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THE POET'S CORNER.

THE DEATH OF SUMMER.

Beauty is waning, a voice of complaining Comes from the hill-side and dell; Dirge notes are ringing, and crickets are singing To Summer a song of farewell! Day brightly closes, and where are the roses June wreathed with her tresses of gold? Soft winds are sighing where darkly are lying Their rain-beaten leaves on the mold.

Saltness comes o'er me, for barren before me Lie fields that I loved when a boy; No more in the shadows of oaks on the meadows Stout mowers their nooning enjoy. The stubble, how lonely! weeds shooting up only Where grain clothed the generous soil, And reapers were swinging their scythes and singing Blithe strains to enliven the toil.

Cattle are wading where willows are shading The low, shallow bed of the stream; Tinkledown haunting to sadly musing That Summer has passed like a dream. The harvest moon, sailing through mist is unveiling Her disk like a blood-painted shield, While school-boy and maiden, their baskets full-laden, Hie home from the blackberry field.

Dark swells of ocean, with long, measured motion Moan as they break on the shore; Airy tongues wailing, for beauty's cheek paling, Chime in with the desolate roar. Stars have grown dimmer, less dazzling the glimmer Of fire-fly lamps on the lawn; Flour-cups unfolding, are honey-drops holding, But light from the landscape is gone.

Throned on the thistle the bob-o-link's whistle Made cheerful the meadows of June; Mead larks saluting the morn with their fluting Replied to his rapturous tune. Hoarse crows are calling and first leaves are falling, Bat still a mild loveliness reigns; A sweet haunting sadness, though vanished a gladness And glory from nature, remains.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

SELF-EXERTION.—The value of self-exertion appears nowhere more decided than when we follow the track of those who became eminent without having the advantage ground of instruction from which to start. There is scarcely anything more gratifying to the mind than the well-written life of a person whose intellectual struggles through every difficulty, arising from want of books, want of examples, want of patronage, and who, notwithstanding these impediments, continues to struggle till he triumphantly emerges into notice. Art surrenders some of her choicest secrets, science smiles, and fame or emolument, or both, place the successful experimenter far above common names. Not scantily are the niches in the temple of fame cemented with lasting memorials of persons thus claiming their well deserved honors—persons who have been the boast and blessings of their day by dint of unobdurate patience, fortitude, and vivacious genius. Every department of art and science is filled with them. The stimulating examples are on every hand. From the lowest rank of life they start forth. They break all the shackles of ignorance. The repulsive frowns of the crowd cannot daunt them. The fears of the timorous they do not listen to. Determined to excel, they do excel. Their native energies urge them forward in the honorable career till success, more or less complete, crowns their glowing efforts.

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VIRGINIA MATRONS.

[From the Rockbridge Springs Correspondent N. O. Times.]

