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# The Polk County Signal.

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### INFLUENCE OF MACHINERY.

The inventors and constructors of machinery have been the great instruments in the advancement of civilization, far surpassing all other influences. Christianity and education are, of course, the leading powers, and upon the foundations of these all other progress rests. But to get a proper estimate of the effects of machinery upon the morals, wealth and happiness of a people, we have to take in view those nations where machinery is used the least. It may be yet a question whether the use of such aids to labor is a consequence of superior cultivation of mind and the accumulation of wealth, or whether the superiority in power, wealth and refinement is the result of the labors of the inventor; whether machinery is a consequence or a cause. We know that all times, from the very first invention that came to assist labor to the time of the sewing machine, all have been opposed by the class whose labor it assisted. This fact may be taken into consideration by philosophers in discussing questions of social advancement, and the debit or credit account of those advanced. In the earliest stages of invention all people were equally barbarians, and as one people was assisted in invention, in letters means of intercommunication, or implements of war, it arose out of barbarism and to power. In the earliest times these advancements chiefly benefited the ruling classes, while the lower orders were still left in a condition of the most debased servitude. For centuries invention was almost at a standstill, and laborers and manufacturers studied only to provide additional luxuries for those who claimed superiority of blood. Solomon built vast temples, enriched with gold and silver; and, dressed in fine linens adorned with precious gems while his slaves, or his people, carried the timbers for his temple upon their heads until the flesh was worn to the bone; and even to modern times, sovereigns ruled over nations of slaves. The invention of printing and of gunpowder were the first steps to raise the people from their degradation. The first assisted to give them enlightenment, and the other to equalize power. But from this date, progression was very slow, until the invention of the steam engine. Thereafter advancement in labor-saving inventions, and proportionately, the condition of the people was comparatively rapid. As each invention has come into use, the condition of the lower orders of society has been ameliorated, even those threatened with injury by the invention, and but few classes of the laboring producers of today are inferior in information, or enjoy less of the comforts of life, than the tyrannical, luxurious ruling classes of a few centuries ago. To this advancement has invention contributed. While the laborer has less hours to work, he performs almost infinitely more than when unaided by machinery, is also better compensated for it. Through the influence of labor saving and pleasure affording inventions, the laborer now enjoys the luxuries and comforts of an enlightened civilization. Most markedly can this be seen in comparing nations of, perhaps, equal resources, where the inventive genius has exercised its power and wrought its effects, and where it has been altogether neglected. The countries in strongest contrast are England and Mexico, or California and Peru. England, rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and possessing advantages of its commerce, has encouraged invention in its most extensive sense, and developed its resources through its aid. By such means the little island has become one of the wealthiest and most powerful on earth, and its people raise from naked barbarians in historic times, are proud, comfortable, and happy. Mexico, on the other hand, possessing resources unparalleled on any equal area of the globe, performs its labor with the hand, and bears its burdens upon the back, and there the laborer is yet a half clad savage, and the Government weak and without respect. Of the two States of California and Peru, the same comparison may be made. Both possessing favorable climates and grand resources, yet one is advancing by the aid of invention with giant strides to greatness, while the other, plodding like a brute, is left despoiled. The details of the manner in which labor is performed in either, are unnecessary. Suffice to say that in one the inventor has given his aid, while in the other he has not. To invention, chiefly, must be given the credit of advancing one people above another. All credit should be given the inventor, and encouragement given to his experiments and products. It is proven that printing did not destroy the occupation of the scribe, nor did the loom that of the weaver, nor the steam engine that of the miner or the sailor, nor the threshing machine that of the farm-laborer, nor sewing machine that of the seamstress, nor has any machine damaged the class whose labor it has. Instead, all, and the community at large, are advanced by them, and the combined results of all is the advanced and happy state of civilization we now enjoy.—*State Capital Reporter*, (Sacramento California).  
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### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WHICH CONVENED IN NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1868.  
(Continued from last week.)  
Convention Proceedings—4th Day.  
New York, July 8.—The Convention met at 10 A. M. The Hall was filled in every part. No prayer was offered. The following was announced as the National Executive Committee: Alabama, John Forsyth; Arkansas, John M. Herrick; California, John Bigler; Connecticut, M. Converse; Delaware, Saml. Townsend; Florida, Chas. E. Dyck; Georgia, A. H. Collier; Illinois, Wilbur F. Storey; Indiana, Wm. Black; Iowa, Daniel O. Finch; Kansas, J. Eaton; Kentucky, Thomas C. McCree; Louisiana, Joseph McConnelly; Maine, Sylvanus R. Lyman; Maryland, Odlin Bowie; Massachusetts, Frederick O. Prince; Michigan, William A. M. Moore; Minnesota, C. W. Nash; Mississippi, C. E. Hooker; Missouri, Charles A. Stewart; Nevada, J. W. McCorkle; New Hampshire, Henry Bingham; New Jersey, John M. Greaser; New York, August Belmont; North Carolina, Thomas Briggis; Ohio, John G. Thompson; Oregon, J. C. Hawthorne; Pennsylvania, Isaac E. Heister; Rhode Island, Gideon Bradford; South Carolina, Charles H. Simonton; Tennessee, John W. Sedgwick; Texas, John Hancock; Vermont, Henry B. Smith; Virginia, John Gurd; West Virginia, John Hall; Wisconsin, Fred. W. Horne.  
Fish, of Indiana, made a short speech and nominated Hendricks. He said the delegation had voted a reasonable time for Pendleton and thought they should still adhere to the gentleman from Ohio, and a minority of the delegates expressed the highest respect for Hendricks, but he said the State Convention had instructed the delegates to vote for Pendleton.  
The roll was then called on the seventh ballot. Missouri and a portion of Tennessee voted for Pendleton whose name was vociferously cheered. A recess of 15 minutes was then taken.  
