

# THE LAFAYETTE COURIER.

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## Lafayette Courier.

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The father-in-law of "Old Bull" is a State Senator in Wisconsin.

Correspondence detailing local occurrences is solicited from all points in Yamhill county.

The telegraph office has been removed from Corvallis, the business not justifying its retention there.

Ben Simpson's mill property was sold by the Sheriff in Benton county last week.

Samuel Brown has resigned his place on the Capitol Commission and Samuel Allen has been appointed in his stead.

A new organization called the "Temperance Union" has been organized by the seceders from the "Alliance."

The Sisters of Charity took charge of the small pox hospital or pest house in Louisville lately without fee or reward.

Mr. Slater's bill for the annexation of the Walla Walla country to Oregon—its natural geographical "affinity"—meets little or no opposition from any quarter.

Seventy-five members of the Temperance Alliance withdrew upon the admission of Mrs. Duniway as a member. Among the seceders were several ministers.

Rev. J. H. D. Henderson was in the chair during the first boisterous session of the Temperance Alliance. His blunders made him look as much out of place as if he had been seen in heaven.

A young man in Linn county "busted" up a marriage the other day by exhibiting to the fellow letters to himself breathing the very "livid wrath of love." So says the Democrat.

If there is anybody who has persuaded himself that woman's participation will "purify" politics let him read and ponder the extracts from the doings of the Temperance Alliance elsewhere printed.

In the proceedings of the Temperance Alliance at Salem we notice the declaration of a lady speaker to "the effect that she had resolved to try what virtue there was in stones. Whether she has yet evolved any new light on the subject or not the reports do not inform us.

The Bulletin would make believe that the fact that the Democratic press attack it is evidence on the point of its standing as a Republican organ! When Micawber, whose surname is O'Meara, was at the helm of the Bulletin it was the recipient of infinitely more attention than now, and for the same reason that it is now noticed at all, to wit: Because it is owned by a combination of transportation plunderers and produce shylocks.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE OREGON FARMERS' LEAGUE.

We, the subscribers hereto, for the purpose of rendering ourselves more efficient cultivators of the soil and raisers of stock, and to secure fair and equitable prices for the produce of fields or flocks,—do hereby pledge to each other a hearty co-operation, and associate ourselves under this Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this association shall be, "The Oregon Farmers' League."

Art. 2. Any cultivator of the soil or breeder of useful domestic animals and none others, may become a member of this League by subscribing to this Constitution, upon paying Initiation Fee required by the By-Laws not to exceed one dollar.

Art. 3. All resolutions adopted by the League, in pursuance of this Constitution, shall be binding upon each member unless otherwise declared by this Constitution or the resolutions.

Art. 4. The objects of this League shall be—

SECTION 2. First: Procuring seeds, bulbs, roots and cuttings from other regions of such plants as give hope of adding to the variety or yield of field, garden, orchard or vineyard, and to distributing the same among the members of the League, and report as may be provided by resolution of the League.

Sec. 3. Second.—Procuring animals of good breed, and holding the same as the property of the League for the use and benefit of the members to be used in accordance with regulations prescribed by resolution of the League, upon terms which shall be equal to all, except members voting against the resolution to procure the same.

Art. 4, Sec. 4. Procuring information concerning the condition of the produce market throughout the world and the amount and kind of transportation engaged thereon, and the rates of freight charged for the same; also the most economical way of handling produce and best mode of preparing and packing produce for the various markets.

Art. 4, Sec. 5. Taking such action, as may, from time to time be necessary to secure fair prices, to the members of the League, for their produce. To accomplish this, the League may direct that ship or ships, other vessels or railroads be chartered or otherwise employed to convey the produce of members, to such markets as the resolution authorizing the charter shall direct, *Provided* however, that it shall not be deemed obligatory upon any member who voted against the resolution, directing such charter to ship his produce upon such ship or other vessel or rail road, or in any way become liable for any portion of the expense or liability incurred by reason of such charter.

Art. 4, Sec. 6. To rent or construct warehouse, and a suitable room to meet in and preserve the books, records, files and library of the League.

Art. 5. Sec. 1. All orders and determinations of the League shall be by resolution, which shall be signed by the President and seconded by the Secretary in the manner prescribed by the League.

Art. 6. Sec. 1. In transacting any business, other than passing a resolution which shall require the payment of money by the League, ten members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 6, Sec. 2. In passing a resolution which requires the payment of money by the League, a majority of all the members must be present, and for the purpose of determining personal obligation under such resolution absent members shall be deemed as having voted against the same. *Provided*; that no member who was absent at the passage of any resolution requiring the payment of money or a member voting against such resolution shall receive any benefit from the expenditure of the money authorized to be so expended in such resolution; *Provided* however, that any member who was absent at the passage of such resolution, or any member who voted against such resolution upon its final passage, may at any time before the money directed to be raised by such resolution has been collected, direct the Secretary, in writing, to record his name as liable under the resolution, or if the money has been collected, then the League may admit such persons, upon such terms as shall be just, to full privileges under the resolution.

