

# LAFAYETTE COURIER.

\$3 00 Per Annum.]

PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

VOL. II.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1867.

NO. 31.

## THE COURIER,

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY, AT  
LAFAYETTE,  
YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON,  
—BY—  
J. W. JOHNSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, (In Advance.)  
One Copy One Year, . . . . . \$3 00.  
One Copy Six Months, . . . . . 2 00.

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Hotel, Medical and Law Cards, \$10.00 per annum.

Coins Being the basis on which our rates are fixed, Currency will only be taken at market value.

### COUNTY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Judge, J. W. Cowles; Commissioners, W. Ball, J. H. Brown; Sheriff, L. L. Whitcomb; Clerk, S. C. Adams; Assessor, D. Smith; Treasurer, Clem. Eckles; School Superintendent, Rev. John Spencer; Coroner, J. W. Watts; Surveyor, A. S. Watt.

### LAFAYETTE HOUSE

THIS HOTEL is still kept for the accommodation of boarders and the travelling public.

### GOOD STABLING,

and attentive-hostlers.

### H. F. WHITE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Lafayette, Oregon.

OFFICE.—Next door to residence.

### T. V. B. EMBREE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Amity, Yamhill County, Oregon.

OFFICE.—Amity Drug Store.

### A. B. WESTERFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

OFFICE.—In the Drug Store.

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A. G. PHILIPS, D. D. S.

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OFFICE.—In the Drug Store.

### Dr. G. W. GOUCHER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE.—At his residence in Chehalem Valley, Yamhill County, Ogn. n-31-4f

### GEO. H. STEWARD,

Attorney

AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Prompt attention given to Collections, and Will practice in the Supreme, District and County Courts of this State.

### S. HURLEBURT,

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Lafayette, Yamhill County, Oregon. Will practice in the Supreme, Circuit and all of the Courts of this State.

### E. C. BRADSHAW,

COUNSELOR AT LAW,

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Will practice in the District and Supreme Courts of Oregon.

Taxes Paid, Collections made, and Proceeds Promptly remitted.

### B. F. BONHAM,

Attorney at Law,

SALEM, OREGON.

Will give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to him at the Capitol. He will also practice in any of the Courts of this State. 44ly

### Ben. F. Hayden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EOLA,

OREGON.

Will practice in the various Courts of this State. 44 ly

### C. G. CURL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

SALEM, OREGON.

Will practice in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to Probate business and also to the collection of debts, and forwarding of proceeds.

### WAGON MAKING AND REPAIRING SHOP.

J. EDWARDS informs all "Whom it may concern," that he is established in LAFAYETTE, in the business of manufacturing and repairing WAGONS, HACKS, COACHES AND BUGGIES. An experience of many years on this coast in the business, enables him to assure patrons that he understands what it requires to make or repair jobs in his line in a manner to stand through all our varied seasons. He will make in exchange for his work wagon timber and lumber. He wants Spokes, Felloes, Toggles, Axles, &c., for which he will allow the market price. J. EDWARDS. Lafayette, July 31, 1866-ly

### STORAGE. And Commission!

J. K. SAMPSON of the LAFAYETTE WARE HOUSE, would say to all interested, that he is prepared with improved facilities for the accommodation of Farmers, Merchants and other Shippers, with safe, accessible and convenient STORAGE. He will also Purchase and Forward Produce for a reasonable Commission. Goods and Packages Shipped to my care will receive due and prompt attention. J. K. SAMPSON. Lafayette, Nov. 23, 1866.

### LAFAYETTE FERRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the travelling public, that he has, at the Lafayette crossing of the Yamhill, a LARGE, NEW AND SAFE FERRY BOAT, on which he can cross Teams, Stock, &c., EXPEDITIOUSLY AND CHEAPLY.

The roads leading to and from this crossing are in good repair, and persons from the south going to Portland, McMinnville, Forest Grove and Hillsboro, and from the North, going to Salem, Dallas, Corvallis, will find it to their advantage to patronize this Ferry. JOHN HARRIS. Lafayette, July 31, 1866.

### New Picture Gallery!

W. H. CATTERLIN has fitted up a GALLERY in Lafayette in complete style, where he is prepared to take Photographs and Ambrotypes on short notice and in the best style of the art. Ladies, Gentlemen, Children; old and young, all can be accommodated by presenting themselves for that purpose.

