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BY D. M. C. GAULT & COMPANY.

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SAINT CUTHBERT.

The sun went down on the ocean drear:
'Twas the last sunset of the fourteenth year,
Since first, for bleak Northumbrian snows,
Saint Cuthbert quitted "fair Melrose."
Thro' those long years, by night and day,
The saint had striven to point the way,
So rarely found, more rarely passed,
Whereon the Cross its shadows cast.
He fled the abbot of Holy Isle,
From the monkish band and the sacred pile;
He fled, with naught but the faith enshrined,
In his heaven-taught soul and guileless mind,
Away o'er the face of the stormy sea,
Alone at last with his God to be!

No footsteps gave to the world a trace
Of the path he took to his resting place:
'Twas a lone, lone rock, that reared its crest
From the sea-girt lair of its ocean nest;
The cliffs rose black on the seaman's view,
Where gleamed the wings of the white sea-new,
Whose hoarse cry, borne o'er the surges' dream,
Saw to the passing mariner's ear.
The exiled saint no Eden sought;
To chain to earth one heaven-bound thought;
No charms to win his human eye
From its long, long gaze on the far-off sky,
The scanty turf, with toil sown,
He scraped from hollows; fain to rear
A hut of reeds, simplest form,
To shield him from the wintry storm,
Not even a glimpse of that wild waste
The saint allowed, so high were placed
Window and door, that ne'er by chance
Aught met his eye, save Heaven's expanse.

O, glorious scene and strange! (for him,
He gazed, and gazed, till sight grew dim.)
Radiant, in morning's rosy blush,
Gorgeous, in sunset's deeper flush,
And peaceful moonlight stealing in
Upon the holy man within,
That humble cell, who prayed and wept
For the world's sin, while that world slept.

Thus lived the fugitive his life,
A part from sin, apart from strife,
He sought to dwell alone with God!
Then once, and for the last time, trod
The spirit-path to Heaven, and passed
Within the golden gates at last.

LOVER'S TABLE.

Two glances make one look;
Two looks make one sight;
Four sighs make one waltz;
Three waltzes make one palpitation;
Two calls make one attention;
Two attentions one fool—
(Sometimes two);
Two fools make one flirtation;
One flirtation makes two bouquets;
Two bouquets make one engagement;
One engagement makes one marriage—
Sometimes two, and fifteen children.
Go slow—grass is short!

EPITAPH.—Although somewhat de-
ficient in tenderness, the following, in
memorial to Mr. John Law, is intro-
duced for its spiritual analogy:

"Here lies John Law,
Attorney-at-law;
And when he died,
The devil cried,—
'Give us your paw,
John Law,
Attorney-at-law.'"

The following reference to one de-
parted Mr. Strange of the same profes-
sion is, on the contrary, complimentary,
and we have only to hope that the facts
of the case are as stated, and that the
writer was not led away by the obvious
opportunity of making a point, to ex-
aggerate the virtues of the deceased.
It looks a little suspicious.

"Here lies an honest lawyer,
And that's strange."

Brown and Smith were met by an
overdressed individual. "Do you know
that chap, Smith?" said Brown. "Yes,
I know him; that is, I know of him—
he's a sculptor." "Such a fellow as
that a sculptor? surely you must be
mistaken." "He may not be the kind
of one you mean, but I know that he
chiseled a tailor out of a suit of clothes
last week."

A gentleman the other day visiting
a school, had a book put into his hand,
for the purpose of examining a class.
The word inheritance occurring in the
verse, the querist interrogated the
youngster as follows:—"What is inher-
itance?" "Patrimony—something left
by my father." "What would you call
it if left by a mother?"—"Matrimony."

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The ratification of the Fifteenth
Amendment by the Legislature of Ne-
braska, on Feb. 18th, makes thirty
States, or twenty-eight, recognizing the
recession of New York and the defect-
ive ratification of Indiana. Below we
append the text of the amendment and
the States in the order of ratification:

ARTICLE XV.

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be de-
nied or abridged by the United States
or by any State on account of race,
color, or previous condition of serv-
itude."

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have
power to enforce this article by appro-
priate legislation."

Ratified by:

Missouri—March 1, 1869 (corrected.)

Kansas—Feb. 27 (corrected.)

North Carolina—March 5.

West Virginia—March 8.

Massachusetts—March 9-12.

Wisconsin—March 9.

