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JAS. MCC IN, R. STOTT

MCCAIN & STOTT,

Attorneys at Law,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office—On Main Street, near the Post-office.

W. M. RAMSEY,

Attorney at Law
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

METROPOLIS HOTEL,

CORNER FRONT AND SALMON STS.,

PORTLAND OREGON.

This New and elegant Hotel, with new Furniture throughout.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION

GUESTS.

Bath room for the Accommodation of Guests.
FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

Come and see Me.

J. B. SPRENGER,

Manager of Cosmopolitan Hotel, Proprietor.

Business.

BOWER & HARRIS,
Lafayette.

Will hold themselves in readiness to answer all calls upon them for anything in the line of

Painting, Calcimining, Graining, Paper-hanging, Glazing, etc.

All work done according to contract or no charge will be made. Try us.

E. P. BOWER,
T. J. HARRIS.

mar11f

DALLAS-SALEM
STAGE LINE!
DAILY TRIPS.

LEAVES AT 7 IN THE MORNING
Arriving at Salem at 10.
Returning, Leaves Salem at One o'clock
Arriving at Dallas at 4.

JESSE D. LEWIS, Pro.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

MUSIC CAN BE HAD AT REASONABLE rates for BALS or PARTIES.

Enquire of
SILAS G. LEWIS.

SULLIVAN & THOMPSON,

Attorneys at Law,
Portland, Oregon.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS
of Yamhill, Polk and other counties
Oregon. apr20f

NEW GOODS!

At the Old Brick Corner.

FERGUSON & BIRD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving

New Goods,

Consisting of General Merchandise,

CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
STAPLE ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Of latest Styles and in fine variety.

Give this House a Call—
apr6f

Marble Work.

MONROE & STAIGER, Dealers in

MONUMENTS,

Obelisks,

Tombs,

Head and Foot Stones,

EXECUTED IN

ALIFORNIA, VERMONT AND ITALIAN

MARBLES,

SALEM OREGON.

Branch Shop at Albany.

may3f

Ho! for a Shave!

FOR A SHAVE, YOUR HAIR CUT IN THE LATEST STYLE, FOR A GOOD BATH AND YOUR WHISKERS DYED THE BLACKEST,

—GO TO—

JOHN R. MAJORS'

SHAVING EMPORIUM LAFAYETTE, OREGON. mar11f

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



WILL BE AT LAFAYETTE ON THE First Monday of each Month and Remain during Court Week. apr6f

E. C. BRADSHAW,

Attorney at Law,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

EAGLE HOTEL.

J. H. OLDS, PROPRIETOR.

LAFAYETTE OREGON.

Having just opened and re-furnished and re-fitted the above Hotel, I am now prepared to accommodate guests in a manner equal to the best, and at prices to suit the times.

ALSO A NEW AND COMPLETE LIVERY Stable in connection with the House. Nov10f

LAFAYETTE FLOUR MILLS.

L. G. SUITER, Proprietor,
LAFAYETTE OREGON.

BEST FLOUR, SHORTS, BRAN.

MILL FEED, SHORTS, ETC.,
Exchanged for wheat on terms advantageous to Farmers and Stock Feeders.
Wheat bought. oct12f

The Missouri Republican on the Result.

The returns from the various states of Tuesday's election sufficiently indicate the result: President Grant is re-elected, Horace Greeley is beaten and the alliance that was expected to overthrow the Republican party, and which, but for one fatal and recognized mistake, would assuredly have accomplished that work, has, for the moment, signally failed. President Grant remains in the White House for a second term; the Liberal revolt against his person has been decisively crushed, and its distinguished leaders made outlaws; and the Administration party seems stronger than ever. The victory belongs to the president more significantly and exclusively than any similar victory ever belonged to a president before, and there is little doubt that he will accept it as such. We believe that a great and grievous wrong has been done the country, not by the re-election of President Grant, but by the immoral agencies by which his re-election was assured; and there is little doubt that there are thousands of intelligent and thoughtful Republicans who, now that their victory is achieved, fear that it has cost more than it is worth.

It is not a victory to rejoice at; it has been achieved at the cost of a frightful degradation of the moral sentiment of the country, and even the victors will probably forbear to make any demonstrative exultation over a triumph they must wish could have been secured by fairer means.

We have said the result would have been different but for one fatal mistake. That mistake was the renomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. That renomination should not have been made. We argued against it at the time, because we foresaw its evil effect. It did not bring Mr. Greeley a thousand Democratic votes that he would not have received without it, and it repelled half a million Republican votes which he would certainly have received, but for it. That Democratic renomination not only made him a Democrat, but it made him—using the partisan language of the canvass—a traitor. From the Republican partisan point of view, he had not only suddenly become a traitor, but he had done so to secure a Democratic renomination. That was the price of his treason, and telling the Republican masses this was the ignoble and sole task that the Administration leaders had to do. It was this ill-advised endorsement that extinguished the Liberal movement before it had become a revolt—that made it an insurrection of leaders without followers—that left Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, Greeley, Fenton, McClure, Palmer, and Julian, as notable a cluster of chiefs as ever raised a standard, unsupported and unencouraged, to fall under the attacks of such inferiors as Cameron, Morton, Butler and Conkling. Before the Baltimore event, a wide and formidable revolt in the Republican ranks seemed inevitable; after Baltimore, it became impossible. Before Baltimore, it was an independent rebellion supported by the Democratic masses; after Baltimore, it seemed to be a pre-arranged desertion to the Democracy, and for that reason it was permitted to dwindle to the insignificant proportions which it exhibited in the canvass. The Baltimore convention did not intend to kill the movement; but it did effectually

