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Attorney at Law,

Dallas, Oregon.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of Yamhill, Polk and other counties in Oregon. 20ly

W. M. RAMSEY,

Attorney at Law,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

E C. BRADSHAW,

Attorney at Law,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL OF THE State Courts. mar11v8tf

CHAS. A. BALL. R. STOTT.

BALL & STOTT,

Attorneys at Law,

111 First Street, Opposite Occidental Hotel.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

jan10tf

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, & SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED by W. C. BEDWELL. LAFAYETTE

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

DENTIST.

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

apr6tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

J. H. OLDS, Proprietor.

Lafayette.....Oregon.

Having just opened and refurnished and re fited the above Hotel, I am now prepared to accommodate guests in a maner equal to the best, and at prices to suit the times.

ALSO A NEW AND COMPLETE LIVery Stable in connection with the House. nov16tf.

McMINNVILLE HOTEL.

E. CALDER. Proprietor.

Board & Lodging per week	$4 00
" " "	$3 00
" " day	$1 00
Single Meals	25

The table will be supplied with the best in the market. v8mar28

LAFAYETTE ACADEMY.

J. H. Hubbard - - - - Principal.

TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, APRIL 7th, 1873.

TUITION FOR TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS:

Primary Department,	$5 00
Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar,	6 00
Higher Mathematics & Sciences,	8 00

Pupils can enter at any time. apr18m3

THE BOYS.

There come the boys! Oh dear, the noise—
The whole house feels the racket:
Behold the knees of Harry's pants,
And weep o'er Bertie's jacket!

But never mind, if eyes keep bright,
And limbs grow straight and limber:
We'd rather lose the tree's whole bark
Than find unsound the timber.

Now hear the tops and marbles roll!
The floors—oh, woe betide them!
And I must watch the bannisters,
For I know the boys who ride them!

Look well as you descend the stairs,
I often find them haunted
By ghostly toys that make no noise
Just when the noise is wanted.

The very chairs are tied in pairs,
And made to prance and caper;
What swords are whittled out of sticks!
What brave hats made of paper!

The dinner bell peals loud and well,
To tell the milkman's coming;
And then the rush of "steam-car trains"
Sets all our ears a humming.

How oft I say, "What shall I do
To keep these children quiet?
If I could find a good receipt
I certainly should try it.

But what to do with these wild boys
And all their din and clatter,
Is really quite a grave affair—
No laughing, trifling matter.

"Bo s will be boys"—but not for long;
Ah, could we hear about us
This thought—how very soon our boys
Will learn to do without us!

How soon but tall and deep-voiced men
Will gravely call us "Mother;"
Or, we be stretching empty hands
From this world to another.

More gently should we chide the noise,
And when night quells the racket,
Stich in with loving thoughts and prayers
While mending pants and jacket.

Woman Suffrage.

THE last month has been one of great activity with the advocates of woman suffrage with little apparent gain to their cause.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives a resolution to provide an amendment to the State Constitution to the effect that woman may vote and hold office the same as men, was refused a third reading by a vote of 83 to 142. The subject was debated every day for a week, the hall crodwed with women, and every opportunity given its advocates to urge the claims of woman suffrage. The resolution requires a two-thirds vote in its favor, both in the present House of Representatives, and that of next year, and an affirmative vote of the people before the change in the Constitution can be made. In New York, Ohio, Indiana, and other States preparations have been made for an active canvass with a view to mould public sentiment in favor of woman suffrage. A friend writing from Portland, Maine, says: "The Woman Suffrage interest in this community makes slow progress." From an editorial article in the Portland *Advertiser* we quote the following:

The dissensions among the leading advocates of this measure during the last year have in most parts of the country destroyed general interest in the matter, but in this state there have been strong efforts made to force it upon public attention. Last winter the question of allowing women to vote for presidential electors pressed upon the Legislature. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 15 to 8, but was defeated in the House, the vote standing 53 to 41. There was but little interest manifested in the measure, and it was generally acknowledged at the time that the bill would have been voted down in the Senate if there had been any probability of a majority in its favor in the lower branch, and that the vote was simply a farce. During the summer a lecturer was employed to visit the larger places in the state to create a sentiment in its favor. * * * * * *

Its advocates to be sure have a right to hold meetings for the promotion of a public sentiment in its behalf among the sex directly concerned, but until they are able to represent at least a respectable minority of the women of Maine, there is no excuse for action on the part of the Legislature. The women of the state do not, as a class, ask for the ballot, and the exceptional cases are few and far between. It is not a matter of indifference with them, as has been claimed by advocates of the so-called reform, but they are decidedly opposed to it, and do not hesitate to express their dislike to its agitation. They fail to see any benefits that would arise from an extension of the right to them, and shrink with disgust from the idea of entering into the arena of politics.