On the eighth ballot Louisiana went over to Pendleton. At the conclusion of the call New York withdrew the name of Church and cast a solid vote for Hendricks. This was received with frantic cheering mingled with hisses. The remaining ballots showed little change till the twelfth, when California cast half a vote for Chase. There was loud, continued applause in the galleries. A scene of confusion ensued. A motion was made to clear the galleries, but not acted on. Tennessee gave one vote for McClellan and the galleries applauded, though not so long as for Chase. Pennsylvania still kept voting solid for Asa Packer. A recess of 15 minutes was had.  
On the ninth ballot, North Carolina voted solid for Hancock instead of Pendleton; Virginia went for Hancock, dropping Pendleton; California voted variously on different ballots, generally giving Pendleton 3. Oregon gave a solid vote for Pendleton.  
On the fifteenth ballot Pennsylvania went solid for Hancock amid great cheers. This ballot stood, Pendleton 1294, Hancock 794; Hendricks 824, Packer, Johnson and Doolittle, each received the same vote as before.  
On the sixteenth ballot Arkansas changed from Pendleton to Hancock. Georgia gave 63 for Hancock. Louisiana and Mississippi left Pendleton and voted solid for Hancock. The result was Hancock 1131, Pendleton 1074, Hendricks 704. Several delegations retired for consultation.  
On the 17th ballot Alabama changed from Pendleton to Hancock.  
Chicago, July 8, 4 o'clock P. M.—On the thirteenth ballot Pennsylvania went for Hancock. The ballot then stood: Pendleton, 1294; Hendricks, 824; Hancock, 794.  
On the eighteenth ballot, Pendleton, 564; Hancock, 1444; Hendricks, 87; Hoffman, Mayor of New York, 3.  
A row broke out in the Illinois delegation. Their chairman cast the vote solid for Hendricks. A delegate protested. Pending this row, the convention adjourned till to-morrow.  
Seymour Nominated.—On New York, July 9.—On the 22d ballot, Horatio Seymour, of New York, was nominated for President.  
Delegate to the Democratic Convention Killed.—New York, July 7.—While Peter Caggar and John E. Devlin were riding in Central Park last night, their horses ran off and threw both gentlemen out of the vehicle. Caggar was found about midnight dead—his neck broken. Devlin is still unconscious and lies in a critical condition.  
Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.  
New York, July 7.—The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention met at noon. General Franklin was not present, owing to indisposition. General Denver of California took the chair.  
Slocum reported a resolution from the committee on platform, reciting that a nominal interchange had been had with the Democratic Convention which had fully confirmed our former estimate of the purity and patriotism of that body, and fully justified the belief that in the selection of candidates and construction of the platform, the Convention will be governed by the spirit of the address adopted by this body. There fore,  
Resolved, That we will support their nominees, and on our return home, will induce our late comrades in arms to do likewise.  
Col. Campbell of Ohio, moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table. He was unwilling to indorse the Democratic platform or candidates without knowing what they were.  
A scene of great confusion ensued and the vote was finally taken by States, when Campbell's motion was lost, and the report of the Committee adopted; only seven votes being in the negative.  
General Ewing introduced a resolution favoring the preservation of the integrity of the national securities, declaring the withdrawal of national bank currency and the substitution of greenbacks, was a policy favoring the few as against the many and tending to produce repudiation. Gen. Ewing supported his resolution in a lengthy speech.  
A delegate from California raised a point of order that the resolution should go to the Committee without debate.—A motion to suspend the rules and allow the resolution to be passed, was lost; 78 to 197; so the resolution went to the Committee.  
The platform of the Democratic Convention was then read and received with applause, and a resolution accepting the platform was unanimously passed.  
General Buckner, late of the Confederate army, was called for and greeted with cheers. He said he wanted dead issues to be buried, as the brave soldiers on both sides had been buried, and both sections of the country united in unity and peace.  
A resolution affirming the continuance of the confidence and love entertained by the Convention for General McClellan was offered by General Slocum and received with tremendous cheering and unanimously adopted.—A committee was appointed to convey this resolution to McClellan.  
A resolution of thanks to President Johnson for removing Stanton passed under a suspension of the rules.  
A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention was passed, and thereupon they adjourned sine die.  
National Convention—Fifth Day.  
New York, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention assembled at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Broadhead nominated Frank P. Blair, a eulogist his firmness of purpose, great courage, and indomitable will. He would give a living meaning to his pledge to preserve and defend the Constitution.  
Weller of Pennsylvania, complained that some remarks made by Tilden yesterday, were elicited and in bad temper, incidentally mentioning the name of Chase and the galleries broke out with great vigor.  
The chair announced that the 19th ballot would be taken.  
A delegate from California briefly nominated Judge Field for President. Subdued cheers.  
Mr. Vallandigham read a letter from Pendleton, dated July 2d, desiring the withdrawal of his name, when the best interests of the party seemed to require it. Vallandigham says McClellan desired to present this letter yesterday, but the delegates thought it best to keep Pendleton throughout yesterday.  
The roll was then called on the 19th ballot. The result has been previously sent.  
The 20th ballot resulted as follows: English, 16; Hancock, 123; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 32; Blair, 13; Field, 9; Thos. A. Seymour, 2.  
The 21st ballot showed little change, Pennsylvania still voting for Hancock and Kentucky for Hendricks. Massachusetts gave Chase 4 Twenty-second ballot, Wm. O'Connell was called. McClellan said that by unanimous direction of his delegation and with the assent and approval of every public man of that State, including Pendleton, he put in nomination against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. He said let us vote for a man whom the President has sought and who has not sought the Presidency. This he believed would drive from power the radical cabal at Washington. He believed this nomination would commend the unanimous approval of Democrats and Conservative men of all sections. He asked on behalf of the country that Seymour should yield to the wish of the Convention.  
At this there was great excitement and applause, the delegates rising and cheering. Mr. Metcalf cast the 21st vote of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. [Renewed cheering.] Mr. Seymour rose and said he had no language in which to thank the Convention to express his regret that his name had been presented, but in a question affecting his duty and honor, he must stand by his opinion against the world. He could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril. When he declined he meant it. He paid an eloquent tribute to Pendleton and his magnanimity. He added, your candidate I cannot be.  
Vallandigham said that in times of great exigency every personal consideration should give way. He insisted that Horatio Seymour

