

POLK COUNTY TIMES.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 1.

THE POLK COUNTY TIMES

Is Issued Every Saturday Afternoon at Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

F. R. STUART, PUBLISHER.

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Legal tenders taken at their current value. Blanks and Job Work of every description furnished at low rates on short notice.

Polk County Official Directory.

Polk county covers an area of about 1,250 square miles. Number of voters, 1,227. Acres of land under cultivation, 93,270. Value of assessable property, \$1,234,429. The Land Office for this District is located at Oregon City—Owen Wade, Register; Henry Warren, Receiver.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Commissioners, E. C. Dice, H. Tabor, Judge, J. L. Collins; Sheriff, J. W. Smith; Clerk, J. I. Thompson; Assessor, H. Davis; Treasurer, R. M. May; School Superintendent, J. H. Myer; Surveyor, L. Barck; Coroner, C. D. Embree.

TERMS OF COURT.—Circuit Court, R. P. Boise Judge, convenes in Dallas on the 4th Monday in April and 2d Monday in November. County Court convenes on the 1st Monday in each month.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—T. Pearce, Eola; W. W. Boone, Independence; J. L. Collins, Dallas; H. N. George, Buena Vista.

POST OFFICE TOWNS.—Dallas (county seat), Eola, Independence, Grand Rapids, Latta, Prater, Middleport, Lima, Grand Ronde, Lawn Arbor, Luckiamote and Salt Creek.

U. S. MAIL leaves Dallas for Salem on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m., returning same days at 6 p. m.; for Independence, each Tuesday morning at 6 a. m.; for Salt Creek, each Tuesday at 1 p. m.; for Lafayette, Monday and Thursday at 3 p. m., returning Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m.; for Corvallis, Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., returning Monday and Thursday, at 3 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Independence, Ogn. 1

S. R. JESSUP, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Dallas, Oregon. 1

OFFICE—At residence, on Jefferson street opposite Academy Block. 1

BONHAM & LAWSON, Attorneys & Counsellors-at-Law, SALEM, OREGON. OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. 1

C. G. CURT, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, SALEM, OREGON. Will practice in all the Courts of Record and Inferior Courts of this State. OFFICE—In Watkins & Co's Brick, up stairs. 1

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J. L. COLLINS, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Dallas, Oregon. Special attention given to Collections and to matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

A. APPLEGATE, JAS. MCCAIN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Dallas, Polk County, Ogn. 1

WHO ARE THE BLESSED?

BY MARY F. TYLER.

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
Not to the man of creeds;
Not to the one whose passion
Is for the world's renown,
Not in form of fashion,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,
Not to the miser's chest,
Not to the princely mansion,
Not to the blazoned crest;
Not to the sordid worldling,
Not to the knavish clown,
Not to the haughty tyrant,
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the fully blinded,
Not to the steeped in same,
Not to the carnal minded,
Not to unholy fame;
Not in neglect of duty,
Not to the monarch's crown,
Not at the smile of beauty,
Cometh a blessing down.

But to one whose spirit
Yearns for the great and good;
Unto the one whose storehouse
Yielded the hungry food;
Unto the one who labors
Fearless of foe or foe;
Unto the kindly hearted,
Cometh a blessing down.

RICH CRIMINAL TRIAL.

A few days since, says the *Oregonian*, a criminal trial was had in Washington county which, in some respects, was about as rich a thing as ever published in "Harper's Drawer." The story goes that a young woman living with an elderly couple was awakened in the night by some person tickling her feet. She screamed and the fellow slipped; but before getting out of hearing he coughed, and she thought she knew a young man who had such a cough. So the next day she told the old lady, who of course was indignant.

