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The Polk County Signal.

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WORDS THAT BURN. A True Prophet.

On a certain occasion Daniel Webster, the great apostle of the Constitution and the Union, speaking of the Abolition party, said:

"IF THE INFERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLITIONISTS EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS, THEY WILL OVERRIDE THE CONSTITUTION, SET THE SUPREME COURT AT DEFIANCE, CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO SUIT THEMSELVES, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN THEIR OPINIONS OR DARE QUESTION THEIR INFALLIBILITY, AND FINALLY BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD."

That party did, by dint of sheerest jugglery, finally get into power, and the result is before the country. Take heed, Patriots!

"The Party" and its Record.

The men who met in Chicago to nominate Grant for President are not strangers to the people. They are known by their crimes. Here is a synopsis of their record:

They incited the bloody civil war to gratify partisan hate:

They speculated on the best blood of the American people:

They so loved the prophets of war that they refused to make peace when the enemy surrendered:

For three years they have resisted the restoration of the Union:

They abolished ten state governments and established military instead:

They opposed the supremacy of the federal constitution in war as a military necessity, and in peace as a party necessity:

They imprisoned men for exercising the freedom of speech:

They have suppressed presses for denouncing treason to the government:

They have disfranchised a large portion of the people for opposing revolution:

They have attempted to abolish the independence of the executive department and to annihilate the constitutional powers of the President:

They have attempted to destroy the jurisdiction of the Supreme court and demoralize the judiciary:

They have impeached the President for defending the constitution, and attempted to secure his disposal by intimidating and corrupting the Senate:

They have supported a greedy throng of partisan lazaroni from the public treasury under the pretence of reconstructing states:

They have pensioned an army of partisans on the treasury under the pretence of protecting southern negroes and paupers:

They have taxed the country over five hundred millions in a single year of peace and squandered the bulk of it on schemes designed for personal and partisan profit:

They have taxed the west hundreds of millions for the benefit of eastern capitalists under the pretence of raising money to pay the national debt:

They have excused the bondholders and manufacturers from taxation and imposed additional taxation upon commerce, labor and trade:

They have assumed the power in a partisan caucus at Washington to dictate local laws for sovereign and independent states:

They have converted congress into a den of political speculators and partisan gamblers.

These are but some deeds of the party whose representatives assembled at Chicago on the 20th ult. It is safe to say that the delegates who composed the convention and their immediate partisan friends have robbed the people of not less than a hundred millions for their individual benefit within the past twelve months. Four-fifths of them might be dismissed from office to-morrow, Grant included, with out detriment to the public service.—*Milwaukee News.*

HARD TIMES.—One of our prominent lawyers, says the Reading Daily Times, in conversation with a friend the other day, remarked that there was actually danger of his literally starving to death. "Why is not your credit good at the butcher's?" asked his friend. "It's not that," was the reply: "the fact is I have no appetite for breakfast, I never have time to go home to dinner, and when I go home to tea, I am generally too drunk to eat."

Letter from Governor Seymour, to the Democratic National Committee—He Cordially Approves the Platform—The Rump Congress Unmasked—Its Schemes to Deprive the People of the Right to Vote for Presidential Electors—Their Oppression of Labor and Industry—The Success of the Democracy the only Hope of the Country.

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: When, in the city of New York, on the 11th day of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing us on to great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason upon reflection to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years—Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not therefore adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its re-assembling.—Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude toward its electors. Under its influence, some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first hold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and impolitic.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South,

These men, who, a few days since, were seeking as supplicants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are today the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall lock upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South, save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire of vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of the wills or wishes of their fellow citizens. While confusion reigns, they are the dispensers of the profits and honors which grow out of a government of mere force; these men are now placed in positions where they cannot urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of the Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest men of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitators or civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the executive, to trample the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interest of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment?

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check on this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South.—The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguished feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people

—to be secure in their persons, houses and papers, against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President, unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidate had nothing to do. Had any others of these named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose.

In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and indorsed the action of the National Convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people. When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who

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are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest Government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, etc.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.
To General G. W. Morgan and others,
Committee, etc., etc.

A Prophecy.

Jacob Greenwood, of Penn., writing to the Reading Times, an Independent paper with radical proclivities, as follows:

Dear Sirs:—I stand amid the Beulah flowers of a green old age. The snows of eighty-six winters are on my head, and the hand writing of time is plainly, deeply, visible in my frail and wasting frame. I stand upon the shores of time, with the roar of eternity in my ears. During the "bitter little that of life remains" I must be up and doing for those upon whose shoulders a mantle unworthy, and in weakness worn, must soon fall. For twelve years I have been predicting future events under the glowing consciousness that—

"The sunset of life gives me mystical lore."

In a very few instances blinded by the film from whose influence mortal eyes can seldom be exempt, I have been misled; but these instances are very scarce—solitary items in a great aggregation. And those to whom I have written, will all certify that I have written to them the benefit of my knowledge without ever receiving, or consenting to receive, one cent of reward. I have often written letters, using my own stamps. This course has been prompted by a sense of duty, and from it I will never deviate. These remarks are made preparatory of two predictions, which I desire to give to the public:

First I predict that the year 1868 will be marked by such a revolution in Europe as has not occurred since the reformation; and secondly, I predict that the same year will prove the defeat of the Radical party in the North—a defeat which the hearts of the people are already thoroughly prepared for. A Democrat will be the next President, and a Democratic Congress will succeed the present, and Radicalism commence a slow decline. If you prefer you may lay this aside to be published when you witness the truth of the facts predicted. I have never foreseen so clearly any coming event that did not transpire. The succession of the Democracy will not be conceded as quietly as might be hoped. I cannot write more now. Yours very truly,
JACOB GREENWOOD.

WHAT HOPE DID.—It stole on its pinions of snow to the bed of disease, and the sufferers' frown became a smile—the emblem of peace and endurance.

It went to the house of mourning—and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and cheerful songs.

It laid its head upon the arm of the poor which was stretched forth at the command of unholy impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin.

It dwelt like a living thing in the bosom of the mother whose son tarried long after the promised time of his coming, and saved her from desolation and the "care that killeth."

It hovered about the head of the youth who had become the Ishmael of society, and led him onward to works which even his enemies praised.

It snatched a maiden from the jaws of death and went with an old woman to Heaven.

No hope! my brother—Have it.—Reckon it on your side. Wrestle with it that it may not depart. It may repay your pains. Life is hard enough at best, but hope shall lead you over its mountains, and sustain thee amid its billows. Part with all beside—but keep thy hope.

THE PAY OF KINGS.—The salaries of different monarchs are stated as follows by a German statistician:

Alexander II.	\$8,250,000 or \$25,000 a day.
Abdül Aziz.	6,000,000 or 18,000 a day.
Napoleon III.	5,200,000 or 14,200 a day.
Francis Joseph.	4,000,000 or 10,950 a day.
Fred'k William I.	3,000,000 or 8,200 a day.
Victor Emanuel.	2,400,000 or 6,810 a day.
Victoria.	2,200,000 or 6,027 a day.
Isabella II.	1,300,000 or 4,951 a day.
Leopold II.	600,000 or 1,654 a day.

In addition to salary, each is furnished a dozen or more first-class houses to live in without any charge for rent.

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