

POLK COUNTY TIMES.

VOL. I.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870.

NO. 37.

THE POLK COUNTY TIMES

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

P. R. STUART, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE—Main street, between Court and Mill streets, two doors south of the Postoffice.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

—A country paper says that Brownlow's health is better, but confidently hopes that another winter in Washington will fetch him.

—The Postmaster General received a letter from the President of the International Steamship Company, stating that the construction of the first two steam vessels was agreed upon, and they expect they will make twenty-five miles per hour in smooth water and cross the ocean in the average time of eight days.

—One of the incidents of the recent Woman's Suffrage Convention in Worcester was decidedly amusing. The Rev. Morrill Richardson said he had heard a good deal about the tyranny of men. Just to gratify his curiosity, he would ask those ladies in the audience who really regarded their husbands as tyrants, to rise. Nine promptly complied with the request.

—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Texas, at its last session, called special attention to the articles in the Constitution forbidding habitual drunkenness, swearing and gambling, and it has made it the special duty of the District Deputy Grand Lecturers, in their visits, to inquire particularly into this thing, and a Lodge that permits her members to practice them is to have its charter arrested.

—A colored man in Texas went into a blacksmith shop with his coat tail full of powder. He came out through the roof.

—The new Temperance party in New Hampshire is already divided into Radical and Conservative wings, and they cannot harmonize.

—A Miss Lucy Lee advertises in a Mississippi paper that she is "of good birth and education, and is willing to marry an editor, believing herself able to support one."

—Petitions are circulating in Indiana for signatures, praying Congress to refuse to admit any Southern State or Western Territory, unless the Constitution prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors.

—Ex-President Davis makes his home in the South as an insurance agent; whereas E. A. Pollard grows wrathful and insists on his quitting the country. The Courier Journal settles the matter thus: "How would Pollard like to submit the question to a vote of the people of the South as to which of the two should quit—Jeff. Davis or himself."

—Mrs. Henry Winks, of Wisconsin (Me.), who has lived with her husband forty-seven years and is the mother of twenty-seven, has just obtained a divorce from her lord on the free-love ground that she has no affinity for him.

—They are organizing a female barber shop in Boston. Ten sylphs are being put through a tuitionary course of lather for the opening. A sweet shave will cost twenty-five cents, and a seraphic shampoo half a dollar.

—The amount realized from last year's cotton crop was \$153,000,000. It is roughly estimated from the incomplete returns of this year's crops, that the exports of cotton alone will foot up \$200,000,000, in 1870.

—A Glasgow engineer has invented an aerial steam machine, which has been experimented with very successfully. It moves with wings, and is intended to rise into the air after a short race on terra firma, drawing behind it the tank carriage. It is to be of 120-horse power, and is to weigh 8,000 pounds, complete. The tender is to carry ten hours supply of water; and with this tender and three cars the machine is intended to make fifty-six miles per hour.

—A letter from Boulder City, Colorado, reports great excitement existing among the laborers on account of the proposed introduction of Chinese labor in the mines. Joseph Wolff who had lately been writing for a newspaper in favor of Chinese labor, was notified by the Vigilant committee last week to write no more on the subject at the risk of being hanged.

—The New York Times says that not a single vessel is building in the great ship yards in and about that city. Six years ago, during the autumn, no less than thirty-two large ships were building in the New York and Brooklyn yards, each more than one thousand tons burden. The cause of the decline of American ship building is in our tariff and paper currency, which has given the business into foreign hands.

—It is considered certain that a World's Fair will be held in Washington in 1872. Congress will favor it, and the Governors of several States have written favoring it.

—There was a large meeting at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, on Jan. 7, to consider the Capital removal question. The chairman was authorized to appoint two commissioners to visit Washington and use their influence in getting the removal question before Congress, and especially to prevent further appropriations for Government buildings at Washington. Letters from Congressmen were read, stating that there is a Congressional organization in Washington which two weeks ago numbered nearly eighty members, whose purpose is to defeat appropriations generally, and agitate the removal question.

