

# POLK COUNTY SIGNAL.

VOL. I.

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The Weekly Polk County Signal.

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

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Physician and Surgeon

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

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, 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.

Louisville, Polk county, Oregon, Sept. 25, '68.

THOS BOYCE,

ADVERTISING AGENT:

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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.

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SAYERS & BUCKLEY PROP'R'S.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

BREAD, PIES, CAKES OF ALL KINDS,

Kept on hand and Supplied to Order.

Crackers, Oysters and Sardines.

Being Fitted up in first class style we can guarantee satisfaction.

OREGON NEWS.

From the *Unionist* we glean that John Byrne, keeper of a saloon in Salem, got frightfully pounded one night recently. He had to be borne home on a litter.

From the *Commercial* that the brig *Sallie Brown* was receiving a cargo of grain in Portland and will sail for New York direct in a short time.

From the *Advocate* that on Wednesday the 11 inst., a distressing accident occurred at Mr. Walker's new factory on Front street. Mr. Rooney, a brick layer, attempting to throw his overalls over the arch of an unfinished window, leaned for support against an unfastened board, which giving way, he was precipitated some twenty feet to the ground. His leg was broken, the bone piercing through the flesh and into the earth.

From the *Enterprise* that the man who assaulted Charles Luche, in Portland, recently, has been arrested in Oregon City.

From the *Eugene Journal* that I. W. Gager, living five miles east of Springfield, had a fine horse stolen on the night of the 12th.

From the *Gazette* that a son of Mr. Harris, of King's Valley, met with a frightful accident by being thrown from a load of apples, recently—the team becoming unmanageable. In addition to other injuries, both ears were nearly severed from his head.

From the *Albany Register* that a case of seduction had been engaging the attention of Judge Johns' Court during a greater portion of the week, and had created no little excitement in the city. The defendant, Isaac Conn, was held to bail in the sum of \$800, for his appearance at the spring term of the Circuit Court.

From the *Herald* that the Oregon and California Stage Company's coaches still continue to bring passengers through from Sacramento in five and a half days notwithstanding the muddy condition of the roads.

That a German who lately came on a steamer from San Francisco has the smallpox quite badly. He had been removed to the Portland "pesthouse."

From the *Democrat* that the official vote of Linn county shows that 2,236 votes were polled; that Seymour got 1,230, and Grant 1,006, which is precisely the number of votes cast for Logan last June.

From the *Unionist* that work on the bank building is progressing rapidly. The building when completed will be the pride of Salem.

That J. Gaston, Esq., President of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, had removed his family to Portland.

That a lady caught and stopped a team which was running at a furious rate through the streets of Salem.

BORROWING TOOLS.—Of all the nuisances attached to a neighborhood, there is none more annoying than that of a borrower.

I happen to live where I have two or more of the agreeables, and this morning, wanting my hedge shears to prune a little piece of hedge, on looking for them where they ought to have been, they were not there. On asking my good wife if she knew aught of the missing property, she replied: "Why, yes; Mr. C. came the other day when you were gone, and I could not refuse him, although I told him you did not like to lend, because every day almost you want them to use; but he said he guessed he'd take them, and when he got through with them, perhaps he'd bring them back."

Another day I wanted my little plow to plow out a few rods of currants, but looking in the shed for it, I found no plow. "Oh!" says my man. "Captain —'s man came here yesterday while you were away, and although I told him you gave me orders not to lend, he said he was told to get it any how, for they wanted it to use."—*Rural New Yorker*.

Singular Marriage—A Woman who was not a Woman.

One of the most remarkable marriages ever recorded came off in this city a short time since, though at the time the bans were published, probably, there were not more than two persons in the world, and the bridegroom not one of them, who knew of its peculiar features.

Both bride and bridegroom were residents of this city; the former a girl of 17, and the latter a young mechanic with very fair prospects for the future, and some little cash in bank. The wedding was celebrated in the usual manner, and the young couple started for a northern city on their honeymoon trip. They were not long gone, however, for at the end of two days they were back in Louisville, and the young husband, who had hitherto been noted for his temperance habits, took to drink, and in a day or two afterward, suddenly disappeared. Rumor said he had gone to California, but at any rate he left his wife with her friends, here.

After returning from Indianapolis he made a strange statement to an intimate friend, in which he alleged that his wife, though to all appearances a young girl, was of neither sex, and that she was to him a most incomprehensible being, with whom he could never live happily. He seemed greatly troubled, and asked advice as to what course he ought pursue under the circumstances. The next heard of him by his friend, he had left the city.

