

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER.

VOL. IX.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, MARCH 6, 1874.

NO. 2.

Lafayette Courier.

Published every Friday by
DORRIS & HEMBREE

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.
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4 Col.	7.00	8.00	9.00	24.00	28.00	38.00
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. 25 Cts. Subscriptions Sent East, \$2.00 a Year.

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111 First Street, Opposite Occidental Hotel.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Jan 10/74

P. C. SULLIVAN,
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Dallas, Oregon.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS
of Yamhill, Polk and other counties
in Oregon.
2013

W. M. RAMSEY,
Attorney at Law,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

JAS. McCAIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL OF THE
State Courts.
E. C. BRADSHAW,
Attorney at Law,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

LAFAYETTE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FERGUSON & BIRD, corner of Jefferson
and Main; dealers in produce and gen-
eral merchandise.

KELTY & SIMPSON, north side Main
street; dealers in drugs, confection-
eries and family supplies.

JAS. McCAIN, attorney; office on south
side Main street.

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

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

E. C. BRADSHAW, attorney at law.

ST. JOSEPH BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

DAYTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. C. GALL, 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. POWELL, 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 & RILEY, 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, livery 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.

Printing Bureaus.

(From the New York Sun.)

It is encouraging to learn that the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury are looking into the management of the Engraving and Printing Bureaus of the Treasury Department, and have discovered the existence of an extraordinary contract with the Adams Express Company by which the company is given the transportation of partially printed bank notes and bonds from this city to Washington at the rate of 10 cts. on every \$100 of bonds, bank notes greenbacks, and fractional currency transported. To be sure the extravagant and preposterous character of this contract was exposed in the Sun in October last, when it was shown that at their contract tariff the express company would be entitled to the enormous sum of \$600,000 for carrying the partially printed sheets of the \$600,000,000 of five per cent. bonds authorized by Congress from here to the national capital; but it is none the less pleasant to know that the committee have also arrived at a knowledge of the facts. They profess to be greatly astonished to learn that in one instance \$10,000 was paid for the package of unfinished bonds which could have been put in a common sized satchel. If they will only pursue their investigations they will have occasion for a good deal more surprise. They will learn that by the arrangements made under this Administration with the bank note companies for printing currency and Government securities the cost of engraving and printing is about double what it was when the work was done in the Treasury building under the superintendency of Mr. S. M. Clark. They will also learn that a monopoly of supplying what is called Government paper, which is inferior in quality to the best bank note paper in ordinary use, has been given to a paper mill of which a brother-in-law of ex-Secretary Boutwell is, or was, superintendent, the Government agreeing to pay for this paper double the price of the best bank note paper, and actually paying in some instances at least four times the price in consequence of the peculiar manner adopted in settling with the Government whereby so many sheets are counted to the pound and half sheets counted as whole ones. The pretense upon which the contract was made was that Wilcox & Co., who manufacture the "Government paper," have invented an article which cannot be counterfeited, which is an unmitigated humbug. Fibre paper, with silk instead of jute fibre, was manufactured years and years before Wilcox & Co. ever made a sheet of it; and it can be and has been easily imitated so as to defy detection. If the committee will pursue their inquiries far enough they will also learn that the flagrant jobbery in this department of expenditures in the Treasury was brought about by the efforts of a Ring which was backed by ample capital and the influence of Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Senator Edmunds of Vermont and President Grant, the President being the special friend of the Government paper swindle in which a relation by marriage of A. E. Borie is inter-

ested. If the committee, however, had not time to pursue their investigations so far as we have suggested, by procuring a copy of the Sun of October 4 they will find all the information they can desire set forth in detail.

Burglar Detector.

The Montreal Gazette recently said that the "profession of burglary at all times a hazardous pursuit, is likely to become still more dangerous to its followers in the future—thanks to an ingenious invention which was privately exhibited at the Mechanics' Hall. We allude to Simpson's 'Excelsior Burglar Detector,' which is an apparatus of great simplicity, and one which will no doubt answer all the purposes for which it is designed. It consists of a small cast-iron block, having four chambers drilled in the surface, communication between which is managed by a fuse hole running from the bottom of the fourth to the first hole. The holes are charged with powder, ordinary gun wadding being used, and exploded by means of a strong hammer spring, which being connected with wires to any part requiring protection is brought down on the nipple by the slightest touch of the wire. The first chamber is thus exploded, and after an elapse of a few seconds the other chambers are exploded in succession, owing to the fuse at the bottom, giving an alarm loud enough to awaken Rip Van Winkle or put a regiment of burglars to flight. As many connecting wires can be used as suits the owner's fancy, and he is inclined to inflict punishment upon the intruders, all that is necessary is to have the chambers filled with ball, with the muzzles pointed in the direction from whence he anticipates a visit. The apparatus is certainly a very useful and effective one, and must be extensively used by those householders who desire to protect their property from burglars.

