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BUSINESS CARDS.

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Attorney at Law,  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

CHAS. A. BALL, R. STOTT,

BALL & STOTT,

Attorneys at Law,  
111 First Street, Opposite Occidental Hotel,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Jan 10/74

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Attorney at Law,  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

F. C. SULLIVAN,

Attorney at Law,  
Dallas, Oregon.

Dallas, Oregon.

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

LAFAYETTE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FERGUSON & BIRD, corner of Jefferson  
and Main; dealers in produce and general  
merchandise.

K. E. & S. SIMPSON, north side Main  
street; dealers in drugs, confectioneries  
and family supplies.

J. M. McAIN, attorney; office on south  
side Main street.

W. M. RAMSEY, County Judge and  
attorney at law; office in the  
Court House.

J. H. BIRD, west side Jefferson street,  
dealer in stoves and tinware.

E. C. BRADSHAW, attorney at law.

ST. JOSEPH BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

K. E. & S. SIMPSON, cor. 4th and Elm;  
dealers in groceries, glassware, Queens  
ware and patent medicines.

BULLARD SALOON, Powers & Stewart,  
proprietors. Best wines, liquors, &c.

HOTEL, J. H. Olds, proprietor; cor  
of 4th and Depot streets. New house  
and good accommodations.

DAYTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. C. CALL, MANUFACTURER OF  
Saddles and Harness. All work war-  
ranted. Orders left with J. W. Cullen will  
receive prompt attention.

CHRIS. TAYLOR, dealer in general mer-  
chandise, Odd Fellows' building. The  
cheap cash store.

W. S. PEWELL, Saw Mill. Dressed  
lumber of all kinds, doors and win-  
dow frames.

HOWARD & STEWART, blacksmiths.  
Wagons, hacks and buggies ironed,  
gunsmithing and general job work done.

LEADBETTER & BILEY; pictures of all  
descriptions always on hand and frames  
of all descriptions made to order.

HARKER & CO., Ferry street; dry  
goods, groceries and general merchan-  
dise. Dayton flouring mills.

J. BEST, heavy stable Ferry street; bug-  
gies and horses to let at all times, at  
reasonable rates.

SNELL & CO., Ferry street; dealers in  
general merchandise. The NEW cheap  
cash store.

PAINTING. House, carriage and wagon  
painting and sign writing done to or-  
der by J. W. Carey.

## Roads and Road Making.

There are but few duties per-  
formed by town or municipal  
authorities which are more im-  
portant than making and keeping  
in repair the common highways.  
It is a duty, we are sorry to say,  
sadly neglected in many sections  
of the country; and in some local-  
ities the matter of road making is  
regarded as of no importance  
whatever, and the working out of  
highway taxes, by the residents of  
the towns or districts, is simply a  
farce and a fraud. Every good  
citizen should feel an interest in  
good roads, as they contribute  
immensely to the comfort of trav-  
eling, and save much in the wear  
and tear of carriages. It is true,  
we must not expect in the rural  
districts the well-cared-for, solid  
roads of suburban towns around  
cities; but there is no excuse for  
the rocky, neglected paths which  
are often found, and over which  
it is often positively dangerous to  
travel. If towns would attend to  
one point connected with their  
highways, that is, carefully remove,  
once in two weeks, during the  
Summer, every stone which is  
brought to the surface by rains or  
drought, it would render even bad  
roads very comfortable. These  
loose stones are not only a cause  
of great discomfort to travelers,  
but also of intense anxiety. They  
put in peril life and limb, as  
horses are very liable to stumble  
in passing over them, and car-  
riages are often broken. Try an  
experiment. Ride over a neg-  
lected road in the country of a  
mile in extent, if you have the  
courage; then stop at the farm-  
house and give the farmer a cou-  
ple of dollars to pick out the  
stones; ride back over the path-  
way again, and notice how great  
is the change. Upon your return  
you can trot briskly along, with  
a sense of comfort and security;  
whereas, in passing over it pre-  
viously to the removal of loose stones,  
you proceeded slowly and in mis-  
ery. This illustrates how cheaply  
and expeditiously bad roads can  
be improved. If every town in  
those sections where lands are full  
of small boulders would provide  
simply for the removal of them  
from the pathway as often as once  
in two weeks during warm weather,  
the roads should be more com-  
fortable than if ten times the cost  
was expended in dumping on loads  
of sand, or plowing up roadside  
soil and piling it on the driveway.  
We hope these hints will not be  
lost upon those who have our com-  
mon highways in charge.—*Journal  
of Applied Chemistry.*

