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1 inch,	75	1.25	1.75	5.00	9.00	15.00
2 inches,	1.15	2.50	3.00	8.00	12	18.00
3 inches,	2.40	3.50	4.50	9.00	15	22.00
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3 Col.	7.00	8.00	12	25	30	50.00
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FOR SALE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ONE OF THE Celebrated FARRER BROS. Breech Loading Shot Guns, at a bargain.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. M. RAMSEY,

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

P. C. SULLIVAN,

Attorney at Law,
Dallas, Oregon.

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

JAS. McCAIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL OF THE State Courts.

E. C. BRADSHAW,

Attorney at Law,
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

LAFAYETTE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

KELTY & SIMPSON, north side Main street; dealers in drugs, confectioneries 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.

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

DAYTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

CHRIS. TAYLOR, dealer in general merchandise. Odd Fellows' building. The cheap cash store.

W. S. POWELL, Saw Mill. Dressed lumber of all kinds, doors and window frames.

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

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

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

J. BEST, livery stable Ferry street; buggies and horses to let at all times, at reasonable rates.

INDEPENDENT CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The following is a brief synopsis of the meeting of the Grand Encampment of I. C. R. C., which convened at Salem on Tuesday, May 5th. We were not able to get a full and correct account of the proceedings of this body.

MORNING SESSION.

Grand Encampment convened in Good Templar's Hall, Liberty Street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Grand Commander C. E. Burrows.

On motion a Committee on Credentials was appointed, as follows: C. C. Jackson, E. Bellinger and L. Brownson.

On motion, the Chair appointed C. N. Terry, T. B. Williams and J. H. Mills, as a Committee on Order of Business.

Adjourned until 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Encampment called to order at 1 o'clock, Grand Commander, C. E. Burrows, presiding.

The following Encampments were represented: Washington, No. 24; Buena Vista, No. 13; Harmony, No. 25; Independence, No. 10; Dallas, No. 11; Jefferson, No. 14; Brownsville, No. 18; Luckiamute, No. 15; Lebanon, No. 21; Juanita, No. 22; Butteville, No. 9; Ainsville, No. 27; Salem, No. 20; Diamond, No. 16; Monmouth, No. 12.

The Grand Commander then appointed the following Committees: Finance, Correspondence, Appeals, Good of the Order, Constitution and By-Laws, Petitions.

Report of Grand Commander, C. E. Burrows, read and referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

Report of Grand Secretary read and referred to Finance Committee.

The Secretary then read the following report of Supreme Counselor, A. C. McDougall:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, I. C. OF R. C.

HONORED COMPANIONS: It is a matter of thanksgiving to Almighty God; that we assemble to-day in our Annual Session. It is with feelings of real joy that we submit our report to your honorable body.

Success has crowned our labors in your jurisdiction.

To labor in behalf of poor down-trodden humanity is a pleasant task to those who love their fellows. And in proportion as men are saved from sins of a terrible nature, the greater our cause for rejoicing. As it is conceded on the part of all, that intemperance is the most fruitful source of human suffering, the suppression of the liquor traffic is a work in which all true men must desire to engage.

To raise the fallen, shield the helpless, cheer the sad, strengthen the weak and assure the wavering; to let the sunshine of hope into the despairing soul, and comfort the distressed, is no ordinary task.

To do this in the face of selfishness, misrepresentation, malice and falsehood, and forgive those who trespass against you, requires much patience and charity.

Amid much opposition, in singleness of heart, we trust, we have labored for the suppression of the

shameless vice of drunkenness in your State.

At the earnest request of your Grand Commander, C. E. Burrows, I left my home in California to build up our Noble Order.

You are doubtless aware of the weakness of our numbers when I commenced operations in this State, and the difficulty attending the prosecution of our work in your midst; but we are to-day in a position to command the respect of the public, and our growth has been as healthy as it has been unprecedented.

In the midst of the most bitter opposition, we have planted the standard of the Independent Champions of the Red Cross; and the public are asking our services at many points where they desire the Order planted. And from letters in my possession, the good news comes from the Grand Encampment of Idaho that the Order is spreading rapidly in that jurisdiction. A Grand Encampment will be formed this summer in Nevada, and we may confidently look forward, at no distant date, for a National Encampment. This, Companions, must be gratifying to you all.

We must attend strictly to the spread of our Order, and not permit ourselves to be diverted from the grand work of saving men from ruin, by any outside influence or personal considerations. Saving men is our business. Let us keep a watchful eye on every foe, or any attempt, from any quarter, intended to draw our minds away from the work before us.