The young man with a cough was arrested and taken before a magistrate, on the charge of attempting a rape. The Justice heard the evidence and dismissed both the charge and the prisoner; whereat the old lady got on the rampage and wanted to know if the mythical young lady called Justice was living or dead; if living, where was she hiding herself, and if dead, where had they laid her ashes? In short, the old lady kicked up such a row that the magistrate got scared and concluded to expose the young man with a cough once more to the perils of the law. He accordingly ordered him again brought in (without any new warrant) and had a jury summoned; the jury heard the evidence and disagreed. Another jury was called and again they disagreed. Finally, leaving the jury-men to go their ways, the magistrate summoned two justices to sit with him in the trial; one of them went and sot; the other forgot to go. The result of the latter trial was, the young man with a cough was found guilty and fined \$5 and costs. Young man with a cough said he had not the spoudulosity to pay and that the Justice would have to send him to jail! Magistrate declared he never would send him to jail; never! he must pay or get security. Young man with a cough was firm as a mule; he wouldn't pay; he wouldn't get security; he would go to jail. "Never," said the magistrate; "if you can't get it any other way, I'll resign my office and go your bail myself!" How the matter was settled, we have not yet learned. During the trial, a controversy arose between the opposing counsel as to whether Wharton or Greenleaf were the better authority as to some point in criminal evidence. This quarrel was settled finally by one of the counsel, who exhibited to the magistrate a merchant's catalogue of law books for sale, in which Wharton appeared in the column above Greenleaf. The Justice declared that satisfactory, and that Wharton would be recognized as authority in his court in preference to the other.

When a number of foreigners were recently presented to the Pope at the Vatican, a little American boy four or five years of age was introduced with the rest. When the little fellow was led up the Pope seemed pleased with his bright, intelligent face, and kindly raised his foot higher than usual, so that the boy might more easily kiss the cross upon his toe. The youthful Protestant did not understand it to be an evidence of favor. He straightened himself up as if his dignity had been compromised, looked full in the eyes of the Pope, and answered sharply, "No, Sir, I won't do it!" The Americans and English present endeavored to preserve grave countenances, while the Pope smiled good humoredly and exclaimed, "Americano!"

Judicious advertising is the surest road to success in business.

A NUT TO CRACK.

We give, says the *Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post*, for the Radicals to crack, the following maxims against so called protection, concentrated "in a nutshell" by the *New York Evening Post*, one of the very ablest organs of their party:

The whole use of Government is to make things cheap. It maintains civil order, it protects citizens from violence and fraud, it saves to them the time and labor each man would have to give to his own protection, if there were no government. It thus makes a man's labor more productive, enabling him to buy more comforts with it; that is to say, it makes things cheaper to him. No government can do more for its subjects than this. When any government ceases to make things cheaper than they would be without it, it becomes a nuisance.

What is called "protective legislation" is a tax law whose object is to make things dear. It renders labor less productive; that is, it enables the protected producers to get more labor for their goods, in order that the surplus above the natural price of their goods may enrich them. If the law does not make things dearer than they would be without it, its object is not attained, nothing is protected. Its whole purpose is to diminish the amount of coin for a man's labor will buy.

Thus the object of government is to make things cheap; the object of "protection" is to make things dear. The two are in irreconcilable contradiction, and every man who advocates "protective" tax laws is, to the full extent of that advocacy, an enemy of his government and his country. His influence is given to defeat the very ends for which society is organized among men.

We would respectfully inquire of the *Post* whether enforcing the payment of the five-twentys, in gold, is not "protective legislation," also? Whether it does not protect the special interest of a few at the expense of everybody else, increasing taxation and making things dear, rendering labor less productive and defeating the true objects of government?

BUSINESS MEN—While Benjamin Franklin was a printer in Philadelphia, it seems that he published a newspaper. Among other things that received strong currency at his hands were certain modes of transacting business by the merchants of Philadelphia. He handled the knives in such a manner as to arouse their wrath, and calling a meeting among themselves they waited upon the sturdy printer, demanding to know what he meant. "Here," said they, "we have been patronizing and supporting you, and this is our reward. You must change this mode of doing, or we'll show you that the merchants are a power that you may not trifle with. Without our patronage where would you stand?"