Exchanging PHOTOGRAMS is all the rage now with young gentlemen and young ladies. Call and get a supply; and if I do not please you I will charge you nothing. W. H. CATTERLIN.

### A. F. and A. M.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 3,

Free and Accepted Masons.

Meets in Lafayette on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at half past 6 in the afternoon.

Brethren of the order, in good standing are invited to attend. GEO. H. STEWARD, W. M.

H. W. ALLEN, Sec'y.

### I. O. G. T.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 34,

INDEPENDENT

ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

R. P. BIRD, W. C. T.

J. W. BAKER, W. R. S.

### Brick! Brick! Brick!!

POWELL & MLLICAN.

Have on hand an indefinite number of a superior quality of

BRICK!

For sale on most reasonable terms.

Lafayette July 9, 1867. 4f

### Chehalem Lodge, 58,

I. O. G. T.

Meets every Saturday evening at the Nelson Meeting House.

JAS. OLDS, W. C. T.

ISAAC ROGERS, W. S. no 15 ly

A Fresh Invoice of TIN WARE and Copper "effusions" of new goods at Clem ECKLES.

### A Beautiful Peroration.

The following is the eloquent peroration of a late great speech of the able and gifted statesman of Ohio, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton:

"All history is written for our instruction. It tells us that liberty lost, is with difficulty regained; that constitutional law once dragged on the dust by the passions of men is rarely again raised to govern them in the same generation; that when violence and arbitrary arrests and destruction of the press, and disregard of law, enacted by the ignorance or prejudice or passion of the people, once destroy the pure appreciation of the value and safeguards of liberty, it is difficult to restore it, even as it is difficult to restore the face of beauty when it is scarred, or to revive the lustrous purity of innocence when it is defiled.

Mr. Webster, years ago, had occasion to discuss the same subject, and with that pomp and splendor of diction which marked his political addresses, he said:

"Other misfortunes may be borne, or their effects overcome. If war should sweep our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhausts our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvests. It were but a trifle, even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be covered by the dust of the valley.

All these might be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demoralized government? Who shall rear again the well proportioned columns of Constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites National Sovereignty with State Rights, individual security and public prosperity? Now, if these columns shall fall, they will be reared not again. Like the Coliseum and Parthenon, they will be destined to a melancholy, mournful immortality. Bitter tears however, will flow over them than were ever shed on the monuments of the Roman or Grecian Art, for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American liberty.

Gentlemen! I feel the force of these words. I know that others feel them more deeply, perhaps, than I. I see among the many good men a tendency to despair; I see among my own friends—those who agree with me generally on public affairs—a disposition to give up all for lost. They have lost hope, they have lost courage—their despondency counsels inaction. The news, papers, the public speeches, but above all, the private conversations, indicate this feeling. Gentlemen, I do not sympathize with it. I have high hopes for the future. I see the dangers which are before us. I see a long and weary way. I see a long and exhausting struggle, in which success will vary from one side to the other. I do not conceal for my self that it may be a struggle of the sword. Many of us may go down with harness on in the midst of the fight, but hope fills my heart, and the magnitude of the prize nerves my arm.

I have painted to you our progress, from a republic to a consolidated imperialism. I painted it purposely in dark, though truthful colors, that you might see that I understand the magnitude of the revolution and the imminence of our dangers; and that you might the better bear my exhortation to hope and courage and activity. The highest virtue is not to despair of the Republic.

I sympathize with every progressive movement in the interest of humanity. I will not blindly cling to the prejudices or traditions of the past when they stand in the way of useful reform. I will not, in any sense, be conservative of error, or reject truth because of prepossession, or yield my credence to the dogma that the limit of human progress has been attained. Governments and nations are purified in the fires of revolution. They take the shape, and symmetry, and strength from the collision of mighty forces, even as the golden iron from the anvil and the trip hammer. Out of the storm, and the tempest, and the flood, arches the rainbow of promise and of hope. Alas! that it must be so!

These revolutions of society and government spring out of a high mental and moral exaltation—out of an enthusiasm for progress which well hesitate at no effort, and shrink from no experiment. If man were capable of sustaining this passion and this activity, and of attaining absolute truth without an alloy of error, then, indeed, would he cease to be man and become like unto God. This can not be. The reaction must strike off the errors which have accumulated on the progress of revolution; and this, too, like revolution, may strike too close and cut too deep.

