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MRS. C. HOES, Proprietor.
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top to bottom, and is now in splendid condition
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State Rights Democrat.

VOL. XV. ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1879. NO. 8.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 In. 100 300 500 800 1000
2 In. 200 500 700 1200 1800
3 In. 300 700 1000 1500 2200
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5 In. 500 1500 2200 3000 4000
6 In. 600 2000 3000 4000 5000
7 In. 700 2500 3500 4500 5500
8 In. 800 3000 4000 5000 6000
9 In. 900 3500 4500 5500 6500
10 In. 1000 4000 5000 6000 7000
11 In. 1100 4500 5500 6500 7500
12 In. 1200 5000 6000 7000 8000

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon
For the County of Linn.
John A. Crawford, Plaintiff, vs. S. H.
Roberts, Defendant.
To S. H. Roberts, the above named Defendant:
In the name of the State of Oregon you
are hereby summoned and required to appear
and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed
for the sum of \$400 in the United States
court, to be held at the Court House in
Albany, Linn county, Oregon, on the 4th
Monday, the 27th day of October, A. D.
1879. And you are hereby notified that
the relief demanded against you is, that
the plaintiff John A. Crawford have and
recover judgment against said defendant
for the sum of \$400 in United States
gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate
of ten per cent. per annum from the date
of the filing of said complaint, and that
the plaintiff have judgment against you for
the sale of the following described real
property, to-wit: Lots 4 and 5 of Block
No. 106, in Hackettman's Addition to the
city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, beside
the above mentioned case, now on file
if you fail to appear and answer said
complaint as herein required the plaintiff
will so do to the Court for the relief therein
demanded.

THE YAZOO TRAGEDY.

The Other side of the story.
Personalities, Not Politics, the Cause of
the Killing—Turning the Venom of
His Tongue Against Barkdale's Fe-
male Relations.
(Special to the Courier Journal.)
JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 27.—I have
read your article on the "Yazoo Affair,"
which appeared on the 22d inst. The
friends of James A. Barkdale, one of
the principals in that unfortunate affair,
have not expected the Radical journals
to do justice in commenting upon it.
And in candor, they are entirely in-
different to what they may say about
it; but as your paper is a representative
Southern journal, circulating largely in
this and other Southern States, they
would be gratified to have his side of
the question appear before your read-
ers. I judge that you will be willing
to accord this, as you admitted in the
article referred to that "there are al-
ways two sides to every question."
Henry M. Dixon, the man who was
killed, has resided in Yazoo county
since the war. During that time he
has been a professional gambler. He
has killed, in private difficulties, a ne-
gro and a white man—Mr. Samuel
Harrison in political affairs, a white
man—Dick Mitchell, a Republican;
and he was the leader of a squad called
Dixon's Scouts, who are said to have
lured four or five negroes during the
riot of 1875. From one of these, Pat-
son, who had been a member of the
Legislature, he took \$1,500, with the
promise to send it to Pattison's sisters,
who reside in Ohio, but the money was
never sent. In 1870 the county treas-
urer of Yazoo county was robbed of
\$300,000. This money Dixon and his
gang were believed by nearly every citi-
zen of Yazoo county to have taken.
No great efforts were ever made to
recover this money, or to discover who
the robbers were. Samuel Harrison, a
Democrat, undertook it, and charged
Dixon with being the robber; for doing
so Dixon killed him, without giving
him a chance for his life. A picked
jury acquitted Dixon, and no other per-
son was willing to take the task upon
himself, as it was well understood that
to make the attempt was but to invite
assassination. It is not my purpose to
say more of the deed than necessary for
the defense of the living. The follow-
ing extract from the proceedings of a
meeting of the citizens of Yazoo county
will show in what estimation Dixon was
held by his neighbors:
"It is a matter in brief our estimate
and opinion of the character of the
man Dixon, we declare as our deliberate
opinion that he is a murderer, a gam-
bler, a bully, a thief, a man of violence,
of blood, and of lies; a man who
will pack juries; a low, unprincipled
demagogue in politics and an infidel
in religion. He unites in himself every
quality required to make him the de-
testable monster that he is, and he wants
every qualification that is necessary to
make him the gentleman which he is not."
Jan. A. Barkdale, who you say is
the "bearer of a representative South-
ern name," was born in Yazoo county,
and is about twenty-seven years of age.
He is a son of Hon. Harrison Barkdale,
who died in the Confederate service,
and a brother of the late General
Wm. Barkdale. He is one of the most
popular young men in the county, never
was in any military "raid," and never
before had a difficulty of any kind. He
was recently nominated by the Demo-
cratic party for chancery clerk, the
most lucrative office in the county. As
such a nominee he entered the canvass,
and did not hesitate to express his
opinion on the stump that the Inde-
pendents, of which H. M. Dixon was
the head and front, should not be elect-
ed to office.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

