

# POLK COUNTY SIGNAL.

VOL. I.

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NO. 43.

## The Weekly Polk County Signal.

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

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We will also sell our Improvements, Store-house, War-house, 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.

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Being Fitted up in first class style we can guarantee satisfaction. 331f

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MANUFACTURER and dealer in Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Check lines, etc., etc.

REPAIRING done on short notice 31f.

## THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

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

HAYDON HALL, January 1st, 1869.

EDITOR SIGNAL:—

I promised to give you a further "history of the evil influence the railroad question had produced, and the consequences resulting therefrom."

I will commence by asking you how many people have been mischievously deceived and led astray by the railroad company?

The citizens of Salem did expect, when the railroad house was fitted up in that place, it would remain there for some time to come—it being a central point on the road where they could carry on their business more successfully. North and South. But as soon as the specific object that took them there was accomplished, they left.

And where are they now? Gone! Where are their Chinamen? They too are gone.

Who has been fooled? Nearly everybody, has been materially injured by the strife that those questions produced to prevent Legislation for the public good. Connected with this, there was another great evil, the introduction of Chinese labor on public works in Oregon. Nearly everybody wished to prevent their coming here. To prevent the evil complained of a bill was introduced and passed, taxing Chinamen so high that it was supposed it would effectually prevent them from coming to Oregon to work in place of honest white men, who should always enjoy the preference.

How was that judicious and wise law defeated, that the citizens of this State were so deeply interested in? Fellow travelers to Hard Times, there was but one way to defeat the final passage of that law so important to you and your children, and that plan when completely understood by you, will never be forgotten, for that plan will compel you to untie your purse-strings, and take out your hard-earned Gold to pay the expenses of that extraordinary and ill-considered plan to kill that bill.

How was that nefarious plan consummated? I have said there was but one way the bill could be defeated. It had passed both branches of the Legislature and was in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his approval or veto. It is a well known fact that Gov. Woods is interested in the East-side Railroad, and should that bill become a law, that Company could not use the kind of laborers they so much prefer to citizens who reside here. To insure its defeat (and some others I will notice hereafter), the constitutional quorum must be broken up. This was accomplished by the resignation of fifteen Republican members. Many of them, I do believe, did not understand the prime object of the mover of the plan, or the effects it would have on their constituents at large. Had the republican friends remained, and the Governor returned the bill to the House with his veto (which we were patiently waiting for), we could have passed it over his veto by more than a two-thirds majority. There were Republicans who advocated the passage of that bill with commendable zeal and energy—Hon. J. F. Gazley made one of the best speeches I heard, in favor of its passage. It really did me good to see how united the Democrats and Republicans were on this important measure. They were not afraid of each other; they could sleep together, eat together, walk in the streets at night and in the day together, and go to church and pray together; yes, sir, they could hold caucus cases after night together, and legislate in perfect harmony for the mutual interest of their constituents. So much

so, that I really thought them to be the happy family of Representatives; and from the firmness and friendship manifested toward each other, and their desire to do good, I did think the Devil could not select any creature in human shape that could seduce them from the path of duty. But strange things are continually taking place now, as they have done in the past. Adam and Eve were seduced by an Orange Outang, but hardly supposed that in these legal times people might be led astray by an animal of more inferior grade.

Fellow tax payers, do you now see the point? If you do not now, you will feel it very sensibly before the end of the next two years. State warrants are now selling at eighty cents on the dollar, and a fair prospect of there being soon reduced to fifty on the dollar.

Who is to blame for this tremendous calamity now on the people of Oregon? The evil genius who planned the whole diabolical affair, for the sole purpose to accomplish his private ends, and keep his loyal friends in office.

Strange that a harp of a thousand strings should keep its tune so long.

Yes, sir, when I give you a fair state ment of the reason why the bill to create officers and govern the Penitentiary, was vetoed; also some reason why we could not get any information of what occurred on the last twelve days of Gov. Woods' administration.

Then you can more clearly see the point.

