Mechanics Institute San Fran

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER.

VOL. 8. LAFAYETTE, OREGON, MAY 16, 1873. NO. 12.

Lafayette Courier.

Published every Friday by

J. H. UPTON

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy, One Year,	$3 00
One Copy, Six Months,	1 75
One Copy, Three Months,	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1W	2W	3W	3M	6M	1YR.
1 Inch,	75	1 25	1 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
2 Inches,	175	2 50	3 00	8 00	12	18 00
3 Inches,	250	3 50	4 50	9 00	18	22 00
4 Inches,	300	4 00	5 00	11	20	30 00
¼ Col.	450	5 50	6 00	18	22	32 00
⅓ Col.	500	7 00	9 00	20	28	38 00
½ Col.	700	9 00	12	20	30	50 00
1 Col.	10	15	18	30	50	90 00

Business notices in the Local Columns, 25 cents per line, each insertion.

For legal and transient advertisements $2.-50 per square of 12 lines, for the first insertion, and $1.00 per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements to be Paid for upon making Proof by the Publisher.

Personal Advs. 50 Cts. a Line.

Subscriptions Sent East, $2 00 a Year.

E. C. BRADSHAW,

Attorney at Law,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

JAMES. McCAIN.

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

P. C. SULLIVAN.

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.

JUST LOOK HERE!

Cheaper Than Ever. 4 for $1.

PhotographiC.

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.

J. E. 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

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

Report of Major-General Miller.

Headquarters, District of the Lakes, and of the U. S. Troops and Oregon Volunteer Militia operating in the Modoc Country, Camp near Van Bremer's Ranch, January 20th, 1873.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, L. F. GROVER, GOVERNOR OF OREGON, *Sir:*—I have the honor to report that in conformity with General Field Order No. 3, issued by Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, District of the Lakes, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, the Modoc position was attacked early on the morning of the 7th inst., by the Oregon Volunteer Militia, under Brigader-General J. E. Ross, two Companies, A, Captain Harrison Kell, and B, Captain O. C. Applegate, each numbering some sixty men, including twenty Indian scouts belonging to Company B, and an independent Company of California volunteers, twenty-five in number, Captain J. A. Fairchilds, co-operating with about 250 troops of the U. S., under Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, U. S. A. The engagement began at 8:30 A. M., and continued until dark; and owing to the position of the enemy, which it was impossible to force or provide against, resulted in the discomfiture of our attacking forces with a loss of about 40 men in killed and wounded, including two killed of the Oregon volunteers.

The Oregon Volunteer Militia under General Ross, in order to accomplish the most effective service, have since the commencement of operations against the Modocs, placed themselves under the direction and command of General Wheaton, an officer of great ability and experience.

From the most reliable information at my command I estimate the number of hostile Indians at not less than 150 wariors, and from information derived from scouting parties and others, and which I deem reliable, many of their females fight with courage and desperation equal to that of the males.

Their position is in what is known as the "Lava Bed," an immense plain of volcanic rock, cut and broken with fissures, canons and chasms, on the south of the boundry line between Oregon and California. It is one of great strength and difficult of approach. It is the opinion of General Wheaton and Majors Green and Mason that it will require 1,000 men, with mortars, and provisions for a siege of many days, to dislodge and capture them, and from my own observation I concur in their opinion.

The home of these Indians is in Oregon. The scene of their depredations is along the border of both of the States of Oregon and California, their victims are the defenceless citizens of each State. Settlers, not longer ago than last summer, were terrified by insults to their families and the fear of massacre, into removing from the country, while others have been compelled to procure temporary immunity by giving them certificates of good character and gratuities of food, while one settler was forced to pay for the privilege of cutting grass upon his own land by the delivery of a beef steer to the insolent savages. A settler, Henry Miller, was massacred by them within a few months after having given such a certificate. They must be conquered and removed to distant reservations or the country here abandoned to them. I am satisfied that no force that it would be practicable to place upon our frontier could entirely protect it from their raids, and the withdrawal of the force now here would invite them to renewed robberies and massacre.