Maine—March 12.

Louisiana—March 5.

Michigan—March 8.

South Carolina—March 16.

Pennsylvania—March 26.

Arkansas—March 30.

Connecticut—May 10.

Florida—June 15.

Illinois—March 5.

Indiana—May 13-14.

New York—March 17—April 14.

New Hampshire—July 17.

Nevada—March 1.

Vermont—Oct. 21.

Virginia—Oct. 8.

Alabama—Nov. 16.

Minnesota—Jan. 14, 1870.

Mississippi—Jan. 15.

Rhode Island—Jan. 18.

Ohio—Jan. 14-20.

Iowa—Jan. 19-20.

Georgia—Feb. 2.

Texas—Feb. 15.

Nebraska—Feb. 18.

Number of States required, 28.

Number ratified, 30.

The States that rejected the amend-
ment were New Jersey, Delaware,
Maryland, Kentucky and California.

Not yet voted, Oregon.

The Amount of Arsenic, Mercury, and Antimony Produced Yearly.

A few interesting facts in regard to
the production of some of the less ex-
tensively used metals have come to
light at the Paris Exposition in 1867.
The yearly production of arsenic was
5,200 centner weight, of which Eng-
land produced 2,230, Austria 250,
Prussia 2,450, and Saxony 280. The
yearly production of mercury was 64,
000 centners, of which California pro-
duced 36,000, Spain 22,000, Peru 3,
200, Germany and France 2,600, Italy
592. The yearly production of anti-
mony was 83,400 centners, of which
4,000 were obtained from England, 1,
600 from Austria, 1,100 from France,
1,300 from Northern Germany, 200
from Italy, and 170 from Spain. The
center is equal to 110 pounds, nearly.
A singular point in the above state-
ment is the large amount of arsenic
that is consumed. We all know that
mercury is very largely used in mining
operations, and also for barometers,
thermometers, voltaic batteries, and
paints; and we could easily account
for any moderate consumption of anti-
mony, from the fact that it enters
largely into the composition of all type
metal; but arsenic is popularly sup-
posed to be a comparatively scarce met-
al, best known, in the form of white
arsenic, as a deadly poison. It is, how-
ever, very extensively used in the arts,
as it forms a prominent constituent of
many of the finer kinds of paint, and
is also used extensively by glass-mak-
ers.—*Technologist.*

An old gentleman of eighty-four,
having taken to the altar a damsel of
about sixteen, the clergyman said to
him, "The font is at the other end of
the church." "What do I want
with the font?" said the old gentleman.
"Oh! I beg your pardon," said the
clergyman; "I thought you had
brought this child to be christened."

In the course of an examination for
the degree of B.A. in the Senate House,
Cambridge, under an examiner whose
name was Payne, one of the questions
was, "Give a definition of happiness."
To which a candidate returned the fol-
lowing laconic answer: "An exemption
from Payne."

The Production of Sulphur—Recent Discoveries.

In 1838, the short-sighted policy of
the King of Naples granted a monopoly
of Sicilian sulphur to a French mer-
cantile house, the consequence
being that the price of sulphur tripled
in England, and the manufacturers of
sulphuric acid were compelled to look
to other sources for their supplies. In
one year not less than fifteen patents
were granted for processes which had
for their object the production of sul-
phuric acid from pyrites—a compound
of sulphur with iron and some other
metals. At the present time nine-
tenths of all the sulphuric acid in
market is manufactured from this min-
eral, and this state of things continues,
although the monopoly has been long
since withdrawn. There can be no
doubt that Sicily, where the supply is
inexhaustible, would sell ten times the
amount she now does if that mistake
had never been made; and it is a
wholesome lesson to governments and
legislatures not to thwart industries
based upon chemical science—a science
which has taught us to produce the
most gorgeous colors from coal-tar, and
whose votaries cannot be prevented
from producing any given compound so
long as the elementary substance need-
ed may be had in any shape what-
ever.

Since that time sulphur has been
produced artificially in the purification
of coal-gas, which contains the well-
known sulphure of hydrogen—a gas
easily recognized by its horrible odor.
A few sulphuric acid factories in Eng-
land employ sulphur thus obtained;
but the amount which might be pro-
duced is very large, as is obvious if we
take into account the fact that coal
contains at least one per cent of sul-
phur, and that in London, for instance,
where the amount of coal used yearly
for gas making is 15,000,000 tons, con-
taining 15,000 tons of sulphur, equal
to 30,000 tons, or over 60,000,000
pounds of sulphuric acid.

