

POLK COUNTY TIMES.

VOL. I.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

NO. 4.

THE POLK COUNTY TIMES

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F. R. STUART, PUBLISHER.

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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, 93,276. Value of assessable property, \$1,234,329. The Land Office for this District is located at Oregon City—Owen Wade, Register; Henry Warren, Receiver.

County Officers.—Commissioners, E. C. Dice, R. Tatum, 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. Burch; Coroner, C. D. Embree.

Terms of Court.—Circuit Court, R. P. Boise Judge, convenes in Dallas on the 4th Monday in April and 3d 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, Burns Vista.

Post Office Towns.—Dallas (county seat), Eola, Independence, Month, Burns Vista, Bethel, Bridgeport, Etna, Grand Ronde, Lawa Arbor, Luckiamute and Salt Creek.

U. S. Mail. leaves Dallas for Salem on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m., returning same days at 5 p. m.; for Independence, each Tuesday morning at 6; 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., returning Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.

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Eola, Oregon.

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Attorneys & Counsellors-at-Law,
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OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. 1

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

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A SONG OF LABOR.

Whom shall we call our heroes?

To whom our praises sing?

The pampered child of fortune,

The titled lord or king?

They live by others' labor,

Take all and nothing give;

The noblest types of manhood

Are they who work to live.

Chorus—Then honor to our workmen,

Our hardy sons of toil;

The heroes of the workshop,

And monarchs of the soil!

For many barren ages

Earth hid her treasures deep;

And all her giant forces

Seemed bound as in a sleep.

Then Labor's "Anvil Chorus"

Broke on the startled air,

And lo! the earth in rapture

Laid all her riches bare!

'Tis toil that over nature

Gives man his proud control,

And purifies and hallows

The temple of his soul.

It startsle foul diseases,

With all their ghastly train;

Puts mox in the muscle

And crystal in the brain.

The Grand Almighty Builder,

Who fashioned out the earth,

Hath stamped his seal of honor

On Labor from her birth.

On Labor from her birth.

In every angel flower

That blossoms from the soil,

Behold the master touches—

THE HANDWORK OF GOD!

ODDS AND ENDS.

—The grand excursion round the world will cost—from New York to San Francisco, by the Pacific Railroad \$150; time, six days. By the China steamships, thence via Hongkong to Poin de Galle, Ceylon \$60; time forty-four days; thence to Paris by the Red Sea and Mediterranean, \$650; time, twenty-five days. Across the Atlantic, \$425. Total cost, \$1,550; total time, about ninety days.

—A bachelor editor, who had a pretty unmarried sister, lately wrote to another editor similarly circumstanced, "Please exchange!"

—During the early part of the late extra session of Congress, the Senate passed a resolution to print the private journal of the proceedings of the United States Constitutional Convention; when it transpired that the manuscript had been submitted to the President of the Philadelphia Historical Society, and rejected on account of the gross and indecent language appearing in it.

—The Chicago papers are getting alarmed at the prospect of the Philadelphia Quakers running the Indian machine. One of them says: "Whenever you see a man with a shag beard and a broad-brimmed hat, spot him. Nine times out of ten he will be nothing but an 'Indian ring' in disguise."

—Some one who claims to know the lack of enterprise of the wealthy men of Cincinnati and St. Louis says: "The great want of each city is about thirty-five first class funerals."

—A Louisiana parer says: You can scarcely find a colored person under the age of forty five who has not changed or altogether repudiated his or her marital relations since their emancipation. Most of them have gone off and left their old partners—for aking them often with one to six children to take care of. Their ideas of marriage never did rise above that of concubinage—and when it comes to toiling and working for a wife and batch of little ones, their heads get to "wool gathering," and nice out of ten flush, and run off for their greater freedom and greater latitude.

—A French editor, Granier de Casagnac, has fought eighty-five duels since 1844. His son Paul, the champion duelist of France, boasts of even a larger number of duels. He has, in addition, been called over five hundred times a liar and a slanderer, been spit upon in the street seven times, been horsewhipped in public four times, got his nose pulled four times, and was once badly beaten in his editorial sanctum. He has now sixteen challenges outstanding.

—The latest plank in the Woman's Rights platform is for married women to retain their maiden names. The *Revolution* argues that there "is no more reason in every wife taking her husband's name than in his taking hers."