Casanave, one of the four returning
board villains of Louisiana, is in trouble,
and has gone to the man whom he frau-
dently helped to count in for assistance
in this hour of need. It seems that
the attorneys whom the returning board
employed to defend it from the original
suit that were brought against it for
fraud and perjury, have sued the board
for their pay, and that they have recov-
ered at law about \$5,000. Casanave,
who is a New Orleans undertaker, is
the only one of the quartette who has
any property that is concealeable, and
the lawyers have levied on it, and were
about to sell him out. In his dilemma
he flies to Washington to get his pals
to help him. He says that when
proceedings began against Messrs.
Anderson and Wells, against whom the
prosecution was particularly and spe-
cially directed, employed Messrs. Cal-
low and Castillane, attorneys, to defend
him. I assented to it upon the assur-
ance of Mr. Anderson, who showed me
a letter which he said was from Wash-
ington, and I supposed, written by
Secretary Sherman, to the effect that
the funds were to be sent to defray all
the expenses incurred in his defense.
Messrs. Callow and Castillane
charged \$5,000 for their services, \$1,875
of which was paid, leaving a balance of
\$3,125, which amount Casanave has
been trying to raise in Washington.
He first called on His Fraudulency,
Mr. Hayes, who received him courteo-
usly, but made no offer to relieve
him, and advised him to see Anderson.
Gen. Sypher, who accompanied Casanave,
suggested to Hayes that he con-
vey his wishes in this regard. Mr.
Anderson in authentic form, which
would no doubt induce Anderson to pay,
but for Casanave to return to Louisiana
with Hayes' verbal message would be
useless. Hayes took alarm at this sug-
gestion and retreated behind the cabinet
which was about assembling.

