

The Advantages of Manufactories.

One thing to which the attention of the people of Oregon should be especially called is the subject of manufactures; and we have no way of judging what they will do for us, but by what they have done for others.

These houses are obliged to send out buyers in all directions, to secure steady and regular supplies; and, as an evidence of the far-reaching character of the trade, we may mention that Philadelphia already has twenty-nine wool houses; the City of New York, twenty-seven; Boston, thirteen; Troy, four; Providence, three; and there are a few other houses scattered elsewhere.

The Philadelphia North American, in alluding to this subject, says: "These houses are obliged to send out buyers in all directions, to secure steady and regular supplies; and, as an evidence of the far-reaching character of the trade, we may mention that Philadelphia already has twenty-nine wool houses; the City of New York, twenty-seven; Boston, thirteen; Troy, four; Providence, three; and there are a few other houses scattered elsewhere."

It will be observed that Philadelphia has more than twice as many wool houses as Boston, notwithstanding the vast extent of the woolen manufacturing interests of New England. This arises from the fact that Providence, Hartford, Worcester and other New England cities have their own wool houses, and do not depend upon Boston at all; while Philadelphia centralizes the wool trade of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Notwithstanding that many of our local dealers are somewhat timid in representing the true character and importance of our wool market, we think ourselves fully warranted in claiming for it the actual supremacy. This rests securely upon the extent to which we have invested here in the manufacture of carpets, knit goods, hosiery, cloths, cassimeres, flannels, shawls, satinetts, plaids, blankets, twills, tweeds, coverlets, &c.

During the civil war, when our supplies of cotton were cut off, and woolen goods so generally came into use in place of cotton goods, many of the cotton factories in Philadelphia and vicinity altered their machinery and went cheerfully into woolen manufacture; few of them have gone back, the large majority of them have continued on in woolen goods.

We see the result of the immense expansion of the wool trade of Philadelphia. The census will show the extent of our woolen manufactures; but it will fail to show the extent of our wool trade, which supplies the manufactures of a great stretch of country. As we consume a large amount of foreign wool, some efforts should be made in the interest of our wool houses, to have shipments made direct to our own wharves, instead of being subjected to the heavy expenses of New York. This is a trade that now rests securely on its best possible basis, the regular wants of our manufacturers; and the enterprise we advocate, therefore, cannot fail to be remunerative. All the requisite capital can easily be obtained in Philadelphia; and, indeed, some of our wool houses are rich enough to make the effort on their own account, on a large scale, without any assistance.

Thus it appears that Philadelphia is the leading wool market of the Republic, and has gained that superiority through the influence of its woolen manufactures. Herein lies the secret of the great success of our Quaker sister, and here is evidence to show the advantage to be gained by the wool traffic and manufacture in our own State. Here we have thousands of acres on our mountain sides, and table lands that are the finest of grazing lands for sheep, and totally unfit for cultivation. Besides this, we have scarcely a township in the State but contains a good water power for manufacturing purposes; and the agricultural portion of our young State is so vast and rich, that we can support a population that would make our large valleys one unbroken chain of thriving villages and crowded cities.

We have, in addition to the above advantages, inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, and other valuable minerals, that would largely tend to our advantage in these manufactures.

We have at present five woolen manufactures, located at Oregon City, Salem, Ellendale, Brownsville, and one in Jackson County. Of course, it is not for us to compare our own State with the leading manufactures of the East, but it cannot but be apparent to everyone that Oregon is peculiarly adapted to the manufacturing interests, and that we ought to push these interests to the utmost. All we need is capital, labor and enterprise; and these may be secured by a few radical reforms. First and foremost, our large real estate

owners must be willing, in certain localities where water power is desired, to part with their land for a fair remuneration, and give the manufacturer a fair show.

Oregon must ultimately depend upon its manufacturing interests for its growth and prosperity. As these increase and extend, its population will grow, and its wealth will be enhanced. Let us see to it that we throw no stumbling block in the way. What we need is, above all else, a little determined courage—a making up of the mind that "the thing can be did," and it will.

We clip from the Missouri Republican of Nov. 24th the following remarkable paragraph—"Singular Coincidence."