This little item is making the rounds of the Eastern press: In a Minnesota town one evening last week a spiritualistic lecturer, seeing a woman in mourning about to leave the hall, called her back to inform her that the spirit of her husband was present. The lady had no doubt on the subject, as her husband was quietly waiting for her at the door.

A Beaver county, Pennsylvania, man threatens to bring suit against a young farmer who persists in sitting up with his daughter Sunday nights till four o'clock in the morning. The stern parent claims, firstly, that the following day, being wash-day, his gal-aint of no account; secondly, that, if they would only use two chairs, the one they do use would cost so much for repairs.

The champion office-holder of Florida is thus referred to by the Gainesville Era: "When the Hon. L. G. Dennis left us for his Northern trip, to be absent several months, we lost in him our senator; county commissioner, board of instruction, deputy marshal, deputy sheriff, deputy county clerk, treasurer of school funds, custodian of county treasurer's books, senior councilman and acting mayor. Nearly all public business was suspended until his return."

A New Type-Setting Machine.

The art of printing by machinery has advanced with very rapid strides during the last twenty years; so quickly, indeed, that the variety of machines at present in use is scarcely known even to printers' engineers. But this only applies to the printing press department, or that division of the trade which impresses the types on the paper after they have been put together into pages and locked in an iron frame termed a "chase." Strange to say, notwithstanding all these improvements in the printing-off of the "formes" of type the art of the compositor—the man who puts the type together—has been left where it was about two centuries ago. But this has not arisen either from oversight or from a belief that the art had arrived at perfection, but from the innumerable difficulties which attended the application of machinery to composing. For fifty years failure has followed the footsteps of inventors, notwithstanding their partial success, mainly of late, because the advantage gained by machinery over men was too small to pay for repairs and retain a decent interest on the original cost of the machine.

The earliest of these machines was that produced by Dr. Church just fifty years ago, the latest before the general public was that shown at work in the Exhibition of 1872 and which it was remarkable by strangers to the art of printing was constantly getting out of order. In next year's Exhibition, however, we hope to see a new one which will find more favor with master printers than its predecessors, as it is constructed on an entirely different plan, and can not easily be deranged, or if deranged by a vice, can be put in order in a few seconds. The machine has not yet been patented.

This machine is the invention of J. Hooker, a compositor and self-taught mechanic, who has had considerable experience in the working of type setting and distributing machines, and consequently has had a capital opportunity of testing their value and observing their defects. Besides the above the inventor is now constructing its sister machine—a distributor—with-out which the art of composing is not considered complete; but at the time of our visit, this machine was so little advanced that we could not test its value or detect its defects.

The composing machine can be worked singly—that is, by one man—but the inventor tells us that it is most economically worked by three men and a boy, who can produce work equal to twelve compositors, and with many less errors, which we believe is in the limit of its power, as we tested the speed and worked it ourselves. The inventor has been over ten years working out his ideas, and has during that time twice abandoned a partly completed machine for improved ones on a new principle. He has studied every English patent, and has done wisely in constructing a perfect machine instead of patenting a model, which can never show whether an invention can be pecuniary successful or not. For his sake, and as a boon to the newspaper and reading public, we wish him every success.—Iron.

The Horses Sick Again.

A remarkable but harmless malady has been noticed for the past three weeks among the horses of the stage and street car lines. It has attracted but little attention outside the stables affected, yet its peculiarities invest it with considerable importance. Before its actual appearance the horses in many stables showed symptoms of some affection. Loss of appetite, languor and general debility were the characteristics. The animals at first refused to eat. They soon became swollen about the eyes, from which continually flowed water, but no matter or corruption. The eyes in some cases become entirely closed and inflamed to a large size. This was followed by the swelling of the legs and sheath. Such animals exhibited signs of stupor and weakness.

