LAFAYETTE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MAY 23.....1873.

NOTICE.

Henceforward, until further notice, Frank C. Withers and Frank Owen are authorized to collect and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements and other business of this office. Other duties calling I shall devote but little attenton to the paper in the future, for some time at least.

April 18, 1873. J. H. UPTON.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

The Washington *Herald* says:

General Wade Hampton shows conclusively, from Ceneral O. O. Howard's own admissions, that Howard's troops burned the City of Columbia, South Carolina.

General Howard is one of the philanthropists who insist that, whatever outrages the savages perpetrate, the Government ought to forgive them, and feed and clothe and pet them. He don't mind excesses practiced on the whits, however.—*Bulletin.*

Yes; and we remember that after General Sheridan had administered a deserved chastisement to the lawless and cruel Peigan Indians, the entire religious press of the east cried out against the great outrage! The *Advocate*, at Portland, was particularly severe in its denunciations of Sheridan for his treatment of the savage and barbarous Piegans. That same paper, however, when the same General carried fire and devastation through the Shenandoah Valley, sparing neither male nor female, the aged and infirm or children, commended the heroism of Sheridan. These were white people, however. That makes all the difference in the world. For commending and apologizing for downright and fiendish cruelty, always commend us to the religious press of any country. Gen. O. O. Howard is a Methodist preacher and the proven Freedmen's Bureau thief. He is a fit person to burn a city occupied by white people, and to rail at the proposed punishment of Captain Jack.

For an exhibition of most disgusting and nauseating egotism commend us to the last number of the *Farmer* wherein Sam Clarke parades elaborately and in a strain offensively fulsome, the fact that a New York paper had telegraphed him to go to the lava-beds as a correspondent. Why didn't you mention the name of the paper that thus required your incomparable services.

Charming Billy, in the *Gazette*, says that the editor of the COURIER is full and "bilin'" over with pure, unadulterated cussedness. We suppose he was thinking of that grand larceny affair about the time he penned the item.

The *Liberal Republican*, edited by one of the counsel who defended Coxon, dedicates a column or more to the consideration of the remarks of the COURIER touching the case. It is not often that a prisoner, upon being barely acquitted of a capital offense has the good fortune to possess an organ to follow up and smooth away the rough edges developed in his case. And we did not insinuate that the Judge's charge was unfair; we do know, however, that the jury ignored a portion of the charge altogether, refusing to consider the "second degree" aspect of the crime altogether.

Mr. Sullivan, in the *Republican*, says that everybody knows that the Coxon jury had to return a verdict of "guilty or not guilty." Then *you* ignore the instructions of the Court.

A wise man is humble, because he thinks of what he has yet to learn instead of what he already knows.

Address to the Farmers of Oregon.

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to our appointment by the State Convention of Farmers, which met at Salem on the 10th of April, we address you this circular, soliciting your co-operation in the present attempt at organization for the purpose of mutual enlightenment, pecuniary advancement, and protection. "In union there is strength," is an old and true maxim, but, at no time in the history of the world, has it been so generally applied, as in this latter part of the nineteenth century. Anciently, it was deemed appropriate in the church and State or army, but, of late years, the *rule* is, organization for most purposes. Individual or disintegrated exertion is accounted but little, and really amounts to but little, except as it tends toward a vigorous concentration. "ORGANIZE," is the word. If political purposes are to be accomplished, organize; if a burnt and famishing city is to be saved, organize; if a wild and uninhabited country is desired for settlement and cultivation, organize; if money is to be made or saved, if people are to be killed, or the wounded and dying to be nursed and their miseries lessened, organize; if people have anything to be given away, or ideas worth promulgating, if there is any purpose at at all, which has a rational connection with the human mind and heart, organize, and put it into successful operation. And further, organization compels organization. Combination and concentration, whether of mind or matter, for the accomplishment of a purpose, necessitate a like concentration in order to make resistance practicable. Technically considered, there are no legalized monopolies in America, and yet we have practiced monopolies, by the death of competition, through the crushing power of concentration. Great companies, great corporations, and, with them, great capital, are more potent for good or evil, in the common business affairs of life, than are Governments or communities. Great steamship and sailing lines on the ocean, great railway organizations upon land, manufacturers' unions, boards of trade, and other great combinations of capital and brains, have compelled the organization of trades' unions, workingmen's co-operative societies, farmers' clubs, patrons of husbandry, and internationals, and still we hear the cry of the oppressed but disunited many, imploring the State and National Governments for protection.