**Boy's Fight With an Eagle.**—  
The New Bedford Mercury says that a  
few days ago Nelson H. Stevens, a  
boy living at East Fair Haven, Mass.,  
saw a large eagle swoop down on a  
flock of fowls, seized one and fly into  
the woods. The boy went for his gun,  
which was loaded with shot for rabbit-  
shooting, and, on pursuing the eagle,  
found that the fowl had escaped, and  
that the eagle was chasing it through  
the bushes. He then fired, wounded  
the eagle, and a fire hand to hand  
tussle ensued, in which the boy  
thought he had killed it. He seized  
his prize, and started for home, threw  
it over a wall which came in his way,  
when it again flew back to the wood.  
The boy followed, and in another  
fight made sure of killing the bird.  
He then took it home, and found that  
it weighed eight and a half pounds  
and measured six feet nine inches  
from tip to tip.

## Wool-Growing a Success.

We are asked why wool-grow-  
ers do not fail as other men some-  
times do. We answer simply be-  
cause the growth of the wool, and  
the increase is as perpetual as the  
time in which they live. It mat-  
ters not how dark the night is,  
the wool continues to grow, and  
it matters not how the wind blows  
or how it may storm, gestation is  
never longer than 159 days. The  
lambs will average one-half fe-  
males, and often twins, and they  
breed the next year, making a  
double compound—a perpetual  
growth and no less. Everything  
that does not go into market  
goes back to enrich the pas-  
ture; and though the landlord  
may be sick it does not stop the  
growth of the lambs.

Not so with other business.  
The mechanic or the man who works  
for salary has nothing to grow  
while he sleeps; when his labor  
ceases his income stops, and his ex-  
penses are perpetual. It is true  
there are perpetual expenses atten-  
ding the sheep and goat business;  
but under the most unfavorable  
circumstances, where they can live  
on the commons without feeding,  
the meat of the weathers will pay  
all expenses without drawing on  
the wool or increase of the ewes.  
Hence it is like a perpetual stream  
flowing into a basin; it is only a  
question of time about filling it to  
overflowing. The drain back seems  
to be that men do not relish living  
away from thickly populated settle-  
ments and towns, depriving them-  
selves of society for the sake of  
money. This objection can be  
obviated. In all new countries  
there are villages constantly  
springing up near which good  
sheep range can be had, where the  
owner can visit his flocks daily,  
and also give his family the bene-  
fit of schools and society.—*Facts  
and Figures.*

**GREASING BUGGIES AND WAG-  
ONS.**—Greasing buggies and wag-  
ons is of more importance than  
some imagine. Many a wheel is  
ruined by gilling too plentifully.  
A well-made wheel will endure  
constant wear from ten to twenty  
years, if care is taken to use the  
right kind and proper amount of  
oil; but if this matter is not at-  
tended to, the wheel will be used  
up in five or six years, or it may  
be sooner. Lard should never be  
used on a wagon, for it will pen-  
etrate the hub and work its way  
around the teardons of the spokes  
and spoil the wheel. Castor oil  
is a good material for use on an  
iron axle; just oil enough should  
be applied to a spindle to give it  
a light coating; this is better than  
more, for the surplus put on will  
work out at the ends and be  
forced by the shoulder, and nut  
into the hub around outside of the  
boxes. To oil the axle, first  
wipe the spindles clean with a  
cloth wet with turpentine, if it  
won't wipe without it. On a bug-  
gy or carriage, wipe and clean off  
the back and front ends of the  
hubs, and then apply a very small  
quantity of castor oil.

When that Albany editor got a  
letter inclosing a dried human ear,  
and containing the statement that  
that was all that was left "of one  
man who wrote against me," he  
walked away on his.

## FARMING NEWS.

LAFAYETTE, Dec. 30, 1873.