General Wheaton, if supported by the proper authority, will put an end to Indian troubles in this vicinity for all future time. He has gained information by the movement of the 7th inst. of the position of these Indians that is indispensable to successful operations against them and could only be obtained by a reconnoisance in force. His coolness and excellent judgment in the affair of the Lava Beds were conspicious throughout. The same honorable mention is due to Majors John Green and E. C. Mason, both, like Gen. Wheaton, veterans of the late war, and the former a man of large experience in Indian fighting with Gen. Grook; Cols. David Perry and R. F. Bernard, Capts. J. Q. Adams, G. H. Burton and James Jackson, Lieuts. Ross, Rheem and Moore, of the 21st Infantry, and Lieuts. Boutwell and Kyle of the 1st Cavalry. Col. Perry and Lieut. Kyle are painfully wounded. Surgeon McElderry, of Fort Klamath, and acting assistant surgeons Skinner, White and Durrant were under fire during the entire day, rendering prompt service to the wounded of both regular and volunteer forces. The management of the Volunteers by Gen. Ross and his subordinates, Capts. Kelley, Applegate and J. R. Neal, the latter of Gen. Ross' staff, was admirable. Capt. E. D. Foudray, also of Gen. Ross' staff, accompanied his commander upon the field. Hon. J. N. T. Miller was present and rendered important service during the engagement. At Gen. Ross' request he has been actively engaged in the field from the commencement of hostilities. The Volunteers conducted themselves most creditably and in a manner honorable to the State. Surgeon Bell, of the Volunteers, was promptly at his post in the field.

The Independent Company of California Volunteers, Capt. John A. Fairchilds, occupied a most important position on the extreme left, and were greatly exposed during the entire day. They formed a portion of the party under Major Green and Col. Perry that forced its way over great natural obstacles and through a most terrible fire to a junction with Capt. Bernard's forces on the East. Four (4) of this Company were seriously wounded.

The courtesy of the officers of the U. S. Army, commanding here, towards the Volunteers has been marked and uniform, and their material assistance to our troops has been valuable.

Gen. Wheaton moved his headquarters and temporary field depot to this point when a concentration of the forces was made for the attack. On the 23d inst., his headquarters and field depot will be re-established in Lost river valley near Tule lake, in Oregon, a much more central and controlling point. The Volunteer headquarters will about the same time be established at some point in that vicinity.

I have assigned Col. Wm. Thompson, of the Governor's staff, by order transferred to serve with me, and Col. C. B. Bellinger, of my own staff, to duty in the field. They accompanied me and participated in the engagement of the 17th inst.

Mr. Ivan Applegate was present upon the field during the engagement and rendered important service.

Very respectfully and obediently yours, JOHN F. MILLER, Major-General O. S. M.

A Disgrace to Oregon.

If any of our readers will go into one of the ordinary markets of Salem or Portland where vegetables are sold, they will find on sale there articles raised in California and imported to supply the Oregon trade. We can raise pieplant abundantly, but our dealers import it from California because there is no reliable supply at home; we can raise cauliflower as well as it can be raised anywhere, but we do not do it, preferring to send to California for it. We even find barrels of cucumber pickles for sale in the stores here, brought from California, and also canned fruit, that we can supply at home, is for sale in every grocery. All this while our people are complaining of hard times and money is so scarce we can hardly do business. There is good reason why Oregon should be scarce of money, when we send abroad for our wagons agricultural implements and most of our wooden ware.

It is simply a discredit to our State if we cannot supply our own markets with vegetables in the proper season. There is a constant drain of money out of Oregon, to purchase things we could well raise at home if we had common sense ideas of economy. This valley could support twenty-five thousand more inhabitants on money we send abroad for articles that we ought to raise at home. There seems to be a good opening in this country for market gardening.—*Farmer.*

A Vermont farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, intelligent, good looking, reserved and modest. The superintendant replied that their boys were all human though they were orphans, and referred him to New Jerusalem if he wanted to get his order filled. The farmer in return wanted to know where New Jerusalem was situated, as he had "never hern tell on that blasted place before."