The agriculturists of Oregon, however, are numerous enough, intelligent enough, and have means enough, to take care of themselves, if they will only unite in brotherly and effective co-operation. Without such union, they will continue to be, as they have been, the victims of combinations which will be more heartless and exacting as their capital increases. There is no reason why the people of Oregon should be tributary to California, only that we are indolent enough to permit such a condition. Or, is it necessary that our wheat and wool, and everything that we sell, as well as everything that we buy, should be overhauled, wasted at our expense, and re-taxed to augment the already overshadowing capital of San Francisco. The people who consume our wheat give credit to California; those who manufacture our wool say that it came from California; while the inferior products pass to the detriment of Oregon. It is useless to expect fair prices for our products or to obtain goods at a fair profit, so long as we pass them through the hands of the merchant princes of our sister State who neither consume what we wish to sell, nor manufacture what we wish to buy. Neither can we hope for a material reduction of ocean freights so long as this state of things remains. For the ship which brings our foreign goods from the home ports leaves them in San Francisco to be re-taxed, and then comes to us "in ballast," upon which (indirectly) we pay freight, as also upon the merchandise soon after brought by the California line of steamers.

At present, there are, indeed, *alternatives*; either to pay freight, indirect, on ballast, or to send our wheat to be re-sold in California—both of which are ruinous to the farmers of Oregon. Either of them is as sensible as it would be for the farmers of California to sell their wheat in New York, to be re-shipped to England; a thing which, be it said to their credit, they have not done. They have direct commercial relations with England, as well as New York, and their surplus wheat is taken directly to the market for which it is intended, thus saving the expense of all intermediate sales and exchanges. The lumbermen of Maine have a direct trade with foreign countries, and they build, freight, and man their own vessels. There is not a port on the Eastern coast, and not many in Europe, where these shrewd managers do not drop anchor and exchange their lumber for coin or such manufactured articles as they need at home. They are not so green as to take everything to New York for re-shipment, thus giving an extra profit to the merchants of that great city.

True economy, the world over, consists in saving unnecessary waste and expense, and why should not the people of Oregon, as well as those of other States, conduct *their* business in obediedce to the well known rules of economy? The people of this State consume goods purchased of the retail dealers, who bought them of the Portland merchants, who bought them of the New York merchants, who, in turn, bought them of the Liverpool merchants, who purchased them of the manufacturers, who employed men who were fed upon Oregon wheat, which had passed through the purses of the English capitalist, the California capitalist, the Portland capitalist, and, maybe, one other speculator; but still we talk of having been economical. What economy! Certainly of the "penny wise and pound foolish" sort. We pay *six profits*, amounting to more than 100 per cent. upon cloth, and *four profits*, with freight, amounting to 200 per cent. upon WHEAT, so that, in effect, cloth costing 75 cents per yard is laid down to us, upon the retail counter for $2 25 per yard, while the intermediates pocket the difference of $1 50 per yard. To a great extent, this has ever been the case, and the question for the farmers of Oregon, as well as of the other States of the Union is, how much of it is properly and practically avoidable?

There are other cases, such as transportation, markets, prices, domestic manufactures, etc., which demand solution, before we can be exempt from the ruinous effects of extortion. The cost of transporting a bushel of wheat to England is 80 cents, whereby a ship of 200 tons burthen, carrying 25,000 bushels of wheat, clears $20,000 upon every load, and this amount is the cast of our English market. The same vessel can, on return, bring a load to New York, and from there a load to San Francisco, where she will ballast for Oregon, thus clearing the cost of the vessel on the round trip, or at the rate of 200 per cent. per annum, while the farmer's per cent. is not more than six upon the value of his farm. The fact that 16 vessels out of 22 came here in ballast, and that the proportion will be greater when this end of the railroad is finished, is certainly very significant, and should arrest our most thoughtful attention.

The State Convention did not *perfect* a plan of organization, but the men composing it felt more than ever before, the absolute necessity and duty of organization, in order to seek out a proper solution of all the pressing questions of the hour. What *kind* of an organization, is left for the convention of next June to decide; and, in the meantime, the committees appointed at the last meeting will be busy gathering information that will be of inestimable value in determining the ways and means of amelioration. There is one question which the coming sonviction cannot overlook, that is, "*Home manufactures, and consequently a home market.*" If we would make our own cloth, we could *save* transportation and speculators' profits upon WOOL, transportation and profit upon CLOTH, and transportation with profit upon WHEAT, besides being able to adopt the more successful and profitable system of *mixed husbandry*.