—A Wisconsin preacher, who is sharp and shrewd at a bargain as he is prompt to attend to the s'iritual requirements of those in affliction, was recently called to attend a funeral, and on returning home remarked, with no small satisfaction, that he had "im-

proved his time by making fifteen dollars in a wood trade while the mourners were viewing the corpse."

—A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, has begun the erection of an immense hotel, with a front of two hundred feet on Fourth Avenue, extending between Thirty second and Thirty-third streets. The property will be managed in the interest of the Workingmen, and board be furnished as cheaply as possible. The accommodations are to be excellent. The hotel will cost over \$2,000,000.

—Several years ago a young man residing in Milford, Conn., discovered certain indications on the part of his wife which led to a divorce. She left town immediately and engaged in some mechanical business, the savings from which amounted to \$1,000. This she brought with her to Milford and offered to her husband, provided he would forgive and forget. This he did. Another wedding was celebrated, and the couple are as happy as turtle doves.

—A correspondent of the *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle* visited Alexander H. Stephens lately. He found Mr. S. unable to stand or walk, and with little hope of ever being able to walk again. The burden of his anxiety is the completion of the second volume of his history of the war between the States. The material for the work is all ready, and nothing is lacking but physical strength to put it together. Fifty seven thousand copies of this work have been sold through the agents of the publishers.

—A rich old farmer, aged seventy, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, proposed marriage to a designing chit of sixteen, and was accepted. The old man's grown up children had their amative propensities arrested on a charge of lunacy. The Judge gave him a sound lecture on the subject of deceitful women, which so opened his eyes that he left the room vehemently protesting that he didn't want to marry anybody, no how.

—George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and a number of leading Democrats of New York, are reported to have united in recommending the people of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to refuse to participate in the reconstruction elections to be ordered by the President.

—An old farmer in Ohio, having read that the State Penitentiary cleared seven thousand dollars during the year by the labor of the convicts, sat some time in deep thought, and then exclaimed: "I think we'd better turn our Legislature into a penitentiary, by jingo!"

—Mrs. Charles Sumner is said to be in constant correspondence with Mrs. Preston S. B. Books. The former lady, no doubt, thinks by this time that Books served Sumner right when he rattaned him.

—The other Sunday a lady preacher in Wisconsin discoursed from the text: "I say unto you, watch;" and the next week the gallant youths of her congregation gave her a nice gold one.

—The Chicagoans are enthusiastic on the subject of education. They propose this year to spend half a million dollars in building new school houses. Think of that!

—A Philadelphia judge, in charging a jury the other day, gave a keen rebuke to the unhealthy sentimentality of latter day society, in saying that it is now more dangerous to pick a pocket than to take a life.

—A young editor being reproved by an old lady for kissing her daughter and requesting an "exchange," innocently replied that he had no idea of transcending the "liberties of the press."

—There is a man in New Hampshire 84 years of age who has never taken a bath or owned a handkerchief. Had he regularly enjoyed these luxuries he would have been at least a hundred years of age.

—Horace Greeley says the darkest day in any man's earthly career is that wherein he fancies that there is some easier way of gaining a dollar than by squarely earning it.

—A Mr. Hen has started a paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a living for himself and little chickens.

—It has been proved that three-fourths of the committee clerkships in Washington are mere sinecures. In many instances clerks receive their per diem or annual compensation, when they have not done ten days work throughout the year.

—A local poet indited a sonnet to his mistress, entitled "I kissed her *sub rosa*." The composer knew better than that, and set it up in printer's Latin, "I kissed her *sub rosa*!"

HUMAN STOCK.

There is a great deal in our agricultural papers relating to the improvement of farmers' stock. They suggest how to add to the comfort, the beauty or happiness of every creature in the stables, the yards and the pastures, from the old "cow with the crumpled horn," down to the "cock that crows in the morn," but forget all about the "maiden all forlorn," and all the rest of the human stock, herded some where on the premises in what is called the *house*.