Art. 7. Sec. 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended whenever two-thirds of all the members shall

so determine provided that no amendment or alteration shall be made until after the same shall have been proposed in writing at a regular meeting at least one month before the vote shall be taken upon such amendment or alteration.

Art. 8, Sec. 1. The League shall have, at least one regular meeting in each month, at such place, and on such day as may be determined by the League.

Art. 9, Sec. 1. The League shall adopt by-laws and suitable regulations for carrying this Constitution into effect.

Art. 10, Sec. 1. Members may withdraw from the League, upon terms as the League may determine, provided that no money can be refunded to a withdrawing member unless the resolution authorizing the same shall receive the vote of a majority of all the members of the League.

Art. 11, Sec. 1. Any member who fails to perform any obligation incurred by him by reason of his membership or any act or vote of his may be expelled from the League, and forfeit all rights and privileges to the same, by a resolution passed at a regular meeting upon due notice to the delinquent member, of the pending of such resolution.

Art. 12, Sec. 1. Any officer may be impeached for incompetency or intemperance in office, or neglect of any of his obligations as a member of this League, or for corruption or misfeasance in office.

Art. 12, Sec. 2. No resolution of impeachment shall be passed unless a majority of all the members shall be present, and if the resolution fails to receive two-thirds of all votes present it shall be deemed lost.

Art. 13, Sec. 1. There shall be held a general election of officers at the regular monthly meeting of the League in the month of December and June of each year. *Provided*; that the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution may be held at such time and place as the League may determine.

Art. 14, Sec. 1. All officers enumerated in this Constitution shall hold their office for the term of six months. *Provided*; that all officers elected at the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution shall hold their office only until those elected at the next regular election, as provided in this Constitution, shall qualify.

Art. 14, Sec. 2. All officers shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their office at the next regular meeting at which they were elected.

Art. 15, Sec. 1. The compensation of the officers shall be fixed by the League.

Art. 16, Sec. 1. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be a Board of Directors charged with the management of the business of the League.

Art. 16, Sec. 2. The Board of Directors shall take care that all orders, determinations and resolutions of the League be faithfully carried into effect.

Art. 16, Sec. 3. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in the offices of the League except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Art. 17, Sec. 1. The officers of the League shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Corresponding Secretary, one Treasurer and one Librarian.

Art. 17, Sec. 2. Any member is eligible to any office of the League.

Art. 17, Sec. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and Board of Directors. He may call special meetings of the League when in his opinion the same is necessary, and sign all warrants upon the Treasury for the payment of money from the same, which the Secretary shall attest to him as being in pursuance of a resolution of the League, passed and duly recorded.

Art. 17, Sec. 4. The Senior Vice-President present at any meeting when the President is absent, or wishes to address the League, shall preside. In case of the death, or removal from office, or resignation, or absence from the State of the President, the Senior Vice-President shall be acting President during the vacancy or absence.

Art. 17, Sec. 5. The Secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of all the meetings of the League, and record in a book kept for that purpose all the resolutions which the League may pass. He shall audit all claims presented against the League, and when the same shall have been ordered paid by resolution of the League, he shall prepare a warrant and attest the same for the signature of the President, upon the Treasurer. He shall keep account of all moneys due the League, and collect the same and pay it over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

Art. 17, Sec. 6. The treasurer shall keep subject to warrants all money belonging to the League. He shall also keep a list of all property

belonging to the League, which shall show the exact condition and money value of the same. He shall keep an account of all moneys received by him, and also of all money paid out by him, and of all property which the League may dispose of, or be destroyed or worn out. He shall make a statement in writing of the exact condition of all money and property belong to the League at each regular meeting. He shall pay out money only upon warrants duly attested by the Secretary and signed by the President or acting President.

Art. 17, Sec. 7. The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with such officers of the United States, or respective States, persons, firms or associations, as the League or Board of Directors may direct. He shall also preserve a copy of all communications forwarded by him, and file and preserve all communications, whether printed or in manuscript, which the League may receive. And until otherwise determined, he shall be Librarian, having in care library belonging to the League.

**The Points Established.**

In calmly reviewing the developments before the Credit Mobilier Committee several facts stand prominently out and claim peculiar attention: First of all, the frightful extent of falsehood and perjury which in one form or another sticks to the manifest desire of Oakes Ames to screen the corrupt members from exposure of their real criminality until they sought to make him a general scapegoat; and, secondly, a conspiracy on the part of Colfax, Garfield, and Kelley to breakdown the testimony of Ames by bartered audacity and lying.

