

The Polk County Signal.

Oct. 19,

VOL. I. DALLAS, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868. NO. 31.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One square—ten lines or less—first insertion, - - - \$3.00
Each additional insertion, - - - \$1.00
A liberal deduction will be made with yearly advertisers, or persons advertising largely.
Legal tenders taken at their current value.
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Blanks of every description furnished at low rates on short notice.
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All advertising bills must be paid quarterly.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.
E. S. Altrec, : : Prop'r.

Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. Meals at all hours.

J. K. LEBBO,
PRACTICAL BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Independence, Oregon.

M. CANTERBURY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

DIXIE, OREGON.
Medical Examiner for Manhattan Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.

JONES THE JEWELER,
State Street, Salem, Oregon.

REMEMBER THE SHOP IN THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.
N. B. Fine watches repaired with the greatest care.

Dr. W. D. JEFFRIES,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

EOLA, OREGON.
Special attention given to Obstetrics and diseases of women.

McCaulley & Alexander,
DENTISTS.

OFFICE on State street, over Child's Book Store, Salem, Oregon.
All operations performed by us are warranted to give satisfaction.

One of the firms may be found in our office from 8 o'clock a. m. until 4 p. m. of each day.
S. D. McCAULEY,
E. V. H. ALEXANDER.

WATSON & GRISWELL,
Architects and Practical
HOUSE CARPENTERS,
INDEPENDENCE OREGON.

WILL take Contracts for Building Houses of every description and kind, in town and country. Satisfaction guaranteed. 317

J. L. COLLINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
DALLAS, OREGON.

SPECIAL attention given to Collections, and to matters connected with real Estate

J. C. CARDWELL
DENTIST,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
DENTAL OMS—NO 89 First street - by

J. W. McAFEE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon

Office—near residence, corner of Liberty and Court streets, Salem. 117

J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
INDEPENDENCE - - - OREGON.

J. A. APPLIGATE. W. C. WHITSON.
Applegate & Whitson,
Attorneys at Law,
DALLAS, OREGON.
Office—In the Court House.

C. G. CURL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Salem, Oregon.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Record and inferior Courts of this State.
Office, in Watkins & Co's Brick, up stairs. 1847

BONHAM & LAWSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
SALEM, OREGON.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. n274f

GEO. H. CHANCE,
DENTIST,
SALEM, OREGON.

Office at Residence, on Front between Chesapeake and Centre streets. n21

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Wallamet University.

Session of 1868-9.

THE THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES of this Institution will commence on the

FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER,

And Continue Four Months.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT is now established as a

PERMANENT INSTITUTION.

The means of instruction in each Department are ample and the course of instruction thorough and complete. Material for

PRACTICAL ANATOMY

Will be supplied. Students, upon arriving in town, are requested to call on the Dean, who will give any information desired. Letters addressed to the Dean will receive prompt attention.

MEDICAL BOOKS

Can be procured in this city.

M. Carpenter, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty,
286w SALEM, OREGON.

AT COST! AT COST!!

THE undersigned having concluded to close out their entire stock, consisting of

General Merchandise,

Such as

Dry Goods Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cro. Lery, Tin-Ware, Drugs and Medicines, etc., etc.

Will sell the same

At Cost.

We will also sell our Improvements, Store-Louse, Warehouse, Barn, Stable, Granary and some other Outbuildings, together with Five Acres of Good Land, set in Timothy. There is on the premises a Splendid Well of Water.

WING & APPEL.

All those indebted to us, either by note or book account, are expected to call and settle immediately.

WING & APPEL,
Levellville, Polk county, Oregon, Sept. 25, '68.

THOS. BOYCE,
ADVERTISING AGENT!
NO. 20 (SECOND FLOOR.)
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
California Street, below Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BLACKSMITHING.
NEW SHOP.

Opposite Salem, on the Spring Valley road, 1/2 of a mile from the Ferry, the undersigned have opened a

Blacksmith and Wagon Shop

Where all kinds of work in their line will be executed promptly and with dispatch.

REPAIRING done to order. 287
MANN & PIERCE.

TO
FOUNDRYMEN AND
BLACKSMITHS.

Cumberland and Lehigh
COAL and PIG IRON.

1000 TONS.

In Store and Afloat, For Sale by
J. R. DOYLE,
San Francisco. [107] 413 & 415 PACIFIC ST

SWEETSTAKES
THRASHER,
Never Clogs and Far the Best.
at DODD'S, Salem.

