

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER.

VOL. 8.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, JUNE 6, 1873.

NO. 15.

Lafayette Courier.

Published every Friday by

J. H. UPTON

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy, One Year, \$2 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,	1 75	2 50	3 00	8 00	12	18 00
3 Inches,	2 50	3 50	4 50	9 00	13	22 00
4 Inches,	3 00	4 00	5 00	11	20	30 00
5 Col.	4 50	5 50	6 00	13	22	32 00
6 Col.	5 00	6 00	7 00	15	25	35 00
7 Col.	6 00	7 00	8 00	18	30	40 00
8 Col.	7 00	8 00	9 00	20	35	50 00
9 Col.	8 00	9 00	10 00	25	40	60 00
10 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,
A. Torney at Law,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
Office in the Court House.

JAMES. McCAIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL OF THE
State Courts.

CHAS. A. BALL,
B. STOTT,
BALL & STOTT,
Attorneys at Law,
111 First Street, Opposite Occidental Hotel.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Jan 10/73

P. C. SULLIVAN,
Attorney at Law,
Dallas, Oregon.
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS
of Yamhill, Polk and other counties
in Oregon.
20/73

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 pictures in all kinds of weather.
Particular attention paid to
TAKING CHILDREN'S PICTURES.
N. B.—Children should be brought between
the hours of 10 and 2.
E. W. SAWYER.

PORTLAND HACK LINE!
J. H. OLDS - PROPRIETOR.

ON AND AFTER MAY 16, THERE
will be a regular stage running between
Lafayette and Portland, making
weekly trips, leaving Lafayette every Friday
morning at 8 o'clock, returning Saturday.
FARE, EACH WAY, \$1 50.

A NEW HACK
Will be placed upon this line in a short
time.
EXPRESS and other business attended to
promptly.

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 30
Pupils can enter at any time. April 3rd

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

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

WILL BEAT LAFAYETTE ON THE
First Monday of each Month and
Remain during Court Week.
apr6/73

A Model Investigation.

The contracts for Indian supplies were awarded by E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Smith was formerly an Indian agent in Minnesota, and has been promoted. His awards were heartily concurred in by B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and a committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, whose knowledge of Indians and Indian contractors has apparently been chiefly derived from a careful study of the history of William Penn and other records of ancient times.

In the proposals there was a clause reserving to the Government the right to reject any and all bids. Taking advantage of this clause, Smith and Cowan, who really controlled matters, threw out many of the lowest bids and awarded the contracts upon those that were higher. When the bids were opened Smith was stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with an old acquaintance from St. Paul named Wilder, who by a strange coincidence received the transportation contract, although he was not the lowest bidder, and also got a large share of the supply contracts at a good figure. Gen. Dodge of Council Bluffs, who could not be found when wanted to testify about the Credit Mobilier, but who always appears in person or by proxy when Indian contracts are to be let, was equally fortunate, although others bid under him.

Upon these facts several of the disappointed bidders went to Washington and made complaints of unfair treatment to Secretary Delano. Although the Indian Commissioners had in reality very little to do with letting the contracts, their chairman, Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, now wrote an earnest letter to Secretary Delano demanding a rigid investigation. He cited the names of his eminent associates as proof of the high character of the commission, and said the contracts were let in New York because it was the largest market in the country and afforded ample opportunity for competition. The lowest bids were in some instances rejected because it was believed to be to the interest of the government to accept some that were higher.

But the character of the commissioners and the place of letting the contracts had not been complained of. The charge was that E. P. Smith had not awarded the contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, and that he skulked behind a technicality to award them to members of the Indian Ring, while pretending to rule out just such men. Mr. Baldwin, who keeps Gen. Dodge's store at Council Bluffs, received more money on the famous Teton Sioux contracts of last year than any other one man. Mr. Wilder, of St. Paul, is a veteran contractor, and the Caldwell crowd who divide up the contracts for the agencies in Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory need no eulogium.