The reaction will surely come. All history, all philosophy declares it. It has come to all other nation; it will come to us. It has come, sometimes, clothed in the white robe of peace, sometimes, with its garments dyed in blood. In every country there has been a party of power and a party against it. In every country there have been men who loved liberty as they loved virtue, and honor, and truth; men who would avenge its wrongs even as they would protect the virtue of the wife of their bosom, or the honor of the mother who bore them. Liberty inspires the soul. Its sacred fires forever burn amid its apostles and defenders. When peaceful means are exhausted, it draws the sword. Let its enemies, then, beware, whether they sit in single solitude on a throne, or crowd the market places. So will it be with us.

Our people desire to be wise and virtuous. Our country is young and rich, and strong. Experience will not teach its painful lesson in vain. The splendid recollections of the past have entirely passed away. Its vestiges are not all buried in the ruin of the present. The hopes of the future are bright in the reflection of its expiring glories. They will accelerate the counter revolution. Let us diligently prepare the way. It is wisdom to accept accomplished fact. It is folly to abandon corrupt principles in the moment of their adversity. Principles are eternal—institutions of government are but instrumentalities—facts vary as the days succeed each other and seem to change at the bidding of the fickle moon. Let us hold fast to principles, let us modify institutions, let us recognize the changing phases of fact. It is the office of wise men to adapt just principles of government to the aid of its institutions to every condition of affairs. Liberty is the great good. Confederation is to be sought only because it has aided to maintain it. Centralization is to be avoided only because it has always destroyed it. But at least, liberty is the life, the soul, and government is the form, the body through which it is developed.

Let us then gentlemen, look at the past only that we may select what is good and avoid what is evil, that we may from its experience catch the inspiration of a wise progress, that we may so school our hearts with the lessons of moderation and truth that patriotism and wisdom to guide the courses of the inevitable Reaction, and lead us back from the perils of centralized imperialism, to the safety of a wise Constitution. Thus if we can not restore the former Republic, we can at least regain the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and of law enacted and maintained by the spirit of virtuous liberty.

### NOT BAD.

About forty years ago there lived in Western Pennsylvania two farmers named Wood and Osborne, respectively. They were near neighbors, but inveterate enemies; and it is said they lived almost in sight of each other for fourteen years without speaking to each other. Wood one day went out with a mattock to dig up half a dozen stumps that had never yet been removed from his meadow; but finding it pretty hard work, and moreover, not being fond of hard work, he gave it up and returned to the house. On the way it occurred to him that by a cunning device he might induce his unfriendly neighbor to uproot the little annoyances. Acting on a bright idea that occurred to him, he entered his house, got his writing materials, and, in a disguised hand, wrote:

"Mr. Wood: I am an old man, fast approaching my end, and I cannot go to my grave without revealing a secret. When I was a young man I helped to rob your grandfather of a large amount of money. I and my partner in crime buried \$5,000 of it under the roots of a tree in the meadow that belongs to you. No doubt these trees have been cut down by this time, but the stumps may still remain. He was soon after hanged for a murder he committed, and I was sent to prison for highway robbery. I was but lately released, and I wish to do all I can to atone for the past misdeeds. I send this letter by a person who says he knows where you live, and he will throw it into your house.

### A REPENTANT CRIMINAL.

Wood sealed this bit of fiction, addressed it to himself, and, when night came, crept stealthily to Osborne's door, opened it a little way, tossed it in, and ran away as though Satan were after him. On reaching home he retired to rest and reposed sweetly till morning. When he rose he cast a glance toward his meadow, and, to his satisfaction, discovered that every stump in his meadow had been dug up during the night and pulled out by the roots. After breakfast he went coolly to work and rolled them together in a pile, in order to burn them. And imagine Osborne's bitterness of heart as he passed by on his way to the village that morning, saw Wood thus engaged and knew how he had been duped by him.

The distance from New York to Sacramento by the railroad route is 3,129 miles, of which 1,887 have been completed and are in successful operation, leaving but 1,242 miles yet to be built. It is confidently asserted that this gap will be filled in within two years.

