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Office in the Court House.

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Cheaper Than Ever. 4 for $1.

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F. W. SAWYER DESIRES TO INFORM the people of Lafayette and vicinity that he has located at McMinnville, with new instruments, and is prepared to take the finest picture in all kinds of weather. Particular attention paid to

TAKING CHILDHENS' PICTURES.

N. B.—Children should be brought between the hours of 10 and 2.

E. W. SAWYER.

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.

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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

WATCHES,

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

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

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WILL BE AT LAFAYETTE ON THE First Monday of each Month and Remain during Court Week. apr6tf

President Grant's Indian Policy.

[From the New York World.]

We do General Grant the justice to believe that his mistaken Indian policy was not of his own invention. This is the one blunder from which his impulses would have saved him, had he trusted to himself. A maudlin humanitarianism is not his besetting sin. As a military commander he was reckless beyond all others in sacrificing human life. In his military operations numbers took the place of strategy; and in his Virginia campaign, although he was not tender of the rebels, he never hesitated to pay three or four lives of brave Union soldiers for one life of a Confederate. In his estimation human life was a mere nothing on either side, and it seems a marvel that a man who held the lives of white men (whether Federal or Confederate) so extremely cheap, should have become a sentimental simpleton in his treatment of the Western savages. But even here his character may furnish a key to explain his easy yielding to the psuedo-philanthropists who have got control of him. Holding all human life cheap, how could he be expected to care for the lives of the settlers who are daily exposed to the unrelenting, hellish cruelty or the Indians? If there was any flashly popularity to gain, or any section of his supporters to please, by abandoning settlers on the frontiers to merciless Indian outrages, why should he not hold their lives as he did those of Union soldiers in the Virginia campaign?

But it might have been supposed that, in spite of General Grant's well-known recklessness of human life, he would have preferred the lives of white men to those of savages. Had he followed his native instincts, he doubtless would; but having gone into the Republican party with the zeal of a new convert he is glad of opportunities to signalize his party orthodoxy by treating the inferior colored races with extreme consideration. The cornerstone of the Republican party is the civil and political equality of the negro; and it logically follows from its impulsive abolition of all distinctions founded on race or color that the Indian as well as the African deserves peculiar consideration as "a man and a brother." Grant's Indian policy is in strict pursuance of the negro policy of the Republican party. If all distinctions of race and color are odious and not to be tolerated. the red man deserves the same tenderness as the black, and both ought to be cherished at whatever cost to the white. Grant's Indian policy, now suddenly become so odious and execrable, is a legitimate deduction from the cardinal ideas of the Republican party. In his inmost heart Grant cares no more for a wild, merciless Indian than he does for a buffalo on the plains; but as the party which supports him subordinates the white man to inferior colored races, the servility of the politician yields to the instincts of the man. If Grant had acted honestly toward the Indians, he would have encouraged and supported the ruthless severity of General Sheridan.

Since the shocking Modoc murders, we trust we shall hear no more of the benignity and humanity of President Grant's Indian policy. The universal outcry of indignant scorn will convince him that those cruel, treacherous savages must not be dallied with and dandled, but taught that if they attempt to obstruct the advance of civilization, they will be crushed and exterminated. The country will have no further patience with the nerveless humanitarian slip-slop which has sacrificed the safety of white settlers to the preposterous sentimentalism of the political party which puts men of all colors, and all races, and all stages of savagery or civilization, on the same level, and is as tender of the life of a treacherous, blood-thirsty Modoc as of the lives of the pioneer settlers who go forth to subdue the wilderness by their industry. General Grant's boasted Indian policy is not merely exploded but disgraced. The blood of General Canby and the Rev. Mr. Thomas cries from the ground against it, calling down vengeance upon the treacherous savages, and heavy condemnation on President Grant and his abolition of-race-and-color advisers. A political party might as well proclaim that asses are horses as that races of men and stages of civilization do not differ. God made the earth for cultivation. A tract which would support a hundred wretched savage hunters would feed a million of happy, prosperous, civilized men, and there should be no more compunction in sweeping off the savages than in exterminating the wolves and panthers that invest the same territory, or that a farmer feels in substituting Southdown sheep in his pastures for a scabby flock which yields neither good wool nor palatable flesh. It is as easy to multiply, by the natural powers of propagation, the best races of men as the lowest; and there is no more sense in trying to stock this continent with inferior tribes than there would be in stocking a farm with miserable breeds of cattle.

The Erie investigations in New York, while exposing the corruption of the legislature of that State to an alarming extent, have been the source of a good deal of merriment.

