

The Polk County Signal.

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DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Willamette 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 illustration in each Department are ample and the course of instruction thorough and complete. Material for PRACTICAL ANATOMY will be supplied.

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

AT COST! AT COST!! FURNISHED having consisted of their entire stock, consisting of General Merchandise, Such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Drugs and Medicines, etc., etc.

At Cost. We will also sell our Improvements, Storehouse, 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. Louisville, Polk county, Oregon, Sept. 28, '68.

THOS. BOYCE, ADVERTISING AGENT! NO. 30 (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 underground has opened a Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.

FOUNDRYMEN AND BLACKSMITHS. Cumberland and Lehigh COAL and PIG IRON. 1000 TONS. In Store and Afloat, For Sale by J. R. DOYLE, San Francisco. [10] 413 & 415 PACIFIC ST.

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., will do well to remember Brown's fire proof brick, Dallas, 193m J. G. BROWN.

Repudiation.

We have frequently published many things about "National Bankruptcy" and "Repudiation". All appreciate the fact that the people of the United States wish to avoid "National Bankruptcy," and that "Repudiation" is an abhorrent idea at the present time; but debt and taxation are uncomfortable realities, and it has been truly said that official reports of Federal expenditures cannot be reduced "by figures of rhetoric." We will add that mendacious denials of official exhibits, by the Radical Press, are calculated to alarm holders of United States securities.

The mass of our people, including a majority of business men, (so called,) are too prone to regard the subject of National Finance as an obscure science, and, while solicitous for the national credit, they shrink from investigating questions which they are fully competent to understand. It is marvellous to hear professed merchants expressing a dislike for the national credit and the next moment advocating a "Congressional Policy" which (as statistics prove) has swept more of our commerce from the seas than did the Confederate cruisers; which has almost extinguished our ship-building interest; which has checked industry and obstructed enterprise in States comprising nearly one-third of the national domain; which has absolutely destroyed more than a thousand millions of assessable values in those States; and which blindly persists in committing the cause of law, order, education, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce to the keeping of negro carpet-bag legislators. It is marvellous that professed merchants should not perceive in the carnival of ignorance, disorder, and destructiveness, which has grown out of the negro suffrage policy of Congress, somewhat to make them appreciate the connection between such horrible misgovernment and the condition and prospects of our financial system. We admonish those who are capable of forming a sound judgment in these premises, but who have been too shallow with partisanship to exercise their reasoning powers, that if this negro suffrage business, which is wasting the treasure and discarding the intelligence of the land, is not brought to an early termination, the demagogism of the country, which stands ever ready to profit by abnormal conditions, will appeal to an overtaxed people to elect men to Congress pledged against voting appropriations to provide for the interest on United States bonds. This would be practical repudiation. We hope never to see it. But when men of respectability abuse themselves so far as to vote for negro suffrage, for the sake of electing a political favorite to office, we may well ask the question, "What will men not do for party purposes?"

Three years ago, had the question been asked whether it were easier to popularize the idea of "Negro Suffrage" or that of "Repudiation," eight out of ten would have answered: "I could not be induced to vote for either;" but the majority could be led into voting "Repudiation" sooner than "Negro Suffrage."—S. F. Call.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Mr. J. C. Caplinger, of this county, visited his son-in-law, Mr. Scott, in Linn county, last week, and went into the mountains to hunt deer. One day last week, as we understand, they left camp together, and while out separated, supposing that they were about one mile and a half apart. While going through a very thick brush, Mr. Scott, supposing he saw a deer, fired at it, the ball striking Mr. Caplinger in the left arm, about five inches below the shoulder, breaking the bone in the arm. The coat that Mr. Caplinger wore was something of the color of a deer, and the mistake was not discovered until the shot was fired. Mr. Caplinger was nearly twenty-four hours before he reached a physician, and hopes are entertained that he may not lose the arm. The rifle that Mr. Scott had, carried a half-ounce ball. This is the third or fourth accident that has happened that way, during the last two or three years, and some have proved fatal.—Unionist.

A woman who was arrested a few days ago, in Cincinnati, for being in male attire, confessed that she had worn men's clothes for the last nine years, and had filled various stations, ranging from freeman on a steamboat, to clerk of a warehouse. On promising to resume the attire of her sex, she was let go, and a contribution taken up for her benefit, which netted \$26.

Get your Blanks at the SIGNAL Office.

Tobacco Statistics.