Among these, I found here Mrs. Robert E. Lee, whom I had not seen for thirty years. I had known her when a boy, as the belle of Arlington, the daughter of George Washington Parke Curtis, who was the adopted child of George Washington, but no blood relation. Then she was an elegant and attractive young lady, of great affability of manners and personal charms. Alas! I found her greatly changed by time and still more by disease. The charm of her manner still continued, but her body has been terribly afflicted by rheumatism, which has made her such a cripple that for some years past, almost from the commencement of the late war, her only locomotion is effected in a chair with wheels, which is moved about by servants. In spite of this affliction she is a most agreeable and cheerful old lady, receives every one with a smile, and converses upon all subjects with great intelligence, vivacity, and good humor. There is nothing of the languor, querulousness or discontent of an invalid in her manner or conversation. Her time is occupied in social converse, sewing, writing, and playing with her grandchild, a jolly little fellow, the son of Gen. W. H. F. Lee. She is full of energy and industry, and employs herself most zealously to a late hour of the night sewing for herself and daughters. At present she is making a dress for herself and one of her daughters out of some calico sent as a present from the Phoenix cotton mills in Georgia. Mrs. Lee, though contented with her situation, and deeply grateful for the many tokens of love and admiration which have been lavished upon her husband and herself, very naturally sighs for her old home at Arlington, from which she has been so ruthlessly and barbarously banished. She expects to close her life amid the scenes of the happy days of her childhood and girlhood. Even this most cherished desire, however, she will cheerfully sacrifice to her dignity and pride, and will never consent to receive back her estates if tendered with any conditions or as a charitable and merciful condescension and favor by the Government which so cruelly devastated and appropriated property bequeathed by her patriotic father, and never legally acquired by the authority which now retains it. Arlington must cease to be a Federal cemetery when the family of Robert E. Lee occupy it. The daughter-in-law of Mrs. Lee is here with her, the wife of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, one of the most elegant and beautiful ladies I have seen in Virginia. She was a Miss Bolling, of Petersburg, of the old Pocahontas stock, always famous for beauty and high spirit. Her commanding and elegant figure, her bright and beaming face, and air of mingled dignity, grace and gentleness, would make her in the largest assembly the cynosure of all eyes, the "observed of all observers." Mrs. T. J. Jackson is also making a sojourn in the place. She is a youthful and handsome widow of affable manners, and her little daughter, a bright girl of seven or eight years, attracts universal attention, as the sole heiress of the illustrious hero of Chancellorsville and of a hundred other battles.

FAME.—When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering with steel, with his battle-axe on his shoulder, till the fierce host fled to new victories and carnage, the pale on-looker might have fancied that nature was in her death throes; for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the sun of manhood seemed setting in blood. Yet it might be on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing in the streets of Mentz, whose history is more important than twenty Tamerlans! The Tartar Khan with his stony demons of the wilderness passed away like the whirlwind, to be forgotten forever; but that German artisan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably expanding itself, and will expand through all countries and all time. What conquests and expeditions of the whole corporations of Captains from Walter the Penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with the movable types of Johannes Faust?

The effect of long continued constipation, is to weaken the system, and depress the spirits. The blood thickens, the head aches, and a train of evils is superinduced, called by the various names of dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, bilious eruptions, etc. The cause of these diseases can best be cured by Dr. Walker's VEG-ETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, which act naturally upon the liver and bowels. It is a permanent tonic, instilling fresh vigor into the vital forces, giving energy to the whole being.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE PARTY OF HYPOCRISY.

In the campaign of 1867, in Ohio and other Western States, the question of negro suffrage entered directly into the canvass. This was the action of States as States upon the subject. The result was far from encouraging to the friends and champions of negro suffrage. Then it was that more advanced Radicals, in and out of Congress, proposed to over-ride the will of the people of the non-concurring Northern States by an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting universal negro suffrage.

Throughout the entire West, as well as among the more conservative Eastern and Northern States, this bold assumption of State rights by Congress, called out the opposition, not only of the Democratic, but the Radical party. To such an extent and importance had this opposition grown, that when the Radical Convention assembled at Chicago in May, 1868, it hastened to put the party on record against the power or the right of Congress, by amendment to the Constitution, or otherwise, to interfere with the question of suffrage in the States. It is the first principle that the Convention enunciated, and consequently must be considered of the greatest importance in the campaign. The framers of the second resolution of the Chicago Platform could not have put it more explicitly than when they said: "The question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

Now this proposition is either true or false. If it is false, the Radical party sought to deceive the people by its platform; if it is true, they now give the lie to their own avowed principles and professions, and the amendment ought not to be adopted. They may take either horn of the dilemma. For our part, we believe it was a swindle from the beginning. The skillful leaders of the Radical party knew that they dare not enter the Presidential campaign on the platform of negro suffrage. Grant knew it, and dictated this plank. He knew that he would be defeated if he attempted to carry the dogma of universal negro suffrage.