We do not wish to be understood as wishing to deprive woman of the right to engage in any occupation for which she is fitted. There is no connection between the suffrage and labor questions, and there is no reason why the latter should be dragged into the discussion upon the right of the ballot. We believe a woman has a right to engage in any occupation for which she is qualified, and further, should receive the same wages as a man, provided the work is equally well done. But we do not believe that a few persons should force this question into the Legislature in the face of the opposition of nineteen-twentieths of the women of the state.

Arms for the Frontier.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the assassination of the Peace Commission and Gen. Canby by the Modoc outlaws, apprehending further Indian hostilities, Governor Grover dispatched the following telegram to Washington, which was followed by the appended telegrams and orders:

SALEM, April 13, 1873.

To U. S. Senators, James K. Kelly and John H. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.: There is imminent danger of our southern and eastern border being involved in a general Indian war. Obtain order from War Department to have five hundred breech-loading rifles turned over to this State from Vancouver Arsenal. Two hundred are now due on my requisition of last month; balance to be accounted for by our future quotas. These are wanted to arm defenceless citizens.

L. F. GROVER.
Governor of Oregon.

The following telegrams in reply on account of interruption of the wires, were received at Salem four days after they were sent from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14, 1873.

To Gov. L. F. Grover: Arms will be issued by telegraphic order. Do you wish accoutrements and ammunition for the same?

JAMES K. KELLY,
J. H. MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14, 1873.

To Gov. L. F. Grover: Commanding office, Vancouver Arsenal, ordered to issue to you four hundred and fifty (450) breech-loading muskets immediately on your quota.

A. P. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance.

Fifty-seven rifles having been received on requisition before.

The following was received and answered at Portland on the 18th:

PORTLAND, Apr. 18th, 1873.

To Senators James K. Kelly and J. H. Mitchell, Washington, D. C.: Yes, certainly. At once obtain order.

L. F. GROVER.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 21, 1873.

To Gov. L. F. Grover: Accoutrements and ammunition will be issued on telegraphic order.

JAMES K. KLLEY.

Whereupon the following order for the issuance of arms, accoutrements and ammunition was made:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SALEM, April 21, 1873.

Col. A. P. Dennison, Adjutant General, Portland: SIR: You will distribute the four hundred and fifty breech-loadiug musket rifles now at Vancouver Arsenal ready for delivery upon the requisition of the Governor of Oregon in the following manner:

Issue to the County Judge of Union county, at La Grande, one hundred (100).

To the County Judge of Umatilla county at Pendleton, sixty (60), forty muskets having already been issued for said county.

To the County Judge of Wasco county at Dalles, sixty (60).

To the County Judge of Benton county, at Corvallis, fifty (50).

And to the County Judge of Jackson county, at Jacksonville, one hundred and twenty (120), subject to the order of Gen. John E. Ross.

Issue also accoutrements for said arms and one thousand rounds of ammunition for each case of twenty rifles.

The fifty-seven rifles obtained on former requisition and now in Portland will be delivered to the City Rifles of Portland, subject to the order of the Governor if needed on the frontier.

L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

Ben Holladay's Railroad.

HISTORY OF THE BONDS OF THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

From the N. Y. Railroad Gazette,

At the bondholders' meeting in Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 5th, a paper was read by George Minoprio, giving the following history of the bonds:

The loan was brought out in Frankfort in February, 1870. The company had a land grant at the rate of 12,800 acre per mile of road to be constructed. The mortgage was recorded April 16, 1870, F. D. Atherton and Milton S. Latham being the Trustees. The mortgage is for $10,950,000 of bonds to be issued at the rate of not more than $3,000 per mile of completed road. The lands are held as security for the bonds under a separate mortgage.

A letter from Ben Holladay, the President, gave the gross earnings in November, 1871, as $61,000 and the working expenses $20,000, The remainder of the loan was thereupon taken up. In April, letters from Mr. Latham said that the continuation of the road was in doubt, and the net earnings were not sufficient for the interest payments. In the middle of May, 1872, in London, a conference ratified a contract with the Oregon Steamship Company, by which said company was to pay over its net receipts to Milton S. Latham, the trustee of the bondholders, in consideration of a payment of $800,000. This contract is to hold until the $800,000 is paid back. Pressing inquiries concerning the condition of the road, its net earnings, equipment, etc., have hitherto received no satisfactory answers. On the 20th of January Latham wrote that the net earnings would not into about $100,000, meet the April coupons; and that Holladay would not or could not provide for them. He, Latham, would have about $164,000, which would be at the disposition of the bondholders.

