

LAFAYETTE COURIER.

\$3 00 Per Annum.]

PRINCIPLES, NOT EXPEDIENCY--MEASURES, NOT MEN.

[In Advance.]

VOL. II.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1867.

NO. 33.

THE WEEKLY COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
—BY—
JONHSON & YATES.
—AT—
LAFAYETTE,
YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON,
J. W. JOHNSON. [J. D. YATES.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, (In Advance.)
One Copy One Year, \$3 00.
One Copy Six Months, 2 00.
Clergymen and Teachers will be Furnished with the Courier at \$2.00 per annum.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Square, 12 Lines or less, one Insertion, \$2.00.
For each subsequent insertion, 1.00.
A liberal deduction will be made on Quarterly, Yearly, and half Yearly Advertisements.
Hotel, Medical and Law Cards, \$10.00 per annum.
Coin 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. Whitecomb; 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. 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.

DENTISTRY!
A. G. PHILIPS, D. D. S.
LAFAYETTE, OGN.

Dr. G. W. GOUCHER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND
ACCOUCHEUR.
Office.—At his residence in Chehalem Valley, Yamhill County, Ogn. n-31-1f

S. HURLBURT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lafayette, Yamhill County, Oregon. Will practice in the Supreme, Circuit and all of the Courts of this State.

E. C. BRADSHAW,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Lafayette, Oregon.
Will practice in the District and Supreme Courts of Oregon.
Fees 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 Capital. He will also practice in any of the Courts of this State. 44ly

Ben. F. Hayden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EOLA,
POLK COUNTY, Oregon.
Will practice in the various Courts of this State. 44 ly

C. G. CUBL,
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.

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lafayette, Oregon,
Prompt attention paid to Collections. 28-1f

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 take in exchange for his work wagon timber and lumber. He wants Spokes, Felloes, Tongues, Axles, &c., for which he will allow the market price.
J. EDWARDS.
Lafayette, July 31, 1866-1y

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 & MILLICAN,
Have on hand an indefinite number of a superior quality of
BRICK!
For sale on most reasonable terms.
Lafayette July 9, 1867. if

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 Copious "effusions" of new goods at Clem BOKLES.

CONFECTIONERY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

R. L. SIMPSON keeps a first class Family Grocery in Lafayette, where can be at all times found all the staple articles in the Family supply line, besides
Miscellaneous Assortment of
USEFUL AND LUXURIOUS ARTICLES.

Fancy Soaps, Soaps of all kinds, Candles and Linetics, pipes, pens and Inks, powder, Caps, Shot and Bar Lead, Letter paper, fancy and plain, Envelopes, plain and fancy, Oysters and Sardines, Canned Fruits of all kinds, Rocketter, Hoofland and Drake Bitters.
SCHOOL BOOKS!
TOBACCO, SMOKING AND BREWING OF THE BEST QUALITY.
CEGARS, etc., etc.

Patent Medicines.

A general variety of the leading proprietary Remedies constantly on hand.
Cooking Extracts,
Perfumery,
Concentrated Lye,
and Axle Grease.
Also an assortment of POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS AND STRAPS, besides a general Assortment of Tinware,
and many useful and ornamental articles too numerous to mention. Give me a call and make a purchase.
R. L. SIMPSON.
Lafayette, July 31, 1866-1y.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

AT THE
HARNESS and SADDLERY
ESTABLISHMENT
OF
S. C. STILES
AT
DAYTON,
OREGON.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him in the past would say to his old customers and others, that he is now better prepared than ever, to supply all demands for
SADDLES & HARNESS
Of all kinds and descriptions, and lower than the same class and quality of articles can be purchased elsewhere in the
VALLEY.
Repairing, Mending and Fixing done on short Notice.
The highest Market price paid for hides and produce.
By promptitude in business I hope to be able to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously extended to me.
Customers from the opposite side of the river, who purchase the amount of five dollars, will be entitled to ferridge at my expense.
S. C. STILES.
Dayton, December 1, 1866.

New and Splendid Saw

MILL.
Moor & Simpson
Would avail themselves of this method of saying to BUILDERS and others that they are prepared at all times to furnish
Joists,
Sleepers,
Flooring
And in fact everything in the shape of
LUMBER.
Of a Quality not surpassed in Oregon, if indeed on the Pacific Coast!
Our Mill is situated on Panther Creek, 10 miles west of LAFAYETTE, and is surrounded by a dense Forest of large clem and Tender Yellow Firs; also Cedar and much other Valuable Timber abound in the immediate vicinity of our Mill.
We furnish
FIR LUMBER
which is said by Mechanics to be superior for Inside Finishing purposes to Pine or Cedar.
We solicit a trial, and guarantee satisfaction.
O. Moor.
F. M. Simpson.
Lafayette, Nov. 26, 1866.

POETRY.

If You Want a Kiss, Take It.

There's a jolly Saxon proverb,
That is pretty much like this,
That a man is half in heaven
When he has a woman's kiss;
But there's danger in delaying—
And the sweetness may forsake it;
So I tell you bashful lover,
If you want a kiss, why take it.

Never let another fellow

Steal a march on you in this;
Never let a laughing maiden
See you spoiling for a kiss;
There's a royal way to kissing,
And the jolly ones who make it
Have a motto that is winning—
If you want a kiss, why take it.