Now, a man's wife and children are of nearly as much importance as his horses, cattle, sheep and hens, and if you can only convince him that "twill pay," he will take as good care of them. But so long as the farmers regard their families as so much poor stock, which has to be worked hard and treated ill, so long there will be poorer dwellings than barns; tollworn, weary wives *walking* to church, or to a sick neighbor's, and sleek, idle horses darning in the barn; unweaned uneducated children, staying at home to work because father "can't spare them," "can't afford" to hire men and women to take their places, while they go and acquire the education which God and nature demands.

Pursuing the noblest of avocations, in constant contact with nature, the greatest and purest of all teachers, why is it the farmer so often forgets to hold communion with her? Aere after acre of smiling meadow, sunny hill-side and sweet voiced woodland stretches before him, all his own. Yet he is not satisfied. No thoughts of gratitude and love to God and his fellow man find a place in his heart. He looks and asks for *worse*. His better nature, the love he promised his fair young bride, now a pale, early bowed woman, has changed to love of *land*, for which he longs as eagerly as did Columbus on the stormy ocean. No sooner is one farm paid for than he covets an adjoining one, and proceeds to convert every available thing into gold for its purchase.

The orchard is robbed of its finest fruit, and the cellar appressed with knotty windfalls; the chickens and turkeys are all carried to market; the morning's cream is converted into butter to be sold, and he seasons his potato from a plate of swimming park; tells the children they'll have to "give up school another year, and help save to buy up that Brown Farm," adding by way of comfort "they'll have it all some day."

Thank God there are farmers who know how to live, and though such are usually of limited means, there is comfort, happiness and intelligence in their homes. After the labors of the day are done instead of sitting down in the smoky kitchen to inhale the lingering fumes of cooking, they open the simple parlor, woo sweet rest upon the easy home like lounge and chairs, in reading or conversation, grow wiser and better; love God and each other more, and well afford to pity the grasping owner of many lands.

THE New York *Democrat* remarks: The wheels of time, in their revolving, seldom fail to distribute justice and punishment where it is deserved, and there are few instances on record of speedier punishment or more terrible retribution than in the case of those who were the main instruments in getting poor Mary Surratt hanged. Upon the testimony of four of the vilest scoundrels—Baker Montgomery Clever, and Conover—who was convicted. Now mark the terrible disposition a just God has made of the murderers: Baker not long since, died a miserable death; Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement; Clever has been convicted for an infamous outrage, and Conover would have been deservingly serving out a term in the penitentiary had not Johnson pardoned him. Preston King, who prevented Miss Anna Surratt seeing the President in her mother's behalf, committed suicide by drowning in the North river, while Lane, who supported King in his conduct toward Mrs. Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis. There remain yet Stanton, Bingham and Holt, who stand like the murderous cowards they are, trembling in fear of the terrible reckoning day.

The mills of God grind slowly, But they grind exceeding small.

Byron once royally snubbed a young American in Geneva, who called on him, and during the conversation, was compelled to acknowledge that he had never seen Niagara. "Never seen Niagara! And traveling abroad? Good evening, sir!"

A good take—Take your county paper.

A PAGE OF HISTORY TO BE READ NOW.

In 1848 a Republic was organized in France. At the head of it the people were so infatuated as to place as President Louis Napoleon, a man with no previous reputation, not identified in sentiment with any of the political organizations of the country. He was chosen simply because he was the representative of a great military name, which captivated the public.

His first moves at the head of the Government were suspicious. He consulted no one. He held little or no intercourse with any of the political chiefs. He made a Cabinet of war and attached personal friends, who had always been devoted to him in the darkest moments of his checkered career.

In the army, navy and treasury, he placed men who were not known as Republicans, but were notorious as Napoleonists! He was a silent and taciturn man, who acted before he spoke. He came into office with many professions of devotion to the Constitution. He promised to enforce all the laws of the Republic, good, bad and indifferent. He cultivated the good will of his army. He opposed its reduction. He placed his favorite officers in those commands where they could render him, in an emergency, the greatest service. Those officers who were too good Republicans to be reliable for his personal schemes, he sent off on distant service or retained without command.

He early discovered in the law a stumbling block in the way. It had been provided that a President of the Republic could not be re-elected. His friends, in his behalf, made an effort to repeal this law. The French Congress was against it, and the law had to stand.