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

It is enacted by the Senate and the
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled,
That the act entitled "An Act to amend
the act entitled 'An Act to encourage
the growth of timber on Western Prairies,'
approved March 13, 1874, be and the
same is hereby amended to read as
follows: That any person who is the
head of a family, or who has arrived
at the age of 21 years, and is a
citizen of the United States, or shall
have filed his declaration to become
such, as required by the naturalization
laws of the United States, who shall
plant, protect, and keep in a healthy,
growing condition for eight years ten
acres of timber, on any 3 sections of any
of the public lands of the United States,
or five acres on any legal subdivision of
eighty acres, or 2 1/2 acres on any legal
subdivision of 40 acres or less, shall be
entitled to a patent for the whole of
said 3 sections, or of such legal subdivi-
sion of 80 or 40 acres, or fractional
subdivision of less than 40 acres, as the
case may be, at the expiration of said
eight years, on making proof of such
facts by not less than two credible wit-
nesses; and full compliance of the fur-
ther conditions as provided in section two:
Provided further, That not more than
3/4 of any section shall be thus
granted, and that no section shall make
more than one entry under the provisions
of this act.
Sec. 2. That the person applying
for the benefits of this act shall, upon
application to the register of the land
district in which he or she is about to
make such entry, make affidavit, before
the register or clerk of the district, or
some clerk of record, or officer author-
ized to administer oaths in the district
where the land is situated; which affi-
davit shall be as follows, to-wit: I,
—, having filed my application, No. —,
for an entry under the provisions of
an act entitled "An Act to amend an
act entitled 'An Act to encourage the
growth of timber on the Western Prairies,'
approved —, 187—, do solemnly
swear and affirm that I am the head
of a family (or over 21 years of age),
and a citizen of the United States (or
have declared my intention to be-
come such); that the section of land
specified in my application is composed
exclusively of prairie lands, or other
lands devoid of timber; that this filing
and entry is made for the cultivation
of timber, and for my own exclusive
use and benefit; that I have made the
said application in good faith, and not
for the purpose of speculation, or di-
rectly or indirectly for the benefit or
use of any other person or persons
whomsoever; that I intend to hold and
cultivate this land, and to fully comply
with the provisions of this said act; and
that I have not heretofore made an en-
try under this act, or the acts of which
this is amendatory. And upon filing
said affidavit, with said register and
payment of \$10 for the cost of the
entry, and the sum of not less than \$0
acres, and \$5 if it is 80 acres or less, or
she shall thereupon be permitted to
enter the quantity of land specified; and
the party making such an entry of a
3/4 section under the provisions of this
act shall be required to break or plow
5 acres covered thereby the first year,
5 acres the second year, and to culti-
vate in crop or otherwise the 5 acres
broken or plowed the first year; the
third year or she shall cultivate to
the end of the second year, and to plant in
timber seeds, or cuttings the 5 acres first
broken or plowed, and to cultivate and
plant in crop or otherwise the remaining
5 acres. All entries of less quantity
than one 1/4 section shall be plowed,
planted, cultivated and planted to trees,
tree-seeds, or cuttings, in the same man-
ner and in the same proportion as here-
tofore provided for a 3/4 section. Pro-
vided, however, That in case such trees,
seeds, or cuttings shall be destroyed by
grasshoppers, or by extreme and un-
usual drouth, for any year or term of years,
the time for planting such trees, seeds,
or cuttings shall be extended one year
for every such year that they are so de-
stroyed. Provided further, That the
person making such entry shall, before
he or she shall be entitled to such exten-
sion of time, file with the register
and the register, in addition to the
affidavit, corroborated by two
witnesses, setting forth the destruction
of such trees, and that, in consequence
of such destruction, he or she is com-
pelled to seek an extension of time,
in accordance with the provisions of this
act: And provided further, That no
final certificate shall be given, or patent
issued, for the land so entered until the
expiration of eight years from the date
of such entry; and if, at the expiration
of such term, the party making such entry
shall not have broken or plowed the
entire tract, or if he or she has died, his
or her heirs or legal representatives, or
shall prove by two credible witnesses
that he or she or they have planted,
and, for not less than 8 years, have cul-
tivated and protected such quantity and
character as aforesaid; that not less
than 2,700 trees were planted on each
acre, and that at the time of making
such proof there shall be then growing
at least 875 living and thrifty trees to
each acre; they shall receive a patent
for such tract of land.
Sec. 3. That if at any time after the
filing of said affidavit, and prior to the
expiration of said term, the claimant shall
fail to comply with any of the require-
ments of said act then and in that
event such land shall be subject to en-
try under the homestead laws, or by
some other persons under the provisions
of this act. Provided, That the party
making claim to said land, either
as a homestead settler, or under this
act, shall give, at the time of filing his
application, such notice to the original
claimant as shall be prescribed by the
rules established by the Commissioner
of the General Land-Office; and the
rights of the party shall be determined
as in other contested cases.
Sec. 4. That no land acquired un-
der the provisions of this act shall, in

THE TENDER GREENBACK PROVISIONS.

The resolutions of the greenback
convention declare that stability in
prices can only be secured by main-
taining a uniform relation between
the volume and uses of money, and
that legal tender greenbacks should
be substituted for national
bank notes in circulation, and favor
the immediate use of the coin in the
treasury for the redemption of the bond-
ed debt. The soldier and sailor
should receive a dollar as good as
the bondholder, and if in defiance of
the contract, honesty, equity and
national honor require the payment of
100 cents in gold for 40 cents loaned,
it is alike demanded by honesty, equity
and honor that the same measure
be meted to those who shed their
blood in the cause of their country's
salvation and received depreciated
money. The truth of greenback philo-
sophy has been gradually vindicated
by the adoption of two greenback
measures, viz: Stoppage of con-
struction in 1878, and the raising of
greenbacks to the point of receiving
them at the custom house. Also
graduated and progressive tax on
specimens exceeding \$1,000, with a to-
tal of small homesteads, is right and
in accordance with the constitutional
rule that taxes should be equal and
proportional; that resumption is a
sham and delusion by making paper
notes redeemable in paper U. S. le-
gal notes and those notes exchangeable
for coin under any one counter in the
United States in sum of not less than
fifty dollars; that hours of labor
shall be shortened and employment
of young children in exhausting
factory work prevented; that labor-saving
machinery is a boon of God rather
than an engine of torture to bring
out larger profits for capital by bring-
ing the laborer into heart breaking
competition with muscles that never
tire. The national greenback labor
party will support candidates for
the state legislature unless he be
pledged to vote for a compulsory
secret ballot, cordially endorse amend-
ments to the homestead act presented
to congress by Hendrick B. Wright
of Pennsylvania, aid favor abolition of
poll tax.