F. WAXMIRE.

### AMITY CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLOW GLEN FARM, near Amity, Yamhill county, Jan. 2, '69.)

Mr. J. H. UPTON:— While, during the past year, the elements of political warfare have been so tremendously raging, not only in old Yamhill and Polk counties, but generally throughout the length and breadth of our land, I have, as it were, been pursuing the even tenor of my way, quietly reading the SIGNAL and other staunch Democratic journals. And while noting the other great changes and movements taking place in the political world, of course did not fail to notice the secession of the radical members of our late Oregon legislature. But this is simply by way of introduction. And after wishing you and all yours a happy new year, I will tell you what I started out to tell you. During the year just out, I kept a close and correct account of each and every day by months. And on the last day of the year, I counted up and reduced the result of the year's observations to tabular form, and thought I would send you a copy of it, which I will do on the present occasion so that, if you have never gone to the trouble yourself, you may see what a picture one whole year in Webfoot will make. However I cannot, for want of space, give you each and every day. But I will give you the exact number of days clear weather seemed to predominate, and so on through under appropriate heads.

Clear	Cloudy	Rainy	Snowy	
January 18	13	4	7	
February 12	17	6	1	
March 9	22	14	0	
April 10	20	15	0	
May 15	16	8	0	
June 12	18	5	0	
July 23	6	1	0	
August 26	5	0	0	
September 22	8	2	0	
October 15	16	6	0	
November 12	18	8	0	
December 6	26	18	0	
Total	182	184	87	8

By the above Table, which is strictly correct as showing the number of days, in each month and the year, that would probably, by most persons, be called clear days. And the same rule has governed as to cloudy days. And by rainy days, I intend to embrace each day upon which there was some rain or sufficient to be worthy of note, and a similar rule as to snow. There was over one half of the year cloudy by one day. And that of raining days, there was 35 less than one third of the whole number; but if we add the 8 days on which it snowed, we will have of falling weather 27 days less than one third.

Respectfully,  
B. H. SPRINGER.

State warrants are getting lower in the markets every day. Won't the Cabal revel in ill gotten wealth?

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### EARLY OREGON—A CON- TRAST.

EDITOR SIGNAL:

I write from Salem. In walking through the different streets of the city, I am again reminded of the rapid flight of time. Twenty-three years ago, on my first visit to this place, but one or two houses were visible upon the area of territory now comprising the beautiful city of Salem. I well remember that visit; it was shortly after a long and weary march across the plains in search of the better land in which to secure a home, and fulfill the destiny marked out for me by the book of Fate. That visit was caused by the demands of nature calling upon me to satisfy the cravings of a voracious appetite and a very poor flouring mill then at that place, was called into active operation to satisfy the demand, and the demand having been satisfied, I started for my home on the "Luckimute," and after a tiresome tramp of six days, through rain and mud, succeeded in reaching the desired locality; thus having accomplished the unprecedented feat of "going to mill" in the short time of twenty days. This last time was made by "emigrant oxen" upon a road the hard part of which might have been about two feet beneath the surface but I never found it. The difference in Salem then and now; then, almost a wilderness—now, the most beautiful city upon the Pacific, covering an extensive area of territory, and destined to be the internal city of the Pacific. The energy and enterprise of her citizens is bound to make her rank first among the cities of Oregon.