More Money.

That is an instructive contrast which the Hon. J. F. Farnsworth draws in his recent letter between the expenditures of the White House under President Grant and those under President Lincoln.

Mr. Farnsworth presents the following table:

For Lincoln, 1864.		*For Grant*, 1873.	
For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500	For Secretary to sign patents	$1,500
For private secretary, steward and messenger	4,600	For private secretary, assistant secretary, steward, messenger, and two executive clerks	13,800
For contingent expenses of executive office	2,000	For contingent expenses of executive office	6,000
For two night watchmen	1,200	For one watchman and two policemen	3,540
For two doorkeepers	1,200	For two doorkeepers and one usher	3,600
For one furnace keeper	600	For one furnace keeper	725
For fuel	2,400	For fuel	5,000
For repairs of house and for furniture and for improving grounds, purchase of plants and all contingencies	6,000	For "*annual*" repairs of house and for furniture, and for repairs &c., &c., of *green house*	35,000
For repairing summer residence at the "Old Soldiers' Home"	3,000		
Total	$22,500	Total	$69,160

According to this Gen. Grant spends $69,160 a year for contingencies, where Mr. Lincoln spent only $22,500. This, however, is not the whole of the additional sum required for the presidential establishment under Grant. He kept about his person during the first four years three military officers drawing pay and allowances as lieutenant-colonels at the rate of about $4,000 a year, making the whole expenditure for him over and above his salary more than $80,000 a year, or nearly four times as much as it was for Lincoln.

The figures of this extravagant and unnecessary outlay do not, however, by any means tell the whole of the story. By dint of lobbying and colloguing with corrupt and weak members of Congress, President Grant has got his salary raised from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, notwithstanding the constitutional provision which prohibits the alteration of the President's salary during the period for which he shall have been elected. It is true that by a very close construction of the letter of this clause, it is held not to forbid the increase of President Grant's salary by an act of Congress passed immediately before the commencement of his second term; but there can be no question that, if it does not violate the letter of the Constitution, it at least commits an outrage upon its spirit; and there is something exceedingly repugnant in the idea of a man upon whom the people have conferred the high honors of the Presidency going into Congress and lobbying for more money for himself. It is a manifestatation of avarice and greed which might be expected in a Shylock, but which is exceedingly disgraceful to a President of the United States.

One of the apologies put forth for this act on the part of President Grant is the alleged great increase in the expenses of living at Washington, and the necessity imposed upon the President of spending in entertainments and otherwise at least $25,000 a year, or even more. This apology is frivolous, During Mr. Lincoln's term the expenses of living were even greater than they are now; and yet in four years Mr. Lincoln saved from his salary between $50,000 and $70,000. Besides, Gen. Grant is a very thrifty and economical man. He travels a good deal, it is true, but he pays no fare; and he has a country seat at Long Branch, but that was presented to him, with the furniture that it contains. He was undoubtedly on the day of his second inauguration a far richer man than ever before, and yet on the pretext that he was poorer this increase of his pay was given him!

No wonder that corruption grows and extends when such an example is set by the President of the United States.—*N. Y. Sun.*

McClure's Last Shot.