Secretary Delano, who is himself the head of the Indian Ring, now relieved himself of all responsibility by ordering a thorough investigation, and appointed E. P. Smith to make it. Smith having investigated the conduct of Smith, found it pure and altogether virtuous. He reported to Assistant Secretary Cowan that in his judgment no new facts had been developed which should cause any change to be made in the awards. Can anything be more beautiful? The Indian Commissioners are excellent men; but they do not run the machine.—N. Y. Sun.

Great Britain has dark forebodings of an African war.

A single wheat field on a California farm contains 38,000 acres.

H. Fish Undoing the Work of Daniel Webster and William L. Marcy.

Among the most admirable and memorable state papers is the celebrated letter written by Daniel Webster in December, 1850, to the Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge d'Affairs, maintaining the right of the United States to enquire into the condition of Hungary with a view to the possible recognition of the then existing revolutionary Government; and the still more important letter written in September, 1853, by William L. Marcy to the same diplomatic agent upon the case of Maatin Koszta, and the rights of foreigners who have legally declared their intention to become citizens of this country.

Both of these letters are filled with the spirit of American Republicanism, and that of Mr. Marcy in particular lays down in the broadest and most logical manner the doctrine of the United States respecting foreign-born citizens, both those whose naturalization has been completed and those in whom citizenship is still merely inchoate. Both letters were displeasing to the Austrian Government; and the second one, that of Mr. Marcy, was attended by the actual humiliation of that Government in the surrender to the United States of a native of Hungary, claimed and held for a time as an Austrian subject liable to the penalty of high treason.

The Administration of General Grant, which has overset so many of the wholesome precedents and doctrines of the Government, has now secured the destruction of the rule established in the case of Koszta, and has given Austria the opportunity for diplomatic retaliation which she has long desired. Mr. Perfecto de Rojas, a native of Cuba partially naturalized as a citizen of this country, in which he is a resident, had property belonging to him in Cuba embargoed by the Spanish Government. His application for redress was referred to the Spanish and American Commission. The American arbitrator, Judge Otto, following the line of argument adopted by Mr. Marcy and the decisions of our Supreme Court, held that Mr. de Rojas was entitled to damages for this act of the Spanish Government; Mr. Potestad held differently; and Mr. Fish having made the selection of the Austrian Minister as umpire between them, the question was now referred to him, and his decision is that Mr. de Rojas has no rights in the case. Thus a principle of the highest consequence, established by our most eminent statesman, and long maintained by us as lying at the very foundation of our diplomacy and forming an indispensable element of international law, is set aside by this Austrian umpire whom Mr. Fish and General Grant have empowered to do this thing!

Such is one consequence of putting such men at the head of the Government who are unfit and incompetent to exercise the authority committed to their hands, and who cannot even appreciate the mischief they do until it is late to apply a remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

CHANCE FOR A DRIVER.—The Omaha papers tell of a woman in that city who has buried five husbands. She has a private hearse of her own, and all she lacks now is a driver. We think we know one that would exactly suit.—Bulletin.

A suit to recover \$10,000 damages for a dog bite is on trial in San Francisco. Big bite.

Ocean steamers charge two dollars per head for bringing babies this way, but let them go to Europe for nothing.

The Rhode Island mill operatives have got \$42,000,000 laid up for a rainy day. They won't get wet.

California Crop Prospects.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 24.)
The news from the grain fields of the interior, as gleaned from our exchanges of the last few days, presents a more favorable aspect, and gives an assurance of a larger yield than was anticipated two weeks ago.

Yuba county.—A few total failures are reported, but they are the exceptions, and may be set down as few and far between. Generally the fields indicate at least half a crop, and owing to the large increase of acreage seeded, the aggregate yield will exceed that of many previous years. In some localities the farmers will gather half a crop, while in others they will do much better; but in no section will they equal the product of last year.

