently, for the crime of desertion.

—A Connecticut inventor has taken out a patent for paper coffins.

—A desperate fight occurred in Orange county, Indiana, a few nights since between two brothers-in-law named Smith and Denbe. Both received serious and perhaps fatal wounds.

—Small-pox is prevailing epidemically at Benton City, Montana.

—A number of gentlemen from Alabama and other points South are in North Carolina looking for laborers and mechanics. Price for mechanics, \$50 per month; for common laborers, \$20, with expenses paid to place of destination.

—Responsible and leading citizens of Greene county, Missouri, have offered \$50,000 in cash and 640 acres of fine land as an inducement to secure the location of an Agricultural College at Springfield.

—The profit of the richest gold mine in California last year was \$340,400.

—A great fire at Towanda, Pennsylvania, on Jan. 29th, caused the loss of \$250,000 worth of property.

—It is stated that there are not less than six hundred army officers drawing pay who are doing nothing, and don't care whether they ever get anything to do.

—Work is to be suspended on the New York Postoffice for want of funds.

—Jay Gould has presented \$10,000 to the Princeton College.

—The Assembly of New Jersey has rejected the 15th amendment by a vote of 30 to 27.

—An Illinoisan is in Washington after a \$500 office, with a petition ninety feet long.

—The Congressional Election Committee has prepared a very stringent bill for the prevention of election frauds.

—King William of Prussia drinks a gallon of beer at a sitting.

—One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of apples were gathered in Minnesota this season.

—Three hundred railroads are now building in the United States.

—A new oil excitement is going on at Middleton's Run, Pennsylvania. One man has sold a quarter interest in four hundred acres for \$100,000.

—The special Treasury agent for Alaska says that if the laws were strictly enforced the seal fishery alone would yield the Government an annual revenue of \$500,000.

—The California Insane Asylum has 49 inmates, 200 of whom are lost sight of by relatives and friends.

—Hereafter the public debt statement will be printed in three languages—English, French and German.

—Seven thousand Saxons living in Transylvania are to emigrate to the United States in the spring.

—The United States steamers Nipsic and Guard were to sail from Philadelphia on Jan. 20th as the Darien expedition.

—One hundred and five thousand dollars have been subscribed towards building the San Diego and Los Angeles railroad.

—The New York Chief of Police estimates that about thirty London thieves arrive in America every week.

—There is a steam hammer at Danville, Pa., which cost \$40,000, and which will crack a nut without breaking the kernel, or crush a solid cannon ball with a sixty ton blow.

—There are more convicts in the California State prison than in that of any other State in the Union in proportion to its population.

—A Vermont farmer hauls wood to market with a team composed of eight sheep.

—A New York jeweller exhibited a gold snuff box presented to the Emperor of China by Louis XV.