Let us attend to the labor God has given us to accomplish. Let bickering and evil speaking, strife and slander, be unknown among us, and hand to hand, let us all push the battle to the gate, against the wrecking hosts of intemperance. Marking every man, who from personal malice, would attempt to introduce discord or strife in our ranks, and if such is found to brand him with the broad seal of united disapprobation. No personalities should enter for a moment into this glorious work in which we are engaged. Let us trample under foot every unworthy consideration, and seek only the good of men, looking to God for aid and approval, rather than man. With this feeling animating our hearts, we can withstand any foe that may arise against us.

I return my warmest thanks to your Grand Commander for his aid and words of good cheer. To E. P. Smith, Grand Secretary, for his uniform courtesy; and to the many kind friends in the Order, who have encouraged me in my work, and the public who have shown me much kindness by sustaining me and giving me their confidence in building up the Order. Many kind faces I will see no more for ever, but memory will often bring up the scenes of the present as described by Moore.

Let fate do her worst,
There are relics of joy,
And dreams of the past
Which she cannot destroy,
That will come in the midnight
Of sorrow and care,
And bring back the features
That joy used to wear.
Long, long be my heart
With such memories filled,
Like a vase in which roses
Had once been distilled,
You may break, you may ruin
The vase as you will,
But the scent of the roses
Will hang round it still.

May success crown our labors in the future as in the past, and when our links are broken one by one by the hands of death, as true Companions may we meet on the "Evergreen shore."

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. McDOUGALL.

SALEM, Oregon, May 5th, 1874.
Encampment adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Encampment called to order as per adjournment.

Committee on Credentials reported delegates from the following Encampments entitled to seats in the Encampment: Silver Encampment, No. 7; Sheridan, No. 26; Unity, No. 23.

Report of Committee on Good of the Order, read and re-referred.

Report of Committee on Correspondence read and adopted.

Report of committee appointed to take charge of the property of Excelsior Encampment, No. 2, read and referred to Finance Committee.

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws received, and action thereon deferred until next day.

On motion, the Encampment adjourned, to meet Wednesday morning at 9 A. M.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

Grand Encampment called to order at 9 A. M., Grand Commander Burrows in the chair.

Minutes of previous day's proceedings read and approved.

The Encampment now took up the Constitution of the Grand Encampment, reading and adopting it by sections, which consumed a greater part of the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Encampment called to order at 2 o'clock.

On motion the Constitution was adopted as a whole.

Mrs. M. J. Penland was admitted as a delegate from Halsey Encampment.

The election of officers being in order the following were elected for the ensuing year: G. C., Chas. E. Burrows; G. Coun., T. B. Handley; G. S. C., Mrs. Z. P. Tozier; G. S., E. P. Smith; G. T., Mrs. Hattie Bowker; G. J. C., Mrs. A. C. Hays; G. C. H., W. H. Rabell; G. C., Rev. J. H. Adams; G. M. C., Mrs. D. L. E. Luper; G. S., W. H. Smith.

The new officers were installed by Supreme Commander A. C. McDougall.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported the constitution for subordinate Encampments.

EVENING SESSION.

Encampment called to order by G. Coun., T. B. Handley.

The entire evening was spent in exemplifying the unwritten work.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock.

[We have not been able to get Thursday's proceedings.—Ed.]

Experiments made on a healthy soldier in London go to show that alcohol is useless in a greater quantity than two ounces daily. The same experiments, however, indicated an advantage in its use if employed in rousing a feeble appetite or exciting a feeble circulation of blood.

For the very best Photographs, go to Bradley & Bulson's Gallery with an ELEVATOR, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Skins as Currency.

