

POLK COUNTY SIGNAL.

VOL. I.

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The Weekly Polk County Signal.

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Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.
E. S. Altred, Prop'r.
Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. Meals at all hours.

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Independence, Oregon.
JONES THE JEWELER, State Street, Salem, Oregon. It is the place to go and see your watches, clocks and jewelry repaired in good style. I warrant all my work for one year; if it is not right, I make it right.
REMEMBER THE SHOP IN THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.
N. B. Fine watches repaired with the greatest care.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
EOLA, OREGON.

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One of the firm may be found in our office from 3 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M., of each day.
S. D. McCAULEY,
187y **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. 307
J. L. COLLINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
DALLAS, OREGON.

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

Office—near residence, corner of Liberty and Court streets, Salem. 117
HAYDEN & MYER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DALLAS : : : OREGON.
Office—in the Court House.

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, Crokery, Tinware, Drugs and Medicines, etc., etc., Will sell the same
At Cost.
We will also sell our Improvements, Store-house, 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. 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, 2 1/2 of a mile from the Ferry, the underground 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.
337 **MANN & PERE.**

BONHAM & LAWSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
SALEM, OREGON.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE 227 1/2

SEED DRILLS

DODD'S,
SALEM.
A Warning to Counterfeiters and a Caution to Purchasers.
No expense will be spared, no leal means of punishing fraud will be neglected, in the effort to prevent the counterfeiting of DODD'S STOMACH BITTERS.

NEW YORK BAKERY.

and
Restaurant,
State Street, Salem.
SAYERS & BUCKLY 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. 337

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

F. PUTZMAN,
IMPORTER AND SOLE
WINE and LIQUORS.
Also Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor of the
"CELEBRATED RUSSIAN BITTERS."
28 3/4 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.
dec7-1m

Medical Properties of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

LET IT BE DISTINCTLY BORNE MIND that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a MEDICINAL PREPARATION, not a BEVERAGE, and that it is entirely free from the attributes which create and foster a passion for stimulants, and which belong to all the distilled and fermented liquors of commerce. Its alcoholic element is derived from sound rye, a grain which, according to the testimony of the most distinguished analytical chemists yields a more wholesome spirit than any other known substance. But the QUINTESENCE OF RYE employed in the manufacture of the Bitters, must not be confounded with the rye-spirit sold in the market as Bourbon or Monongahela whiskey. The very best brands of those liquors procured for hospital use, and preferred by the medical staffs of the army and navy to any other liquor, are not to be compared in excellence with the article used in the concoction of the GREAT STOMACHIC. It is subjected in the first instance to a process which deprives it of the pungent and acid elements proved by chemical test to exist in even what are deemed the finest imported and domestic spirits, and after being thus purified, is kept on hand long enough to give it mellowness before being medicated. The chief virtue of the preparation is not, however, in its spiritous base, but in the juices of the roots, agents, corrective and antilobous vegetable products so largely intermixed with it.

It is claimed that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS comes of themselves, to the special favor of the Emaciated Physicist, as the only delicate stimulant which can preserve without danger of unduly exciting the brain of his patient and of creating the morbid thirst or alcohol which doses of unmedicated spirits are so apt to engender.
To argue with the dogmatists who assert that stimulants are always unnecessary and pernicious, would be a waste of time. The most eminent lights of Medical Science have settled that question, and it is not worth while to have a controversy with the rashly. The leading champions of temperance in the United States, Horace Stracey among the number, have announced the propriety of prescribing and prohibiting the employment of spirituous liquors as medicines.
So much for the moral claims of the article under the temperance code. The 27 and being true of every rational champion of sobriety, the specific application of the Bitters to the prevention and cure of the "ills that flesh is heir to," comes next in order.
Persons whose lives are peculiarly sensitive are said to be of a "bilious habit." The morbid influences which effect others in a general way, seem in their cases to operate directly and mainly upon the Biliary organ. Many who are fitly predisposed to an overflow of bile are subject to periodical attacks of biliousness, accompanied by pain in the right side, languor, pain between the shoulders, gloomy feelings, and that peculiar tingling of the countenance which indicates that a portion of the bile which should have passed off through the bowels has been misdirected to the venous system, and is present in the superficial blood vessels. To avert these symptoms, and the general disorder of the internal organs which they involve, it is advisable for individuals of a bilious habit to take at least two doses of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS daily, at such times as they have reason to apprehend an attack. Bile, which has a constitutional and temperamental tendency to liver complaints would do well to take a dose of this admirable ANTI-BILIOUS STOMACHIC every day. When the great secretory gland is seriously disordered, the medicine usually resorted to is mercury, which, unless administered with very great caution, is infinitely more dangerous than the disease it is intended to subdue. In a large majority of the cases treated with calomel or blue pill, the antilobous and alterative properties of the Bitters would produce the desired effect. And let it be borne in mind that, whereas mercury is in every shape an insidious poison, the medicinal ingredients of this preparation consist exclusively of wholesome vegetable extracts, which are diffused through the system by means of the purest and mildest of all known stimulants.