On Friday last, Jay Gould was a witness, and was remarkably cool. A voucher for $35,000 "legal expenses" paid by the Erie Company to William M. Tweed being presented, he was asked "Is Mr. Tweed a lawyer?" and answered, "I don't know. * * * He had ought to be a pretty good lawyer by this time. He has had a good deal of experience."

On the question of contributing money to aid in the election of members of the legislature, he testified in answer to Mr. Carpenter as follows:

"Can you give any instances in which you contributed money to elect friendly gentlemen to the legislature?" asked Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Gould replied: "I gave a great deal of money. I once lent several thousand dollars to Orange and Sullivan counties to carry the Republican ticket, and I succeeded. Most of this money was contributed through Senator Madden. I sent money to various parts of the State. I had constant applications for money from almost every district."

"And you generally responded, I suppose," said Mr. Carpenter.

"Yes, sir. I think it is better to pay money in that way than to pay it afterward. I got better men. I think the money expended in that way was well invested," said Mr. Gould.

A Good Word for Oregon.—From the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Call*: "Flour manufactured in Salem, Oregon, is on sale in this city. It is a superior article, and sells for 25 cents a sack more than our own brands. Oregon is one of the finest wheat countries in the world, and last year, we believe, shipped some six millions of bushels to the States and foreign countries. Except Kansas, Oregon is to-day the best State or Territory for a man of moderate means to emigrate to. It is second to no State in the Union for productiveness."

The services in an Ohio church a few Sundays ago were suspended while a young lady horsewhipped a male member of the Congregation.

Indians in the United States.

The New York *World* of a recent date publishes a summary of statistics of the various Indian tribes in the United States. These figures are compiled from official sources, and are worthy some attention just at this time. We present the salient points in the *World's* editorial:

Our Indians (exclusive of the 70,000 in Alaska) are estimated by the Indian Bureau as numbering in all about 300,000. The following tables will show at a glance how this total is divided (appropiately) as regards means of livelihood, reservation, treaties with the United States, and civilization:

HOW MAINTAINED.

Self-supporting	139,000
By the Gov't (in part)	84,000
By the Gov't (entirely)	31,000
By hunting, maraudin', etc.	55,000
Total	300,000

AS TO RESERVATIONS.

On reservations under agents	150,000
Roaming and coming occasionally to the agencies	95,000
Roaming, but never coming to the agencies	55,000
Total	300,000

AS TO TREATIES.

Living under treaties	180,000
With reservations, but without treaties	40,000
Without reservations or treaties, but controlled (partly) by agents	25,000
Without treaties and uncontrolled by agents	55,000
Total	300,000

AS TO CIVILIZATION.

Civilized	97,000
Semi-civilized	125,000
Wholly savage	78,000
Total	300,000

The following table shows how the Indians are distributed in the States and Territories (excluding Alaska):

1. In Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi river	32,500
2. Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory	70,650
3. Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho	65,000
4. Nevada, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona	84,000
5. California, Oregon and Washington	47,850
Total	300,000

In Indian Territory, the Choctaws numbering about 16,000 persons, are provided with 6,688,000 acres of the the public domain in the southern part of the Territory; the Chickasaws number 6,000 persons, and are provided with 4,377,000 acres, adjoining the Choctaw tract on the west; the Creeks, numbering 12,000 persons, are provided with 3,215,000 acres in the eastern or central portions of the Territory, and $77,000 in trust funds; The Seminoles, numbering 2,398, are provided with 200,000 acres adjoining the Creek reservation; and there are a number of other weak tribes, such as Senecas, Shawnees, Ottawas, Quapaws and Wyandottes. Among the latter class should be mentioned 160 individuals belonging to the Peorias, Kataskias, Wess and Plankeshaws, confederated in 1854, who have $125,000 in stocks and bonds, and a balance in the books of the United States to their credit of $64,000. About one-twelfth of the Indian population, or 25,000, are out of tribal relations, and reside among the whites.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, the place where they send people to be cured of catarrhal diseases, a man recently sneezed his spine out of joint.

The President's Inaugural.

Some portions of the President's inaugural address, which were omitted in the dispatches, are furnished by Don Piatt in his letter to the *Herald*. According to this excellent author, the President referred to Colfax and Wilson in the following manner:

"With my last vice, Mr. Colfax, I part with feelings of the profoundest variety. My relations with him, as with my other vices, have been cordial. Few men have been endowed by providence with a larger allowance of vital piety or by nature with a shorter memory, the first of which is a preservative of his religious character, and the last of his moral integrity; and while he retires to the enjoyment of private usefulness, from which it is not probable he will again emerge, it affords great pleasure to reflect that my incoming vice will not fall a particle behind him in either of these endowments. I have feelings of great respect for Mr. Wilson, especially on account of his poverty, as he was a poor shoemaker and a poor Senator, there is every reason to believe that he will be a poor Vice President.