Last evening the ringing of bells from the different churches called vividly to mind reminiscences of my youthful days when, upon the Atlantic coast, the solemn sound of the Church Bell summoned me to Sabbath school, and to the worship of the ever living God. Being seriously inclined, I wended my way to the Congregational church, entered, took a seat, and listened to a very interesting discourse from the pastor Rev. P. S. Knight. Mr. Knight is a man very pleasing in his address, argumentative and instructive in his discourses, and possesses more originality of thought (in my humble judgment) than any divine I have had the pleasure of listening to in Salem. One point in his discourse was both amusing and reflective. He was referring to the dreams of Joseph as recorded in the Bible, and to the effect of those dreams upon the minds of his brethren when they came to a knowledge of them. He then remarked that no person was to blame for dreaming or for the substance of his dreams, and after a moment's thought, he said in one sense a man was to blame for his dreams, that if a man regardless of nature's laws, and late in the evening, partook of a sumptuous repast, and then dreamed that Bunker Hill monument lay upon his stomach, he was to blame, a proposition containing more truth, and more food for reflection than merriment, for a person to enjoy refreshing sleep and pleasant dreams, must pay due respect to nature and Nature's laws. Sitting in that church surrounded by all the attractions of a grand divine service pleasing and agreeable, brought to my mind the first sermon I ever heard on this coast. It was in 1845, when Rev. A. F. Waller, the Methodist minister then at the Dallas, came to our camp, collected the families together around the camp fire and endeavored to direct the minds of the weary immigrants to the fountain of all truth, and in the open prairie caused us to kneel in prayer to God. To-day I walk the streets of Salem, my mind reverting to the past, filled with wonder at the present, and again strangely exercised with imaginations of the future. May the future be as propitious as the past, and may Oregon become the happy home of many thousands of wanderers in search of that most desirable object.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

## WILL NOT DIE.

The Democratic party will not, cannot die; it will come into power says the Detroit Free Press when the people shall become tired of the wild and impracticable experiments of the theorists, who are now controlling the nation's destinies, they turn to the sound and practical policy of the Democratic party as the only means of raising the national honor and the national prosperity to the place occupied before the radical party came into power. They will become tired of experiments which are successful only in taking power from the many and concentrating it in the few. They will become tired of that policy which brings poverty as the reward of toil and wealth to the hands of idleness. The day will come. It may be postponed through an ingenious dodging of the issue, as in the recent election, but it cannot always be avoided. We repeat again what we have said before, and what we are fully conscious is true, that the nation can only secure peace at home, honor abroad, and prosperity among the people, by moulding its measures in accordance with the policy and principles of the Democratic party. No free government can safely be administered upon any other theory. Men may force water above its level, but it will not remain there one moment after that force shall cease. Men may force upon the people, through indirect means, a system of government not in accordance with their wishes, but it must crumble to the earth as soon as the power which placed it there loses its efficacy through a want of confidence in its justice on the part of the people.

The nation has paid dearly already for the few years which the Radical party has been in power, and the price of so exquisite a luxury is not todimin- ish. So long as there is a demand for it, so long the cost will increase. When the passions and prejudices engendered by the war shall have fully passed away, the people will approach an investigation of the condition into which their government has been plunged by the men they have intrusted with power, with more calmness and consideration. Reason will resume its throne, and the action of the masses will be no longer controllable by passions both unnatural and unwise. When that day shall come, as come it must, the Democratic party will gain the victory. The power of the Constitution will be restored—a respect for law, for justice and for right will again prevail throughout the land. The immutable fact that free government can only be sustained when equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever persuasion religious or political, will again make itself the ruling conviction of the masses. To secure that end people will again demand that their public servants shall come up to the JEFFERSONIAN standard of honesty and capability. They will demand that in their official duties they shall act for their country and not for their party; for through such means only can the government be restored to its original purity, vigor and capacity for contributing to the happiness and prosperity of the people.

### TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS

Let it not be forgotten that there are half a million head of sheep in Southern Colorado, inexhaustible and abundant water power, a sufficient number of people, within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles, to consume the products of our wool, a thriving, energetic, prosperous population, and every other element combined which would tend to make the manufacture of wool a success and yet not a woolen factory in the Territory. To men of experience in that branch of manufacture, and capital, there never in the history of the world were such inducements offered. We have on two or three occasions published statistics which demonstrated to the fullest extent all we now assert. How long shall such unparalleled opportunities for the investment of business capacity and capital go begging? The first man who shall take the initiative in the establishment of a woolen manufactory at Pueblo, or some other favorable point in Southern Colorado, will harvest a fortune as the sure reward of his enterprise.—Colorado Chieftain.