Any fool may face a cannon;

Anybody wear a crown,
But a man must win a woman,
If he'd have her for his own;
Would you have the golden apple,
You must find the tree and shake it;
If the thing is worth the having,
And you want a kiss, why take it.

Who would burn upon a desert,

With a forest smiling by?
Who would give his sunny Summer
For a bleak and wintry sky?
Oh! I tell you there is magic,
And you cannot, cannot break it;
For the sweetest part of loving
Is to want a kiss and take it.

THE UNITED STATES.

Ninety-one years ago the 4th of July, last past, our country assumed a nationality. Small then in population, but great in love of liberty, and as a nucleus of one of the Powers of the Earth, our thirteen little free and independent States, united by the bonds of common interest, met in deadly conflict of hostile arms, the mistress of the seas and one of the great powers of the earth for that love of liberty which God implanted in the breasts of a large class of the human family; and after a seven years contest, in which the infuriated dogs of war were loosed, and by the keen flashingsword and strong arms swift swoop, the United States emerged as a bright constellation, to shine on brighter and with greater effulgence, while the Goddess of Liberty is enthroned in the hearts of our people.

We were then in a nebulous state, but soon after by Articles of Confederation, assumed individuality, and on the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution went into operation, making the most perfect form of government ever devised by man.

"I would not regard the Constitution of the United States, nor any other work of man, with idolatrous admiration; but, this side of idolatry, I hold it in profound respect. I believe that no human working on such a subject, no human ability existed for such an end, has ever produced so much happiness or holds out now to so many millions of people the prospect, thro' such a succession of ages and ages, of so much happiness, as the Constitution of the United States."—WEBSTER.

"We are trying the great experiment of success of popular government. Whether these seventeen millions of people will exercise so much intelligence, integrity, virtue and patriotism, as shall secure to this great country, forever, the blessings of a free, enlightened liberty and populous government. In the first place we have laid at its base a Constitution—I had almost said and, may say, a miraculous Constitution when we take into view all the circumstances connected with its origin and maturity—its scope and design, its construction and effects, which secure the full enjoyment of all human rights alike to every one. We are bound by a solemn duty to see that, among the candidates for the high offices in the gift of a free people, we give our votes to such as venerate the Constitution, and to none other.—WEBSTER

Let the history of the Grecian and Italian republics warn us of our danger. The national Constitution is our last and only security. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title. It may, nevertheless perish in an hour by the folly, or corruption, or negligence of its only keepers—the people. Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit, and intelligence of its citizens. They fall, when the wise are banished from the public councils because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.—SPOTY.

Object of Government.

The law, like a circle should circumscribe our conduct and keep our passions within due bound toward all mankind, permitting each individual to eat, drink, say, think and do just what he may please, provided he do not injure his neighbor by so doing; and only such laws should be passed, as would best preserve the peace and general welfare. Any law that is passed beyond this is oppressive and wrong.

Though in the absence of temptation, man is inclined to do well, yet, self interest and accidental excitement is very liable to steal in and lead him astray, and his departure from rectitude will be in his own favor; and as governments are composed of men, it is necessary to have certain great rules to govern the law-making power and protect the minority, (the ruling party can protect itself,) as self interest, etc. would naturally incline the majority, or ruling party to favor themselves at the expense of the minority; and philosophers of government well knowing this, constitutions have been instituted and paper safeguards thrown around the rights of the governed, with provision that these cannot be changed by a bare majority, nor except by the consumption of much time in which discussion and investigation may be had of the proposed change.

Power, when concentrated becomes irresistible, and our fathers well knowing this were fearful of giving the Federal head, too much power. Again, as no one system of laws would be alike conducive to the happiness of the lumbering interests of Maine, the agricultural interests of Illinois and the cotton interests of Mississippi, it was wisely thought that the several States should regulate their own domestic concerns for themselves.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution the confederative head possessed but recommendatory powers, each State being entirely independent, but under it certain powers were delegated to the General Government, the more important of which we may enumerate.

HOW TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vessel containing soap suds; this will natrify the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every day and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it in the soap suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when gathered. The soap suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state; but attention to the fair creatures, as directed above, must be observed, or all will perish.

Women would do well to remember—nor can the truth be impressed upon them at too early an age—that all the brilliant accomplishments, all the solid information, all the learning in the world, are nothing worth, in comparison to a patient, cheerful temper, and an affection for and perseverance in, the moral and domestic duties of life. Home ought to be the temple of a virtuous female; she may leave it occasionally, and be happy amid the beautiful fruits and flowers of the world; but let her like the bee, gather honey from them all, and let that honey be reserved for her own dwelling, let it be a palace or a cottage.—Mrs. S. C. Hall

HORACE GREELEY, in a lecture recently delivered on "Advertising," remarked: "Some men who know enough to advertise, yet so narrow minded as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed and party. If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith, this is wise; but if they desire the whole public for customers it is their wise."

The Tribune thus sings out the slogan of the new battle cry: "Henceforth, the Republican party, from the St. John to the Pacific is a unit for universal liberty and in partial suffrage regardless of caste, race or color. Those who are hostile to this principle will go to their own place as Judas did."

Paper pipes and cisterns have been used in London with perfect success for several months. They are prepared in some manner so that they are never non-conductors of heat, and the water never freezes.

THE BARBER'S MOTTO.
Man wants but little hair you know,
Nor wants that little long.