Mont, of Utrecht, in Holland, has
invented a process for saving the sul-
phur wasted from the sulphuric acid
during the manufacture of soda from
common salt, and for returning all this
sulphur to the sulphuric acid manufac-
tories, which process is in successful
operation in many places in Europe.

In the meantime new deposits of
sulphur have been found. Several
have been discovered in California,
where, in one establishment, some tons
are now refined daily. The most re-
cent report is from the Suez Canal,
where, on the shores of the Red Sea,
at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez,
two inexhaustible deposits have been
found. One, at Djemah, is located in a
perfectly rainless desert on the Afri-
can coast very near the sea, and consists
of a hill six hundred feet high, composed
entirely of sulphur. In order to ob-
tain the sulphur it is blasted like the
rock in a common stone quarry. Two
hundred Arab laborers are occupied,
under the supervision of French engi-
neers, and produce some ten tons of
sulphur a day. A railroad is in course
of construction for the purpose of trans-
porting the sulphur rapidly and in large
quantities to the furnaces in which it
is refined, and thence to the coast to be
shipped. The Viceroy of Egypt buys
from the French company all the sul-
phur at eighteen dollars per ton. The
other location is Ranga, five hundred
miles from Suez, and also near the
African continent. In this case, also,
the sulphur appears in the form of
rocks, much purer than the former,
of a bright lemon-yellow color, but
covered under the earth, so that it must
be obtained by tunnelling. This sulphur
mine has not yet been worked to any
extent.

These instances furnish marked il-
lustrations of the many providential
provisions which exist in nature. When
the progress of civilization creates new
or increased wants, the material is ever
at hand to supply them.—*Technologist.*

Smith and Brown, running opposite
ways round a corner, struck each other.
"Oh, dear!" says Smith, "how you
make my head ring!" "That's a sign
its hollow," said Brown. "Didn't
your ring?" said Smith. "No," said
Brown. "That's a sign its cracked,"
replied his friend.

A Quaker (says Hood) makes a
pleasure of his business, and then, for
relaxation, makes a business of his
pleasure.

Never confide in a young man—new
pails leak. Never tell your secrets to
the aged—old doors seldom shut close-
ly.

Telegraphic Summary.

ROCHESTER, March 17.—The storm
continues. The trains due yesterday
morning, arrived this morning, and the
passengers were almost furnished. Sev-
eral barns and other buildings were
crushed with snow.

BUFFALO, March 17.—The storm
continues and the roads are blocked
beyond Rochester. There have been
no trains on the road since yesterday.
Five westward trains are snow-bound
here.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Secretary
Fish, in reply to an inquiry by the Su-
perintendent of Registry here, says the
ratification of the Fifteenth Amend-
ment will be proclaimed as soon as
Congress admits Georgia and Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Chand-
ler, from the Committee on Com-
merce, reported a bill to amend the
act to regulate the diplomatic consular
system of the United States and pro-
viding a substitute schedule. It abol-
ishes certain consulates and changes
the salary of a number of the others.

It provides for a Consul General at
London, Paris, and Havana, with salar-
ies of \$6,000; and at Calcutta and
Shanghai, \$5,000; at Montreal, \$4,
000; at Berlin and Vienna, \$3,000;
at Alexandria, \$3,800. It authorizes
49 Consuls for Great Britain and her
colonies, at salaries ranging from \$6,
000 at Liverpool down to \$1,500.

Among the consulates abolished are
those of Victoria, V. I., Calcutta and
Bombay. Three consulates are author-
ized for Russia, eight for France, nine
for Spain, four for Portugal, three for
Belgium, three for the Danish Domini-
ons, and ten for the North German
Union. The bill provides for the em-
ployment of clerks and interpreters for
the various consulates and fixes the
salaries of all consulates. The consul-
ate at Yeddo is stricken from the bill.

Those in Kanagawa, Meoagski, and
Hakodadi, are transferred to Canton,
Fow Chow, Amoor, Pankow and Tien-
zing. The consulate at Para, Brazil,
is stricken from the schedule.

Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, March 17.—For some
time past there has been a rumor that
the present authorities in office by mil-
itary appointment intended to resist
any movement to dispossess them until
their successors were elected by the
people, holding that the enabling act
declaring the offices vacant was uncon-
stitutional. Last evening the City
Council, appointed by Gov. Walker,
under this act, elected a new Mayor
and chose a new Chief and Captains of
the Police. To-day, when the new
Mayor and Chief of Police applied for
their respective offices, they were re-
fused. The ex-Mayor has sworn in a
large number of special police, and the
new Mayor holds the City Hall and all
other public buildings, except the sta-
tion houses, which are in possession of
the old Mayor, who has applied, through
his counsel, ex-Gov. Wise, to Govern-
or Walker for assistance to maintain
his authority. Gov. Walker in reply
to the application of Mayor Capoon,
says, Mayor Emison is legally elected
under the act of the Legislature, and
he cannot recognize the authority of
any one else as Mayor. He censures
Capoon's action, and advises him to
obey the laws. Capoon is still in the
station house with about thirty men,
but the besieging party have cut off
the gas and supplies of food.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the
Senate the resolution giving a year's
salary as a Justice of the Supreme
Court to Mrs. Stanton, passed.

George Wilkes was cowed this
evening, on Broadway, by Major W.
W. Leland, formerly of the St. Julien
Hotel, in the presence of a large
crowd. Wilkes was much cut. Le-
land was arrested but Wilkes declined
to prosecute.

Cuban Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 15.—General
James Watson Webb writes the *Tri-
bune* a long letter from Havana, on the
5th inst., favoring the accordance of
belligerent rights to the Cubans, and
saying that if the President and Sec-
retary Fish had been permitted to know
the whole truth, they would have been
conceded six months ago. He says the
Cubans have fifteen or twenty thousand
well armed troops, and as many more
carrying pikes, etc., and that if a hun-
dred thousand arms could be landed
there would be plenty to carry them,
and Havana would fall in a fortnight.
He reiterates the stories of Spanish
cruelties, which he says surpass belief,
and make one's blood cold with indig-
nation.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

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practice of Criminal Law, Collection of Claims,
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(A Graduate of Jefferson Medical College,
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From a long experience in the practice of
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branches, he hopes to receive a share of public
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Will give special attention to the collection of
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REFERENCES—Hon. John Barnett, Hon.
R. S. Strahan & Simpson, Hqs. A. J. Thayer.

B. F. BOND, M. D.,
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OFFICE—At Nichols' Drug Store. 36

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matters pertaining to Real Estate. 71

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Has recently returned from the Atlantic States
and is now permanently located at
Lewisville, Polk Co., Ogn.

And offers his professional services to the citi-
zens of the County.

Particular attention given to Female Dis-
eases. 247

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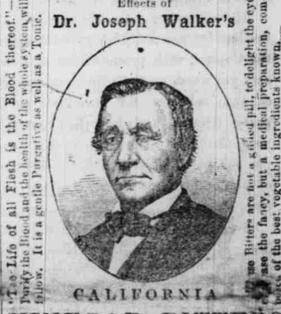
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Property, town lots, improved farms, stock
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& A. M.,** Dallas, holds its regular com-
munications on the Saturday preceding
the Full Moon in each month, unless the moon
falls on Saturday—then on that day, at one
o'clock.
Also, on the second Friday in each month
at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of improve-
ment of the Craft in Masonry, and for such
other work as the Master may from time to
time order.
All Brethren in good standing are invited to
attend. By order of the W. M.

MORE THAN 200,000 PERSONS
Bear testimony to the Wonderful Curative
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VINEGAR BITTERS

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots
of California.

The Great Blood Purifier
FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRON-
IC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEP-
SIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS, REMIT-
TENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS,
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER,
KIDNEYS and BLADDER, these BITTERS
have been most successful. SUCH DISEAS-
ES are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which
is generally produced by derangement of the
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you
find its impurities bursting through the skin
in Pimples, Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when
you find it obstructed and sluggish in the
veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feel-
ings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy,
and all will be well.

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8-17

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**IRON FOUNDERS,
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Couch's Wharf, and have facilities for turning
out machinery promptly and efficiently.

We have secured the services of Mr. John
Nation, as Director of the Works, whose expe-
rience on this Coast for sixteen years gives him
a thorough knowledge of the various kinds of
machinery required for mining and milling
purposes.

We are prepared to execute orders for all
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Eithers applied to old or new steam cylinders.

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