MUST SETTLE UP.

I HAVE SOLD MY ENTIRE STOCK OF Dry Goods and Groceries to J. G. Brown, and all those indebted to me by book account, will confer a favor, by coming forward immediately and making settlement, either by Cash or Note. J. G. Brown is authorized to settle all accounts.

W. C. BROWN.

In pursuance of arrangements just entered into as per above announcement, I make my bows to all customers of the house and desire a continuance of their favors. Those desiring good bargains in dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., will do well to remember Brown's fire proof brick, Dallas.

J. G. BROWN.
192m

FAILED TO ORGANIZE.—A few republicans of Dallas met at the Court House one day last week, in response to a call which had been duly circulated, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. But very few persons were present. Capt Lafollet was expected to make a stirring speech, and appeared at the appointed hour pregnant with that same old "piece." He found only three persons present. After waiting, looking, longing and hoping, one of the trio was despatched, with instructions from Lafollet to tell the republicans for God Almighty's sake to come out! that the Democrats would make all sorts of fun of the failure. On going "out among them" and appealing eloquently, one lollist—about three sheets in the wind—started in the direction of the Court House. Reaching the front steps and feeling looosy, this solitary recruit "hid me down to rest"—and ramfitted, supporting his back against a column. In this posture the said recruit began to cogitate and soliloquize. He was overheard to say: "Hic—a Grant Club, eh? "Its no use (hic)—the damn' Copperheads will (hic) carry this county by (hic) a hundred and fifty majority." What's the use of a Grant CLUB, eh?

The runner sent out did not return. The prospect grew desperate. There was Lafollet biling over with a speech, and there sat two auditors with sad countenances—their gaze intently fixed upon the candle (there was only one left) as it flickered and burnt low. The scene was a melancholy one, while the surroundings—empty seats and a dim-light—afforded no relief. The Captain is a man for an emergency—is considerable of a wag. At a very late hour he suggested an adjournment, and suggested that the following be sung:

"We feel like those who tread alone
Some loyal League deserted,
Where they are are dead, whose radians
And all but as departed."

SUPPRESSED DISPATCHES.—The following is one of the thousands of the telegraphic dispatches which never see the light on this coast. They are suppressed by the associated press of California. Outrages are continually being perpetrated by the savage negroes down south and the fetters suppressed by lollists. Read the following which we clip from the New York World:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., September 6.—At 3 o'clock this morning a land of negroes went to the house of T. A. Alexander, on the Hernando road and called him to get up. While striking a light, he was fired on through a window, and severely wounded. He struggled to fasten the door, but they forced it open and fired at him again, mortally wounding him, and then set fire to the house. His wife, who had escaped through the back door, returned with some neighbors, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Alexander is still alive, but there is no hopes of his recovery. A negro named Moses Cokville has been arrested, as one of the party, and the detectives are on the track of the others.

Last night four negroes entered the house of Mrs. Lavinia Jones, on President's Island, just below the city, and commenced pillaging. A negro named Caesar Simpson attempted to outrage her, but she seized a knife and stabbed him in the groin and chest. Her screams brought the neighbors to the spot, who succeeded in arresting the entire party and bringing them to the city. Simpson is not expected to live.

OUSTED.—Mr. Trullinger, from Clackamas county, has been ousted from the seat he occupied in the lower House, and J. W. Cane, contestant, given his place. The evidence showed that Cane had a clear majority of the votes of the county. The Legislature acted with great deliberation in the matter of the investigation of this case, and the majority evinced a determination to do justice in the premises. This is new tactics in that body if the action of the majority for the last six years may be taken into the account.

Legislative Embroglio on the Railroad Issues.

The East side usurping Company is pressing its claims(?) to the Land Grant, in aid of a Railroad in this State with a tenacity which borders on desperation. It has staked its all on this die. Conscience of the wrongfulness of the claims they urge, the managers of the East side swindle do not scruple to resort to any means however dishonorable for the accomplishment of their ends. Do the people of the State see the point to all this? A foreign corporation proposes to build a road and own it, provided the State and the people thereof will furnish the means. A magnanimous set of wretches—these railroad jugglers. The evidence is before the Legislature as shown by the following

"FACTS ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION, that the West side is entitled to the Government subsidy, beyond the shadow of a doubt. Read them:

1. The Act of Congress granting the lands required the Oregon Legislature to "designate" the Company which should receive them.