—There is authority for saying that the Postmaster General will, during the present session of Congress, recommend legislation looking toward the adoption of the Postal Telegraph system by the Postoffice Department. Senator Ramsey, Chairman of the Postal Committee of the Senate, is a very warm advocate of this plan, and believes the day is not far distant when the Government will adopt it.

—Letters from Texas say that the tide of immigration now flowing into that State is without a parallel. It comes from many directions and is filling up various parts of the great State, but the largest share of the new comers go to the northern and northwestern counties. They become grain farmers and are greatly increasing both the product of the region and the price of lands.

—The papers tell of a young woman in New York, moving in fashionable circles, who is about to appear on the stage, adopting the theatrical profession to support her family, which has recently met with reverses.

—A Richmond correspondent says that the recent split in the Radical party in Virginia has caused a wide-spread distrust among the negroes of both those classes of white men known as "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags." They say they would sooner vote for Gen. Wise than any of them.

—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as the gun for reveille and evening roll call is fired each day, a dog belonging to the post, and known as "Artillery Jack," takes his position beside it, superintends the operation of loading and firing with the most assiduous attention, and when the match is applied, leaps with a yelp through the smoke to catch the ball, which he firmly believes has been discharged. This he eagerly hunts for around the parade ground, and when disappointed, runs back to the gun, looks into the muzzle, hangs his head, and walks away seeming puzzled and disgusted, but not hopeless.

—A Gentle youth, named Frank Phelps, who has been residing in Salt Lake for several years, made such an impression on the heart of one of the girls of Brigham's happy family, that she was about to change her name to Phelps when the "Destroying Angels" were commissioned to waylay and destroy him, which they attempted to do one night, but Frank showed good pluck, shot one dead and put four to flight. The Mormons say the dead man had committed suicide, but Frank says he did the job himself. It is to be hoped the day of "Destroying angels" is about over.

—The New York Legislature adopted Mr. Tweed's resolution repealing the resolution adopting the Fifteenth Amendment, on Jan. 5. The vote was 16 to 13 in the Senate, and 65 to 56 in the Assembly.

—The Tribune Washington correspondent says Mungen claims that he was betrayed into his repudiating speech with the promised support of a number of prominent Democrats. It is a well known fact that at least four well known Democratic members had prepared speeches taking the same ground as Mungen, and while Mungen was reading his remarks, they held a council in one of the cloak rooms and agreed to destroy their essays and join in the repudiation of Mr. Mungen's views.

—Women's rights, says a Cincinnati journal, flourish in that city, and by way of proof it asserts that early a few mornings since three women were discovered in the act of robbing a man, whom they had thrown down upon the pavement. With the accustomed impunity of professionals, they escaped after the alarm had been given.

—A citizen of Eden, Vt., who now resides in Minnesota, has written home lately, saying: "I have raised this year nine thousand bushels of wheat and two thousand bushels of oats, and have had to go back on my stock to pay expenses and taxes. While we are in prosperity and abundance of grain we are in the midst of poverty, as wheat has little

more than paid for the harvesting. No. 1 wheat is only fifty-five cents per bushel, and during the fall the average price has only been sixty-five cents.

—The Legislature of Ohio met at Columbus on Jan. 3d. The Senate organized, electing E. T. Hall, Republican, Clerk, and B. F. Churchill, Democrat, Sergeant-at-arms. The House partially organized, electing A. J. Cunningham, Independent Republican from Hamilton county, Speaker, and Layman, Democrat, Clerk. Three Independent Republicans from Hamilton county voted steadily with the Democrats, and Cunningham voted for himself.

—They have a man in jail in Marshall county, Mississippi, and don't know how he got there or why he was sent. What is worse, he won't come out until the next Court apologizes for the mistake.

—A terrible affray occurred in Johnson county, Arkansas, lately. A planter named Johnson had an altercation with three hands in a cottonfield, who attacked him with knives. Johnson drew a knife to defend himself, killing two of them instantly and mortally wounding the third. Johnson received more than thirty wounds, but will recover.

