

The Polk County Signal.

VOL. I. DALLAS, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1868. NO. 32.

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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. 181f

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OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. n271f

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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 illustration 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.

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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, Crockery, Tin Ware, Drugs and Medicines, etc., etc., Will sell the same

At Cost.

We will also sell our Improvements, Storehouse, Warehouse, Barn, Stable, Granery 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, Louisville, Polk county, Oregon, Sept. 28, '68.

THOS. BOYCE, ADVERTISING AGENT! NO. 30 (SECOND FLOOR) MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, California Street, below Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Where all kinds of work in their line will be executed promptly and with dispatch. REPAIRING done to order. MANN & PIERCE. 31f

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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.

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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. 193m J. G. BROWN.

BRIEF EDITORIALS.

FIFTY THREE DOLLARS for stove pipe (hat we conclude) and re 6 chairs in Secretaries office. This came out out of the "incidental" fund, also.

Several items of "horse and carriage hire" for the Governor are printed in the Secretary's report. The people ought to read this report.

Wade and Warren, who hold appointments in the State Land Office at Oregon City, and who draw each a large salary from the Government, have been paid \$1,289 out of the State School Funds for "Approving and Certifying" State lands. How does this happen? Wade and Warren are loil, that's what's the matter.

Making ramrod for cannon was paid for by the State. This was to supply a ramrod blown to glory by a buoging loilist while engaged in firing a salute when the Dutch took Holland. The people remember when that occurred.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars "horse and carriage hire" for School Land Commissioners. Do the people see the point?

In 1866, "Z" Dobson, and others in Polk county, after having been repudiated by the people of the county, went before the Legislature claiming seats therein, and so palpably unfounded were their claim to seats that even the venal and corrupt junta, which assembled at the Capital in 1866, was forced to leave them out in the cold.

But this did not abate the expense of the farsical proceeding. By reference to the report of Secretary May, for 1868, it will be seen that the "Polk county contest" cost the State enormously. Loilty, however made things even.

Among other items of "incidental" expenses paid by the State during the last two years is one of \$72, for "bugy hire." The State, i. e., Geo. L. Woods had to cut a splurge, you know. What do tax payers think of having to foot the bills when the Governor takes it into his head to take a "spin" round through the country.

An item of \$4 25, for base knobs and spring lock, appears among the items "incidental" State expenditures. Wonder if the "base" knobs went on the front door of his Excellency's fine house?

We presume it was the use to which the aforesaid knobs were put—that made them "base."

Wm. Morgan—blanks for Land Commissioners, several large sums.

Isaac R. Moores again, as agent for School Land Commissioners, \$300; and again, and again, \$300.

Samuel E May, contingent expenses of the Land Commissioners, \$117 75.

Blank pardons, \$39 paid to Wait & Denlinger. These were issued by the Governor in reinforcing the Republicans at the polls from time to time.

"Z" Dodson drew \$105 from the State two years since, for trying to cheat Hon. Wm. Hall out of his seat in the House.

The bill of items, including "Sundries," for which warrants have been drawn by Secretary May since 1866, foots up two hundred and sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents. This sum, Mr. May says, was required to defray the ordinary expenses of the State. This sum, it will be borne in mind, is exclusive of the extraordinary expenses of the State. The Report shows that these have been one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty cents. See statement "F." in report. This last sum has to be paid yearly on account of Gibbs' bounty and mush-paddle bonds.

I. R. Moores, a loil hanger-on about the State House, has, during the last two years, drawn twenty-five warrants

on the State Treasury, few of which, in amount, fall below \$300, while many of them go over that sum. This hanger-on's drafts will probably amount to seventy five hundred dollars, since the sitting of the Legislature in '66. Do the people see it? What has I. R. Moores done for the School Fund, and the State, that he should sit there and draw Congressman's wages? We refer the inquiring to the report of Secy. May, dated Sept. 5. 1868.

Gov. Woods, is "boss" Commissioner of the School Funds. Out of this thing he manufactures an immense patronage, in some shapes. See amount paid to I. R. Moores during the two years past.

A. R. Flint was paid out of the Common School Fund for "Approving and Certifying State Lands," \$2,568; and "for why was this!"

BALANCE on account—carriage hire for School Commissioners, \$45.

I. R. Moores, \$300 services as agent for School Land Commissioners, so it will be seen that Geo. L. Woods, Sam. May and E. N. Cooke, could not look after the School Land enough, and so had to foist another loilist into a "fat take." They all—every—one of them—came in for big pay. And that's where the School money has gone.

