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The President's Proclamation.

Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution provides that the United States shall, on application of the Legislature of a State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, protect such State against domestic violence. And section 8 of Article I. provides that Congress may make all necessary and proper laws for carrying the above-mentioned power into execution. In pursuance of these provisions, Congress has passed laws which authorize the President, on the due application of the Governor of a State, to adopt the necessary measures to protect the State against domestic violence.

Of course, when an application is made to the President under these provisions by a person claiming to be the Governor of a State, the duty is devolved upon the President to ascertain by all the means within his reach whether the person making the application is in fact the legally elected Governor of the State. If, for example, in the famous Rhode Island conflict, Dorr had applied to President Taylor for protection against domestic violence, the President—by the advice of Daniel Webster, his secretary of State—would have examined into all the circumstances to find out whether Dorr or King was the real Governor of Rhode Island before he issued a proclamation in behalf of the former and thereby recognized him as the legal Governor. So to-day, if some John Doe, calling himself Governor of New York, should apply to Gen. Grant for protection against the acts of John A. Dix and his supporters, we presume the President would deem it his duty to ascertain whether Doe was not a mere pretender; and if he found he was, as of course he would, Doe's application would be dismissed with summary contempt.

On the application of William P. Kellogg, who calls himself Governor of Louisiana, Gen. Grant has issued a proclamation which looks to establishing martial law in that State in behalf of Kellogg and his motley followers. The alleged domestic violence in Louisiana arises out of the fact that John McEnery also claims to be Governor of that State. If McEnery is the duly elected Governor or then the application of Kellogg should be treated as so much waste paper.

To a clear understanding of this much muddled business it must be born steadily in mind that it is out of the rival claims of Kellogg and McEnery to the Governorship that the novelty of this very serious controversy arises; and that the so-called domestic violence in Louisiana springs solely from this source. Which of these men is the Governor or is therefore the vital question to be settled, and its proper determination, in the light of all the facts; is the first duty of the President. Till that subject is thoroughly examined and fairly disposed of, the President is not warranted in issuing a proclamation on the application of either Kellogg or McEnery. The mere circumstances that there have been a few riots in Louisiana does not afford ground for the interference of the President. He can only intervene on the application, in proper form, and under the circumstances specified in the Constitution, of the legal Governor of the State. The President is not justified in rushing in the arena, sword in hand, at the request of some Dorr or Doe, who may be a usurper or a pretender.

Who, then, is the Governor of Louisiana; and has the President any means of ascertaining this important, this vital fact? There are not ten unprejudiced persons in the Union, who have carefully examined the case, who will not admit that in November last John McEnery was duly elected Governor of Louisiana by more than

ten thousand majority over William P. Kellogg, the rival candidate; that the proper board for canvassing the votes, and which alone had the election returns in its possession, so decided; that the pretended claims of Kellogg to the office rests wholly upon the proceedings of a bogus board created by the usurping act of Judge Durell, and which had not the shred of an election return before it when it decided in favor of Kellogg; that these propositions were clearly established before a Committee of the Senate at the recent session; and that the record of these proceedings, with all the testimony taken in the case, now lies open under the eye of the President. Gen. Grant also knows that in pursuance of the decision of the proper canvassing board McEnery accepted the office of Governor, was duly sworn in, and has thenceforward acted as Governor. Of all this the President is well aware.

It is idle to reply to this that the issue between Kellogg and McEnery has been litigated in the courts. It has, and there is a conflict of jurisdiction, and the matter has been decided both ways, and the litigation has been dropped. It does not obviate the difficulty to say that Congress failed to decide which one of the two claimants was Governor, and therefore embarrassed, the President. It may well be doubted whether Congress had any right to even try to settle a question between rival claimants to the Governorship of a State, which is purely a State controversy. At all events, the neglect of Congress to decide it does not relieve the President of the duty of ascertaining whether Kellogg is the genuine Governor of Louisiana when he applies to him to protect the State from domestic violence according to the Constitution.

Now, has the President made such examination of the conflicting claims of Kellogg and McEnery as the emergency demands? Most certainly he has not; for if he had he could never, in the face of notorious facts and of the testimony taken before the Senate Committee, have arrived at the conclusion that Kellogg, whose claim rests on a superstructure of frauds, is Governor of Louisiana. Ere the President issues his proclamation he must have read the speech of Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, recently delivered in New Orleans. Mr. Carpenter is a leading Republican, a distinguished lawyer, and was an attentive and active member of the committee which took the testimony in the Louisiana case. Indeed, he mainly conducted the whole examination. In that speech Mr. Carpenter said: "We wanted to hear from everybody, and everybody was heard, and the committee was satisfied that if the election had really elected anybody, McEnery was elected." He further said that "Kellogg was not elected at all."