MEETINGS OF ANCIENT ENLIGHTENED.

It is nearly 200 years since William
III. of England, violating his own
royal proclamation, sent a band of his
soldiers of the Campbell clan and slaughter-
ed all the inhabitants of the valley of
Glencoe, by the stream which Ossian
calls "the dark torrent of Cons." The
Macdonalds, to which clan those un-
happy people belonged, have never for-
gotten that "military execution," which
was really a wholesale murder; and on
this day the old resentful feeling crops
out, sometimes suddenly and in unex-
pected places. The Halifax (N. S.)
Herald says:
"A good story is told of the Marquis
of Lorne and two Glenegry Highlanders
who called on him the other day. Ever
since the massacre at Glencoe, in which
the Campbells did the bloody work of
the crown, the clan Campbell had
been in bad odor with the clan Mac-
donald, and other sects; indeed, it is a
proverb that the Macdonalds and
Campbells 'can't eat o' the same kail-
pot.' The Glenegry men, Macdonalds
to the backbone, were in Ottawa on
business, and after much debate, re-
solved to pay their respects to the Mar-
quis of Lorne as the Governor General,
not as a son of the Galloway Mor. On
their way to the hall they talked and
the matter over again, and one of them
suggested that perhaps the Marquis,
being a Campbell, would refuse to see a
Macdonald, in which case their position
would be humiliating.
At the gate they met the Marquis
with Maj. de Winton, and taking
them for servants, the Highland man
asked if the Marquis would care to
meet two Macdonalds to call on the
Marquis. His Excellency replied that
the Marquis bore no malice to the Mac-
donalds, and that Sir John Macdonald
being his first Minister, it was clear the
Macdonalds had forgiven the Campbells.
'Forgiven the Campbells!' cried one of
the visitors. 'Forgotten Glencoe!' Sir
John is paid for that; he has \$80,000
a year for it; but the deal take me 'gin
we forgie or forget?' and with this the
cholerick Gael turned their backs toward
Ottawa.
The Marquis, however, disclosed him-
self, and after a hearty handshaking,
the feud was temporarily healed. The
visitors were turned over to the Argyll-
shire piper, who is a prominent member
of the household, and by him treated
so handsomely that on their departure
they frankly acquitted the Marquis of
all responsibility for the massacre."

THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

There is a practical as well as sci-
entific basis for the position taken by
the Rev. Phillips Brooks, in a recent
discourse in New York University, that
the law of evolution rules in morals
as well as in the physical world. "Na-
ture does not create, but is always de-
veloping. In last summer's roots na-
ture finds the germ for next summer's
verdure. If somebody should give
me a diamond to carry to Europe, I
can know exactly how much would be
lost were I to drop it into the sea;
if a seed should be buried, I know I
can only regard it with awe as con-
taining, concealed within it, the food
of untold generations. That is the
difference between looking at truth as
a diamond or as a seed—as final or
germinal.
"In all training of character, con-
tinuity and economy must be supreme.
The notion that character is spontane-
ous is held by many people in the
earliest part of their lives, and is
wrong. When they discover this,
nine-tenths change to the other
supreme. This is wrong, too. Hosts
of young men think that character
will form of itself and that they will
necessarily become better as they
grow older. Hosts of old men be-
lieve that their character is fixed and
that it is impossible for them to be-
come better. Such beliefs are fool-
ish. People are also wrong in think-
ing that they can put off their bad
traits and put on good traits. The
old failures cannot be thus trans-
formed, but out of the old habits new
can be formed. This is what many a
poor creature needs to keep. We
must make what we are to be out of
what we are already."

A WORD TO FARMERS' SONS.