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SENATORS ELECTED, 1868.  
Marion—Samuel Miller, R., to fill vacancy.  
Lane—R. B. Cochrane, D.  
Douglas, Coose and Curry—B. Herman, C. M. Pushbaker, R.  
Josephine—B. F. Holzclaw, D.  
Jules—B. F. Burch, D.  
Yamhill—S. C. Adams, R.  
Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook—T. R. Cornelius, R.  
Clackamas—D. P. Thompson, R.  
Wasco—Victor Trevitt, D.  
Union—Jas. Hendershott, D.  
SENATORS HOLDING OVER.  
Lincoln—Wm. Cyrus, R. H. Crawford, D.  
Jackson—J. N. F. Miller, D.  
Benton—J. R. Bayley, R.  
Baker—S. Ison, D.  
Umatilla—N. Ford, D.  
Marion—Samuel Brown, R.  
Multnomah—David Powell, R.  
Grant—Col. Dribblesby, D.  
Lane—H. C. Huston, D.  
Democrats, 12; R-publicans, 10.  
REPRESENTATIVES.  
Benton—J. C. Alexander, R. A. Bensal, R.  
Baker—Ransom Beers, D.  
Clackamas—J. W. Garret, D. P. Trullinger, James Winston, R.  
Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook—W. D. Hoxter, R.  
Coose and Curry—R. J. Pendergast, R.  
Douglas—J. F. Gazley, J. G. Foot, Jas. Applegate, R.  
Grant—Thomas E. Gray, R. E. Neal, D.  
Jackson—Thomas Smith, James L. Loudon, J. B. White, D.  
Josephine—Isaac Cox, D.  
Lane—John Whiteaker, E. N. Tandy, H. H. Gilby, D.  
Lincoln—W. F. Alexander, John Bryant, R. D. Johnson, Thomas J. Stites, J. T. Crooks, D.  
Marion—T. W. Davenport, David Simpson, J. B. Lichtenhaler, J. Denney, John into, R.  
Multnomah—T. A. Davis, J. L. Scrogins, James Powell, W. W. Chapman, D.  
Polk—F. Waymire, Ira S. Townsend, R. J. Grant, D.  
Umatilla—D. M. Drumbiller, A. L. Kirk, D.  
Union—Henry Rinehart, D.  
Union and Baker—D. R. Benson, D.  
Washington—Edward Jackson, J. A. Taylor, R.  
Wasco—D. W. Butler, Geo. J. Ryan, D.  
Yamhill—G. W. Burnet, W. W. Brown, R.  
Democrats, 29; Republicans, 18.  
Greeley, in defining his position as to Grant, says "we want a STATESMAN." He says there are a hundred Generals as good as Grant if a General only will do for a Republican candidate. Mr. Greeley adds:  
"If you want to talk about horses or tobacco we may find him the most valuable of men. Not one word upon the question that racks the heart of the country! I take me if you will, as a Clydesdale, Grant, General, and when I am President I shall do as I please." P. Please we must take him, but we do not feel like cheering over it; certainly not so long as great statesmen remain in our ranks. "Give us Grant, because we can elect him." Again that cowardly argument. Friends, is there nothing in this great party but office hunger? Is the chief end of man the postoffice and revenue service? Are we willing to follow a doubtful leader into an uncertain battle for unknown principles?  
The above shows pretty conclusively that the great philosopher is not pleased so pretty well with the prospect, with Grant in the foreground.  
The Radical party is staggering to its grave. It has no future. Its infancy will be historic; and its wickedness alone will be immortal. No pen should be mean enough to write its epitaph. It arose upon the calamities of the country, it reigned amid devastation and wide-spread ruin, it flourished when liberty was throttled, and it will perish amid the exultations of a rescued people.—*Palmira (Mo.) Spectator*.  
TORTURING THE DISPATCHES.—The Oregonian makes the N. Y. World say that the late National Democratic Convention in New York finally determined that Grant should be the next President. When a newspaper must needs torture telegraphic dispatches into a favorable conclusion in the special behalf of any party, then we say that paper has little or no confidence in the ability of its party to succeed by fair means.  
A vote for Smith is a vote for Seymour.  
Grant.