And yet it was a mere swindle to deceive the large number of Conservative Republicans—a swindle that succeeded, and a swindle that was apparent with success. No sooner was Grant elected than the Radical party gave the lie to their most solemn professions, and immediately did what they proclaimed in their platform they had no right to do. We again repeat that their position on the suffrage question was either true or false. If it was true, they have deliberately given their own professions the lie, and if it was false, they stand convicted of political knavery and swindling. In either contingency they deserve only the scorn and contempt of a deceived and insulted people. Negro suffrage is repugnant to the people. This is evident wherever the question has been submitted to the voting population. Submit the naked question in Pennsylvania today, whether negroes shall vote in the State or not, and it will be voted down by a hundred thousand majority. And the Radical leaders know this, and try to distract public attention from the real question. But it is nevertheless before the people in the coming election. The swindling Fifteenth Amendment embraces the whole doctrine; not only negro suffrage, but the surrender of State sovereignty. If we would preserve the rights of the States unimpaired, as the first Chicago Platform demanded, the Fifteenth Amendment must be defeated at every hazard.

The question of negro suffrage is one of the prominent issues of this campaign. Radical leaders would have the people believe it is not, but have they ever yet failed to resort to fraud and double dealing to accomplish their ends? Every vote cast against the Radical ticket is a vote cast against the Fifteenth Amendment and negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. Then let your votes be recorded against it.

The Fifteenth Amendment is by no means a part of the Constitution yet, nor is it likely so to become, except through the apathy of the people. But twelve States have yet signified to the State Department their acceptance of it; namely: North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Connecticut.

Of these it is not unreasonable to suppose that the incoming legislatures of all of them, with the exception of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine and Michigan, will be emphatically author-

ized and instructed to withdraw their assent. Missouri and Kansas passed defective ratifications. Legislatures can be elected in both those States to insure its defeat. Six States that have ratified, or pretended to ratify, the Amendment, have, as yet, failed to notify the State Department. Of those that have not voted, the larger portion may be counted against the Amendment, so that its defeat is not only an open question, but a fixed fact.—Pittsburgh Post.

HOW RAIN IS PRODUCED.—Where does the rain come from? You answer, "from the clouds." But where do the clouds come from? You may think the wind blows them over you. But if it blows clouds over you from some where else, it also blows them from over you to other places. The fact is, the water of the clouds is just as much over you on a clear day as on a cloudy or rainy day. On a fair day when no clouds are seen, the water is divided up into such small particles that it does not obstruct the sun's light, and so you see no clouds or water. A change of temperature in the atmosphere, as when a warmer and colder current of air meet, causes the small particles of water to unite in pairs, and the pairs unite, and these quadruple drops unite, and so on until hundreds or thousands of the small invisible particles unite in one, and even then that one may be many hundred times smaller than a pin's head. A mass of these combined drops which are still small enough to float in the air, reflects, refracts, or bends out of their course so many of the sun's rays that they stop and often darken its light. It is thus that clouds gather in a clear sky. When a sufficient number of drops unite to form one too heavy to float in the air, it begins to fall. It meets and unites with many others in falling, and often so many unite that great rain drops are formed by the time they get to the ground. Each large drop is made up of thousands, perhaps millions of the small drops that float in the unseen air in a clear sky.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.—I knew a nice old farmer who never had a paper in his house till he was fifty years of age. His father left him 200 acres of choice land which he worked as well as he knew how, and made a comfortable living. One Spring the postmaster told him that if he would subscribe for an agricultural paper, read it carefully, and work according to instructions, that he would warrant him to clear a thousand dollars that year. On these conditions he paid for the paper, read it, worked faithfully, and at the end of the year he figured up carefully and found that he had cleared \$900. He sued the rascally postmaster for the other \$10, but by some dodge of the law the villain cheated him out of it. Ever since then the old gent has been down on Postmasters and newspapers.—Rural New Yorker.