Ames has been a reluctant witness from the start, and what he has divulged came out rather by the stress of circumstances than from any purpose to expose the vanality with which he was complicated. He has never regarded these transactions as improper, but as legitimate operations by which legislators might profit without affecting their integrity. Educated in this school of morals, Ames repels any idea of bribery or corruption, and is most disturbed because the men who were associated with him in these various enterprises—for there were many of them—have cravenly retreated, disowned their connection, and thus thrown upon him the burden of what is denounced as a great crime. In all this investigation Ames at least has shown a cool head and calculating judgment. He has never, under any provocation, allowed his interest to be injured by resentment, or been driven by anger to seek hasty revenge. The crushing disclosures which have gradually culminated in the disgrace and ruin of several prominent men seem to have dropped out of his pocket-book by chance rather than to have been forged as thunderbolts of destruction.

Nothing is due the committee for the astounding revelations with which the whole country is now only too familiar. They have always been inclined to relieve the guilty and to silence this scandal by a milk and water report mildly censuring these practices, and yet saving the criminals from punishment. That game is no longer possible. Public opinion is trying the committee more than the committee is trying the indicted members. If they falter in their duty we are confident that resolutions will be offered in the House which cannot fail to test its sense sternly, and to bring every man rigidly to the record for or against expulsion.

The general belief is that between perjury, concealment, and the absence of rigid examination in the committee, the crust of this huge fraud and plunder has only been broken. It is not possible that such vast and profitable speculations could have passed without paying larger tolls than are already proved, or implicating more persons. Whether the present inquiry will unearth others who are justly suspected, remains to be seen.

Thus far the list of wrecks left by the Credit Mobilier is sadly imposing. Look at it for reflection and instruction:

Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President.  
Henry Wilson Vice-President elect.  
James Harlan, United States Senator from Iowa.  
James W. Patterson, United States Senator from New Hampshire.  
W. B. Allison, United States Senator elect from Iowa.  
Henry L. Dawes, Chairman Ways and Means.  
James A. Garfield, Chairman on Appropriations.  
John A. Bingham, Chairman of Judiciary.  
Glenn W. Scofield, Chairman on Naval Affairs.  
Samuel Hooper, Chairman on Banking and Currency.  
W. D. Kelley, leader of Protective policy.

James Brooks, member of Ways and Means.  
J. F. Wilson, ex-member of Congress, whom Grant wanted to make Secretary of State.

So far as the House of Representatives is concerned, these men control legislation and hold the purse strings of the nation in their hands. Their will is absolute. They can pass any bill or prevent any measure from passing. It was for this latter service especially that Ames enlisted them to do "most good," for his jobbing corporations. He and his confederates sought no particular legislation, after cheating the Government out of half the transportation which should have been charged against their arrangements of interest; but they feared inquiry such as is now started, and adverse legislation like that which has just passed. Hence the distribution of stock among the willing and needy, who sought to be seduced with a greed sharpened by former experience, and a consciousness that this gigantic system of plunder was drawing to a close.

Mr. speaker Blaine has escaped from contact with the Credit Mobilier, but he is connected with another job, which is not much better, and in which Ames, Alley, and the same crew were the chief managers. He admits holding an interest of over \$32,000 in the Sioux City speculation, upon which no dividend is alleged to have been paid. Mr. Blaine came to Congress ten years ago a very poor man. He is now a very rich man, though he has received no inheritance. This sudden transition has excited much comment, which is not silenced by the bold demeanor of the Speaker or the failure of his accusers to entrap him in the Credit Mobilier. The question is still asked and will be repeated, how was this wealth acquired? When Ames approached Mr. Blaine on the Credit Mobilier business, according to his own version, he does not seem to have been displeased. On the contrary, he joked with him repeatedly on the subject, as if corrupting members of Congress was only a piece of pleasantries. Why did the Speaker not lay the facts before the House then and thus nip in the bud this infamous scheme of robbery? Echo answers, why?

No party ought to live that sustains such rascality as has been established against these Republican leaders. Corruption, bribery, and false swearing are fastened upon some of their foremost men, who have heretofore sought public confidence as teachers of morals. At the very time they were addressing Young Men's Christian Associations, preaching temperance, denouncing immorality, and holding up the banner of reform and progress, they had conspired with arrant knaves to plunder the public treasury, and being caught they have not scrupled to add perjury and subornation of perjury to other crimes hardly less odious.—N. Y. Sun.