Sutter county.—This county joins Yuba county, and is very similar in its agricultural portion. The reports from this county are similar to those from Yuba.

Lake county.—The bottom lands promise well and a fair yield is assured. The higher and dryer fields will not do so well, though there are none that will not pay for harvesting.

Kern county.—About Bakersfield much irrigation is done, and in that part of the county the grain looks very well. In those sections of the country where there has been no irrigation done the crop will be light.

San Joaquin county.—A gentleman just down from Stockton says the cool weather for the last two weeks has brightened the farmers' prospects, and the indications are that San Joaquin county will equal her last year's crop. The blighted strip on the west side of the river, parts of which are in Contra Costa, San Joaquin Stanislaus counties, is not so bad as heretofore represented, and it is believed a large area will harvest grain equal to the seeding.

Solano county.—The report does not differ from that of a week ago, except that in the Berryessa valley, which is up in the mountains, the farmers are certain of an average crop, while the fallow land will yield a bountiful harvest. Down on the plains there is no perceptible improvement and the failure is general.

Alameda county.—In the upper portion of Livermore valley the failure is complete, but in the vicinity of Pleasanton, and in fact all the way from Laddsville to Dublin, the prospect is improved and on the whole encouraging. The estimate by good judges is two-thirds of a crop in the county.

The southern counties send up discouraging reports. Below Monterey county the drouth and grasshoppers have destroyed the hopes of the farmers and a small crop of hay is all that will be realized where an abundant harvest of wheat was expected.

An Auburn fisherman had a few days since rather worse than the average fisherman's luck. He was angling through a hole in the ice and supposed that he had caught a trout so large that it could not be brought through the orifice. So he gently played his fish with one hand while with the other he chopped the ice until the opening had been sufficiently enlarged. Then with a skillful twitch he brought out—a dead cat with a brick on its neck! Total weight of the entire prize, nine pounds.

The reverence in which the memory of George Washington is held even by those who are of tender years is truly encouraging. A lad last week, in Boston, being directed by his teacher to write an essay on Washington, went so far as to speak of that great man as the progenitor of the human race—the first man. Being asked by the schoolmaster if Adam was not supposed to stand in that dignified relation, the lad admitted that "perhaps he did, if you were going to take foreigners into account."

Russia and Her Workmen.

The latest of the internal reforms begun by the Emperor of Russia is a broad and sweeping measure for the improvement of condition of factory hands. Statistics have shown that there are now ninety thousand manufacturing establishments in the Empire, employing about a million persons, exclusive of those who are furnished with work at their homes by these establishments. So badly constructed are the factories that the workmen in them have to endure all the maladies engendered by the violation of the laws of health. Ventilation is of the worst possible character. Cleanliness is something scarcely ever thought of. Light is bad. The homes of these toilers are in some respects even worse than the factories, especially where the slim, overcrowded accommodations have to serve the double purpose of a workshop and a residence. Death has consequently reaped a heavy harvest. Not half the children now attain the age of five years; from sixty to seventy-five per cent. of the laboring population suffer from the chronic diseases contracted by the fatal neglect of sanitary precautions. The average duration of life among these people does not exceed twenty years.

The Russian Government has undertaken to deal with this state of affairs directly and indirectly, and from the peculiar nature of the control which it can exercise, an improvement will be made immediately. It is intended to regulate the hours of labor with reference to the age and sex of the employe; to impose penalties upon both the parents and employers who permit children to work when not of a proper age; to enforce the payment of a certain compensation by employers to persons disabled or rendered infirm in their service; to compel proper sanitary arrangements in the construction and maintenance of factories; to institute careful superintendance of schools and other institutions for working classes; and lastly, to appoint Government inspectors empowered to see all of these measures carried out fully and in accordance with their spirit.

