

L.P. Fisher

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THE COURIER,

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AT

LAFAYETTE,

YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON.

BY

J. H. UPTON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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Fall & Winter Goods.

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of the best and latest styles.

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We will sell

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Go to Lake & Robinson for Stoves and tin ware. Remember the place: the Emigrant Store Store, Front St. next door to Bebee's.

Go to Galland, Goodman & Co. to get Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods and Groceries.

Missed Their Man.

The radical Corruption Committee of Illinois recently addressed a letter to the Sheriff late elect of Scott County in that state requesting a statement concerning the disposition which had been made of the funds sent into that county for electioneering purposes. It happened that a Democrat had been elected in Scott county who replies as follows:

"I am glad the 'republican state central committee' selected so energetic a sub-committee to 'examine into the manner in which the campaign had been conducted and the money disposed of,' and, being able to give you some information on both branches of the inquiry, as regards this locality, I contribute to your knowledge, as follows:

The campaign was here conducted on the principle that 'A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth.' Religious fanaticism, political intolerance and personal hatred were all aroused and made subservient to the 'interests of God and humanity.' The money was spent in shameless bribery. In many cases, those who could not be induced to vote the radical ticket, were offered money in liberal amounts if they would leave the country and not vote—which offer a few accepted. In other instances votes were bought outright, at stipulated prices, payable when a ticket was deposited for the radical candidates. In several precincts, men fairly and legally registered were challenged and their ballots refused because they were for the union of all the states.

Indeed, gentlemen, when I reflect how the campaign was conducted and the money disposed of in this region, I am surprised at my election! And as your communication came under the official frank of 'S. W. Moulton, M. C.,' who is now 'out in the cold,' whilst I hold a good office, permit me to tender, through you, my sympathy to him in his affliction!

And so your committee is in debt? Well, really, that is too bad. And just think that this came from 'sending money into doubtful districts'! How could anybody charge you anything for such patriotic work as that? Outrageous to think that it should cost anything to accomplish so holy a purpose as carrying an election by 'sending money into doubtful districts'! Those who hold you in debt as the result of that patriotic enterprise must be meaner than the mind can conceive of; it's worse than selling holy water,—meaner than charging a neighbor for saying grace at his table; it's only equaled in meanness by the Yankee railroad company that charged regular freight for carrying the remains of President Adams to his grave.

And you 'make an earnest appeal' to me 'to do something towards raising the amount.' Well, gentlemen,—I—I—really, you embarrass me; but I never did give a cent to buy a vote in my life, even on my own side of the fight; and to be the subject of an earnest appeal to do something in that line for those who came near beating me by the 'manner in which' the campaign was conducted and the money disposed of, is embarrassing—very! But I will give you—advice—not money. Don't go in debt next time—pay as you go—be careful about 'sending money into doubtful districts'—quit mailing letters to strangers—and believe me to be,

Yours, etc., WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Democratic Sheriff of Scott County, Ill.

HAS AN EXALTED OPINION OF HIMSELF—An up the valley editor, an ex-Spiritualist, is right that sure he who says aught derogatory of his ability as a "smart man" is of necessity a "brainless" ass. A hem!

EXACTLY—The Boston Post says that if the rebellion of Shays, in Massachusetts, and of the Whisky people in Pennsylvania, had been punished as is now proposed to punish the rebels of the South, both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania might now be mere Territories in lieu of States. Our ancestors, being rebels themselves, were not disposed to deal harshly with rebels.

IS HE NOT?—"Indians not taxed" now cannot vote, but if universal suffrage should be the rule, why should "Indians not taxed" be excluded? Is not the Indian a man and a brother, asks the Boston Post? Is he not so warm in his regard for our race that in the West he never lets an opportunity slip to secure a lock of our hair as a memento to be hung in his wigwag?

The Platte Valley.

One hundred lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Platte Valley just above Memphis, on the 17th of January. The steamer struck the wreck of a gunboat sunk during the war, and went down in three minutes. Forty women and children were among the lost.

In the winter of 1861, we witnessed a most terrific excitement down South occasioned by Jeff. Thompson boarding the above named steamer when she was running under charter for the government. A Federal spy had made his escape from Memphis with a complete map of the rebel defenses about that city, and succeeded in reaching our lines at Bird's Point. Gen. Pillow, realising the situation, resolved that he must be caught. He accordingly dispatched a messenger to Jeff's Headquarters at New Madrid, when said Jeff, accompanied by twelve men and the 'little blizzard,' started for Cairo, where, by some means he ascertained that the aforesaid spy had taken passage on board the Platte Valley, bound for Saint Louis. Gen. Halleck's Headquarters. At Price's Landing 20 miles below Cape Girardeau, the boat was intercepted and forced to round to, amid the shrieks of female passengers and consternation of all on board, and disgorge the man claimed to be the spy. Beyond a saddle, a barrel of whiskey and what of cooked 'grub' was found on board, nothing was disturbed, and the boat was allowed to proceed up the river. Arriving at the 'Cape,' the Capt. was arrested by Col. Plummer and taken ashore, charged with having connived at the surrender of the aforesaid spy into the hands of the rebels.