A clergyman out west occupying a leading theatre (his own having been burned) inadvertently alluded in his prayer to the place where they were permitted to worship, as "fragrant with hallowed recollections."

All minds are fissured with incapacities in one direction or another—clipped away on this side or that; all are fragmentary.

"Leave whiskey alone!" were the last words of Driver, the wife-murderer, executed in Chicago lately, to his children. Foster, the car-hook murderer, who was executed in New York, might say the same thing. He was under the fatal influence of liquor when he first insulted the ladies in Mr. Putman's charge, and finally, smashed in the skull of their unfortunate protector. Whiskey had made a young man of naturally good instincts and gentlemanly demeanor, a ruffian and a blackguard; it ended by making him a murderer. No such temperance lectures were ever spoken as are contained in these living illustrations. No man who drinks ir safe; nothing is so deceptive as intemperanc. It inflames the passions, destroys the character, and ends in crime of some kind. "Leave whiskey alone!"—coming from a murderer about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, could words be more solemn, or more worthy of consideration?

Remember that a raw egg will clear your throat of fish bones. Put one in a little hot wine, add some sugar, and the fish bones will slip dow all the easier. P. S.—You can take the egg, wine and sugar anyhow. They're good as a preventive; and you don't know what moment you may get a fish bone in your throat.

"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry-goods clerk to a girl from the mountains. "Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel; "that's my feller outside. He wouldn't come in."

Jinks had been indulging too frequently in ardent spirits. At a street corner his hat dropped into the gutter. Says Jinks; "I know—hif I pick you up I'll fall—If I fall you won't p—hic—me—hic—up—Good ni—hight!" And he walked off with a smile of satisfaction, describing innumerabl zigzags as he went leaving his hat in the gutter.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so valuable as common sense, and yet dollars and cents outweigh them all.

A Horrible Affair.

The following is a dispatch, dated at Memphis, Tenn., April 16th, and it tells the story of a horrible occurrence in Arkansas:

The Augusta (Ark.) *Bulletin* publishes a letter from Thomas Warren of Union county, Ark., giving an account of a horrible outrage upon and the murderof a white woman by a negro in that county. A few weeks ago a married woman went to a neighbor's house to remain several days, but found no one at home and started to return. A negro stopped her horse, took her off, drove, pushed, and pulled her eight miles into bottom lands, where he tied her to a tree and assaulted her, keeping her there for three days. On the second day, while still tied to the tree, she gave birth to a child. On the third day the husband of the woman not finding her at the neighbor's, but discovering her horse tied where the negro had left it tied, collected some of his friends and began a search, which resulted in finding her dead body tied to the tree, the negro having murdered her by blows upon the bead. inflicted with a club.

The murderer was soon afterward captured by a party of negroes, who were assisting in the search. At the husband's request the negroes built two log heaps, and setting them on fire, placed the negro between them. They were twenty-four honrs burning him, and at intervals subjected him to horrible torture, such as cutting off his toes and strips from his body. Three other negroes, who were concerned in the outrage upon the woman, were subsequently caught and shot.

Significant.—"Do you patronize the new line of boats?" said a wealthy farmer of this county to a merchant of Salem the other day. "No; the other line carries my freight a little cheaper." "Did they carry your freight as cheap before the new line started as it does now?" again asked the farmer. "No; they charged me about three times as much." "Then," said the noble farmer, "you can make out my account, I shall transact no further business with you—I will patronize no merchant who, for the sake of a few cents, will patronize a company which has been extorting unjust rates of freight from me for two years, and will do so again when such men as you succeed in freezing out the new company." The merchant now ships by the *Governor Grover*. He smelt a very small mice. The farmer says he will not trade with that merchant until he is satisfied he will continue to patronize the farmers' friends, the new company. —*Mercury*.

Three American gardeners will be allowed to raise vegetables in Austrian soil to compete for the agricultural premiums at the Vienna Exposition.

The assayers of Salt Lake have advanced their prices for testing ores, owing to the high rates of their material and the advance in the prices of gold.

Indianapolis does not encourage tradesmen who try to recover debts. A grocer in that city who published a list of non-paying customers has been sued for libel.

New Hampshire is one of the nine States in which the Postoffice receipts exceed the expenditures; the surplus on her behalf last year was something over $30,000.

A party of railroad bridge builders arrived on the traiu at Salem, Monday with various kinds of implements used in that work. We are not informed whether they intend to bridge the Willamette at Salem or at Portland.