

# OREGON REPUBLICAN.

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THE OLD BARN.

Rickety, old and crazy,  
Shingleless, lacking some doors;  
Bad in the upper story.  
Wanting some boards in the floor,  
Beams strong thick with cobwebs,  
Ridgepole yellow and gray,  
Hanging in helpless innocence  
Over the mows of hay.

How the winds turned around it—  
Winds of a stormy day—  
Scattering the fragrant hay seed,  
Whisking the straws away;  
Streaming in at the crannies,  
Spreading the clover smell!  
Changing the dark old granary  
Into a flowery dell.

Oh, how I loved the shadow,  
That clung to the silent roof,  
Day-dreams wove with the quiet,  
Many a glittering woe;  
I climbed to the highest rafter,  
Watched the swallows at play,  
Admired the knots in the barding,  
And rolled in the bowls of hay.

Palace of king couldn't match it!  
The Vatican loses its charm,  
When placed in my memory's balance,  
Beside the old gray barn!  
Splendor, wealth, may not charm us,  
Association is all—  
We love the home of our childhood  
Better than marble-floored hall.

I sat for hours in the summer  
On the threshold gray,  
And saw the cows in pasture  
Take their lazy-paced way;  
Trodden from hill to torn—  
Or fell asleep in the shadow  
Made by the "clever" old barn.

I've roamed o'er the Southern country,  
Stood in mosques of the East,  
Galloped in the Western prairies,  
Gathered in contentment at last;  
And I'd rather scent the clover,  
Piled in the barn's roomy mows,  
Than sit in the breath of the highlands  
Poured from Appenine brows!

Portland, Astoria and West Side Rail-  
road.

The following dispatch was received  
at this office yesterday from Senator  
Williams:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.  
The House Committee have agreed  
to the Portland, Astoria and McMinn-  
ville railroad bill, which will pass as  
soon as it can be reached.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

This is welcome intelligence. Senator Williams has taken great personal interest in urging this bill upon the House Committee, and as they have agreed to report it there can now be no doubt but it will pass. We shall now have an opportunity to see another manifestation of Democratic opposition to land grants. That ridiculous bill of Smith's, which was clearly thrown in with a hope of defeating all grants for the west side and then giving opportunity to lay the blame on Republicans, has not been heard of since it was first proposed. But this bill, which conveys a grant of great value, will go through; and, thanks to the ideas of Republicans in Congress, the railroad system of this State will be fostered and built up. The people of Oregon will not be slow to see who are their friends and supporters in these important matters.

A young man at Paterson, N. J., who read that a young lady's pulse always beat stronger in the palm of the hand than any where else, tried to find out for himself the other night, while sparkling his intended, and she busted an iron skillet over his head. He has concluded that their pulses beat as strong over the head as any where. But he is not of an inquiring turn of mind any more.

According to the Revolution there is a fair bank on Fourteenth street, Washington, kept by a woman, where the woman clerks of the Treasury go to gamble their salaries away.

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The Strength of the Republican Party.

Representative Daws, in his New Hampshire speech, said :

There is one other thing which I wish to mention to-night. Gen. Grant is at the head of the party. Thank God that he can criticize it. A party that can probe and uncover its sores can grow strong and healthy by self-probing. What has it done this last week but to take one of its own members, found to be corrupt, and driven him by a unanimous vote from the halls of Congress. Did you ever find the Democratic party in pursuit of any corruption within its own ranks except to fatten on it? Did you ever find them hunting up those who lived upon the plunder of the public treasury within their own ranks, and bringing them to condign punishment? I am proud to belong to a party so conscious of the rectitude of its intentions and the strength of its position that it can bear to have the plain truth told it by its own friends; and I assure you that I take great pleasure in bringing to you the message of the President himself, given to me yesterday, and to show you that all departments of the Government, Executive as well as Legislative, are to be united in the work of reducing the public expenditures. The Democratic party are the same as it was twenty years ago, and seems to take no note of passing events. It is still haunted by the negro, but he rises as it fights, and all efforts to crush him have lifted him higher and higher, till he has taken his seat as a Peer of the Saulsburys, in the very seat of Jefferson Davis. What new claim has the Democratic party to put forth that shall justify the people in restoring it to power? It has none; if, on the other hand, a candid and fair review of what the Republican party has done, and is capable of doing, has given a generous pledge of what it will do, does it not make every one of the good and patriotic citizens of New Hampshire stand stronger and firmer in his adherence to the principles and the organization of that party?