"Gentlemen of the Merchants' Committee," said the polite printer, "I am, as you see, very busy now, but call at my house this evening for dinner, and I shall consider the matter over with you in a friendly manner." The committee, congratulating themselves that old Ben was evidently frightened, came to dinner at the hour named. But they were surprised to find nothing on the table but mush, made from ill-ground corn, and a large pitcher of milk. The Merchants' Committee not being used to such coarse fare, could do nothing but watch the healthy printer while he made a hearty meal. Rising from the table he addressed the committee thus: "Now, gentlemen, he that can live comfortably on such food can live without your patronage. I shall cease to attack those practices when you cease to practice them, and not before. Gentlemen, good night." And for many a year Philadelphia merchants were better and far more honest, owing to this incident.

The *New York Commercial* publishes the following as occurring at B-east Butler's recent reception in Washington: "General Butler joined in a conversation held near him on a subject not exactly harmonious with the festive occasion but brought to mind by the removal of the body of Mrs. Surratt. 'She was an innocent woman,' the General said, unhesitatingly. In reply to a remark made by a gentleman that her case showed the truth of the saying, 'Military commissions are organized to convict,' he said, 'Yes, I sent persons to military commissions when I intended them to be convicted; when I wished them acquitted, I did it myself.'"

A man that attends properly to his own business has no time to devote to other people's.

PAT. J. MALONE.

Many of our readers have no doubt been victimized more or less by the swindler whose name heads this article, they will therefore be more interested than surprised at the following details of a forgery case for which he was arrested at San Francisco, a couple of weeks since. We copy from the *Morning Chronicle*:

The facts as developed in the forgery on the city and county treasury, referred to in this morning's issue, are of the most extraordinary character, and will awaken more than usual surprise as they are made public. The statute provides for a photographic reporter for each District Court in the State, each one being appointed by the Judge of the Court. In civil cases the contending parties pay the fees established by law, \$10 per day, for taking notes, and twenty cents per folio for writing them up. In criminal cases the county pays the costs.

P. J. Malone has occupied the position of reporter of the Fourth District Court for several years. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ashbury, of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, called upon Judge Sawyer and inquired whether the bills of Mr. Malone were not incorrect. The Judge replied that they were not; that he had scrutinized them carefully before endorsing them, and that they were in strict accordance with law. One of the bills was for \$10, for one day's work in taking notes of the testimony in the trial of George Chabot for murder, the other was for \$60, for the case of Ah Kow. In the last-named case the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree, and the law required that the testimony should be written out to be sent to the Governor. The bill therefore embraced \$10 a day for taking notes, and \$50 for writing out 250 folios, at twenty cents per folio.