On the 26th of February Latham telegraphed that the gross receipts in January were $41,000, the working expenses and repairs $37,000. Continued rains and floods had damaged the track and equipments. The net earnings of the steamers in January had been $10,000. Holladay would cover the April interest.

Concerning the sale of the lands to the European and Oregon Land Company, the Committee found that all the lands which had been or would be the property of the company for constructing the road were sold at the price of $1 25 per acre, payable in 1881. Patents for 1,536,000 acres had been issued at the close of 1872, and two thirds as much more was due.

After debate, resolutions were adopted forming a committee for the protection of the rights of the bondholders, with headquarters at Frankfort on the Main, consisting of six members, the Chairman being Heinrich Hohenemser, Director of the German Union Bank, which committee is authorized to take all legal measures for the enforcement of the claims of the bondholders, negotiate with the company, and even proceed with foreclosure. The money for the interest was provided in good time, and paid promptly; the fears of the bondholders are that the property will not earn its interests hereafter,

A THOUGHT.—When the day dawns and we arise to find the sky clear and the bright hours all before us, how loth we are to lie down upon our pillow again. There are so many things to do—such pleasant things some of them; our friends are coming, or we are going to visit them; there is a walk or a drive, or a little feast in prospect—it seems so pleasant to be awake!

But when the day has gone, and night has come again, we are generally ready for it. We are at best, tired with our frolic or our pleasure. Ten to one we are disappointed in something. Some little unpleasant incident has marred the brightest hour. Some skeleton has taken its seat at the feast, or peeped out of a secret closet. It is so delightful to fling off the finery it rejoiced us to put on; to put out the light and lie down, courting slumber.

So though, in the heyday of life, we dread that last long, quiet sleep; no doubt those who live to be old hail it as their best friend. The loves and hopes of early life have ended in disappointment. Their dear ones have left them alone. The life that seemed so sweet has changed to bitterness, and all the sweetness is with death. Just as we wearily climb the bed-room stairs with our tired feet, so we will climb life's last steps. We have danced and toiled alternately; we are as tired of our joys as of our sorrows, and we will hail repose eternal, as we hailed the repose of the night when life was all before us.

Talent and Riches.

Nothing is more common than to see rank of riches preferred to talent, and yet nothing is more absurd. That talent is of a much higher order of power than riches, might be proved in various ways; being so much more indeprivable and indestructible, so much more above all accident of change, and all confusion of chance. But the peculiar superiority of talent over riches, may be best discovered from hence; that the influence of talent will always be the greatest in that government which is pure; while the influence of riches will always be the greatest in that government which is most corrupt. So that from the preponderance of talent, we may always infer the soundness and vigor of the commonwealth; but from the preponderance of riches, its dotage and degeneration. That talent confers an inequality of a higher order than rank, would appear from various views of the subject, and most particularly from this: many a man may justly thank his talent for his rank, but no man has ever yet been able to return the compliment, by thanking his rank for his talent. When Leonardo de Vinci died, his sovereign exclaimed: "I can make a thousand lords, but not one Leonardo." Cicero observed to a degenerate patrician: "I am the first of my family, but you are the last of yours." And since his time, those who value themselves merely on their ancestry, have been compared to potatoes—all that is good of them is under the ground; perhaps it is but fair that nobility should have descended to them, since they never could have raised themselves to it.

The Student's Trick.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the students' friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct. While they were walking together and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who was at work close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying, "Let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves.

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned around, and looked again and again; then he looked around him on all sides, but could see no one Now he put the money in his pocket and proceeded to put on the other shoe, but how great was his astonisment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty, from some unknown hand, would save from perishing. The young man stood there deeply affected and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played our intended trick?"

"O, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood: "It is better to give than to receive."

A Gentleman was endeavoring to enjoy an evening in the company of a young lady upon whom he called, but found a serious obstacle in the person of her stern father, who at length ventured to very plainly intimate that the hour for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," returned the unbashed young man; "we have been waiting to have you go to bed for over an hour.

The Dalles *Mountaineer*, from a conversation with Capt. John Smith, Indian Agent at Warm Springs, learns that over 2,000 Indians are collected at Priest's Rapids, under an old dreamer, called Smokehollow, who has been telling them that their forefather's spirits will ere long rise from their graves and help them exterminate the whites from this country.

A loafer came into the *Times* office the other day and commenced reading some copy that had not yet been put in type. His funeral will take place some time next week. His sad fate should be a warning to others.