2. The last Legislature designated the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

3. What is known as the "West Side Oregon Central Railroad Company," presented its Articles of Incorporation to that Legislature and solicited the lands, and no other Company had any Articles of Incorporation in existence at that time.

4. The Act of Congress also required that the Company designated to receive the lands, should file its "Assent," with the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington City, prior to July 25th, 1867; and if such "Assent" was not so filed, the grant of lands became totally null and void.

(See sections 6 and 8 of the Land Grant Act.)

5. The West Side Company was the only Company filing its "Assent" within the time allowed by Congress, and its "Assent" was received. After the time allowed by Congress, expired, and after the time for building the road had been extended, the East Side Company tried to file an "Assent," and its papers were rejected. See the following letter from the Secretary of the Interior to A. M. Loryea, Vice President of the East Side Company:

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1868.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 16th inst., and accompanying paper, purporting to be an acceptance by the Oregon Central Railroad Company of the grant made by the act of July 25th, 1868.

By law the Company was required to file an "assent" to its terms and conditions, within one year. That time expired July 25th, 1867, and this paper, if sufficient for that purpose, could not now be received.

I state, for your information, that J. Gaston, President of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, within the time prescribed in that act, filed an assent, which was received.

In compliance with your request, I enclose a copy of my letter of the 8th instant, to Mr. Gaston, in regard to maps to be filed in this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. H. BROWNING, Secretary.

A. M. LORYEA, Present.

6. It follows from the above, that the West Side Company is entitled to the land, while the East side has no legal claim and if the West Side does not get it, it will be lost to the State

7. The West Side Company completed its Incorporation on November 21st, 1866. See the Secretary of State.

The East Side Company formed their Incorporation on the 22d day of April, 1867. See East Side Company's stock book and journal of proceedings, and their corporate "seal."

Hence the West Side Company is five months the oldest Company.

The original incorporators of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, known

to the last Legislature, were Joel Palmer, F. A. Chenoweth, J. H. Mitchell, J. S. Smith, I. R. Moores, E. D. Shattuck, Jesse Applegate, Edward R. Geary, S. Ellsworth and H. W. Corbett; and of these ten, only two (I. R. Moores and J. S. Smith) went into the Articles of Incorporation of the East Side Company.

9. Six of the ten, to wit: F. A. Chenoweth, J. H. Mitchell, Joel Palmer, E. R. Geary, S. Ellsworth and H. W. Corbett, went into the organization of the West Side Company, by authorizing J. Gaston to open its stock books.

10. The West Side Company ask a re-affirmation of its rights to the lands, not as a confirmation of their title, but simply to remove doubts in the public mind; and the question before the Legislature is not whether one or the other Company is most likely to build a road, but it is one of right to the land.

Pertinent Questions to Republicans.

In answer to complaints of heavy taxation, they say it cannot be helped with our heavy debt, and thus throw the whole odium on the debt. Why do they not tell the truth, and say one third of our nation is made by our debt? Then they will be asked, what makes the two-thirds? This question they do not want to have asked, and they do not want to answer. When they do answer, the eyes of all masses will be opened. They will be forced to say that last year they spent, by reports of Committee on Ways and Means, \$378,178,055 '83, and this in the third year of peace. Well, say our well-meaning Republican friends, we suppose the interest of the debt took \$149,418,385 '85, not quite as much as was spent by the War and Navy Departments, which was \$149,472,165 '85, and beside this, we spent \$80,292,513 '84 for other things. Why, that is \$20,999,999 more than the Democrats spent for army and navy and all expenses of Government put together! But why do you spend \$25,713,673 '85 on the navy when it formerly cost \$12,000,000 annually? Has American shipping grown so much that we have to keep up vast navies to protect it? Oh, no, our tariffs have swept away American ships from the ocean; we have lost the carrying trade—the British have got that. Then, why don't you give the builders of merchant ships the money spent on the navy, by way of drawback on duties? Would that start work at our shipyards? Oh, yes, half the cost would do it. Then, why is it not done? We did not think of it, really, we have been so busy with the impeachment and negro questions that we forgot our sailors and mechanics. But we see that the War Department this year spent \$128,858,405, when the year before it spent only about \$95,000,000. The longer we have peace the more the army costs. How is this? Well, it costs a great deal to keep soldiers and Freedmen's Bureau agents, and to feed and clothe negroes, at the South. But why do you do it? Let the negroes support themselves, as we do. You make the laborers of the North work to feed and clothe these idle Africans. True; but by so doing we get their votes, and they will send our traveling agents to Congress; we shall get twenty Senators in this way, while a majority of the people of the United States, living in nine States, have only eighteen. The people may vote as they please, but they cannot get the Senate, nor repeal any of the laws we got through for our advantage; we have managed it so that one quarter of the people have more power in the Senate than the three quarters. We now own the negroes of the South. Did we not buy them by your blood and money? We now see where the money goes; we now see why the credit of our country is so tainted; we now see why the value of our paper money is sinking—it was only at 21 per cent. discount in 1863, and it is now at a discount of 29 per cent; we now see why our laborers and pensioners are cheated by false dollars. If the mechanic cares to know why works so many hours, let him study the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is clear why business men are perplexed. We know why the public creditor is harassed by our dishonest credit, and the tax payer is hunted down by that tax-gather—Horatio Seymour.