—The great danger of the country, according to the Marysville Appeal, at the present time, is "American laziness." Americans are lazy, but somehow an idea has got abroad that wealth comes more certainly from speculations, trade, and schemes, than from hard work, which is a mistake. Although large fortunes are made in the way suggested, labor piles up the riches of the country. Even in San Francisco, the bulk of our wealth is in the hands of laboring men. Probably half the banking capital of the city is owned by mechanics and ordinary laborers. Our savings banks are a demonstration of this. The man who labors in California is by no means in a precarious condition. Our troubles arise principally from too many persons desiring to get rich without work. There are absolutely thousands in this city who had better go to work with their hands than try to live in the way they do. And if they were to do this, the times would be at once improved. Labor—absolutely hard manual labor—is the only means to success with nine-tenths of the population of the world.

—John Onion is the suggestive name of an Illinois editor. When he peels himself and gets down heartily to his work he must bring water to the eyes of his readers.

—Washington dates to January 10th furnish the following:

Morton has a bill to prohibit the arming and equipping of vessels for foreign service. This is intended particularly for Spain.

Among the nominations by the President is that of E. L. Applegate, for Surveyor General of Oregon.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of L. Sawyer, as Judge of the North Circuit.

The President sent in the treaty for the lease of Samana Bay and the annexation of San Domingo.

The Vice President submitted several communications from the Cabinet Secretaries in answer to resolutions of the Senate on various subjects, and from the National Typographical Union, praying for the favorable consideration of the postal telegraph bill, pending in the House; also various petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, etc.

A large number of bills were introduced, including one for the annexation of British Columbia, in the subjects for negotiations with England.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced, the most important of which was a bill apportioning Representatives to Congress, by Paine.

Section one provides that after March 1, 1872, the House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred members. If any State be reduced in numbers by this apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the forty-second Congress, but its Representatives that come to Congress in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment shall be additional to the three hundred. If the Representatives from any State shall be increased by the apportionment, such additional Representatives shall be chosen by a vote at large.

The remaining sections provide that Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia shall be included in the apportionment; and provide the details for carrying out the bill.

The Indiana Democracy—Dan Voorhies Pitches the Key Note of the Coming Campaign.

The Democratic Convention to nominate delegates to the State Convention met at Lafayette, Indiana, on Wednesday, Dec. 1. Hon. John Pratt was renominated for the Supreme Bench. After the business of the Convention was transacted, it adjourned to the Opera House, and at two o'clock Hon. D. W. Voorhies was introduced by Col. John S. Williams.

Mr. Voorhies spoke at length. He discussed the Fifteenth Amendment from a Democratic standpoint. He justified the Democratic members of the Legislature in resigning, and said the attempt was made to crush out the right of the people to control the question of suffrage. The Republican party had pledged itself to respect this right, but it had falsified it. Public sentiment was defied by the Republican leaders. The people of this country, he said, are ground down by taxation as no other country is taxed; from the sweat of the brow of labor is wrung some four hundred millions of revenue, which is used for corrupt and illegitimate purposes. He doubted if the statements of the Treasury Department were true. He did not believe the public debt was being reduced. The Legal Tender act was an act of repudiation, and if there was talk of repudiating the national debt the Republicans opened the way to it. He would pay the bondholders in greenbacks, or in gold at the coin value of the debt at the time it was contracted. Not one-half of the value of the bonds now held ever found its way into the United States Treasury. If the holders were too exacting they might not get anything. The people might be driven to do that which is unjust unless the bondholder is willing to do justice. The funding bill proposed by Senator Sherman is a scheme to perpetuate the debt, and make it a permanent and profitable investment for capital. It would be but a repetition of the English system of finance. No one ever talks of the debt of Great Britain ever being paid. There the poor toil to pay the interest, and the wealthy nobleman receives the proceeds. Our public debt, estimated at what was actually received by the Government, could be paid in five or ten years. He assailed the national banking system, but no new arrangement was advanced.

The speech is significant from the fact that it is supposed to be the key note of the coming campaign. Mr. Voorhies said he intended to be a candidate for Congress next fall.—Cincinnati Gazette.

A GREAT MAN.