APOLOGY—We feel called upon to apologise to the readers of the COURIER for the space we have devoted in this issue to noticing an intellectual dwarf named Stuart, of the Press at Jacksonville for we can assure them in advance, that he is a being of "colossal" insignificance. He has been bidding for a notice at our hands for some time, and we finally yielded to his caprice, in a slight degree.

JOHN R. RIDGE, Esq., the polished gentleman, able writer and sterling Democrat, has returned from the east and resumed the tripod of the Grass Valley National. We gladly welcome his return, and wish him increased prosperity.—Columbia Press.

The Tea Plant.

It is alleged that the recent attempts to cultivate tea in Georgia have been highly successful. The soil and climate of portions of all the States south of Virginia are adapted to its growth, and according to the estimates made some years ago it can be by the aid of a little simple machinery for rolling the leaves be produced at a cost of from five to eight cents per pound.

Tea leaves are none the better for being rolled; they only sell better to the "outside barbarians." They need roasting, but this can be safely done in a "steam-jacket."

In 1859 the United States Government expended several thousand dollars in importing tea seeds, which were germinated on their ocean passage in Waidain cases, and subsequently freely distributed in the southern States. These are the plants we now hear about occasionally, for not more than one or two specimens of Junius Smith's introduction in former years have been preserved. Two seedlings were planted at No. 630 M street north, Washington, in 1860. The object being to test their hardiness, they have never been sheltered from the summer's heat or winter's cold, and yet, though not large, they could be made productive; and the experiment may be pronounced successful.

The bulk of Mormon proselytes are from Protestant nations. Few Irishmen or Frenchmen are Mormons.

Who Build The Cathedrals.

The New York Examiner says: "The wages of household servants have for years been steadily and rapidly rising, until now the rate of payment for this kind of labor is much higher than merchants pay their clerks, all things considered. This winter the servants throughout New York increased their demands one dollar a month and the regularity and extent of this demand proved that there was some general cause for it. Inquiry has developed the fact that this is the precise sum required of the servants for building the new cathedral on Fifth Avenue, which is to be the largest and grandest church structure in the country. But the Catholics are not a wealthy, though a numerous body, and the great cost of this ambitious undertaking must come out of the servants' pockets.—A dollar a month is from five to twenty per cent. of a girl's earnings, or as a rule, one-tenth of the cash they receive. Of course it is more than can be expected of them, and more than can be taken without inflicting great suffering. So in their dilemma they turn upon their employers, and we have the anomaly of a Catholic enterprise supported almost entirely by protestants. It is the great majority of New York Protestant housekeepers who are building that edifice, which is to be the joy and boast of the Roman Catholic Church. There is not in the whole land a structure so fine as the new cathedral in Philadelphia, and this one in New York is meant to surpass that."—New York Observer.

The Canker of the Age.

Attention is called in various journals to the frequency of extraordinary swindles, frauds, speculations, embezzlements, and robberies on a large scale occurring all over the country and under every variety of circumstances. This ought not to occasion surprise when we bear in mind the vast fortunes accumulated suddenly of late years, the splendor of the style of living indulged in by the new rich, the crushing effect of the exaggerated prices of things upon the middle and lower classes, the difference between compensation and the cost of living, and the other phenomena incident to inflation and war. In times of peace it is true, we have more of these varieties of theft than an ordinary condition of society would warrant, as the peckless haste to be rich by any means, no matter what, appears to be a disease of the body politic. But war, devolving as it does the best and the worst traits of human nature, has exaggerated the greed of gain and depraved many a mind that was previously deemed sound.

In mercantile life a man who defrauds his creditors is never able to maintain a footing afterward. Even an honorable bankrupt who has been unfortunate finds it hard work to bear up under his load.—This is a formidable weapon against frauds, and it should be used to a greater extent than it is, though in a different direction. It seems to us that society should apply this treatment to every man who obtains wealth by dishonest means. No honorable person should meet upon a footing of social equality any thief, whether the thieving be called robbery, larceny, embezzlement, fraud swindling, speculation, breach of trust, defalcation, or forgery. We do really think, too, that an example should be made of some conspicuous individual as a warning to others.

We must do something to make sin less respected and virtue more. We must exert ourselves to give a better position everywhere to intellect, integrity, and moral worth; "It is not a subject for advice or sermonizing. It is a matter for action only, and every man should take it to his own conscience and seek to guide his conduct accordingly."—Philadelphia American and Gazette.