Society is a chain of obligations, and its links must support each other.

The Approach of Monarchy.

It is a crime to vote!

The announcement is a startling one. What!—a crime to vote, in Republican America, where the right to vote is the foundation of civil liberty! Impossible! You are surely mistaken, sir.

There is no mistake about it. Congress,—congress, you know, is the supreme sovereign since A Lincoln was last,—the 24th day of July, deliberately enacted, on motion of Mr Lawrence (a oyal member from Ohio), that "It shall be a penal offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any person in said states to vote, or to act as an officer of election, in the ensuing presidential election." The bill, to which this provision was adopted as amendment, passed the house by yeas 112 nays 27,—a strict party vote." Congress has thus made it,—congress of course, can do anything,—in the states of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, a crime to vote!

This infamous device of tyranny is intended to enable the Washington usurpation to carry out the purposes of the so called "electoral college bill," by declaring Mr. Grant to be the President in spite of the constitutional requirement of a majority of the electoral votes.

That high handed measure is a plain violation of the constitution, and is therefore null and void. Judge Caton, lately chief justice of the supreme court of Illinois, and one of the ablest jurists in the country, says it is the most direct and infernal attempt at usurpation of power that has ever been made in America. Judge Chase, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, says it is "a bare shodding of foul play." It means mischief. It means revolution. It means another rebellion. It means a seizure of the Government by a desperate oligarchy of bond barons, and a subversion of its popular form better suited to the purposes of a moneyed minority. It means a defiance of popular rights, and the assertion of moneyed interests at the point of the sword. "Blair's letter," says Judge Chase, "is simply up to the exigencies of the times." He sees nothing revolutionary in it. On the contrary, he is inclined to think that it aims to stop the revolution which the admission of carpet-bag senators is undoubtedly working in our form of government.—Chicago Times.

FALSE NAMES.—The application of the epithet "rebel" and "rebel sympathizer" to either of the great political parties or sections of this country, can never be used by an intelligent writer or speaker, with a consciousness that is false, and without a contempt for the understanding of those to whom it is addressed. Is there anyone in this country who desires or seeks to overthrow the authority of its government? If not there are no rebels here. When a rebellion is put down in other parts of the world, even in Russia, the conquerors cease to speak of the subjugated as rebels. If there was no other reason their pride of victory would prevent them from conceding the use of such an expression. They had failed to put down resistance, they had failed to put down the authority of their government, and that is not what the radicals mean by the use of the term, let them employ language that conveys what they mean.—There are no rebels in this country now, meaning by that term men who resist the authority of the United States. There are plenty of men however, including probably a large majority of the whole population, who are rebels in the radical sense; that is, men who do not believe in radicalism. But what an insult it is to our country to call that rebellion, thereby stigmatizing the greater portion of the American people as rebels and traitors while only a choice minority, kept faithful by free access to official fleshpots, are loyal and true.—Reading (Penn.) Times.

A Yankee left his down east village to visit Washington. On his return he astonished his neighbors by telling them how very late people dined there. "What time," he was asked, "do the shop-keepers dine at Washington?" "Not till two, sometimes three." "My! how late!" was the remark. "And the well-to-do folks?" "Oh! they don't dine till four and five." "My! how late!" "And the members of Congress?" "Wal I guess they don't dine till six." "And the Senators?" "Oh, not till eight and nine." "My! how late!" "And the President, what time does he dine?" "Oh! he won't dine till next day."

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great, because their associates are little.