Farmers' sons are quite apt to suppose
that they can only attain to any
coveted position in life through an
avenue of some trade or profession.
They look about and find the wealthy
men nearly all belonging to these
classes. They do not stop to consider
that only the wealthy ones come to
view; that for every one of those
who has acquired wealth or distinc-
tion, ninety-nine others have failed
and disappeared, or have never risen
to notice at all. They act on the be-
lief that they are the only persons
that can be called into public life, ig-
noring the fact that it is the training
they get that constitutes the differ-
ence, rather than the calling. A far-
mer of equal learning and culture
with the lawyer would, we believe,
find himself in just as good request,
with perhaps many chances in his
favor. If the farmer allows the pro-
fessional man to monopolize all the
advantages at the start, he must ex-
pect to find himself at a disadvantage
all the way through.—Dirigo Rural.
Puck says that a man learning to
play the cornet interests all his neigh-
bors—in a horn.
Do church-singers wear choral jewelry.
Wonder the English do not establish
a Zoological garden in Africa.

THE CAUSE OF THE AFFRAY.

Owing to Barkdale's speeches, Dixon
vowed vengeance. He took every oc-
casion to denounce Barkdale in the
village language. He stated openly
at all times, "that he (Dixon) had been
seeking an opportunity to kill Jim
Barkdale, but that he (Barkdale) was
such a d—d cowardly s— of a —
that he would never give him a chance."
This remark of Dixon's, made upon
many different occasions, was constant-
ly repeated to Barkdale. I presume
no less than fifty persons have heard
Dixon make it. Upon the trial it will
be proven that many persons, citizens
of Yazoo City, and visitors to the place,
strangers to both men heard Dixon say
it, not only in private, but in public
crowds upon the streets of the town.
He was overheard by two prominent
gentlemen planning to assassinate Mr.
Barkdale. The gentlemen gave their
names to the Democratic county execu-
tive committee, and the fact was pub-
lished in the local papers. Finding that
all this did not give him (Dixon) the
opportunity he sought to kill Barkdale,
whom he had marked as the fourth
victim of his deadly pistol, he turned
the venom of his foul tongue upon
Barkdale's female relatives—upon his
widowed mother and sisters, whom
no more lovely women live in the
South. Of them he said that a man
lost to all sense of honor and self-re-
spect could say. This will be proven
in the courts; and for this latter offense,
and not for his remarks about or threats
against Barkdale himself, Dixon now
fills a bloody grave.

PARTICIPATION OF THE AFFRAY.

This matters stood upon the morning
of the 19th inst. Upon that day
Dixon was walking down the street,
armed as usual with a large army-sized
revolver, his favorite weapon, upon
which he relied to "deal out" death to
his enemies. Barkdale saw him, and

THE TENDER GREENBACK PROVISIONS.

Although it has been said that every
farmer should not try to be a geol-
ogist, meteorologist, chemist, etc.,
or study medicine to be his own doc-
tor, or law to make it unnecessary to
employ a lawyer, or theology, with
the sole view of doing his own preach-
ing, still there is little doubt that all
general information, and the more
exact the better, has a tendency, if
well supplied, to be useful to the far-
mer's best interests. Every cultiva-
tor desires to gather from the soil, at
small expense, large crops, with as
little injury as possible to the source
of production. He cannot do this
without being familiar with the gen-
eral principles in the various depart-
ments of his profession and under-
standing most thoroughly the art of
agriculture. The man who grows
crops well must understand the na-
ture of soils, which includes more re-
search than would enable him to ar-
rive at the conclusion that one is sandy
and another clayey, etc. Also, if
he would market his crops to advan-
tage, and properly attend to the mul-
titude of affairs that constitute agri-
cultural business, he must possess
some knowledge beyond the common
branches of reading, writing, and
arithmetic. What kind of education,
then, should the farmer have? What-
ever other opinions they may enter-
tain in regard to the farmer's educa-
tion, all will agree that one of the
most essential branches of that edu-
cation shall be the thorough training in
business affairs. This more than any
other one thing will fit him for the
various and many-sided transactions
of his busy life. It is necessary that
he should be a man of business as well
as a producer. It is, then, to be re-
garded as a hopeful sign of the times
that so many of our farmers' sons are
educating themselves thoroughly in
business affairs. It is a guarantee
that in future they will take a higher
standing, and be more independent
and self-reliant.
A government suit—the U. S. A.
Do church-singers wear choral jewelry.
Wonder the English do not establish
a Zoological garden in Africa.

WASHING D. C.

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