### COMING

It is rumored that Calvin B. Macdonald, the "Triple thunder" of the Salem Unionist, has accepted an invitation to take editorial charge of the *Oregon Evening Transcript*. Mac is a terrible fellow to kill off newspapers. His "slips" are already numbered by scores.—*Dramatic Chronicle*.  
Just what we said last fall when Mac was transported to "wobblin'om," and the "loyal" of that Country were felicitating themselves hugely in the prospect of his routing Beriah Brown and despatching the *Herald*. We told them Mac was just a terror to newspapermen! But that we knew of none who need dread so much his approach as the proprietors and publishers of the *Unionist* from whose sanctum he proposes to hurl his thunders! Mac's artillery has a terrific back action!—*Yreka Unionist*.  
Just so. The *Unionist* office was, on Monday last, closed out by the loil Sheriff of Marion county. Mac had "did" the work and left in disgust.—A loil bread and butter chap bought the concern and the same will probably be run until the hopes of Lolly are foreclosed by the election of Seymour and Blair next November.  
Not long since, a gentleman of Fayo to, Mississippi, had a negro arrested and brought before Daniel Ellis, Esq., on a charge of killing his hog; the evidence was almost positive against the negro, and no doubt was entertained of his conviction. But, under the law admitting negro testimony, the defendant proved conclusively that he was at three different places at the very time the hog was killed.  
A vote for Logan is a vote for Grant.

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Well adapted to this trade both as to price and quality. To those desiring to purchase Spring supply, I will invite your attention, as I am determined to adapt the prices to suit the present Hard Times, and I ask you before purchasing to call at the

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