

# OREGON REPUBLICAN.

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BY SULLIVAN & GAULT.

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### A RUN FOR LIFE.

One of the fleetest runners, most  
athletic hunters, and intrip rangers  
that ever lived, was William Kennan,  
of Kentucky.

Some seventy or eighty years ago St.  
Clair led a regular organized army of  
two thousand men into the West, for  
the purpose of punishing the numerous  
Indians who had massacred Col. Craw-  
ford, almost annihilated the forces of  
General Harmer, and committed innum-  
erable outrages upon the frontier.

Through gross mismanagement this  
campaign proved far more disastrous to  
our arms than either of its predecessors.  
The defeat of General Braddock, forty  
years before, was not more complete.  
The attack, as usual, was made at night.  
The long grass, bushes and logs seemed  
ablaze with savages.

Instances of individual bravery were  
not wanting, and the officers mingled in  
the hottest of the fight in the effort to  
rally their men; but the army was  
hopelessly demoralized, and they re-  
treated turbulently before their unre-  
lentingly enemies like a panic-stricken  
mob.

It was on the day preceding this  
action that Kennan met with an adven-  
ture. He was attached to the light  
corps, and was universally admitted to  
be the fleetest runner in that body. On  
the march into the wilderness he proved  
this on more than one occasion; and,  
by common consent, he was looked upon  
as one of the leading spirits of the  
company. Unmistakable signs proved  
to the advancing army that they were  
upon the eve of battle; and, in order  
to give notice of the approach of the  
savages, the light corps was advanced to  
the front of the first line of infantry.  
Its sentinel duty was performed so well  
that no demonstration was made by the  
Indians, although subsequent events  
proved that this was the time fixed upon  
for the assault.

Just as the day was dawning, and  
objects were becoming dimly visible,  
Kennan turned to a comrade beside  
him, and whispered in an excited un-  
dertone:

"I tell you there are Injins in those  
bushes yonder, and they are creeping  
up to us!"

"Let's crack away at 'em, and dig  
dirt!" suggested his companion, show-  
ing some signs of trepidation. "I  
don't like the looks of them copper-  
colored imps."

There were some twenty rangers  
standing beside Kennan at this time,  
the rest being considerably in the rear.  
None except the one referred to ex-  
pressed any desire to flee, but they  
were all anxious to secure shelter for  
themselves.

"They don't outnumber us much,  
boys," added Kennan, a moment later;  
"so let's all strike for kiver, and there's  
a powerful chance for fun."

As he spoke the ranger sprang for-  
ward several paces to a spot where the  
grass was unusually luxuriant, and tak-  
ing quick aim, laid the foremost Indian  
dead in his track. Then dropping flat  
upon his face, he commenced reloading  
his rifle with great rapidity, not doub-  
ing for a second but that his compan-  
ions would maintain their position im-  
mediately behind him and support him  
in the skirmish.

Kennan, however, was mistaken in  
supposing that not more than twenty-  
five or thirty Indians were before him.  
Fully ten times that number were ad-  
vancing, and they now poured in, in  
such overwhelming force that his com-  
panions only escaped with their lives  
by precipitate flight. Not suspecting  
the stampede, Kennan was ramming  
the charge home in his piece, when one

flying ranger called out:  
"Run, Kennan, or you are a dead  
man!"

Springing to his feet, the ranger  
saw the savages within a dozen paces  
of him while his comrades were over a  
hundred yards away, running at the  
top of their speed.

Not a second was to be lost. Turn-  
ing on his heel, he strained every mus-  
cle to its utmost, and ran as he had  
never run before, knowing that his  
only safety lay in reaching his compan-  
ions. He made directly for the usual  
fording place in the creek, which lay  
between him and camp; but, aware of  
his intention, several of the fleetest  
made desperate attempts to "head him  
off." But bounding forward, several  
of his extraordinary leaps carried him  
beyond this danger, and he was rapidly  
approaching the creek, when several  
Indians who had passed him while he  
was lying in the grass, sprang up direct-  
ly in his front, feeling no doubt that  
the bird was caught beyond all possi-  
bility of escape.

Making an abrupt turn to one side,  
Kennan darted away like a frigate and  
panther, the whole horde speeding after  
him. His astonishing fleetness left  
all his pursuers considerably in the  
rear, excepting a young chief, whose  
speed was as remarkable as his own.  
In the circuit which the ranger was  
compelled to make, the race between  
this chief and himself was continued  
for fully a quarter of a mile. The dis-  
tance between them at the start was  
about twenty feet, and the most power-  
ful exertions of the fugitive could not  
widen it one inch. Both put forth  
their whole soul in the race, and it  
would have been a thrilling sight to  
have witnessed this wonderful trial of  
speed.