We printed the other day, says the Iowa *State Press*, some remarks of Col. Alex, McClure in the Pennsylvania Senate upon political reform. At the adjournment of the Legislature, during the noisy "last hour" the House sent a Committee to Alex. to come and address the House on Reform. He came and made the House sorry by the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER AND COMMONERS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me by your invitation to address you on the subject of reform. I know of no other body of men, either of the present or past, that needs instruction on the necessity of both public and private morality so much as the House of Representatives of this State now before me—(laughter)—or that has so broadly and deeply experimented in the line of individual and official profligacy. (Laughter and applause.) I am not surprised, however, that it is so, when I consider that of the members serving in this House from my immediate locality, many were not even nominated, and few, if any, were ever elected. (Shouts of laughter.) I sent you reform bills, which cost me many days of anxious thought and labor to perfect, but you danced not when I piped to you, neither did you weep responsive to my mourning over the degeneracy of the body politic. I must admit, however, that you were prompt executioners, for every bill that looked towards reform was negatived with a yell as fast as rules would allow. But in political, as often in moral and religious cycles, the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day; and it is gratifying that after you have consummated all the harm you can possibly inflict upon the State you have by a unanimous resolution called for a confessor. (Laughter.) It was well to pause thus, just for the sake of novelty or reference, so that when the tempest breaks you can point to this becoming act of contrition for the wrongs done to your constituents and the commonwealth. (Applause and sarcastic shouts.) Most of you who have for three months been serving in the places to which other persons were elected by the people have discounted the retributive wave of popular reprobation by creating offices by legislative enactments, to which you hope to retire; and those unprovided for hope to be placed on the indefinite pay roll of the pasters and folders of the House, in accordance with the prevalent custom here to pension decayed statesmen. (Shouts of laughter.) That you seek liberal counsels to have good seed sown in the chaos of virtue that surrounds you is a hopeful sign of the times, and if you do not cheat us more than 30,000 in Philadelphia next fall the places that know you now will know you no more forever. (Laughter.) But I turn to the faint silver lining on the deep cloud of your record. One act of this House gladdened the hearts of the whole people of the State and reinspired hope throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth. I refer to your vote in the midst of disorder that at a Philadelphia fire would be called a riot, on Monday evening last, fixing an early day for your final adjournment. (Laughter and applause.) I have heard of no citizen of the State who did not heartily approve of that act (Laughter.) I am happy to point to it as the oasis in the withered desert that you have made about you, and to accord you credit for it. Hoping, gentlemen, if I may be pardoned the use of the term—(Laughter)—that the length of your lives may correspond with the measure of your virtues, and that you will be succeeded by better men than yourselves, I bid you good night. The Senate retired amid roaring applause and a liberal shower of paper balls.

BORAX FOR THE EPIZOTY.—A city paper remarks, that the proprietors of the establishment to refine borax on Powell street near Chestnut, have satisfied themselves that they have found a protection against the epizootic. Knowing that borax has a healing influence on inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, in the human genus, they gave four ounces daily of it, refined and pulverized, in their food, to each of their horses, not one of whom has been attacked, while many others about them not thus protected have been afflicted. The horses like the medicine. Physicians, familiar with the qualities of borax, anticipate favorable results from the use of the new remedy.—*S. F. Rural Press.*

At a recent visit of Kaiser William to a needle factory, a workman, whose duty it was to bore out the eyes of needles, asked for a hair from the monarch's head. It was given, and placed at once under the boring machine, a hole turned in it with the greatest care, a thread inserted, and then the hairy needle handed back to royalty.

Another man has graduated from the Yale "School of Journalism." He has been rather more successful than any of his predecessors. When he found that he could get no more than $8 a week on any Western journal, he went right away and got a position as clerk in an oyster saloon, where his weekly stipend is $10.

Two members of the Kentucky Legislature being noisily drunk on a railway train, the conductor remonstrated. One of them pompously demanded, "Do you know, Sir, that I am a member of the Legislature?" The conductor quietly replied, "You've got the symptoms."

An actress has been teaching accentuation to the school children in Carson City, and now every young one in town says, "the nobul juke," and "beyoutifool skeeyi," and the old folks can't get their mouths straightened out.

That was a very laconic Florida Sheriff, who, when called upon to resign, wrote back, "Your communication is received, stating that my resignation will meet the approval of the Governor. It does not meet mine."

The editor of a children's paper in Chicago, received a letter from a lady subscriber recently, in which was was written, "Our Anna died last week, after reading the last number of your valuable paper."

A lady living in Crewkerne, Somersetshire, England, tied her garter around the neck of her horse under the impression that he was bewitched. The circumstance bewitched half the young men in the neighborhood.

If you can't make money honestly, you had better remain poor all your life. It will not pay to exchange your honesty for a few dollars and cents.

Quiet girls will be pleased to hear that a new color will be worn this season, which is described as a subdued mouse color.

As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character.

"When there's a will there's a way," as the young man said when he eloped with the fair legatee.