kill it. It imagined that its own powerful protectorate would strengthen the rebellion; but it was the death of it. All that the movement required was to be let alone. It contained within itself every conceivable element of a powerful and destructive schism. It needed no indorsement, no formal approval, no protection; it needed nothing but to be left to its own resources, with perfect freedom of action and appeal. It should have led in the battle; indeed, it should have occupied the whole field and made the whole fight assuring itself only of the united support of the friendly reserve of three million Democratic muskets, at the final charge. Had this course been pursued, not one of those Democratic muskets would have been wanting, in the crisis, and the Liberal party of a score of leaders, would have been a host of five hundred thousand strong. The Democracy should have made no nomination, at all; it should have formally and conspicuously withdrawn from the field, announcing its resolution not to make a contest for the presidency, either with its own candidate or any other candidate, and thus yielded fighting-ground to any foe of the administration that might take its place. This was the "passive policy." It should have been adopted before the Cincinnati convention. Had it been so adopted and strictly adhered to, the Liberal opposition to President Grant would have burst into the proportions of a powerful popular movement, and its nominee, whoever he might have been, would have been elected over Grant as certainly and decisively as Brown was elected governor of Missouri over McClure, in 1870. The movement would have escaped that Democratic protectorate, which, though kindly extended, was disastrous to its development; Liberalism instead of Democracy would have been recognized as the antagonist of an obnoxious Administration party; the dissatisfied Republicans in every State—and there are scores of thousands of such, to this day—would have espoused the result without losing their Republican character, and without exposing themselves to liability to a charge of treason and to-day, Schurz, Trumble, Sumner, Palmer, Greeley, Brown, McClure, Curtin and Julian would be the victorious chiefs in the field instead of Grant and his Pennsylvania and Indiana lieutenants. The Democracy would have lost nothing of what it aimed at, by the sacrifice. All that it sought to accomplish would have been secured, and the Democratic masses would have been duly credited with the success.

All this we endeavored to impress upon both Democrats and Liberal leaders, long before the Cincinnati convention, and between it and the Baltimore convention; and it after the Baltimore renomination was made, we accepted and heartily supported it, it was not without conviction that a most unwise thing had been done. The growth of Liberalism was arrested at that time, and by that act. The movement did not gather an atom of force afterwards. The Democratic shout over Greeley, the hoisting of his name by the Democratic journals, and the assumption of championship of his cause by Democratic leaders overshadowed and obscured the Republican origin and character of it, gave it a Democratic aspect, and repelled the masses of Republicans who were ready to es-

pouse it. The Administration leaders, with their perceptions quickened by their fears, saw the mistake we had made at Baltimore and took advantage of it. They instantly raised the cry that the Liberal movement had proved to be a treasonable enterprise in the interest of the Democracy, and industriously repeated it, with what variations they could give it, till the day of election. This cry abashed the Liberal leaders, destroyed their audacity, threw them on the defensive, and kept those who would have followed them in the Administration ranks; and to this simple cry, supplemented by influences such as no Administration ever employed before, and we hope, no Administration will ever employ hereafter, President Grant owes this re-election.

Of Mr. Greeley it is just to say that he has borne himself throughout the contest with admirable manliness, consistency and honor. His speeches will hereafter be remembered to his credit, after the passions of which he is the unjust object, shall have perished; and it will be admitted that he has done nothing and said nothing unworthy the representative of a patriotic cause.

THE SEXES.

Art as an Occupation for Women.

My own belief is, that we have no grounds for and no right in making any difference whatsoever in human beings on account of sex, either in their education or occupations, more than Nature has done; and that half of the troubles we find in the world would arise from, and are a just judgement upon, our presumption in making any distinction between them in fostering the self-conceit of the one and sacrificing the independence of the other. Let the same education, from the first to the last, physical and mental, be furnished for both sexes; let it be accepted that, as they will need the same physical sustenance, so they will need the same intellectual food; that the two who will in time become one flesh shall be in union and harmony with each other, in attainments and desires, in their minds as well as their bodies, and then we shall have the perfect harmony in difference.

The compensation which appears to me Nature makes to women for the comparative withholding of muscular strength, is endowing them with greater power of endurance in the first place, and a gift of natural aptitude and quickness, which, when it exists in men we call mother-wit. Thus we see that whilst men become irritated and impatient of the repetition of little troubles and would put a violent end to them, women, like charity, are long suffering and kind over vexations, which in their connection with their children and other cares often last daily for years. The quickness and aptitude they have may be the support which nature gives them through their instincts, as a balance to men's muscular superiority; and this seems to me to indicate that the sensitive touch and quick perception and delicate hand point out the practice of art as peculiarly adapted for a woman's occupation, being in itself the most refined and delicate of all manual labor as it is also the most perfect expression of the impressions we receive, through our eyes, of physical phenomena.—Walter Smith.