It is thought by some that I. R. Moores has been used as a cats paw by George L. Woods, Sam. May and E. N. Cooke, School Land Commissioners, in the matter of the \$300 drafts on the School Fund, which mar the Secretary's report throughout. The money is supposed to have been divided around.

"Sundries" figure in the report of the Secretary of State muchly, for which large sums of money have been paid out. The people would like to know what the State does with so many "Sundries?"

HEAVY DUCKET.—In the Montana (Boone county Iowa) Standard, of Sept. 26, the Court Calendar for the September term is published. It occupies near three columns of the Standard which paper is 28 by 42 in size, and is set solid in bourgeois type. Some business for lawyers. Our whilom friend, John A. Hull, figures so extensively in the said calendar, as attorney, that the compositor had to "go after" the italic cap. It's before he got through, with which to spell John A.'s name. An additional column of cases, and it would probably have been necessary to set up his name with lower case initials.

POLK COUNTY has paid into the State Treasury since Sept. 3d, 1866, \$17,650 71. Only five counties in the State have paid more each during the two years last past, than Polk, while sixteen have paid less. Though Jackson county has collected a revenue off of Chinamen, of about \$1,500, in behalf of the State, against no Chinese tax in this county, her contribution to the State for the two last fiscal years has fallen considerably below that of Polk for the same period.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate, (Methodist North.) says the Democrats are buying up negro votes by the hundreds in Louisiana. They purchase them for beef, pork, bad whiskey, a pair of shoes, or anything they can make the niggers they need.

A LOIL RAT.—A Republican in Nashville has trained a rat to steal bonds from a broker's office.

GEN HARNEY, once said of Grant: "You go to bed a barrel of whiskey and get up in the morning, a whiskey barrel."

An editor out West who had served four days as a jurymen, says: "I am so full of law that it is with difficulty I refrain from cheating somebody."

Get your Blanks at the SIGNAL Office.

General Grant and the Jews.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner, who signs himself "An Irish Catholic," says: Most of our readers have some idea of General Butler's New Orleans order. But have they ever studied that other order which emanated from the imperial brain of General Grant—his famous or unfamous order "banishing the Jews."

Both orders are alike. They are cast in the same ruthless mould—they are the emanations of that fell spirit of arbitrary power which flourishes upon the ruins of civil and religious liberty. Butler and Grant! the head, front, and tail of Radicalism. Nay, they are its very incarnations.

But for cold-blooded malignity—for wanton, cruel and sweeping vindictiveness, the petty order of the tyrant of New Orleans sinks into insignificance beside the atrocious edict of the Radical candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

It is somewhat remarkable that in this nineteenth century, in this boastful age of enlightenment and progress, and in this free land of liberty, where all are placed upon an equality before the law, that the dead past—the buried ghost of religious fanaticism—could find a champion to rival the dark days of the Spanish Inquisition. But alas! the idea is a fallacious one—for in the person of the Republican candidate, we behold a champion of proscription, who would punish, persecute and destroy one class of our fellow citizens, for no crime, but to satisfy and satiate a cowardly and vulgar prejudice.

But the order fulminated by Gen. Grant against the Jews, is in keeping and in strict accordance with Radical professions of friendship for the oppressed and down-trodden of all lands. It is the *puncta fides* of a party, who promise only to betray.

But here let us ask, against whom was this outrageous and cruel decree directed? Against what people, "as a class," was this monstrous proclamation trumpeted to the world? Let history, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, proclaim.

We will not go back to the early ages of the world's history, when Abraham offered sacrifice, and Joseph ruled in the land of Egypt—when the great law-giver, Moses, dwelt upon the Mount, and Joshua, the great Commander led the proscribed race to the land of promise.

It is not necessary for our object here to mention David with his beautiful psalms, or Solomon who uttered more proverbs of philosophy, and wisdom, than any sage or philosopher since his time. Are the gorgeous and magnificent prophecies of Isaiah, worded in the language of inspiration; or those visions painted by Ezekiel in a dialect as beautiful as they are expressive—are they a delusion? or have we for eighteen hundred years been cherishing in fancied security an idle dream?

But General Grant issued his decree, which is a crime against humanity and civilization.

"Let us have peace!"

Let us turn aside from those brilliant and dazzling lights that throw a halo and a glory around the Jewish name, and turn for support to more accessible data and modern times; and what do we behold? Battling with superhuman energy and a will which knew no such word as fail, with no influence or friends at court, no Stanton or no Washburne to extend a helping hand, nothing but genius and intellect—one of that despised race, to day, looks down from his high cyrie, as Lord Prime Minister of England. And in our own country, who stands at the head of the great Conservative element of the nation? Another descendant of the banished Hebrew, August Belmont. And, mayhap, had not the star of the South gone down in blood, another scion of that hated race, Benjamin, might have ruled the destinies of the Confederacy.