Now, Farmers of Oregon, we ask of you to recollect that "the gods help those that help themselves," and commence, at once, the organization of a *club* in every precinct of the State, and from that send up delegates to the State Convention to be held at Salem on Tuesday, the 10th day of next June. Whether, at that time, we enter into a compact and powerful State organization, or not, there is no doubt in regard to the permanent value of the clubs, where joint discussion and critical examination will clear away the fogs of ignorance which now envelop those questions of vital interest to the farming population. Without other organization, or any formal resolution, the clubs will produce a concert of feeling and action that will emancipate us from any evils of which we complain. Bear in mind that "*the farmers' club is an educational institution which no community of progressive farmers can afford to forego,*" and begin to act without further procrastination.

JOHN H. SMITH,
T. W. DAVENPORT,
W. C. EDWARDS.

Holladay declines to pay taxes in the city of Portland, and asks that a perpetual injunction lie against the forcible collection of the same.

Ten or fifteen Federal officials went to meet Senator Mitchell on his arrival home. Charley Newell accompanied the excursion, and appeared very obsequious in the presence of the Senator.

That larceny preys upon charming Billy's nervous system it never so lightly. The spectre will not down at his bidding.

THE DEVIL REBUKING SIN.—Charming Billy says that the *Mercury*, Benton *Democrat* and LAFAYETTE COURIER are indecent publications. Satan rebuking sin.

A young man of Newport tried the other day to milk a mule, and resides in the land "flowing with milk and honey."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It is rumored that a movement is on foot to effect the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope has had several severe attacks and is in danger of suffocation.

It ie stated that a report has reached Gen. Schofield that the Modocs have obtained ammunition through soldiers giving it to squaws who have visited their camp.

The Pitt River Indians are having war dances and want to go out and help the Modocs. They think they can whip the whites.

Lieut. Boutelle reports that the Modocs have had a split among themselves, Capt. Jack taking the best horses and ammunition and starting for the Pitt River country.

A company of 45 volunteers from Douglas county passed through Jacksonville for the front, May 20th.

STATE NEWS.

Times are lively in Salem owing to the commencement of work on the capital building.

It is reported that Courtney Meek will return to Hillsboro to stand his trial for the murder of Jocob Smith.

Washington county has twenty civil cases to be disposed of at the next teem of the Circuit Court which will convene at Hillsboro next Monday.

A Douglas county man sued one of his neighbors for libel and receivep five dollars damages.

TERRITORIAL.

Prof. Chaney has not been very successful at Olympia and has abandoned his course of lectures.

The military company at Olympia has gone up the spout.

A man named Swan who lives near Tenino was severely if not fatally hurt while engaged in slashing.

Burr Washburne, a young man residing in Olympia, nearly severed his great toe from his foot with an ax.

It is reported that A. R. Elder has been appointed Postmaster at Olympia.

Two young men at Olympia, the other day, "went for" each other about a young girl; and since then she will not notice either of them. Serves them right.

UNCLE SAM, DAT'S ALL.—Here is a very good anecdote, reminding me somewhat of Mrs. Stowe's "Topsy."

During the last year of the war, a contraband came into the Federal lines in North Carolina, and was marched up to the officer of the day to give an account of himself, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

"What is your name?"

"My name's Sam."

"Sam watt?"

"No, sah, no Sam Watt. I'se jist Sam.'

"What's your other name?"

"I hasn't got no other name, sah. I'se jist Sam, dat's all."

"What's your master's name?"

"I'se got no master now; massa runned away—yah! yah! I'se a free nigger now."

"Well what's your father's and mother's name?"

"I'se got none, sah—nebber had none. I'se jist Sam—ain't nobody else."

"Havn't you got any brothers and sisters?"

"No, sah; nebber had none. No brudder, no sister, no fadder, no mudder, no massa—nothin' but Sam. When you see Sam, you see all there is of 'im."

A Chicago reporter, who by some accident happened to stray into church, recited in artless language that during a pause in the service "the silent solemnity was broken by an osculatory explosion in the gallery like the report of a petronel." "Wouldn't hark-webuss have served a happier simile."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Western paper with peculiar standards of value, says that potatoes are one cigar and a drink of whisky per bushel at Davenport.

We understand that a distinguished editor living in a Hudson River city is about purchasing a bugle for the purpose of getting up military notes.