In a short time there came the *denouement*. The President made his *coup d'etat*. His creatures swarmed in the War, Navy, Treasury, and Police Departments. He controlled the army. The Congress was arrested and dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and Louis Napoleon, by the work not of a single night but of years of patient and artful plotting, placed on his head an Imperial Crown. His firmest adherents were the men of money—the greatest capitalists of Paris—who were exceeding fearful that if they did not have a strong military government there would be the terrible thing of repudiation. The alliance between the sword and the "money bags" subsists to the present day. The sword collects the National securities, and the National securities maintain the sword in its place.

We have drawn this as an historic parallel to what is passing at the present time in another so called Republic, the name of which it is unnecessary to mention.

SUMMER FRUITS—Acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of Summer. All fevers are "bilious," that is, if bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic of fever is cooling. It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood, that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens, and lettuce, and salads in the early Spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, for lemons, as an attack of fever.

But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever.

OFFICE SEEKING—It is related that at one of the inaugural crushes, Mr. Greeley exclaimed, "I am ashamed to be here, and should feel worse than I do were it not for the fact that so many fools are around me." Noticing a little boy in the crowd, and in danger of suffocation, he exclaimed: "Let us see to it that that boy is not crushed; but" turning to the boy, "don't you ever be seen in such a place again. I always hate to see a boy in Washington, for he will soon be trying to be appointed a page. Go into the country, boy, and help your father dig potatoes, and get away from Washington." The crowd who heard it enjoyed the scene vastly, you may be sure, and Mr. Greeley was very good natured through it all, which isn't always the case with him.

Courage consists, not in blindly overlooking danger, but in seeing it and conquering it.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, writing March 30th, says: The Senate, to-day, on motion of Mr. Morrill, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to inquire whether any building owned by the Government in the District of Columbia is suitable for a summer residence for the President. Of course the committee will report that there are none, and the next step will be to make an appropriation to erect a "summer house" for the new President, who, it seems, cannot reside in the mansion where Jackson and all his successors in office have lived comfortably these thirty odd years.

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The guerrilla style of warfare adopted by the Cubans falls off the efforts of the Spaniards. The latter can only move in the interior in large masses, which are easily avoided by the Cubans. When the Spaniards retire the insurgents swarm back, repossess the country and live on it.

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WITHOUT AN ENEMY.—Heaven be the man who imagines he can do; enemies by trying to please everybody. If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad of it—not that we believe in a man going through the world trying to find beams to knock and thump his poor head against, disdaining every man's opinions, fighting and elbowing and crowding all who differ from him. That, again, is another extreme. Other people have a right to their opinion, so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you less for maintaining it, or any more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs. Wear your own colors in spite of wind or weather, storm or sunshine. It costs the vacillating and irresolute ten times the trouble to wind, and shuffl and twist, that it does honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

No TELLING.—It is related of Grant, Senior, that, while visiting a gentleman in Covington a few days since, a feeble-minded son of his host, about twelve years of age, entered the room, smoking a vile cigar, swearing in a lively manner, and cracking a cowhide whip. His father said, in a low tone,—"poor child—you must pardon him; he's not just right here"—tapping his forehead significantly. "Ah," said Grant, Sr., who is a soft, honest old soul, "he's the very like of my Hiram when Hiram was his age—jes' such a b-y—there's no tellin' where the boy'll end—'look where Hiram is.'"

Ambitious Radicals with an eye to the future had better look after that boy. "No tellin' where he'll end—jes' look where Hiram is."

It is a curious fact that gold was first discovered in California in 1848, and the rush to the Pacific coast took place in 1849. Silver was discovered at Washoe in 1858, and the emigration thither commenced in 1859. The fabulous treasures of White Pine were discovered in 1868, and during this year of 1869 a prodigious human tide will set toward the new Silver-land on both sides of the continent. The movements of the car of progress seem to be by decades.

The Oakland *News*, in an article on "the Value of Railroads," says: "To haul forty bushels of corn fifty miles on a wagon, costs at least twelve dollars for a team. A railroad would transport it for four dollars at most." The *News* then goes into a calculation from which it infers that, "as the relative values and advantages of railroads to them are about the same for other crops, it is clear that a railroad passing through a farm would add one hundred dollars per acre to the value of the farm." That seems to us to be a sound estimate, and our farmers would do well to consider the benefits which they derive from the railroads.

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