Prepared and sold by
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.
For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Store-keepers throughout the world. Agents for the Pacific Coast,
HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO.,
Agents for Pacific Coast,
Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco,
dec7-1m

THE LATE LEGISLATURE. Corruption and Bad Faith of Gov. Woods and the Republican Members Unmasked. The Finances, &c, &c.

EDITOR SIGNAL:—
I propose to give, through your paper, to the citizens of this county and State, a fair and candid statement of the most important measures introduced during the session that was so suddenly closed by the resignation of 15 republican members; purposely done, to leave the House with out a quorum, so that all further legislation should stop. I intend to give to the public, in the course of a series of articles, the cause which I think produced this uncalled for and reactionary movement, on their part. Before the Legislative Assembly had met in September, I had, as far as time had permitted, carefully examined the General Laws of Oregon compiled by M. P. Deady, and the laws passed in 1866. I was of the opinion then, as now, that there was no necessity for any great amount of legislation, to perfect laws, then in force so as to meet all the wants of the public at large. Being satisfied that all the members had come to the same conclusion, I was of the opinion that we would have a short session. But the first and second days convinced me, that members did not think as I did; neither did any number of them appear to have any arrangement for general legislation, or what was most necessary to be first done. Many of them gave full evidence that they intended to put in their time, to some purpose, whether right or wrong—they must be doing. They were giving notice all the time, of what they intended to introduce, and in many cases that was the last that was heard of their special pet measures during the session. Others' talents appeared to run on Resolutions; and they never became tired of hearing them read, as others did, or they surely would have become disgusted and quit. But the journals show that they continued to introduce them to the very close of the session. As soon as the standing committees were announced and the Governor's message was received and the recommendations referred to the appropriate committees, and the loose legislation that had been carelessly commenced was referred to appropriate committees, it was then and not until then that the Legislative Assembly assumed a good, healthy, and working like order. All the members appeared to be determined to legislate for the general good of the whole people of the State. Although there were very strong partisans in the House, they did not appear vindictive, or cruelly inclined toward their opponents, but rather appeared that all hands had sheathed their swords, at least for the session. But unfortunately for the peace and quiet of the session, Mr. Lobbyist was on hand, with his sack of lures, to sow the eggs of discord; he had a full stock of the same kind of materials, he had so successfully used on former occasions, to saddle a very enormous bill, on the tax payers of the State. The next trouble we had to encounter was the *State Fair* which only retarded legislation one week. You need not be surprised when I tell you that old and young with one accord, seemed inclined to go to the fair grounds, every day during the week the fair was held. The question might very properly be asked, what was the real cause that influenced the majority to go to the fair? To answer that question, to the entire satisfaction of all, would require more time than I have to spare. It looked to me, as a week of indulgence granted by authority of the State, for men, women children, white black and red, to promenade around and over all