The chief held his tomahawk aloft  
as if he were about to throw it, and  
Kennan kept glancing over his shoulder,  
in order to be prepared for it. The  
terrific rate at which these two ran  
carried them so far in advance of the  
others that Kennan had resolved to  
turn and try the mettle of his enemy  
in a hand-to-hand conflict, being posi-  
tive that he could finish him before  
any of the others could come to his as-  
sistance.

Feeling in his belt for his knife, he  
found that it was lost. Kennan said  
in relating the incident afterwards, that  
this sudden discovery fairly lifted the  
hat from his head. He had uncon-  
sciously abated his speed also for a  
moment, so that the Indian was within  
reach of him; but the shock which he  
received added such an impetus to his  
flight, that for the first time he saw he  
was gaining ground. But, like the re-  
nowned pioneer, Capt. John Smith, he  
paid little attention to his footsteps,  
until, all at once he found himself in  
front of a large tree, which had been  
blown over, the upturned roots being  
covered with brush and other imped-  
iments to the height of ten feet.

Now certain of his victim, the pur-  
suing Indian uttered an exultant shout.  
Kennan did not hesitate for a second,  
but calling all his strength into play,  
he made one mighty effort, and bound-  
ing high in the air, went clean over the  
tree, limbs and brush, without suffer-  
ing a scratch. Not pausing for an in-  
stant, he continued his flight, while the  
involuntary yells of amazed enemies  
showed that not one of them had at-  
tempted the feat. Shortly after, he  
reached the camp.

**MARSHAL BAZAINE.**—Marshal Baze-  
zaine (François Achille), who is in com-  
mand of the French army, is the de-  
scendant of a family of soldiers. He is  
now 61 years of age. He has the high  
reputation of being one of the bravest  
officers in the French army. He rose  
from the ranks, and in five years from  
his enlistment gained his sub-lieutenan-  
cy and his cross on the field of battle.  
He distinguished himself in Spain and  
Algiers. In command of an infantry  
brigade at Sebastopol, he performed val-  
uable services. After the retreat of  
the Russians, he was Governor of Sebas-  
topol until the final evacuation by the  
allies. In connection with the Maxi-  
milian expedition to Mexico, he com-  
manded the French contingent, succeed-  
ing Forey as chief. His success over  
the Mexicans is familiar, but the termi-  
nation of the war in this country, and  
the known disinclination of the United  
States to foreign interference in Amer-  
ican affairs, animated the Mexicans  
with new hopes. Bazine, in council,  
advised Maximilian that the empire was  
impossible. Bazine was recalled,  
Maximilian court martialled and execu-  
ted, and Napoleon III suffered such dimi-  
nution of military prestige and political  
reputation as can only be restored by  
the possible successes of war with  
Prussia.

### THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CAM- PAIGNS.

The San Francisco Chronicle discuss-  
ing war matters in Europe in the light  
of the recent battles, says:

The German and French nations  
are on the war-path for good by this  
time. Napoleon's armies have experi-  
enced several very severe defeats, and  
it is stated that the enemy is still driv-  
ing them before him, in order to inter-  
cept all communication between Mar-  
shal McMahon and the headquarters of  
the French army. The Prussians and  
their allies have taken possession of the  
stronghold of St. Avold, situated at a  
distance of not more than thirty miles  
from the fortress of Metz, where a power-  
ful French force is waiting to be  
attacked by the German army. It can-  
not be denied that the latter has been  
very successful in carrying the war into  
the enemy's territory, and a large share  
of credit is due them for the rapidity of  
their movements. It is, in fact, aston-  
ishing that Napoleon's army should have  
allowed itself to be taken by surprise  
and defeated in the above mentioned  
manner. The reduction of a number  
of fortresses on the frontier does not,  
however, prove that the Prussians will  
be equally victorious, when the siege of  
a powerful fortress like Metz renders a  
succession of engagements necessary or  
if that fortress should have to be taken  
by storm. Indications are to the effect,  
however, that Metz will be the next  
point of attack for the Germans. They  
cannot avoid that stronghold and march  
towards Paris, because they would have  
the entire effective French force in their  
rear, which forms the garrison of Metz  
and Strasbourg. The army corps which  
was defeated a few days ago by the  
Crown Prince and General Goeben,  
would likewise have ample time in that  
case, to recover from the effects of their  
disaster, and to rally, in order to pounce  
upon the enemy with renewed vigor.  
The invading force would, in this in-  
stance, have a long march through the  
enemy's country; they would have a  
well fortified city, with a determined  
garrison before them, and the bulk of  
the entire French force following them  
to the very gates of Paris. The odds  
would be too much against the German  
troops; for although one, or two, or  
three French corps may experience a  
defeat, it does not follow that the entire  
French army will at all times be defeated  
by the Prussian soldiers. For the above  
reasons the probability is that Metz will  
be the point where the contending  
armies will have an opportunity for  
showing their respective skill and valor  
in modern warfare. Both parties being  
about equally matched, the contest will  
be an obstinate one, but the Frenchmen  
will have a decided advantage over their  
enemies if Metz should be the scene of  
war. The former will, at any time, have  
strong fortifications to fall back upon,  
while the latter are constantly exposed  
to French sorties, of a more or less ex-  
tensive nature. It will be almost an  
impossibility for the German army to  
besiege Metz in such a way as to leave  
no egress for the garrison; any such  
thing as reducing the besieged army to  
a scarcity of provisions is, therefore, out  
of the question. Under the walls of  
Metz the future fate of France may  
possibly be decided; for if Metz falls  
into the hands of the enemy, the fort-  
ress of Strasbourg will not be able to  
resist the invasion from across the  
Rhine. That city would soon be in the  
hands of German troops, and the main  
body of the Teuton force would have  
full sway to proceed to the French cap-  
ital. It is but natural to suppose that  
the resistance which the Germans would  
in that instance, meet at the gates of  
Paris, would be a less effective one than  
if any such plan should be acted upon  
at present. It is an easy matter to tel-  
e-graph about the victorious army being  
on the way to Paris, but it is not as easily  
effected as would appear at first sight.  
If the Germans reach Paris before a  
settlement has been arrived at, it will  
not be without several more such san-  
guinary conflicts as have already taken  
place.

**GONE TO SEE.**—"Why, Mary, my  
dear, how is it that I find you sitting here  
so very comfortable with your husband?  
You told me this morning that you had  
quarreled, and he had gone for a sailor!"  
"I, father! I told you nothing of the  
kind. 'Oh, nonsense! I am sure you  
said you had some words together.'"  
"Yes, father, and so we had. He asked  
me what time it was. I said I did not  
know; and so he left the house, saying  
he was going to see! That was all I told  
you."

**Smoking-carriages—Engines.**  
A blacking-brush—A nigger fight.

**TO PREVENT THE DECAY OF WOOD.**  
Take twelve ounces of roll brimstone,  
each coarsely powdered, and three gal-  
lons of train oil. Heat them slowly,  
gradually adding four ounces of bees  
wax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir  
the liquor, which, as soon as the solid  
ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for  
use. What remains unused will become  
solid on cooling, and may be melted on  
subsequent occasions. When it is fit  
for use, add as much Spanish brown, or  
red or yellow ochre, or any color you  
want; then lay it on with a brush as  
hot and thin as you can; some days  
after the first coat is dried give it a  
second. It will preserve plank for ages,  
and keep the weather from driving  
through brick work. Common white  
paint may be used on top of it if required,  
for the sake of appearance. Two coats  
should always be given, and in compound  
machinery, the separate parts should be  
so varnished before they are put together  
after which it will be prudent to give a  
third coating to the joints, or to any  
other part which is peculiarly exposed  
to the action of moisture, such as water-  
shoots, flood-gates, the beds of carts,  
the tops of posts, and all timber which  
is near or within the ground. Each  
coat should be dry before the parts are  
joined, or the last coat applied when the  
wood is perfectly dry. It is necessary  
to mention that compositions made of  
hot oil, should, for the sake of security  
be heated in metallic vessels in the open  
air; for, when the oil is brought to the  
boiling point, or 600 degrees of Fahr-  
enheit, the vapor catches fire, and  
though a lower degree of temperature  
should be used in this process, it is not  
always possible to regulate the heat, or  
to prevent the overflowing of the  
materials; in either of which cases,  
were the melting performed in a house,  
fatal accidents might happen.—Archives  
of Useful Knowledge.