But few of our readers are aware of the fearful extent to which the habit of using tobacco prevails in this country. We give some figures from the Report of the Commission on the Internal Revenue system on this subject: In respect to the amount of the revenue derived from cigars, cheroot, &c., there was received by the Government for 1863, \$476,589.29; 1864, \$1,255,324.79; 1865, 3,087,421.51; 1866, \$2,576,888.67; 1867, \$7,086,684.74; 1868, 8,017,020.61.

Snuff 1865, two hundred and eighty three thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars. The total amount received in 1865 from tobacco and its manufacture, was eleven million, five hundred and eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The amount would undoubtedly have been much greater had it been possible to prescribe effective revenue regulations respecting the immense stock of tobacco held in the southern States at the close of the rebellion.

The average annual taxable production of the different kinds of manufactured tobacco from Sept. 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1865, was 42,869,168 pounds. This amount, at the present rate of excise, would return the Government an annual revenue of fifteen million, seven hundred and thirty-six thousand, six hundred and twenty-five dollars. With some amendment of the present law, and with the exhaustion of the stock in the country, made in anticipation of the tax, which is now nearly effected, the Commission believe that the government may safely rely upon an annual revenue from this source for the immediate future of at least eighteen million dollars.

A Man with a Charmed Life.

All great cities are full of strange characters, but at present New Orleans excels in this respect. Living here is an individual whose remarkable career is almost without a parallel in the annals of romance. He was born in Indiana, and is now about forty years of age. His name is Edward Carathies. Being engaged in a personal difficulty with a man named Sharpson, at Madison in the fall of 1846, he killed his antagonist and fled to the American army then entering Mexico. At the battle of Chapultepec he was taken prisoner, and lay for months in a Mexican dungeon. Being released at last, he married a Spanish girl, and settled on the Rio Grande. Here being attacked by the Indians, himself and family were carried into captivity, where he again spent two years. Effecting his escape he joined a ranger company and was shot in a fight with the Comanches, scalped and left for dead. He, however, recovered and joined the Walker expedition to Nicaragua, where he was wounded, captured, and again imprisoned. But being again released, he sailed for the United States. The vessel he was in was wrecked and he barely escaped with his life. He was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Evening Star, and again escaped death where so many perished. He is now a resident of this city and delights in the relating of adventures which are certainly remarkable to a last degree.—N. O. Picayune.

The following named persons have been chosen as officers in Rosa Lodge, No. 39, I. O. G. T., for the quarter ending Jan. 31st, 1869: David D. Prottymann, W. C. T.; Sarah A. Prettyman, W. R. H. S.; Miss Martha A. Welch, W. L. H. S.; Miss M. E. Williamson; W. V. T.; W. W. Paton, W. S.; Albert S. Chitwood, W. F. S.; Rosa Cole, W. T.; Miss Mary E. Welch, W. M.; Alonzo Williams, W. D. M.; James B. Chitwood, W. I. G.; James R. Holman, W. O. G.; E. M. Venderfort, W. Chap.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.—The Republican members of the Lower House of the Oregon Legislature have all resigned, and the Governor has accepted their resignations. \* \* \* \* \* nothing but the greatest provocation can justify such an unprecedented action as this wholesale desertion of duty.—Daily (S. F.) Morning Chronicle.

The above from a Republican paper in California, expresses the opinion of all unbiased men. To an epitaph on a husband and wife in an English graveyard, this holy text is added: "Their warfare is a accomplish ed."

Thanksgiving.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America: PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is now drawing to its end, the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with great diligence and vigor, and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvellous abundance. Our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that long protracted political and sectional dissensions are, at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which, heretofore, have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility and which is crowned with so many blessings, is, by universal consent, a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety, and practising public devotion.

I, therefore, recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all of the people of the United States, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the Universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious Providence alone, States and nations, no less than families and individuals, do live, and move, and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third. By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE MAGDALENS OF NEW YORK.—Mr. Oliver Dyer's article on "The Magdalen of New York City," in *Puck's Monthly* for September, is quite as startling as "The wickedest man in New York," which made such a sensation in the July and August numbers of the same magazine, and has a much more practical bearing. According to him, there are six hundred and forty seven known houses of prostitutes in New York, and he explains some of the hellish devices by which they are provided with inmates, in addition to the supply which nature furnishes immorality furnishes. In some cases the very parents of the girls themselves profit by their shame, and bring them up to a life of vice as they would to a respectable occupation. Mr. Dyer's discoveries, while probing into this great ulcer of society, are of exceeding interest, and deserve attentive consideration from philanthropists. A point worthy of note is as follows: "A large majority of these girls were once Sunday School scholars, and many of them are daughters of Christian parents. Numbers of them were formerly Sunday School teachers and members of Christian Churches. The same painful facts have been revealed by the laborers of the Midnight Mission in London. Of four hundred girls rescued from the streets and dens of vice in London by that Mission, nearly every one had been a Sunday School scholar or teacher and their aggregate attendance at Sunday School amounted to one thousand two hundred and sixty-three years—an average of over three years to each girl."