Surely, whatever the most bigoted Administration Republican may say about McEnery, these declarations of Mr. Carpenter must put a quietus upon the pretensions of Kellogg. And yet, upon the call of this mere usurper, this shameless carpet-bag thief, whom Senator Carpenter very properly says was not elected at all, Gen. Grant proposes to put Louisiana under martial law!

Never in the whole history of the Government was there a more flagrant outrage perpetrated upon the people of a sovereign State than the proclamation of the President. Nevertheless Louisiana, long under the feet of carpet-bag adventurers and the prey of unscrupulous plunderers, will have to submit to this added wrong. Ever since the rebellion was suppressed, though the State has been torn by factions, it has never failed to yield obedience to the au-

thorities of the national Government, whether those authorities exerted their power wisely and justly, or arbitrarily and infamously. And often in the past, and now again, the Administration takes advantage of this sentiment of loyalty to rivet still closer the chains which bind the people of this unfortunate State, and leave them to be scourged afresh by the Kelloggs, the Caseys, the Packards, the Pinchbacks, and their rapacious followers, whom one of the most intelligent witnesses before the Senate committee denounced as "nothing but a set of accursed thieves."

So be it! Louisiana will submit. But what of her oppressors who violate the Constitution, the laws, and common fairness and decency to put her down? Is there no retribution in store for them? Will not independent men of all parties, who look far into the future, see incalculable perils in the establishment of the precedent that the President may, according to his own will and pleasure, employ the army to put down the regular elected authorities of a State and set up usurpers in their stead.

And how will it fare with the Republican party if it sanctions these bold infractions of the Constitution in order to uphold State administrations which spring from stupendous frauds upon the ballot box, thrive by robbing the people of their substance, and have become a hissing and a byword all over the land? The policy which Gen. Grant is enforcing in the reconstructed States may for the moment seem to be successful. But every considerate Republican will seriously inquire whether his party can hope to carry this load of infamy through another Presidential campaign.—N. Y. Sun.

Swiss and Italians on Chinese.

The Chinese question is exciting grave attention in California. In fact all parties and classes are actively agitating or much considering it. The *Chronicle* says: "There are from 15,000 to 20,000 Italian-American and Swiss-Americans in this State, temperate and industrious workmen. This desirable portion of our population already feel the evil influence of Chinese serfdom established in our midst, and have spoken moderately but firmly on the subject through their organ, *La Voce del Popolo*, published in this city. From an editorial upon this exciting topic we translate as follows:

Without family, without other love than brutal sensualism, regardless of anything but personal interest, materialists in religion, superstitious as they are ignorant, the Chinese put every faith and every hope in money; they invade every department of labor, engaging in the vilest work, and when they cannot do otherwise, will rob and plunder. Living on a few cents a day, eating rice and pork, miserably clothed, sleeping in dark, filthy dens, they are pests in the community. They work for wages upon which white laborers would starve. Filling up many trades and occupations, the whites are driven to misery or fill charitable institutions. The Chinese are indifferent to the progress and welfare of the country. Most of their food and all their clothing are imported from China, while the money they make here is sent to their native country, and not even their bones are left to California. The seven or eight thousand Chinawomen brought here are forced to practice an infamous prostitution. If the white people who suffer most will not raise their voices, if the Legislature will not bridle Chinese immigration, what will become of the working men and women? If we do not do our duty, we fear we shall have a carnival of blood.

MACMAHON'S LEAP FOR LIFE.

Thrilling Incident in the Career of the New President of France.

In 1831 MacMahon, then a young lieutenant serving in the French army in Algeria, under command of Marshal Bugeaud, was stationed with a small company of men at an outlying settlement, forty miles from headquarters. The Arabs, then bitterly hostile to the new colonists, besieged the small fort, slaughtered all the settlers they could catch, intercepted all supplies and brought the little garrison to the very verge of starvation. Capitulation was not to be thought of, for that meant immediate slaughter. Help from the Marshal was not to be expected, for he was quite unaware of their danger; in fact, all hope seemed lost when MacMahon volunteered to be the bearer of dispatches announcing their predicament. The Commandant thought the venture perfectly useless, as the intervening country was absolutely alive with infuriated Arabs, but being aware that help must come in that manner if it came at all, he reluctantly consented to what he considered at the time was the desperate sacrifice a valuable life.