part-of the fair grounds they wished to travel, provided they could find room to squeeze along through the multitude that was zigzagging in and out—so much so, that you could not tell whether the crowd that made the track was going South, or coming back; nor could any one tell, what they most desired to see—unless you should judge by the time they spent at the various stands. It would be superfluous, non-sense to attempt a description of all that was on exhibition. I am not now writing a history of what took place at the fair or the moral effects it might produce on the citizens who annually attend such places, where there was so little caution used to restrain the young and rising generation, to prevent them from acquiring a desire to see such things as are of no intrinsic value whatever—but makes them discontented with home and their own occupations, and inclines them to practice the business they see produces such great profits to the juggler. Before I quit this subject, permit me to inquire of persons who were at the fair, to make out a full cash value of the time spent going to, at, and returning from the fair, and the amount of losses sustained by a neglect of business while absent from home, also the money spent while gone, you will find the amount much greater than all the profits you have made by going to the fair. The amount of money injudiciously spent on account of the fair, will foot up about Thirty five thousand dollars. That amount of money would furnish a newspaper for 11666 families, and suppose each family to consist of five persons, that amount of money that is worse than wasted, would furnish reading matter for 58330 individuals which is very near the population of Oregon. That amount would build seventy churches, at a cost of \$500 each, the churches thus erected would afford room for one half of the citizens of this State to worship in, on each Lord's day; or that amount would build 140 school houses at a cost of \$250 each—which would afford ample room to educate 7000 children in. That amount of money would employ 70 ministers, or school teachers, at an annual salary of \$500, each, per year. On a common grade it would build and equip over one mile of railroad. That amount would support the unfortunate insane idiotic of this State, or it would pay the expenses of keeping the Penitentiary convicts. Enough has been said to give you, and those who frequent such places, timely caution that you may make your own calculations for the future.
I will now turn my attention to another subject—the Railroad—which had such an unaccountable influence over legislators that party principles could not control or unite them; the Willamette river did divide them. Democrats and Republicans worked together on the side of the river they resided as one family, and one party, in good faith, as all legislators should do, to advance the entire interest of their constituents.
But why should they let the Willamette—the Jordan of Oregon—divide them?
Had there been no foreign influence brought to bear upon them, the representatives of this valley could have arranged the whole business to the entire satisfaction of themselves and constituents, by dividing the Aid granted by Congress, on each side of the Willamette river, up to Eugene City—and from that point South, but one road to the California State line. This would have meted out equal justice to all and special favors to none. The question might properly be asked: Why was not this equitable plan carried out? I will answer that question, by asking you several other questions, that have a direct bearing, and a controlling influence over the entire subject matter under consideration.
Who owns the Ocean Steamers that bring in your imports and take out your little exports? Ben. Holladay.
Who owns steamers that are running to Alaska? Ben. Holladay.
Who owns steamers that run to Panama? Ben. Holladay.
Who owns steamers that run to the Sandwich Islands? Ben. Holladay.
Who owns a large amount in the Pa-

ific Railroad? Ben. Holladay.
Who wants to build the Oregon Central Railroad? Ben. Holladay.
And where does Holladay wish to run this road to? From Portland to intersect the Central Pacific Railroad at some convenient point on the Humboldt river, in the State of Nevada, not California.
Who drew the line on a map representing the East-side Railroad as running through Oregon City, Salem, Albany, Corvallis and Eugene City? The East side Railroad Company did that, purposely to deceive you, that they might the more easily advance their own private interests at your expense.
Who is now running the railroad East of your town? The Railroad monopolist that fooled your representatives and is now fooling you.
What is all this for? Gentle folks, it is easy to be seen that Holladay & Co. intend to locate new town-sites; and at such points alone, they will put their depots, and then induce you to move your county seats there, or you will have no benefit of the railroad. This little bit of strategy will afford the citizens of those counties where the railroad runs the high satisfaction of having themselves taxed to erect public buildings at Ben. Holladay's new County Seats; and when the railroad is completed he can control and regulate freights by land and sea. He is sharp, and a great financier. Those who saw the railroad rooms that were fitted up in Salem will say it cost thousands of dollars. They were well furnished, and the gentlemen who managed the concern understood human nature, and they knew who had weak spots, and they knew how to approach, and not insult, but please. Yes sir! there was a multitude of railroad speculators on hand; the lobby was literally crowded while the subject was being discussed. So much corruption was never attempted to be brought to bear upon an Oregon legislature before.
In my next I will give your readers a further history of the pernicious influences that were produced and the consequent results.
F. WAYMIRE.
The appropriation bill which was prepared and ready to pass in the late Legislature showed a saving to the State of near a hundred thousand dollars as compared with the expenditures during the two years next preceding; and the amount the Democratic Legislature proposed to appropriate is ample for all the legitimate purposes of the State. It was the expense of past villainy which could not model Governor Tolson, or the disruption of the Assembly.
We have heard a few merchants say, that, "to be accommodating and sell cheap is the best advertisement." This plan would work if you could make the people believe that a merchant who neglects to advertise is capable of selling cheap or being accommodating. The people argue that they must be stingy and close-fisted, else they would advertise their wares.
The man Grant who assassinated H. Rives Pollard, in Richmond, was an officer under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate army, during the war.
The Duke of Nassau has invested one million dollars in U. S. bonds.—This Mr. Duke is the notorious Gen. Bossil Duke of rebel fame—Oregonian.
In the Memphis (Tenn.) Conference, (Colored.) M. E. Church South, there are 9,340 members, 115 local preachers, 19 church edifies, and 102 preaching on Circuits. Pretty good, for a darkey establishment.
An insurance company in New York offers Gen. Lee ten thousand dollars a year to act as its President.
A WASTE OF MONEY.—A genius at the South End recently soliloquized: "What a waste of money to be buying mate when you know the half of it is bone, while you can spend it for rum that hasn't a bone in it."
That itch that the Governor divided with us got its "start" in Yamhill.