Horsemen and owners of stage lines entertain no serious apprehensions, as there has not been so far a single fatal case.

In the stables of the Second and Third Avenue car lines many of the horses have been more or less affected. The disease was general among the horses of the Fourth Avenue and Fifth Avenue stage lines. At the Fourth Avenue stables it was learned last evening that the disease has always been known among horsemen as the "pink eye," the probable cause being changeable weather. The mode of treatment is to take away the feed for a day or two and let the animals rest. In three or four days at most the animals are ready for work. No medicine is given except in bad cases when a "fever ball" is given as a stimulant. Under this treatment not a single animal has been lost out of the 700 belonging to the Fourth Avenue stage line.

About half the 2,000 horses of the Third Avenue stables have been affected, but with no fatal result. They were treated homoeopathically with sulphur, anemone, and belladonna, no outward applications being made. The majority of the Second Avenue railroad horses were also affected. The homoeopathic treatment restored them in from three days to a week.

It was understood that many of the horses of the Fifth Avenue stage line are totally disabled, and that heavy mortality has resulted. The west side car lines are generally exempt from the contagion.—N. Y. Sun February 17.

It isn't best to always call things by their right names. A young gentleman called a coach dog a Dalmatian hound, and was informed by his fiancée that if he could not refrain from profanity in her presence, they must henceforth be strangers.

An idle young man was complaining to a prosperous friend that, although he had tried his luck in all sorts of fairs and lotteries, he had never been able to draw anything. "Indeed," said his friend, "Well, suppose you try a hand cart? You can draw that."

The cruellest young female is the girl the Wisconsin country papers are boasting of. They are all telling how she sheared thirteen sheep in five hours "the other day," and now, of course, those thirteen innocent sheep are left in this weather without overcoats.

An Irishman, newly engaged, presented to his master one morning a pair of boots, the leg of one which was much longer than the other. "How comes it, you rascal, that those boots are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir; but what bothers me most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix."

Subscribe for the COURIER and send it East.

CLIPPINGS.

Slippery business.—The corner in lard.

Men of the time.—Chronometer makers.

A legal tender.—A lawyer minding his baby.

The best substitute for coal.—Warm weather.

A boarding establishment.—A carpenter's shop.

Is taking a hack the first stage of consumption?

What has a cat that nothing else has? Kittens.

A bad egg is not a choice egg, but is hard to beat.

Robb & Steel is the suggestive name of a firm in Chicago.

Felt shippers.—Those felt by children in their rude young days.

An English lecturer says there is no American Punch. Isn't there, though?

No one will be surprised that a New York daily has A-shantee correspondent.

All the Nevada editors are going mad. There hasn't been a shooting affray for a month.

The feelings of Mr. Eng when Mr. Chang died, we should presume, were not to be envied.

"Feathers and noise," is the head-lice over an article in a Buffalo paper about a poultry show.

The Government has ordered a Parrott from the East Indies. He is an admiral in the navy.

Dakota has been doing sums and finds that she has only three-eighths of a white man to an acre of ground.

Hartford, Conn., thinks the name of New Haven, should be written "new haven," as it is without any capital now.

St. Louis's wickedest man has died and gone to Chicago. His successor will be selected by competitive examination.

A New York paper speaks of the grand display of "aerial toils" at a ball in that city. Isn't that a flight of fancy?

Young lady (at the post-office).—"If I don't get a letter by this mail, I want to know what he was doing Sunday, that's all."

Mrs. Southworth has done a novel for every State in the Union, and now proposes to do one for each Territory before she dies.

There is a man at the Kittery Navy Yard who has whistled continuously for nine years, and why somebody has not killed him is a mystery.

"Mono-poets" is the new name for persons who write but one bit of verse and then die. This isn't the kind of poet that sends pieces to the papers.

Mayor Medill writes from Paris that nobody in that city drinks water that can possibly avoid doing so. Hence a Chicago man feels perfectly at home.

"O, George, your sister is a nice girl, but she does dress her head up so." "Yes," said George; "but it is the fashion; there's nothing in it, you know."

Muscatine, Iowa, has the best potatoe. It is twenty-one inches long, thirteen in circumference, and about four pounds in weight, and has more eyes than Argus.