**A DAY-DREAM.**

In a long forgotten packet,  
Tied up with silken band,  
I found it only a letter,  
Traced in girlish hand,  
I read it over and over,  
Ah, me! as did before,  
In the days that were full of sunlight—  
The days that are no more.

I dreamed of a golden summer,  
Faz back in joyous time,  
When every day was a poem,  
And every hour was a rhyme,  
There came a fragrance of roses,  
And lilacs, and nighonette,  
And a sound of sylvan music,  
And the eyes that are with me yet.

A food of purple sunset  
In scintillating glory came,  
Till the deep old forest kindled,  
And burned like a field of flame.  
There came a girlish figure,  
With billows of floating;  
And she bent her face above me—  
An angel above my chair!

I saw it all in a moment,  
While I held the crumpled sheet;  
And then as the vision faded,  
The long, gray city street,  
With its hateful ruck and clamor,  
Came back to my weary eyes;  
Ah, still the fruitless struggle,  
Ah, still the worthless prize!

**INSANE PATIENT.**—The Sheriff of Jackson county yesterday delivered at the Asylum in East Portland the ex-Treasurer of that county, who has become insane from the effects of injuries accidentally received some time ago. He appears to be perfectly happy, and imagines himself the smartest man in the United States. He felt highly pleased with his ride on the cars from Roseburg, and considered that he was being passed by the conductor as a matter of fact due to him as a distinguished personage.—Bulletin.

The *State Rights Democrat* contains a communication exhorting a blood hound of Zion named West who had written for publication in the *Advocate* a string of slanders upon the memory of the late Rev. Josiah Powell.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Hotel keepers are people we have to "put up with."

London underwriters refused to insure a vessel because it was named "The Devil."

Postal cards in England are a perpetual annoyance to editors of newspapers.

"Gentlemen's pantaloons upholstered here," is the sign near a skating park in Titusville, Pa.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has discovered a man "possessing no instinct of manhood above that of a hog."

The man who can't afford to take a newspaper paid three dollars for another dog.

A merchant advertised for a clerk "who could bear confinement," and received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

Not to be behind the age, Time has thrown aside the hour glass and scythe, and now uses a mowing machine and watch.

The man who writes the obituary poetry for the Philadelphia *Ledger* is a Yale graduate, and receives a salary of \$7 a week.

A young lady on board a packet ship, on hearing the Captain, during a storm, order the mate to haul down the sheets, sprang from her bunk and jumped overboard.

Dr. Stillman, who testified to Mrs. Fair's insanity, was asked if he ever read "Stobol on insanity," answered that he had, and was then informed that there was no such work.

An unstamped letter dropped in the Springfield, Mass., postoffice, was recently forwarded, as usual, by the Young Men's Christian Association, and reached its destination. On being opened it was found to contain the following: Send me another barrel of that gin.

**Domestic Trouble.**

A few weeks ago a young miss of about 18 years was brought to Portland in charge of a gentleman, who was to take her to a brother in Walla Walla. When the gentleman was ready to leave for the upper country the girl was sick and unable to accompany him, but was provided with a home in a private family on Washington street until such time as she should be able to proceed on her journey. Her action was considered strange and one night she left her protector's charge and went back to the hotel without explanation, intending to leave next day for Walla Walla. In the morning she was still unable to travel, and that day the gentleman in whose family she has resided found her, and asked her how she executed to go without money—as she was not provided with that indispensable item. After a short interview, in which she was told by the landlord of the hotel that she had better remain with her friends until she received money from her brother, she consented to return to the family on Washington street, where it was soon ascertained that she was *en route*.

This explained things, and as the unfortunate and wronged creature had yet no means to defray her expenses, a purse was contributed by her friends here which took her back into the Willamette Valley, and her wrongs were made known in the presence of the wife of him whom she asserts had wrought her ruin. It is another one of those sad cases we presume so frequent of late the world over, and which will no doubt be repeated with impunity until some salutary example is made.—Bulletin.

**HARD TIMES.**—We clip the following from the Iowa City *Press*. We presume, says the Corvallis *Gazette*, it is not an overdrawn picture of the "hard times" which our farmer friends are experiencing in a great many places:

A farmer would cheerfully sell his pork at \$2 75 or \$3 00 per hundred, if cotton and woolen goods, and other articles which he buys were at proportionate rates, but they are not. So, a farmer comes to town and puts his two loads of potatoes on his feet, in the shape of his winter boots. If he stays all night he will eat a load of oats. His wife wears five acres of wheat, and is not very warmly clad then. For an overcoat he wears a good four-year old steer, and if he sports a Sunday suit it is in the shape of at least twenty head of fat hogs. And on top of that his farm wears a mortgage that is worse than hard pan on the soil, and the annual tax rots into his roof worse than rain."