Another instance comes this week in the telegraphic reports, where Representative Logan criticizes the opinions of Gen. Sherman, and says that the legislator must not be influenced by any army officer to act in direct opposition to his settled ideas of right.

PUBLIC ECONOMY.—Last week we gave an extract from Daws' New Hampshire speech, comparing the receipts and expenditures of the last year of Johnson's administration with the first of President Grant's. Speaker Blair has written a letter on the same subject, in which he says :

It will be observed that the receipts are \$26,000,000 more in Gen. Grant's first year than in Mr. Johnson's last year. Over \$20,000,000 of this must be credited to the internal revenue, which has been much more faithfully collected; for it will be noted that this large increase in amount has been derived from diminished and contracted sources of taxation, many of the taxes in force during a part of the year 1863-9 having been repealed before President Grant came into office. Whether regard, then, be had to the fidelity with which the revenue is collected, or the economy with which it is expended, the comparison for the past is undeniably and overwhelming in favor of the present administration.

JAPAN.—The persecutions of native Christians have been renewed. The proselytes are Romish Jesuits. The representatives of the treaty powers met the officials of the Japanese Government, and they gave as reasons for their action those which governed the founder of the old dynasty two hundred and fifty years ago, when the Jesuits were expelled from the country and their adherents tortured and massacred by thousands, viz: The fear that the proselytizing of their people may lead to a spirit of discontent and finally undermine the time-honored institution of their Government, which is based upon the Mikadoship.

GERMANY.—In the Reichstag yesterday Count von Bismarck made a long speech against the abolition of the death penalty, declaring that the adoption of such a measure would be fatal to the new code. The Reichstag, however, voted in favor of abolition by a majority of 37.

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Telegraphic Summary.

Democratic Quarrel in New York.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The meeting of the Tammany Hall general committee, announced for to-night, did not take place. The hall remains closed, the entrance being guarded by a large force of police. It seems a meeting of Schemers was held this afternoon, among whom was Oakley Hall, Peter B. Sweeney and Judge Dowling, which adopted resolutions to the effect that the movement for the meeting originated with Morrissey and his associates, with the object still further to foment disturbances in the party which they inaugurated; that threats of personal violence were made against members of the committee, substituting mob force for the regular orderly action of the Democracy, and refusing to open the hall for such a purpose. They also appointed a committee to adopt measures to secure just representation to the Democrats in the city general committee, and harmonious organization of the party. Great excitement prevailed with regard to the action of the Schemers among the adherents of Morrissey and O'Brien, who assembled in great numbers in front of the hall. Apprehensions of violence have been so great that Bryant's minstrels closed their theater. The Young Democracy finally betook themselves to the City Hall, in the basement of which they had a meeting. Nearly all the leaders of the recent movement against Tweed and Tammany were present. A number of speeches were made accusing their opponents of being in league with Superintendent Kennedy and the radicals. The session was quite stormy. There was considerable wrangling among the leaders, and the meeting finally broke up without determining upon anything.

The World's editorial of to-morrow will say that the Young Democracy count 187 members of the general committee. It lost one only, who was absent from his post. The ring, it says, irretrievably ruined itself, and took refuge in an ignominious and cowardly flight. These 187 men, being a majority of 32, unanimously passed resolutions asserting the demands of the Young Democracy as to legislation; declaring their contempt for the cowardly flight of the ring from a vote; and then peacefully dispersed. The Young Democracy have a majority in the Tammany General Committee, and count thousands among the people to the ring's ten. These two facts insure the ultimate deliverance of New York City and the State from the ring corruption.

Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, that a State may levy a tax on the shares of a National Bank and enforce the collection through the bank; holding that the shares of a bank are the property of shareholders, and are distinct capital. The Chief Justice dissented.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Gen. Thomas' death has cast a gloom over the entire community, and we mourn the loss of a faithful soldier and citizen. The city is arrayed in a garb of mourning. The flags among the shipping, upon the fortifications and public and private buildings are flying at half mast. According to the expressed wish of Mrs. Thomas all ostentations display in the funeral services will be avoided. The remains will be sent East on Thursday. Gen. Sherman has sent an official dispatch to headquarters here, announcing that the news of Gen. Thomas' death has been received at Washington.