Such is a brief outline of the sanitary reform intended to elevate the working classes of Russia. It is noteworthy, as showing how modern ideas are beginning to ferment in what was lately a vast region supposed to be dead or insensible to outside advancement. It is perhaps well for the stability of Russia that the Government has initiated the movement. Symptoms are occasionally developed which show that even in Russia human nature will bear only a certain degree of pressure before it will react. The Czar Alexander may not be as ambitious as his father, but he is wiser in his generation.—N. Y. Witness.

The late Chief Justice Chase is even more honored in death than in life. Few if any of the public men who owe the great measure of their fame to the part they bore in the rebellion, and who have died since, were so generously treated by the men and journals of all parties.—Philadelphia Press.

A shrewd little fellow was intrusted to the care of his uncle, who fed the boy very poorly. One day he happened to see a greyhound, whereupon he asked the little fellow if he knew what made the dog so poor? The reply was, "I expect he lives with his uncle."

First young lady.—"Gracious! I was so frightened when I went to bed last night. I thought sure there was a man in the room."
Second young lady.—"Oh dear! What did you do?"
First young lady.—"Ran and locked the door as soon as ever I could."

THE GARDEN.—In the cultivation of garden crops, the hoe and rake should be kept constantly at work. Weeds should be taken in hand before they are barely out of the seed-leaf, and one-half the usual labor of vegetable gardening will be avoided. Hoeing or earthing up of most garden crops is of immense advantage in nearly every case.

Watch all young fruit trees against bearing too abundant while young, and the first season after planting. There can be no objection to the ripening of one or two fruits on a tree the first season of setting out, in order to test the kind, or to administer to curiosity, if the tree be otherwise growing freely. If little growth is making, no fruit at all should be permitted. It is a better practice to disbud or take out soon after shooting all shoots that are needless to the perfect shape of the tree, than to wait to fall or winter. The pruning knife need then only be used to shorten a branch into where several branches are desired to push, or to induce a more vigorous growth from the pruned parts. In the gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry also, no more shoots should be suffered to grow than will be required to bear the next season.—Gardener's Monthly.

BLOODED ANIMALS AND DISEASE.—The late epidemic among horses is, in one point, not without interest to the poultry fancier and breeder for profit. Much is being said upon the constitutional condition of highly bred fowls, and it is often asked whether their ability to resist disease is as great as that of the common kinds.

The experience of horse breeders in the recent epidemic is that the blooded stock endured the disease the best, while among the ordinary sort of animal, the percentage of deaths was much higher. The points to which blooded horses are bred, resemble those bred to in fowls, in many particulars; and what is true of the one, in respect to endurance, may also be asserted of the other. This may be anticipated for several reasons. The finer development of the species, the greater in general the nerve force; and the power of the individual to resist depressing or degrading influences, depends partly upon this. The attacks of the disease are not so much to be feared in those individuals who are possessed of that vigorous tone, which in the physical frame corresponds to "pluck" in the mental.—Poultry World.

YOUNG MEN, DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EFFORTS.—Fight your own battles. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors of any one, and you will succeed a thousand times better than those who are always beseeching some one's patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no one will be so heartily interested in your affairs. The first step will not be such a long one, perhaps, carving your own way up the mountain, you make each one lead to another, and stand firm in that while you chop out still another. Men who have made their fortunes are not those who had five thousand dollars given them to start with, but started with a well earned dollar or two. Men who have by their own exertions acquired fame have not been thrust into popularity by puffs, begged or paid for, or given in friendly spirit. They have outstretched their hands and touched the public heart. Men who win love do their own wooing, and I never knew a man to fail so signally as one who had induced his affectionate grand-mam to speak a good word for him. Whether you work for fame, for love, for money, or for anything else, work with your hands heart, and brain. Say "I will!" and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say, "I have dragged you up." Too many friends hurt a man more than none at all.—Grace Greenwood.

A Frisco man runs a partnership business alone, being both pound-master and sausage dealer. He killed 221 dogs in April, and the people wonder why they get their best links so late in the Spring.