The large weekly newspaper press of Pennsylvania, numbering several hundred journals, strong in resources and patronage, and often ably and independently edited, is a development of the last generation. Thirty years ago the life of a country editor was a thankless task. He had a great deal of work to do, and received very little money therefor. His establishment was always a single room, sometimes located in a frame house. He was his own accountant, writer, proof-reader and foreman. With the assistance of a small boy he did all the mechanical work of his newspaper—the composition and the presswork, the folding, the addressing and the mailing. And then, nobody ever paid him. His appeals to delinquent subscribers to come forward and "settle up" will always be remembered as among the most pathetic passages in American literature. All this, however, is now changed, as the North is concerned. The country editor is prosperous and influential, and counts profits almost as great as those of his city brother. This will do as a preface to the following anecdote, which will be useful as an argument for more currency for the South. It is of weekly journalism in that section, and is narrated by what, in printers' parlance, is termed a "tramp," a synonym for a jolly, reckless, improvident typographer, who has no fixed abode, but wanders at his will over the country, stopping for a few days at the towns stretched along his path, and working at each until he has enough money to have a good time and pay his board bill—a sort of Wilhelm Meister, always a good story-teller and a generous-hearted fellow, who is himself his worst enemy. The hero of our story is a prince among his companions, who boasts that he has worked in two-thirds of the printing offices of the country; who is acquainted with the penmanship of Horace Greeley, of that Bloss of the Cincinnati Enquirer—the worst penmanship in the world—Charles G. Green, of the Boston Post, Manton Marble, Murat Halstead, and John Forsyth; who has acquired a vast range of learning, and who knows the familiar poets by heart. This eccentric genius, in the course of his wanderings, once found himself in a backwoods town in Georgia, one of the villages where Judge Longstreet, the humorist of that State, located his characters, and engaged to "get out" his paper for the local Jefferson Brick. Things went on smoothly for a month or two, the wanderer boarding with his employer and getting from him other supplies indispensable to a person of his habits. At last, however, the old feeling overmastered him, and he resolved to return to his ways and resume his travels. He accordingly announced his intention to his employer; to use his own words, he "formally resigned." The editor was loth to part with him, as it was doubtful if he could secure another printer for a long time; but he had to accept the situation, and told our friend that he would settle with him, and retired to the next room, as the simple-hearted fellow imagined, to procure sufficient of the coin of the realm to discharge the indebtedness. Visions of luxurious ease and riotous indulgence filled the mind of the latter, and he was busily preparing his plan of operations, when his recent employer emerged from the inner room with an armful of foxskins, which he coolly deposited on the floor and began to industriously and rapidly count. When he had set apart twenty-one, he quietly picked them up and handed them to the astonished printer with the remark—

"That squares us, I believe?"

"But" ejaculated the disgusted dreamer, "what am I to do with these things?"

"Them's foxskins," said the other, "I got paid in them, and I can't help it. You can pass them."

Slowly, and without fully compre-

hending the situation, the traveler shouldered his "skins" and betook himself off. After a jaunt of two days he reached another town where he resolved to rest and test the value of his currency. He stopped a week at the largest hotel, exhausting its bill of fare and wine list, the former being the plain food of the country, and the latter the inevitable apple-jack. When he went up to the bar to pay his bill, it was not without some trepidation that he produced his bundle of foxskins and awaited the result. The Boniface regarded them a moment, while his great intellect seemed to be grappling with some abstruse mathematical calculation; then he quietly took the bundle, deposited it behind the bar, and producing fourteen rabbit skins said, "There's your change." It is needless to say that the wanderer sought, as rapidly as his legs could transport him, a section where currency was more abundant. Perhaps Congress can now find a better reason for the urgency with which some of the Southern newspapers demand more of the circulating medium.—Philadelphia Press.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, states that the expeditions authorized by Congress to survey the Isthmus of Darien, with a view toward the completion of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, have finished their labors. The preliminary operations to actual construction are therefore completed, and it now remains for Congress to determine whether the routes, indicated by the officers engaged for so long in this arduous duty, present sufficient advantages to warrant the undertaking by the Government of this very important enterprise.

Two surveys, have been made. The Darien expedition, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, has selected a route including 100 miles of river navigation, the Atrato, which stream has been found to offer a sufficient depth of water for the heaviest class of vessels. Between this river and the Pacific a canal is necessary, 28 miles in length; 22 miles of this distance is over a plain having a gradual rise of 90 feet. Finally, there will be three miles further open cut, and three miles of tunneling to reach the Pacific. It is estimated that the work will cost from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000, and could be completed within ten years.

Commander Leal, in charge of the Nicaragua expedition, has determined a practical route for an inter-oceanic ship canal, having Lake Nicaragua as its summit level. It is proposed to connect this lake with the Pacific by a canal 16.33 miles in length, beginning at the mouth of the Rio del Medio and terminating at Brito. The first 7.5 miles will require an excavation averaging 54 feet in depth, and will constitute the most expensive part of the work. Ten locks and one tide lock will be required, and there will be 56 miles of lake navigation.

The San Juan river will be navigated to the mouth of the San Carlos, and will be improved by four dams, in order to get around three of which short canals must be built. From the fourth dam to Greyton, an independent canal 47.9 miles in length is needed. The total length of the canal is 61.74 miles of which 57.36 miles are an embankment and excavation. No tunneling is required, and it is believed that Lake Nicaragua will supply thirty-eight times the maximum demand of water. The route surveyed by Commander Selfridge seems to be much more direct and easier to construct.—Sci. American.