After giving this explanation, the Judge was surprised to learn from Mr. Ashbury that each of Malone's bills called for over two hundred dollars. The two men repaired at once to the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. It was there discovered that after the printed forms of demand on the treasury had been filled up correctly and indorsed by Judge Sawyer they were altered by placing the figure "1" before the "250," increasing the number of folios to 1,250, and placing the figure "2" before the figure "10" and the figure "60," making one document a demand for \$210 and the other a demand for \$260. Judge Sawyer decided at once that the alterations were in Malone's handwriting. Some former accounts were examined and it was found that the last demand presented, which originated in the trial of W. Oregon Smith, a similar forgery had been successfully perpetrated and the money had been drawn by Malone, at a receipt for \$200 had been signed by him when he was entitled to \$90 only. In each of the cases the fraud was for \$200. The reason of this uniformity is apparent. Malone could not, by prefixing a figure add less than 1,000 folios, which would cost each of the \$200. The services of District Attorney Byrne and Peavey Attorney Lunderback were at once invoked and a warrant was sworn out and Malone arrested. He was held to answer on each charge in the sum of \$3,000, which amount, \$9,000 in all, he gave and was discharged. Malone has been well known in this city as a family retainer at the present time in Santa Clara county.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.
In 1855 Mr. Buchanan was Minister to England. Captain George B. McClellan was detailed on secret service in the harbor of Cuba, under instructions from the Secretary of War. Gen. Quitman, Lieut. Bear, and others were plotting filibustering raids across the island, for which the Government soon after made an offer of \$1,000,000. Parson Brownlow had written a savage work in defence of slavery and was challenging Northern clergymen to dispute its divine authority. Gerritt Smith, Dr. Howe, Henry Ward Beecher and a few hundred others were doing a quiet and limited business over the underground railway. John Brown had not yet left his farm in the North-ern wild. An obscure individual remembered by a few as having once represented Sangamon district, Illinois, in the House, and opposed the Mexican war in an awkward, disingenuous and extremely unpopular argument, received a few complimentary votes for Vice President, in competition with Mr. Dayton, the nominee, Captain U. S. Grant, hardly suspected of being an ex-army officer by those who bought molasses or cord wood of him, was generally taken as a steambot captain, temporarily stranded by a stress of ill luck, or who hardly had the energy and pluck to succeed in any business calling, and had the before collapsed into a speculator in sundries. W. T. Sherman was teaching in Louisiana. Gens. Sickles, Butler and Logan were rough-and-tumble Democratic lawyers of some notoriety. Two of the most prominent and promising officers of our little army were Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson and Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee. Brief as is the period since then, we have had two men in official life—Mr. Seward and Chase—whose prominence has not either been created or overthrown during this eventful epoch.—*Pittman's Monthly.*

A gentleman who recently traveled over a western railroad, declared his opinion that it is the safest road in the country, as the superintendent keeps a boy running ahead to drive off the cows and sheep.

Late Telegraphic News.

A terrific storm passed over the West on April 20, extending from northern Iowa, as far south as Chattanooga, Tenn. Hall fell at St. Louis of immense size—many thousands of windows were broken—hundreds of horses ran away—and the damage at St. Louis is near \$100,000. At Dubuque a vast amount of property was destroyed, and houses were carried away—one man was killed, and a number injured. At Indianapolis the Central Railroad depot was blown down, and a watchman killed several other employes injured. In Kentucky the storm was very severe—several trees on lines of railroad were partially washed away, and one freight train was wrecked—no loss of lives, as far as heard from. A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says the storm did great damage—roofs of houses were blown off, and fences and trees prostrated. The damage, when all parts of the country are heard from, will no doubt count up by millions of dollars.

Reports from Montreal, Quebec, Dundas and other places in Canada, say the rivers and water courses have risen to an immense height, from the breaking up of the ice and heavy rains. The country is inundated, and much property destroyed.

Extended accounts of inundations from nearly all eastern rivers are received; railroad travel on some points entirely suspended. The Hudson River Railroad is submerged at various points. Several bridges on the Central Railroad were carried away. Travel is entirely suspended. Saratoga is five feet under water.

The *Tribune's* Montreal special says an order of withdrawal of the British troops from Canada, in Mexico, is said by well-informed persons to be withheld for a while, but there will be, however, considerable change in the military stations. It is regarded both curious and unaccountable. Transfers of the troops from Montreal to Quebec, which has been ordered, and a general order from the Horse Guards directing the return of their regiments to England and foreign stations has now been withdrawn.

Considerable uncertainty prevails in consequence of a dispatch from London saying that the United States has made a demand on the British Government for an explanation in the Mary Lowell affair. It is looked upon as another speck of war.

The French Canadians continue to leave for the United States. The annexation question is still agitating the public mind.

The *Herald's* Washington special declares that the Government is making active preparations for war on Cuba.

The *Tribune's* special says the Government will preserve strict neutrality.

It is said a formidable expedition is being organized by Gen. Steadman. It is also intimated that the authorities are taking no trouble to prevent its sailing.