George Lippard, in his new work, called the Nazarine, thus speaks of President Jackson:

"He was a man! Well I remember the day I waited on him. He sat there in his arm chair—can see that old warrior face, with its snow-white hair, even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined—the eagles shrouded with erape which were borne at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the deposits where they were; to uphold the great bank in Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of the members, more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the bank was crushed a rebellion might follow. Then the old man rose; I can see him yet: "Come," he shouted in a voice of thunder, as his clenched hand raised above his white hairs, "Come with bayonets in your hands instead of petitions; surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all! With the people at my back, whom your gold can neither buy nor awe, I will swing you up around the Capitol—each rebel of you—on a gibbet high as Heman!"

"When I think," says the author, "of that man standing there at Washington, battling with all the powers of bank and panic combined, betrayed by those whom he trusted, assailed by all that the snake of malice could hiss or the fiend of falsehood howl—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock and folding his arms for the blow, while uttering his vow, 'I will not swerve an inch from the course I have chosen!'—I must confess that the records of Greece and Rome—nay, the proudest days of Cromwell or Napoleon—cannot furnish an instance of a will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed life and soul and fame on the hazard of a die for the people's welfare."

A WEDDING IN CANADA.

The Port Hope Canadian says that a couple residing in the rural districts, not far from town, were engaged to be married, and were "called" three times in one of the town churches. On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremony which was to "make his twin one flesh," the happy couple came to town arrayed in all the glory of new store clothes, bringing with them a brother of the bridegroom, who was to officiate as "best man," and who, the result proved, was fully entitled to that character. Leaving the blushing damsel in charge of his brother, the intended husband adjourned to a bar-room, to get "something hot" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was to pass. Here he met some friends, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed, partook of more than was necessary for the purpose of elevating his courage to the proper point, and soon became oblivious to all sublunary matters, wedding party, bride, prospective domestic bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his appearance, his affianced and the rest of the party grew uneasy, and finally an expedition was organized to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a comatose condition, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial, declaring that she did not care a cent; he was a good-for-nothing drunken wretch and she was glad to get rid of him. Moreover she was not going to be humbugged that way out of getting a husband: she came to town to be married and married she was determined to be—to the first man that would take her. Rather than see the girl disappointed about a trifle like that, the brother who had come to do the "best man" business volunteered to be the victim himself. The bargain was soon made, and off he started for a license, returning in a short time, when they were married and started for home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk and much merriment among those acquainted with the facts, and the intended husband is now having rather a rough time among the wags.

COST OF LOAFERISM.

Does the young man who persists in being a loafer ever reflect how much less it would cost to be a decent respectable man? Does he imagine that loafers are more economical than gentlemen? Anybody can be a gentleman if he chooses to be, without much cost, but it is expensive being a loafer. It costs time in the first place—days, weeks, months, of it—in fact about all the time he has, for no man can be a first class loafer without devoting nearly his entire time to it. The occupation, well followed, hardly affords time for eating, sleeping, or drinking, we had almost said drinking, but on reflecting we will except that. The loafer can find some to drink, whenever invited. It costs friends. Once fully embarked on the sea of loafers and you may bid farewell to every friendly sail that floats under an honest legitimate flag. Your consorts will only be the buccaneers of society. It costs money, for though the loafer may not earn a cent, or have one for months, the time lost might have produced him much money if devoted to industry instead of sloth. It costs health, vigor, comfort—all the true pleasures of living, honor, dignity, and the respect of the world when living, and, finally, all regret or consideration when dead. Be a gentleman; it is far cheaper.

POETIC JUSTICE.

We are credibly informed of a singular occurrence near the classic banks of the Santiam, which goes to show that "the mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine." A certain lady, whom of this place, but now of the first mentioned locality, who has been in Oregon perhaps a year, had taken a great dislike to the State and its folks and their ways. She lost no opportunity of talking about Webfoot—the Webfoot boys were uncounted, the Webfoot girls awkward, and she thought had webs on their feet, and there was no end to the merriment which this unfortunate word excited in the good lady's mind. But the day of reckoning was coming; an interesting season approached; the house of her lord was strengthened by the arrival of another scion; but, on inspection, the boy's feet were found to be furnished with webs between his toes clear to the ends! He was a Webfoot! This fact is vouched for by a good witness, and is a strange coincidence between a *lusus nature* and a queer fancy of a very funny personage.—Statesman.

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Sure way to stop a woman's mouth. Kiss it.