No man is a gentleman, who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is vulgarity for which no accomplishment of dress or address can ever atone. Show me a man who desires to make every one round him happy, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give cause of offense to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and practice, though he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor ever even heard of a lexicon. I am proud to say for the honor of our species, there are men in every throb of whose heart there is solicitude for the welfare of mankind, and whose very breath is perfumed with kindness.

To a handsome little foundling, left recently in the hall way of a station-house in Boston, was attached the following note: "This will certify that this babe was born on the 31 day of September, 1869, and is of American parentage. Its mother is a beautiful young girl of 19 years. She cannot keep it herself, and grieves to part with it. Will those who receive this babe report of its whereabouts, and anything concerning it, to the City Marshal of Charlestown from time to time?"

A gentleman of Rochester who is troubled with perspiring feet and who has frequently driven all the dogs out of the corporation, lately responded to an advertisement in a New York paper, enclosing a fee for advice. The answer came—"Cut the d—d things off."

Brigham Young's sons are marrying as fast as they can, in hopes to catch up with the old man.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The dispatches are filled with the details of a financial panic which has prevailed in New York during the last two weeks. The depreciation in the price of gold and securities on the New York Stock Exchange since last week is estimated at \$100,000,000 in currency. \$500,000,000 changed hands in one day. Many men are reduced from affluence to poverty.

On the 24th ult. a party of one gentleman and four ladies, all belonging to Providence, R. I., after viewing the sights on this side Niagara crossed over to the Canada side. While the carriage was crossing the curve opposite the precipice, in front of the Clifton House, the horses became unmanageable, and it was evident that they would go over the bank. The driver and Mr. Tillinghast of Providence jumped off and escaped with slight injuries, and the carriage, together with the four ladies, went down the bank, fifty feet. Mrs. Mahala Smith was horribly mangled and instantly killed; Miss Ann Ballou was dangerously injured and cannot recover; Mrs. Tillinghast and Mrs. Fisher were badly bruised, but not dangerously. The accident happened while an inquest was being held on the body of a man who had committed suicide at the same place a day or two previous.

A newsboy in New York was heard the other day crying out, "Ere's your P'lice Gazette! 'Nother one of them things by Missus Stowe."

A Boston paper says that drunkenness is just as common in the streets of that city as ever, and that intoxicating liquors flow just as freely as when there was no law to restrain their sale.

It is reported that a certain young lady out West, who recently received an unprecedentedly large verdict in a breach of promise case, has engaged herself to eleven of the twelve jurymen who awarded her the money.

Dr. Helmbold, the "buchu" man, and the heaviest druggist in New York, offers \$30,000 a year for the privilege of advertising, by posting bills, etc., on the fence near the postoffice in that city. Sagacious man.

A religious revival at Richmond, Indiana, which has been in progress for about six months, is one of the most remarkable on record. About nine hundred persons have been added to the various churches. Out-door meetings have been held twice a week, and a noon-day saloon prayer-meeting has become nearly a permanent institution. Sometimes as many as fifteen prayer-meetings in private houses have been simultaneously held in different parts of the city.

Rev. James Durborrow, of Philadelphia, recently solemnized the 1,000th marriage during his pastorate of fourteen years.

Water is so scarce in Philadelphia that the milk is spoiled. The Philadelphians complain that a thick yellow scum accumulates on its surface, which they don't remember to have seen when the water was plentiful. Milkmen preserve an obstinate silence, and are equally surprised with their customers.

A man and wife have been found in bed murdered, and their bodies shockingly mutilated, in their own house near Kingsville, Mo.

A thief went off the other day with a suit of Creswell's clothes on. He is not the only thief who has worn the clothes of a Radical official.

A meeting has been held at Cincinnati favoring the expulsion of the Bible from the common schools.

The Empress Eugenie still lingers at the birthplace of the Bonapartes, and rheumatism still lingers in her husband's bony parts.

The N. C. Patriot states that copper and gold have been discovered on the farm of Alson G. Oakey, within five miles of Greensboro.