A Washington special says it is confidentially declared that a peremptory demand will be made on the Spanish authorities of Cuba for the immediate release of the brig *Mary Lowell*, and surrender of the two passengers taken from the *Lizzie Majors*. A refusal of the demand will be followed by hostile demonstrations on the part of the navy.

The Philadelphia navy yard has received orders for the immediate fitting up of the monitors now there.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York is more densely populated than any other city. In one portion 192,000 persons reside within a square mile. London cannot furnish a parallel.

Quite a singular temperance revival has begun in Enfield, Maine. A workman named Tibbetts was returning from a drunken carousal some three weeks ago, when he became strongly impressed with the fact that he should soon be a lost man if he continued his reckless course of life. He acted on his deep conviction, and called a temperance meeting. Men crowded there to see the fun, but soon caught the infection of his earnestness, and before the meeting closed 102 persons had signed the pledge under the lead of Tibbetts. The reform is still in progress.

Week before last twenty-nine fashionable balls in New York were attended by 15,000 persons, who spent \$25,000 in carriage hire, \$10,000 for suppers and wines, and over \$180,000 in toilettes and dresses, and wore jewels that aggregated \$50,000. For last week twenty-seven were to take place.

The wealthiest man in America is said to be young Stevens, of Hoboken, who, when he reaches his majority, will be worth \$10,000,000, by the advance of his estate in New Jersey.

The late James T. Brady, of New York, refused a \$10,000 fee to take part in the whisky frauds trial; and his brother having been appointed a judge of one of the courts of the city, he never would thereafter engage in any case to be tried before that court, no matter what the inducement.

A contemporary says: "The people at Hank, Houghton, and Fayette, Mich., got slightly intoxicated when the copper tariff bill passed the House; got still tighter when it passed the Senate; sobered off when it was vetoed; and when it was passed over the veto, they all got drunk again, and were still remaining in that delightful condition at the latest date."

A negro jury down South, having convicted a man of murdering a man who is still alive, are in a quandary whether to rescind their verdict or let the prisoner kill his man. The majority favor the latter plan.

A curious statistician has figured out that the amount of money now in circulation in Illinois is just three dollars to each inhabitant.

An agrarian sect, in favor of dividing the property of the rich among the poor, has sprung up in Mexico.

A gentleman in Texas was so provident as to save twenty-five thousand dollars in gold and bury it, and so inconsiderate as to die without telling where it was hid.

A contemporary says: "The Legislature of Minnesota, according to a time honored custom, closed its session with a general spree in the House."

WHAT THEY KNOW OF OREGON.

A gentleman who recently returned from a visit to Michigan, relates that the only map of Oregon he found while in that State, had Salem located on Pudding river! And he says that this illustrates quite well how the people at the East, generally, understand Oregon.

They seem to know a great deal of California, but in relation to Oregon they are profoundly ignorant.—*Oregonian.*

There is trouble in Galena. It has been discovered by Grant's "old friends" there, and the contributors to the purchase of the Galena mansion, especially, that there are not enough offices in all Illinois to go round.

The people of the South bleed more freely at the touch of the financial lancets of the Radicals than they did at the incisions of the Federal lances in the war.

The *New York Democrat* consoles itself by saying there are only fourteen hundred and odd days of Ulysses.

The banking business for riches in LaCrosse, The *Democrat* says there are in that city two bar banks, three keno establishments and seventeen other gambling institutions.

In the Union Pacific Railroad and Fisk Jr. trial, David Dudley Field asserted that the Union Pacific Railroad ring had realized a profit of \$10,000 per mile from Government subsidies, which amount they had already divided among themselves.

A six hundred and forty-five acre plantation, but twenty-one miles from Charleston, S. C., sold lately for \$500.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania has decided to call a convention for July 14th, to nominate a gubernatorial candidate.

The recent consolidation of the infantry forces of the United States leaves but two regiments of colored troops in the service.