MacMahon, perfectly overjoyed at gaining consent to his enterprise, spent the short time intervening before his start in looking carefully to the equipment of his horse and to his own accoutrements, and in the first hour of darkness he set out brisk, blithe and debonnaire as ever gay young soldier on parade with bright eyes gazing on his splendor. The wily Arabs, seldom caught unaware, soon noted his departure, and followed hard and fast in his rear; but seeing that his course lay toward a broad and deep ravine some five miles from the post, they spread out widely, hoping to outflank him when he should be compelled to turn at the brink, and so, securing him alive, learn from him under torture all those particulars concerning the French forces which they wanted to obtain. MacMahon, who had in the first mile or two easily distanced them, understood their plan thoroughly and was prepared to meet it. He looked back and saw in the moonlight the constantly increasing crowd of white-clad warriors, spreading out in a white semicircle behind him. He knew well how they exulted in the thought that they would wring from his tortured frame all the secrets they wanted to know, and he quietly slackened a little the headlong speed of his horse, in order to reserve its strength for the effort he had determined upon, that should— he hoped—save life and liberty. The Arabs, thinking that his horse was already failing, renewed their efforts to overtake and surround him, and by the time he had reached within a few hundred yards of the brink, their shouts of triumph were clearly audible. But Arabs, as well as other men, sometimes count their chickens before they are hatched, and so it proved that they had done in this case. They had headed him almost to the brink of the dreadful chasm, and followed hard behind, certain of an easy capture, when, all of a sudden, obedient to the master's resolute hand upon the rein, the horse broke into a swift gallop, and, with a touch from the spur, a flick from the glove and an encouraging word from the well-known voice, gallant steed and gallant rider cleared the yawning gap, and landing safely on the opposite side, were out of sight of the enraged Arabs before they could get the slightest chance of taking even a deliberate aim. In two hours more MacMahon stood before his astounded chief, and two hours after that, refusing rest and relief, he accompanied the aid he had risked his life to procure on its way to his beleaguered comrades.

A Monster—Which, a Man or a Beast?

The *Oseola* (Iowa) *Sentinel* gives an account of one Daniel Sams, a minister of the Gospel, and a strong lunged advocate and loud mouthed proclaimer of orthodoxy, who exhibited his devilish nature in the maltreatment of a little child. When the rumor became current that the child was mistreated; Mrs. Wm. Robinson, a kind hearted, noble woman, determined to ascertain if there was any truth in the report. Accordingly she visited Mrs. Sams, and on seeing the little girl was terrified at the sight. She rescued the child from its tormentors, and immediately filed an information before Elihu Gardner, a Justice of the Peace, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Sams and his wife. The parties were brought before the magistrate, and not being ready for trial were admitted to bail on their own recognizance. After being released they fled to parts unknown. The child was in a most horrible condition. Dr. Holland who made examination found it had received the most fiendish and brutal treatment and gave it as his opinion that it would not be strange if the child's injuries would cause its death. The little innocent bore unmistakable evidence of having been frozen, burned, starved and beaten. There were by actual count twenty-five cuts and wounds upon its person. It had been bitten upon the arms by the fiendish devils in several places, and the marks of the monster's teeth were plainly to be seen. "It is greatly to be regretted," says the *Sentinel*, "that this Reverend Sams, this black-hearted, fiendish, inhuman devil in human shape, was permitted to escape. Such a canting, hypocritical, villainous monster should be hunted down and sent to the penitentiary, to expiate his crime against this little innocent babe, for a term sufficiently long for him to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard. The above facts are well authenticated by several of the best citizens of Franklin township. We hope the press will pass the scoundrel around."

Another exchange says that "the last act of this fiend, who believes that the blood of Christ can wash his sins away, was to knock her down and while in an insensate state to take a heated poker and sear her flesh, legs and body, remarking, as he proceeded with his hellish brutality 'Oh he isn't dead yet,' as she winced from the scorching iron."

Charitable Grabbers.

In appropriating \$5,000 to themselves from the Treasury, our Congressmen did but enlarge the prerogatives of the people's representatives. They might have taken more than they did. They might have taken Washington's old breeches from the Patent Office. They might have taken the Washington monument—but they didn't. Some people will continue to complain of them, but we are mute from the moment. We apologize to the whole world for everything. As a rash and blinded Sunday-school scholar we may have spoken disrespectfully of J. Iscariot. The experience of the last six months show that Mr. Iscariot may have been misunderstood by the people of the period. Some scribe probably placed the thirty pieces of silver where he thought they would do the most good, and when poor Judas found that he had bought into a law suit (Hon. P. Pilate, Chief Justice), he went and hung himself. That was his mistake. He ought to have sent the money down to the Capernaum Female Seminary and then appealed to the generous confidence of a constituency, with whose feelings and interests every throeb of his heart beat in unison. The editor of the *Gallian Telegraph* would have made a very nice thing of that, and the Hon. J. Iscariot would have been one of the most prominent candidates at the next election.—Ohio State Journal.

A Kentucky paper calls Frankfort a nice place to hold State conventions in, because of the excellent hotels, good whiskey and fine cigars.