A company started in Middletown, Pa., for the manufacture of oderless rubber gords is rapidly approaching bankruptcy; which shows how impossible it is to make goods without a scent.

When a wall chalker offered to chalk "Warren's Blacking" on every wall round London for fifty pounds, the blacking maker exclaimed, "I'll bet yon two hundred pounds to one that it cannot be done in a month." Warren lost the bet, but he got the best and cheapest advertisement he ever had.

A Cleveland woman not long ago modestly requested her husband to go to the dressmaker and tell her that she (his wife) had changed her mind, and would have the watered silk made up instead of the poplin, and that "if she thinks it would look better with bias flounces without puffing and box-plaited below the equator, which should be gathered in hemstitched gudgeons up and down the seams, with a gusset stitch between, she can make it up in that way, snstead of fluting the bobinet insertion and piecing out with point applique, as I suggested yesterday." The man is now a raving maniac.

THE HUMAN PULSE.—The human pulse, in all the ages of the world, has been consulted as an index of health or disease. It is a kind of dial within us, which gives us both the measure of time and of health. The pulse of a person in health beats about seventy strokes in a minute, and the ordinary term of life is about seventy years. In this seventy years the pulse of a temperate person beats two billion, five hundred and seventy millions, four hundred and forty thousand times. If no actual disorganization should happen, a drunken person might live until his pulse beat this number of times; but by the constant stimulous of ardent spirits, or by pulse quickening food, the pulse becomes greatly accelerated, and the two billion, five hundred and seventy million, four hundred and forty thousand pulsations are performed in little more than half the ordinary term of human life, and life goes out in forty or forty-five years, instead of seventy. This application of numbers is given to show that the acceleration of these forces diminishes the term of human life.

A young man who was unaccustomed to say grace upon being exhorted by his mother to the effect that, if his thoughts were right, any words would do, said: "Lord, have mercy on these victuals."

CHAS. A. BALL. B. STOTT.

BALL & STOTT,

Attorneys at Law,

111 First Street, Opposite Occidental Hotel.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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P. C. SULLIVAN.

Attorney at Law,

Dallas, Oregon.

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

F. W. SAWYER,

Oregon Made

STOVES.

Go to Lake's Emigrant Stove and Tin Store, 138 Front street, Portland, and see the stoves manufactured at the

OREGON IRON WORKS!

They can be had at no other place, as

LAKE

Is the sole Agent for all the Stoves manufactured.

You can now buy a Stove of thicker plate, and if any plate fails it can be replaced at a small expenre. We have the

Driving Flue and Elevated Oven

COOK STOVES,

AND DIFFERENT KINDS OF

Parlor and Box Stoves.

All maunfactured in this city.

The other dealers will tell you they don't keep them. The reason is, they can't buy them.

Please remember that I also have a

PATENT CHURN.

Don't forget to look at the

PATENT WINDOW BLIND,

Which is made of Spruce Wood, and is al Lighter, Cheaper, More Cleanly,

More Durable

And is the handsomest Window Blind in use.

It gives the best satisfaction to all who try it, and I only ask you to enquire of any one who has used them, to convince you that the Wooden Blind is the very best that you can buy. JOHN R. LAKE.

junelnol4

Improve Your Poultry!!

It Costs no More to Keep

GOOD FOWLS

THAN POOR ONES.

Oakland Poultry Yards,

Cor. 16th & Castro Sts, Oakland, Cal.

SEASON OF 1873.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THE largest and Best Fowls in the World, carefully packed in Patent Boxes and guaranteed to carry safely any distance.

THE VARIETIES COMPRISE

Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partrige Cochins, White, Leghorns, Houdans, Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Gold and Silver Spangled Polish, Black Spanish, Crevecoeurs, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and Sebright and Game Bantams.

Send stamp for Illustrated Circular to GEO. B. BAYLEY, importer and breeder of Choice Poultry, P. O. Box 659 San Francisco; also, agent for the *Poultry World*, a monthly illustrated journal, devoted entirely to Poultry; tells how to keep Fowls for Profit; a complete repository of information on the subject. Subscription only $1.25 a year. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Address P. O Box 650, S. F.

☞ Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. vol8-march7-m3

RUSS HOUSE,

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THOMAS RYAN. - - - - Proprietor.

MOST COMMODIOUS HOTEL IN the State. HARD FINISHED thro'out.

Board per Week.....$5 00
Board and Lodging.....$6 to $8 00

☞ A Free Carriage will be in attendance to Convey Passengers to the House. ☜

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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.

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