But General Grant banished the Jews "as a class." Was it the act of a Christian gentleman, or a brave soldier, to subject a whole people to need less insult and wrong.

"Let us have peace!"

But it is unnecessary to mention the great and illustrious names that shine out like beacon fires, in the political firmament of England and America. The Lord Mayor of the first city in Christendom is a Jew. And the opulence, power and wealth of the Rothschilds, are not greater than their talents. It is not the field of finance, or the arena of politics, that Jewish talent and genius is circumscribed. In every region sacred to the empire of intellect, the Jew will be found side by side with the greatest of Earth's children. In

war and diplomacy, music and poetry, history and politics, art and science, everywhere, all over the boundless domain of knowledge, the Children of Israel have erected a temple which time nor the rude hands of ever destroy. Passing over many of the illustrious names in the field of Mars, we come to one, towering above that galaxy of renowned chieftains, the Marshals of the first Empire. We behold the son of a French Jew, President of the French Council. A name second only to the immortal Corsican, Scuit, the lion of France, and by his side another Jew, the Eagle of the Alps, Massena, names made immortal, and which can never die.

But the enlightened, liberal and generous Commander of the United States armies, banishes all Jews found within his lines, under penalty of imprisonment and transportation. What a noble specimen of patriotism, military prowess and statesmanship.

"Let us have peace!"

From war, to the republic of letters, only a step in Jewish history. Yet General Grant was an inmate and is a graduate of West Point—can it be possible that he is ignorant of history? Did it never occur to him that those flourished centuries ago, one Flavius Josephus, whose history will be read when General Grant will be gathered to his ancestors? Are the names of Benary, Wehl and Neandea unknown to fame? Is Maimonides a myth? And did the master of modern philosophy, Spinoza, ever exist in the mind of Lieutenant Grant, when he issued his famous edict of Tennessee? "Let no Jew be found within the lines when four and twenty hours have elapsed!"

"Let us have peace!"

Russia gives us a figure of distinguished ability in the person of Count Cancian, at the head of Russian finance. And even Spain, Catholic Spain, bests honors on the head of Senor Mhdzabel, whilst Prussia acknowledges the diplomatic skill and financial ability of Count Armin. France lifts up her scroll, and we read the names of Cremieux, Persiere and Fould. Reisser and Jacobi are names familiar in Germany, and M. Goffroi and M. Asser are names second to none in the kingdom of Holland.

Yet General Grant would have us believe that the Jews are entitled to no consideration. In other words, they had and have no rights that he was bound to respect!

"Let us have peace!"

Take, finally, the realm of Music; who have we in this glorious region of melody and song? It is the true field of genius from the hour when Miriam sang her requiem over the hosts Pharaoh, until the present day, the timbre and the harp have never been silent in Israel. Rossini, Mendelsohn and Meyerbeer—enough to make a nation glorious. The tragic and lyric drama alike boasts of a Rachel, a Pasta and a Grisi.

And though "music has charms to soothe the savage beast," the savage Order of the General of our armies was put in force and executed against a whole people, for purposes which he cannot and dare not explain.

"Let us have peace!"

We utter no empty lamentations when we unhesitatingly, and upon mature deliberation, yield to the persecuted race one of the foremost places, one of the most elevated niches in the temple of Fame. And though some may ascribe their prominent and proud position, among the great of all lands, to the toleration, charity and spirit of the age, believe it is due to the imperative necessity of things, which in this era of advanced progression imperiously calls for lofty intellect, extraordinary ability and unswerving integrity. Before the intellectual greatness of Jewish historical characters, the pale fires of General Grant's genius glimmers in vain, and ought to be remembered in a few short months of the Radical leader, but his foolish and execrable edict, his relentless hate and malignant ferocity.

But we have done with the Imperial candidate, and ask the yet free and independent Jewish voters of California, whether they will surrender their liberties upon the altar of military despotism, or stand by the pillars of Constitutional freedom and religious toleration! The Radicals are driving the chariot of the Union, like that of Phanton, to destruction. Vote for Grant and Colfax, and their bigoted followers, and what security, think you, would the Jewish citizen have for his life, liberty, or property? The security of implicit and craven submission; the security which all tyrants accord to those subjects who cringe and crawl. No other.

Isrealites of California! Do you want to purchase security on such terms? A thousand times—No! If you do not, vote against the trader of your race; snite the merciless usigner of your people as you would up hold the safeguards of your liberties and your lives.

"Let us have peace!"

Some rich men keep cross dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite," may get it outside the door.