**POPULATION OF FRANCE AND PRUS-  
SIA.**—The population of France, accord-  
ing to the census of 1866, was 38,067,  
604, of which 11,595,318 lived in towns,  
and 26,471,716 in the rural districts.  
As regarded nationality, 635,495 were  
resident foreigners, the remainder native  
Frenchmen. The difference of language  
among the natives of France has been  
the subject of an official census. It is  
estimated that about 1,200,000 of the  
population (Alsace and Lorraine) speak  
German as their native tongue, 2,000,000  
Flemish, 1,800,000 Walloon, 1,100,000  
Breton. In their religious faiths the  
people were divided as follows: Catho-  
lics, 37,107,211; Protestants, 816,619;  
Jews, 89,049; other sects, 21,185; and  
in Algeria: Catholics, 211,195; Protes-  
tants, 5,002; 35,727; Mohammedans,  
2,688,749; other sects, 17,232. The  
population of the French colonies (not  
included in the above enumeration) is  
2,617,678, and the population of coun-  
tries in Asia, Africa, and Oceania,  
under the protection of France, is  
3,693,575 making a grand total of people  
living under the sway of the French  
Emperor of 44,535,317.

The population of the Kingdom of  
Prussia, by the census of December 31,  
1867, was 14,043,296. This includes  
the population of the territories lately  
"absorbed" by Prussia. The total popu-  
lation of towns and cities was 7,456,  
250.

The national debt of France in 1869  
amounted to 12,925,718,073 francs, or  
upwards of \$2,585,000,000. The revenue  
for 1869 appears to have been  
1,755,843,203 francs, and the expendi-  
tures 1,751,241,931 francs.

Prussia's debt is 442,639,872 thalers,  
or over \$200,000,000. The total revenue  
are about 170,000,000 thalers, and the  
total expenditures 160,000,000  
thalers.

**TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.**—Consi-  
derable discussion relative to setting type  
by machinery is now indulged in by  
various journals. A number of letters  
by inventors have been published, all  
showing that a good type-setting ma-  
chine is feasible, and each inventor has,  
of course, hit the nail on the head, the  
only want being money to perfect the  
various inventions. We consider that  
the true method to accomplish a revolu-  
tion in the art of printing, is to do away  
entirely with type and presses, and the  
accomplishment of such a result may  
be brought about by electricity and  
photography. It has been demon-  
strated that a picture may be sent by tel-  
e-graph one hundred miles. When this  
method of reproduction can be increased  
to the rate of fifty or one hundred thou-  
sand an hour, then we have a machine  
capable of not only superseding type-  
setting, but even press-feeding.

"No, I am not lazy," said a vagabond  
on a hot day; "but, you see, I was born  
tired."

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zens of the County.  
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Will attend promptly to professional calls.  
76m

**JENNINGS LODGE No. 9 F**  
& 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.

**"GEM" SALOON,**  
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FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS  
served to customers on short notice.  
This establishment does not dispense tangle-  
foot or anything of that character.  
Call at the Gem. 23-f

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**Riggs & Campbell**  
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
A large variety of Doors and  
Sashes, of all the common sizes, and of  
the best workmanship, at their Sash and Door  
Factory, which they offer for sale as cheap as  
such articles can be purchased elsewhere.

They are also prepared to fill all special or-  
ders for work in their line promptly, cheaply  
and accurately.  
Give us a trial, and you will be satisfied.  
2 RIGGS & CAMPBELL.

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WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE  
Bitters, Cigars, Candies, Oysters,  
and Sardines will be served to gentle-  
men on the outside of the counter, by a gen-  
tleman who has an eye to "his" on the inside.  
So come along, boys; make no delay, and  
we will soon hear what you have to say.  
32 W. E. CLINGAN.

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19-f

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD  
nearly twenty years' practice in making  
wagons in Oregon, we feel confident we can do  
as good work as can be had in any part of the  
State.

**Iron and Hickory Axles,  
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On hand and made to order on short notice.  
Lumber Wagons.....\$150@180  
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Call and examine our work. Repairing  
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SIMON T. GARRISON,  
ASA SHREVE,  
Dallas, April 14, 1870. 73m

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**OUR STOCK OF NEW GOODS FOR  
THE  
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Is now open and for sale at our store, on the  
Corner of Front and Mill Streets, Dal-  
las, Oregon.

We invite the attention of our patrons to  
our New Stock, consisting of

Dress Goods, Clothing, Hardware,  
Groceries, Boots & Shoes, School Books,  
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In fact everything found in Retail Stores,  
**At Prices to Suit the Times.**

Country Produce taken in exchange for  
Goods!

Those having old accounts are requested to  
call and settle by CASH or NOTE.  
We thank the public for their liberal pat-  
ronage in the past, and hope for a continuance  
of the same.  
N. A. J. D. LEE,  
Dallas, March 1st, 1870. 1-f

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT**  
the law firm of Vineyard & Butler is this  
day dissolved by mutual consent.  
L. VINEYARD,  
N. L. BUTLER.

aug13-37