### Oregon Conference Appointments, 1867

PORTLAND DISTRICT—J. F. DE VORE, P. E. Portland—C. C. Stratton. Portland Mission—L. T. Woodward. Milwaukie—N. A. Starr. Oregon City—W. I. Cooper. East Tualatin—J. W. Turner. Hillsboro—John Flynn. Dayton—John James. Lafayette—C. Alderson. Yamhill—D. Harer. Dallas—H. C. Jenkins. Rock Creek—G. C. Roe. Clear Creek—C. Mixer. Tillamook—J. Howard. H. C. Benson, editor of the P. C. Advocate; member of the Portland Quarterly Conference. Wm. Royal, Tract Agent; member of the East Portland Quarterly Conference.

### SALEM DISTRICT—N. DOANE, P. E.

Salem—J. H. Wythe. Corvallis—E. A. Judkins. Mill Creek—S. H. Adams. Buena Vista—J. B. Calloway. Albany—C. G. Belknap. Lebanon & Scio—J. B. Calloway. Brownsville—P. M. Starr. J. W. Kuykendall. Monroe—N. Clark. Eugene City—J. W. Miller. Spencer's Butte—J. S. Douglas. Yaquina—To be supplied. A. F. Waller, Agent of Willamette University; member of Salem Qr. Conf. L. D. Driver, Agt. American Bible Society; member of Salem Qr. Conf.

### UMPUQA DISTRICT—T. F. ROYAL, P. E.

Wilbur—R. Booth. Scottsburg—To be supplied. Roseburg—T. A. Wood. Canyonville—To be supplied. Irksontonville—G. W. Rooker. Kirbyville—Samuel Mathews. Empire City—To be supplied. Umpqua Academy—Clarke Smith; member of Wilbur Quarterly Conference. WALLA WALLA DIST.—I. DILLON, P. E. Walla Walla—To be supplied. Dry Creek & Touchet—C. Hoxie. Grande Ronde & Powder River—J. G. Dearduff. Umatilla & Birch Creek—J. Tindall. Dalles—J. T. Wolfe. Canyon City—To be supplied.

### PUGET SOUND DIST.—H. K. HINES, P. E.

Olympia—G. H. Greer. Steilacoom—Harbert Patterson. Seattle—H. B. Lane. Whidby's Island & Trkalet—F. Elliott. Grand Mound & Claquato—R. C. Smith. Chehalis—To be supplied. Pacific City & Shoalwater Bay—W. J. Franklin. Astoria—To be supplied. Monticello—J. H. B. Royal. Vancouver—D. L. Spaulding. W. D. Nichols. Cascades & Washougal—J. H. Allyn. W. C. Chastin, Superintendent of Indian School, at Quinalt; member of Seattle Quarterly Conference. J. O. Raynor, Chaplain in U. S. Army.

### YAKIMA INDIAN MISSION DISTRICT—J. H. WILBUR, SUPERINTENDENT.

Yakima—To be supplied. Salas— " Fort Simcoe—J. H. Wilbur, A. C. Fairchild. Attanum—To be supplied. Clackit— " IDAHO MISSIONS—WM. ROBERTS, SUP'T. B. C. Lippincott, transferred to New Jersey Conference.—P. C. Advocate.

THE VIRTUES OF BORAX.—The excellent washerswomen of Holland and Belgium, who "get up" their linen beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder, instead of soap, in the proportion of one large handful of borax to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly one-half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambric, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used; for crinolines, required to be made stiff, a strong solution is necessary. Borax, being a neutral salt, does not in the least degree injure the texture of the linen. Its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet. It is used for cleaning the hair, is an excellent dentifrice, and in hot countries it is used, in connection with tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage. Good tea can not be made with hard water. All water may be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. The saving in the quantity of tea used will be at least one-fifth.

CHRISTIANS.—Why do you object to your children attending a theatre? Lincoln was killed in a theatre, and you say he became a martyr and went to Heaven. If it was right for a President to visit a theatre, it is right for any one else to, and you are humbugs and hypocrites to tell your children it is wrong to do what was right for the President. Children, when your parents tell you not to go to a theatre, ask them about this.—La Crosse Democrat. They have a patriarch in Taunton, Mass., who says that he once raised a flock of wild ducks from a pond, when he took aim at them with his gun and fired. They flew away with much clamor, and surprised to find that none of them dropped, he examined the shell of a bullet. He picked up four bushels of legs. There was a touch of pathos in the old man's voice as he added: "I fired too low."

We only pay about three cents an acre for Russia America.