Knowing as I do that agricultural  
works, so full of profit to the farm-  
ers, are read but little, I feel inclined  
to borrow from one of them a few  
practical hints on farming. Hoping  
that by so doing to enlist in the  
minds of the people an increased in-  
terest in the perusal of our Patent  
Office Reports. One of our highest  
American authorities upon the subject  
of farming, was the late Horace  
Greeley. His writings under the cap-  
tion of "What I know about Farm-  
ing" undoubtedly rank him among  
the best authorities upon the subject.  
Mr. Greeley wrote mainly for begin-  
ners—for young persons and some  
not so young, who are looking to  
farming as their vocation." He says:  
1st. Good farming pays—no busi-  
ness is more certain to be profitable.  
2d. No farmer should occupy more  
land than he can manage profitably.  
3d. The beginner should select his  
location carefully and once for all.  
4th. No one should engage in farm-  
ing for himself without previous  
training on the farm.  
5th. Prefer a small farm without  
debt to a large one with it. There  
will always be land for purchasers  
when you have earned money to buy  
it.  
6th. Good timber on rough or rocky  
land will pay better than grass, and  
should be cut out rather than cut off.  
7th. Shallow culture is the great  
defect of American farming; sub-soil  
if possible; but each year plow a lit-  
tle deeper.  
8th. Read and study good agricul-  
tural books, interchange thoughts and  
knowledge thus obtained in frequent  
conversations with your neighbors  
and you will live longer and to a bet-  
ter purpose, and leave more property  
and a better example to your children.  
Such advice as the above when fol-  
lowed is always productive of good  
results. Other States in the Union  
are advancing rapidly in all their ag-  
ricultural pursuits, and we (the farm-  
ers of Oregon) are entitled to a like  
speed of advancement. All that is  
required of us is to be ready and will-  
ing to avail ourselves and march  
straightway to a thorough system of  
farming, fence making and stock-  
raising. Mr. Greeley further says:  
"The beginner is cautioned to make  
no haste" but to acquire that first  
greatest pre-requisite experience even  
if he must gain it by hiring as a la-  
borer on some well managed farm.  
Such apprenticeship and the study of  
good agricultural works will furnish  
capital for purse, hands and brains."  
He advises the beginner to study well  
the character and capabilities of each  
acre, and plan how to make the most  
of it "before he cuts a living tree or  
digs a solitary drain," and says, if  
would devote at least a year to this  
thoughtful observation and study."

Now is the time for us to raise the  
culture of our farms. We have neg-  
lected our farming interests to dabble  
in politics until we are at last fully  
convinced that political extremes  
don't pay. We will therefore permit  
politics to cool off a little and with  
the aid of the Grangers we will look  
out for the interests of our agricul-  
ture, instead of assisting political  
demagogues. A. A. P.

**HOW TO HANG PAPER.**—Take the  
strip by the two upper corners and  
place them against the wall. The  
paper will hang close to the wall, but  
will not stick at the bottom, and you  
can sight down the inner edge and  
see when you have it true with the  
casing or last piece laid. Then fast-  
en at the top. For working it against  
the wall don't use a cloth; take a  
whitewash brush and carefully brush  
the paper to its place. These direc-  
tions may be old to some of our read-  
ers, but it cost the writer a vast  
amount of trouble and possibly some  
scolding before they were found out  
and put in practice. By following  
these directions, especially the one in  
regard to folding the lower end of the  
paper over and letting it adhere to

the body of the paper, one can do the  
otherwise unpleasant job of papering  
alone, and all help is superfluous.  
By using the brush instead of the  
cloth air places will be avoided, and  
the paper will not be soiled by paste  
that sticks to a cloth.—*Wor. of Farmer.*

**TEMPERANCE BIRD.**—Mary Moore  
had a pet canary bird, which had been  
trained to many pretty ways.  
Every day at meal times, Mary  
opens the cage door and Dick flies out  
and lights upon her shoulder, where  
he stays until the meal is over. He  
has been taught that he must be quite  
still while Mr. Moore asks a blessing  
on their food; so, unless he comes at  
once when the cage door is open, he  
waits in silence till the blessing is  
over.  
Once fairly perched on Mary's  
shoulder, he expects a taste of every-  
thing she eats, and whenever she  
drinks she holds up to him a spoon-  
ful of tea or coffee, which he sips as  
if he liked it.  
One day, Mary was ill and faint.  
The doctor ordered brandy and water  
to relieve her, and when she tasted it,  
Dick, as usual, called for his share.  
He laid his little head against her  
face, peeped and coaxed, till just for  
fun, she held up the spoon to his beak.  
But no sooner had Dick tasted the  
brandy than he flew into a violent  
passion, shook his head, stamped his  
feet, and beat his wings, scolding  
sharply all the while. Then, in dis-  
gust he flew back into his cage, and  
would neither come out or notice her  
again all day.  
Oh! that our boys and girls, when  
spirits are offered them, would always  
reject it angrily, as did this little can-  
nary.