A Chicago policeman is in trouble. A cook sues him for breach of promise and claims \$10,000 damages.

A verdict of \$3,000 has been obtained in Cincinnati against a telegraph company for its rejection of a message desired to be sent for trading purposes, in competition with the company itself.

Several wretches in New York, in attempting to commit a rape upon a woman, were fired upon by the police and two of them wounded.

President Grant has no stated time for receptions. He receives at any time and any thing.

Iowa expects to gain three Representatives in Congress by the next apportionment.

A girl in Cincinnati lately adopted a new way of bringing her lover to the "point." She met him on the bank of the river, and charged him with having another "gal," and on his bantering her, attempted to drown herself before his face. Of course he had to rescue her, when the "understanding" was arrived at without further delay.

Miss Ada Fairbank was killed by lightning at Buckingham, Tenn. county, Iowa, last week. She received the shock on the right side of the head, behind the temple. The electric fluid ran down the body, doing no damage to the apparel until it reached the foot, the shoe upon which was torn into shreds.

A Michigan householder found on his doorstep, the other morning, a bag, which, on being opened, was found to contain a litter of kittens. A few days after a similar bundle was discovered in the same place, and immediately thrown into the river. The wife, actuated by feminine curiosity, fished out the package, and found that it contained a once lively infant and a five dollar bill, with a note requesting that the child should be brought up carefully.

A Cincinnati man has wagered \$100 that he can carry an avoirdupois seven hundred pounds a distance of seven miles without resting.

A New Hampshire paper has a funny typographical error. It speaks of a reception given to Ben Butler, where the band struck up. "Hail to the chief."

Recently discovered letters from Sir Isaac Newton give his history of the discovery of gravitation. They say, however, nothing about the world-famed apple, and this story also dissolves with other historical myths "into thin air."

A correspondent (unmarried) suggests that Solomon's wisdom was due to the fact that he had 700 wives, whom he consulted on all occasions.

Frederick F. Low, of California is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to China.

It is stated the Central and Union Pacific Railroads will soon commence running trans-continental express trains, "with board and lodging," the train to leave Alameda and arrive in New York in five days.

Occasionally, when the train arrives at Middletown, a nice young man jumps off and kisses the best looking girl at the depot, supposing her to be his sister. He apologizes so nice that the girls are getting to look for him regularly. Some big brother will jam his nose yet.

A special from Brenham, Texas, dated Oct. 1st, states that the Democratic Convention has nominated Hamilton Stewart for Governor, who accepted. A full Democratic ticket will be placed in the field. Forty newspapers are pledged to support it. Much enthusiasm prevails. The resolutions favor the Union, first, last and forever; favor freedom of speech and of the press; universal suffrage; universal amnesty; free schools for children of all sects; the immediate removal of the disabilities of the 14th amendment; the ratification of the 15th amendment and the new State Convention, with the disfranchising and prescriptive clauses left out.

The new style of female apparel, according to the Revolution, is to be silk stockings to the knee, short trousers no hoops, slashed jackets, no skirts, no petticoats, limbs in full play. We rather like all that. It would be a neat, graceful and comfortable rig; not half so liable to accident from fire; not liable to catch getting out or into vehicles, or passing machinery. Its introduction would double the capacity of omnibuses, and consequently reduce fare. We could sit nearer the darlings, and have clearer ideas of the shape. Infinity created, after having practiced on the coarse clay model called man. Let it come; we are resigned.

The carpet bag thieves are falling out in Georgia, so there is hope of honest men getting their dues. The State Treasurer has been sued for swindling, at the instance of the carpet-bagger Governor, Bullock. The Treasurer in return charges the Governor with stealing. Of course they both tell the truth.

In a history of plants, the author notices the virtues of hemp thus laconically: "By this cordage ships are guided, bells are rung, and rogues are kept in awe."

A gentleman observed upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, the other day, that he was the most affecting orator that he ever heard, for he never attempted to speak but he attracted universal pity.