The deserted bride seems to be entirely unconscious of being in any way different from any other human being, and could never have experienced the passions of love, though the husband carried on his suit a year. She looks to be a beautiful young girl, though not very well developed, and there is nothing masculine or unusual in her features. Her parents, it is said, have kept her very close at home, and in her school days she was not allowed to mingle with her schoolmates, her teachers having received particular instruction before she entered the schools which she attended. The mother is thought to have been the only person acquainted with her peculiarities up to the time of the marriage.

The case is certainly very remarkable and will no doubt attract some attention in the scientific world.—*Louisville Courier*.

THE RATES OF TAXATION.—The rates of taxation in the United States in the year 1860 and 1868 will be given in an interesting table, now in course of preparation by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The exact figures, supported by documentary proof and going into minute details, will appear in the tables when published. The rough estimates are as follows: In 1860, the Federal tax paid by the people of the United States was \$56,000,000, the State tax, \$24,000,000, and county, special, and other taxes, \$51,000,000—making a total of \$131,000,000, or about \$1.32 for each individual. In 1868 the amount of Federal tax was \$500,000,000; State tax \$75,000,000, and county, town, special, and other taxes, \$76,000,000—making a total of \$651,000,000, or \$23 for each person in the United States.—*Phila. Ledger*.

"Grecian Band."

This remarkable and inscrutable malady has at last broken out in our midst, and its ravages are daily extending. Three cases, of agonizing severity, were reported on Montgomery street yesterday afternoon. For the benefit of sufferers, we publish the following remedy, done up in rhyme by some eccentric philanthropist:

When lovely woman stoops to frolic,  
And runs the race, alas! too late,  
What balm shall soothe her, melancholic?  
What art shall set her back up straight?

The only thing for her disaster—  
The only way her woe to end,  
Is to apply a mustard plaster—  
If she won't do it, let her bend.

A Remarkable Woman.

In a low, tumble down building in the old Faubourg St. Mary, reeking with perpetual damps, and with the mold of nearly a century on its roof, lives an old woman whose career is one of the most remarkable in the history of New Orleans. Once brilliant and beautiful, she yet retains the traces, though dimmed and fading, of that exquisite loveliness which made her the belle and leader of fashion in her native city. An only child, born to immense wealth, and educated in every accomplishment which the most learned European seminary could supply, at eighteen she shone upon the world of fashion here without a rival. Courtied and flattered, with innumerable suitors, she discarded the advances of men, and appeared only anxious to enjoy the society in which she moved so conspicuous and in brilliant an ornament. But it was not destined for her to remain so. It is said that no woman can exist without loving, and she proved no exception to the generality of her sex. Her attachment was, however, unworthily bestowed and lamentable in its result. Passionate and jealous, she unfortunately found in her husband too much cause for indulgence. Neglected, her love turned to hate; scorned, her resentment was implacable. In a moment of fitly stimulated passion, she abandoned her home and friends, and shortly afterward appeared at a foreign court in the most respectable of all characters, a female adventurer.

But if her calling was disgraceful, her career was distinguished. She became the ruling spirit that guided and controlled the actions of monarchy. At her nod, brilliant meteors faded from the galaxy of fashion, and armies swept over hostile borders. But a revolution arose in the land, and she became the inmate of a prison. Escaping thence by the leniency of those who dashed the Bourbon Charles from power, she next appeared as the minion of an Indian Rajah. Her name is yet abhorred by the matrons of English India, and little children are taught to scorn the impious treason of her example. But as her years grew on apace, her beauty waned, and then came loss of power. Spurned by the virtuous and hated by the court, a wanderer for many years, she came back to her native land. Her friends were dead—the memory of her early triumphs had passed away. She stood a solitary wreck in the city of her birth amidst the ruins of her life. None knew her—none would. Scorned by the good and feared by the bad, she has led a hermit's life. Sometimes old cronies will come and gossip with her; at others, youth will pause to wonder at the wreck that time has wrought. But recollection still stirs her heart, and from the shadowy aisles of her memory comes smiles and tears to beam or dart on her face.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