**THE BENDER FRIENDS.**—An Atlan-  
ta, Ga., dispatch of recent date says:  
A sensation was produced at Bienville  
South Carolina last week, by the ar-  
rest of the Bender family of murder-  
ers at Bevinville in this county, some  
five miles from town. Every one  
will remember the great excitement  
produced by the wholesale murders  
committed by the Bender family in  
Kansas. The bodies of their victims  
were found buried, and the Bender  
family all made good their escape be-  
fore their crimes were discovered.  
The head of the family, Thomas  
Webb, and old man nearly seventy  
years of age, has lived at Bienville.  
It is learned that this man Webb, a  
shoemaker by trade, formerly lived  
near Bienville, and moved west about  
seven years ago. The name of Bender  
must have been assumed by them  
when they moved west, as the old  
man and his wife moved back to this  
county a short time since and settled  
in the neighborhood in which they  
formerly lived, without any suspicion,  
being remembered by the name of  
Webb by some of the old citizens who  
knew them many years ago.

A West Virginia woman is thus  
described by a writer: She was  
six feet long, with an ugly, angular  
face, the color of putty. Her nose  
long and thin. Her mouth was  
like a gash in a frost-bitten  
squash; flopping open, it revealed  
three long front teeth, blackened  
with smoke and calomel. On each  
temple, were three little flat, blue-  
colored curls, which seemed to have  
been made and put there under the  
pressure of a ton to the inch. She  
had no other hair or hairs on her  
head. A black clay-pipe with a  
long clay stem, was held tightly  
upside down between her snags.  
Her eyes resembled two large pew-  
ter buttons dipped in lard. Her  
frame was the only thing she re-  
tained of what may once have been  
a goodsized body.

A little girl was once asked the  
following question: "What is  
faith?" She replied, "Doing God's  
will and asking no questions."

## CLIPPINGS.

The end of the world—To make  
money.  
"Weight for the wagon," sang the  
fat lady.  
Pius the Ninth has buried over one  
hundred Cardinals.  
The Chinese wall was built midway  
between Confucius and Christ.  
One rat-hole in a Duluth elevator  
discharged 600 bushels of wheat.  
A Rhode Island paper has a depart-  
ment about "The State at Large."  
Hartford, Conn., is horrified at a  
proposition to start a Sunday paper.  
Whoever is in possession of a true  
friend sees the counterpart of his own  
soul.  
The majority of the married col-  
liers own each a piano. No wonder  
they strike.  
Gray's "Elegy" contains 997 words,  
of which 803 are derived from the  
Anglo-Saxon.  
Sixteen dollars is as low as fash-  
ionable New York ladies go on food-  
les' wardrobes.  
The United States army numbers  
2,104 commissioned officers, and 29-  
336 enlisted men.  
Why does a railroad conductor  
punch a hole in your ticket? To let  
you pass through.  
St. Charles, Mo., has a new jail,  
and the local editor there rejoices at  
the winter's prospect.  
The seasons in London are evenly  
divided—four months of cold, four of  
fog, and four of rain.  
A ten-year-old boy weighing 168  
pounds was an object of interest at a  
Detroit depot the other day.  
Irish lace is worn this season by  
some ladies who were abroad last  
summer and bought it cheap.  
The Louisville Ledger thinks that  
if a pedestrian is run over by a fast  
driver, he has a right to shoot.  
Stopping up the cracks in cellars  
and houses is one of the unmistakable  
signs that winter is approaching.  
Mormon missionaries are said to  
have made many new proselytes re-  
cently in Hancock county, Maine.  
One of the attractions at a Tennes-  
see fair was a prize of one bushel of  
potatoes for the ugliest man rider.  
Alpacas are looming up again about  
this time, possibly because they are  
cheap and times are uncommonly  
hard.  
A dandy is a chap who would be a  
lady if he could; but as he can't, does  
all he can to show the world he's not  
a man.  
Che-Ting has been charged with  
swindling a brother Chinese in Cincin-  
nati. Why not spell his name the  
right way?  
A Western paper, under the head-  
ing of "Sporting News," copies the  
announcement that "the Colts of  
Hartford are running on full time."  
Economy is said to be carried to  
such an extent in a town in Michigan  
that the paper mills have been com-  
pelled to suspend operations for want  
of rags.  
Boston is said to have an election  
official who, after searching the "N's"  
through, said he could not find a cer-  
tain Mr. Knight's name on the voting  
list.  
Washing machines will be more  
fashionable than ever this winter, and  
many young ladies will take their  
first lesson in this household accom-  
plishment.  
A fashionable young lady dropped  
one of her false eyebrows in a church  
pew, and badly frightened a young  
man next to her, who thought it was  
his moustache.  
"Where shall I put this paper so as  
to be sure of finding it to-morrow?"  
inquired Mary Jane of her brother  
Charles. "On the looking-glass,"  
was her brother's reply.  
A pretty poem, lately published,  
tells how a little girl in a Scotch kirk,  
weary of the minister's long prayer,  
stepped softly to his side, and said,  
"O, sir, please say Amen!"