General Order in Regard to General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A general order from the headquarters of the army, announces the death of General Thomas. It gives an entire account of his services. The General (Sherman) has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him which he holds up for admiration and as an example to the young, is his complete, entire devotion to duty. The General was sent to Florida, Mexico, Texas and Arizona, when duty there was absolute banishment. He went cheerfully, and never asked a personal favor, exemption or leave of absence. In battle he never wavered—firm, full of faith in his cause, he knew it would prevail; never sought advancement of rank or honor, at the expense of any one. Whatever he earned of these were his own, and no one disputed his fame. The very impersonation of honesty, in-

tegrity and honor, he will stand as the beau ideal of the soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father and weep for him tears of manly grief. His wife, who cheered him with her messages of love in the darkest hours of the war, will mourn him in sadness, chastened by the sympathy of the whole country. The last sad rites due him as a man and a soldier will be paid at Troy, on the arrival of his remains, and the friends of the family and all his comrades are invited there to share the obsequies. At the military posts and stations flags will be displayed at half mast, and 100 guns will be fired on the day after the receipt of this order. The usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

There are about 50 officers and ex-officers in the city who served under Gen. Thomas, and a meeting will be held to-morrow to take suitable action with regard to his death.

LAZY FARMERS.—Laziness prevents a man from getting off his horse to pull up the first rail that gets knocked up of the fence and through this lazy neglect a whole field of corn is seriously damaged.

Laziness keeps a man from driving one nail when one would do, and finally costs a carpenter's bill for extensive repairs.

Laziness allows a gate to get off the hinges and lie in the mud, or stand propped by rails—or a stable or barn to leak and damage hundreds of dollars worth of property. Laziness, in short, is the right and proper name for nine-tenths of the excess given for bad farming. But by far the most prolific of the many wastes that are due to laziness is the waste of ignorance. But this waste is in itself so great, and has so many ramifications, that we shall have to defer its discussion for another time.—Dixie (Tenn.) Farmer.

The Boise Statesman has the following: The Boise river mines, commencing about twenty-five miles above this place and extending some twenty-five miles farther along the stream, are attracting considerable attention. The claims of Messrs. Lanigan & Co., some thirty-five miles from this city, are all ready to run, in fact have already been in operation, but were compelled to stop on account of the freeze last week. Mr. Lanigan came to town on snow-shoes, bringing with him the result of one day's run, and is sending out provisions preparatory to a vigorous prosecution of the work when the ground thaws out. They have ditch, reservoir and hydraulic, all in order, and a fine prospect for plenty of water during the season. The bars are high, the gold very fine and hard to save, but sufficiently plentiful, if properly handled, to make \$20 diggings. Chinamen are being introduced to some extent, and everything bids fair to make it a lively mining camp.

NOTHING LEAVES US AS IT FOUND US.—If a sheet of paper upon which a key has been laid be exposed for some minutes to the sun-shine, and then instantaneously viewed in the dark, the key being removed, a faded spectre of the key will be visible. Let this paper be put aside for months where nothing can disturb it and then in darkness be laid on a plate of hot metal, the spectre of the key will appear. This is equally true of our minds. Every man we meet, every book we read, every picture we see, every word or tone we hear, leaves its image on the brain. These traces, which under ordinary circumstances are invisible, never fade, but in the intense light of excitement start into prominence, just as the spectral image of the key started into sight on the application of heat. It is thus with all the influences to which we are subjected.

Much surprise is being expressed at the claims of certain Western inventors that they have a new projectile which will enable our artillery to do good execution at eight and ten miles distance. This is but child's play, when we consider that the canons of the Church of Rome are heard and feared four thousand miles away, in the United States.

THE EFFECT.—The Democratic Legislature has a good effect on Sacramento in reforming its political standing, the late city election having gone over 900 majority for the Republican ticket, against a Democratic majority last fall.—Yreka Journal.

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