THE EARTHQUAKES.—Minister Hovey, at Lima, writes to Mr. Seward in regard to the South American earthquakes. He says that the most fertile part of Ecuador is destroyed. The earthquake seems to have had its center in the province of Imbabura, near the volcano Ocampo, about sixty miles north of the city of Quito. Eight towns with the adjoining haciendas and populations, are said to have been destroyed, numbering from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. The cities of Otavalo and Catacahi, containing respectively about 12,000 and 8,000 inhabitants, and both situated on the shores of the Lake Mojanda, are said to have been swallowed up with their entire populations, and their sites have become a part of the lake. The city of Ibarra, with a population of 13,000, is totally destroyed, only about three thousand of the inhabitants escaping, and the town of Atunague leveled with the earth burying all its inhabitants in its ruins. Quito drew its supplies from the destroyed section, and great suffering, or a famine, is anticipated. The difficulty of conveying food from Quito will be very great, as the journey requires twelve days' severe travel, with men carrying small burdens, over rugged and precipitous mountains, deep gorges and narrow passes. If relief in some form is not speedily given, many of the sufferers will be compelled to reach the sea-shore or perish.

Mr. Hovey thinks if the earthquake in Peru had been in the night, as in Ecuador, 190,000 lives would have been lost. The loss of property is very great. Mr. Hovey closes his letter with an appeal for relief from the United States for the sufferers.

An assortment of nails at Stiles' for 20 per lb.

Consistency of Protestantism.

"Private interpretation of the Bible," makes up the entire fabric of Protestantism, from turret to foundation stone. Protestantism teaches that every man has an absolute right, and is in duty bound, to interpret the Scriptures for himself. In this doctrine Protestantism originated, and on this it now stands. The Catholic Church gave, in interpretation of the Bible, the same, which she had received from Christ and his Apostles. In the sixteenth century, Martin Luther, and after him every other heretic, said to the Catholic Church:—"Your interpretation of the meaning of the Bible is wrong; I do not admit your right to interpret it for me." And each one proceeded to interpret for himself, differing essentially from all preceding interpretation. Hence Protestantism, and all its submissus.

But although each one thus claims the right for himself, no one of them will grant it to any of the others. The Lutherans originated and acted upon the idea that every one was of right an absolute authority unto himself in all religious matters; yet when the Episcopalians and Calvinists claimed the same right, and interpreted the Bible differently from theirs, they denounced them as heretics. Although the Episcopalians founded their religion on private interpretation, they denied that right to Knox and his Presbyterian followers, and bitterly persecuted them for attempting its exercise; but both of these latter sects in turn persecuted the Puritans for daring to privately interpret the Scriptures, burning and exiling them in numbers. The Baptists and Anabaptists were cruelly persecuted by all the other preceding sects of Protestantism, for exercising the same mis-called right. The Quakers, for setting upon the same Protestant principle, and reading the Bible to suit their own peculiar tastes, interests and passions, departing of course, as much from all preceding interpretations as one's individual tastes, interests and passions differ from another's, were forced to fly from their native England, and with Penn at their head, seek toleration in the then wilds of Pennsylvania; here they in turn persecuted to the death every one who dared to read the Scriptures differently from themselves. The Puritans, who, like the Quakers, exiled themselves to the bleak shores of New England in order that they might exercise the right to interpret the Bible to suit themselves, with fustian cruelty tortured every one who claimed the same religious right. And so with every one of the other innumerable Protestant sects; each cruelly persecuted the other for adopting and acting upon the very principle which gave life and continuance to itself. Nor are these sects different to-day from what they then were. While each with equal vehemence clamors for the right to privately interpret the Scriptures, each with equal bitterness denies the same privilege to all the others, and would to-day, as formerly, if they had the power, enforce that denial by fine, imprisonment, exile, or death on the rack, galloos or at the stake. While proclaiming individual judgment in matters of faith and morals as the first of all God given rights to man, they unmistakably show by the bitterness of their denunciations from the pulpit and the press that they would if they could, extirpate, first, Catholicism; next in unending succession, the weakest of their own sects.

How can intelligent men and women profess belief in such creeds.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 3rd instant says: "The Central Pacific Railroad is now completed very nearly or quite 400 miles east of Sacramento, and within two hundred and fifty miles of the northern end of Salt Lake. Material has latterly been forwarded faster and the track is again being pushed at the rate of two and a half or three miles per day. The season bids fair to be favorable for work on the plains for several weeks longer, and it is now probable that tract laying will not be interrupted by winter so far as the grade can be completed. Strenuous exertions are making to cover all the snow sheds on the mountain portion of the road. This done, transportation across the Sierra Nevada is likely to be uninterrupted."

Gov. Woods is probably a close reader of Brick Pomeroy. He adopts Brick's style of composition and rings the changes into a Thanksgiving Proclamation; but the Governor himself is a "brick."