The *Chronicle* gives a somewhat graphic description of a religious meeting the editor had attended in San Francisco, which was held under the auspices of a creed which believes in the "second coming of Christ." As to the character of the audience present on the occasion, the *Chronicle* says: "The audience for the most part was of that description which is met in Spiritualist meetings and Women's Rights Conventions, with narrow receding foreheads, long straight hair and sunk, en eyes, and an expression of countenance betokening littleness of mind and contracted ideas. It is difficult to believe that our Saviour would seek their society if he should revisit the earth."

DEATHS OF THE APOSTLES.—The following is the manner in which death overtook the Apostles: Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain in the city of Ethiopia. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired. Luke was hanged to an olive tree in Greece. John was put into a boiling cauldron at Rome, but he escaped death. He died a natural death in Ephesus, Asia. James, the great, was beheaded at Jerusalem. James, the less, was thrown from a pinnacle and beaten to death. Philip was beheaded. Bartholomew was skinned alive. Andrew was crucified and pounded while dying. Thomas was run through with a lance. Jude was shot with arrows. Simon was crucified. Matthias was stoned. Barnabas was stoned. Paul was beheaded by the tyrant Nero, at Rome.

Justice.

If the popular belief in the purity of our republican form of government be well founded, there should be no need for elaborate arguments in favor of Free Trade. The simple question of justice being decided, must forever set at rest all cavil, for surely none of the advocates of "protection" will avow a purpose to do that which is palpably unjust in order to benefit themselves. Let us view any exchange of commodities in this light, and the monstrous injustice of legislative interference in the transaction will at once become apparent. I have earned, by a certain amount of labor, a dollar and a half; I want a pocket knife; Mr. Rogers, of Sheffield, England, has produced a knife with the same amount of labor as it cost me to earn my dollar and a half, and is willing to exchange his knife for my money. This would seem to be a very simple affair, concerning no one except Mr. Rogers and myself, and in which I should have clearly the right to accept the terms he offers; but here the Government steps in and says to me: "Our American cutlers cannot produce a knife with as little effort as Mr. Rogers. In order to do a remunerative business, they are forced to ask three dollars for their products, and therefore we have placed a duty (a dollar and a half) on the article you wish to purchase." "But," I reply, "I do not want an American knife, and I do not want an English one, experience having shown me that the latter is better tempered. It may be a mere whim of mine, but, at any rate, the only knife I wish to buy is the one which Mr. Rogers offers, and I cannot see why I should be forced to pay twice as much as he asks. Besides, I have only got a dollar and a half." "It can't be helped," returns the law, "you must either perform twice as much labor, so as to earn three dollars, or go without a knife. Our domestic manufactures must be protected." Is not the glaring injustice of such a proceeding manifest? Unfortunately, this phase of the tariff question is seldom if ever regarded by the protectionists, whose rhetoric is founded not on justice, but on expediency. It is expedient, they say, that every branch of American industry should be developed to the utmost. Granted; but for the best development of any industry no means can be as effective as free competition. Through its influence emulation is aroused, manufacturing processes are improved, and the quality of products bettered. Give any man the monopoly of a certain manufacture, and the inevitable result must be a relaxation of his care and deterioration of his goods; so that even on the score of expediency, our present protective system is unjustifiable. The wrong of forcing the consumer to perform *catro labor* in exchange for what he desires, is self evident that we may safely leave it to our readers without further comment.—Free Trader.

Whatever view may be taken of the facts, it cannot be doubted that the manner in which "The Wickedest Man" in New York has been published in the papers of that city, and the religious notoriety that has been given him, have been unfortunate in their effect. If he is really converted, no advantage can arise from such heralding of all the details. If he was too cunning for the good men who have made him famous, and has used them as a means of advertisement which would have been impossible without their aid, nothing but evil can be the result. We should strive to bring even the "wickedest" under the power of the Gospel, and be discouraged from no attempt at their salvation; but if we succeed, let their works praise them, and grace will have all the more honor, while humanity will be likely to be cultivated in the hearts where depravity reigns.—S. F. Occident.