The striking resemblance in personal and public character between Washington and Lee is not the only circumstance that associates them together in the memory of their countrymen. The Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian mentions these additional coincidences: That both were born in Westmoreland county, Virginia; that each married a Custis; that each was a prominent, if, indeed, in many respects not the most prominent, figure in a great historical American war; and each has a Marshall for his historian—Chief Justice Marshall having been the biographer of Washington, and Col. Charles Marshall, his relative, having been assigned the task of writing the biography of Lee.

The facts of their birth, marriages, the similarity of names of their biographers, and the prominence of their position, are all the resemblance that can be traced between the two. In other respects, they differ as widely as day and night. Washington, impelled by high and noble impulse, rose, step by step, from the walks of private life, until he became the leader of, and was justly styled the "Father of, his country." Born at a time that tried all mental and moral, as well as the physical energies of men, we can but admire the nobility of his nature. On the other hand, the man which the Republican places on a par with that of Washington, has nothing in his history to rouse the nobler energies of our race. Instead of following a course that would tend to the prosperity of our country, he endeavored by all means in his power (and they were by no means insignificant) to overthrow our Government, and rear upon its ruin, if not a despotism, a Government that would have been a disgrace to any civilized people. While we could admire the talents of this man, yet the use to which he perverted them, render his name doubly despicable. Happy the lot of one whose province it is to write the biography of such a man as Washington! But we envy not the task of one who will impartially show forth the life and character, and strictly comment upon the works of Robert E. Lee.

The editor of the Mercury endeavors, by all power at his command, to subvert our language in the REPUBLICAN, regarding the "thereof" as an addition to a certain clause of the Constitution in such a manner as to endorse State Supremacy. His comments are too meaningless to require any special notice; and his situation reminds us of an anecdote of an Irishman who wished to shoot a squirrel perched on a branch of a large tree. Paddy loads his carbine, and, as he supposes, takes accurate aim at the animal, but, to his chagrin, "misses his mark;" but the reaction of the piece prostrated him to the ground. Just as he raised himself from the ground to look for his game, the squirrel ran further up the tree, with a malicious churr-rr. Paddy, with a grunt of discontent, turned away, muttering to himself, "Be jabbers, if you had been at my end of the gun, you'd have sung a different song from that!"

Solution of the "Maze."

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The Messenger announces that it has been constituted the official organ of the county. It seems, then, that it is the righteous, and not the wicked, that flourish, like the green bay tree in Polk.

Women as a Physician.

[From the Revolution.]

It seems hardly worth while at this late day to enter into an argument to prove woman's right to perform the office and duties of a physician; this right has asserted itself in the eminent ability and success of Drs. Blackwell, Lozier, Preston, and scores of other women who are devoting their talents and energy to the profession which has enlisted their best thoughts and most womanly endeavors. But it may be serviceable to us to consider in what ways woman contributes especially to the elevation of the medical profession, and the good of humanity, by sharing its labors and rewards with her brother man.

In the first place, her efforts tend to purify and ennoble the profession. Of the thousands of male students who graduate annually in the United States, and go forth to practice upon the sick and suffering, a very large minority are unscrupulous men, who merely seek a livelihood from their practice, without any high, ennobling aim or motive; these are generally coarse, vulgar beings, who are incapable of appreciating either the sacredness attaching to the most wonderful of Gods works—the human organism—or the purity of heart of many of the afflicted ones who call upon them for aid and counsel. Many sufferers have, in times past, been compelled to consult such physicians, or do without medical advice. Of the women who have chosen this field of labor, there are very few who have not felt a sense of their own peculiar fitness to perform their part worthily, or who are wanting in reverence for either the material or spiritual revelations of the Divine Being in humanity. These pure hearted women will, in coming years, displace those men whose coarseness, ignorance and want of principle have made the practice of medicine, in too many instances, a repulsive creed of empiricism. The true and large-hearted of the other sex will not only remain in the profession, to dignify and ennoble it, but will welcome the advent of every woman whose nature impels her to seek its labors and rewards. Such men will ever receive grateful tribute from all good women, whether patients or fellow practitioners.

Another great benefit which will accrue to mankind through women physicians is the growth and diffusion of a healthier, purer sentiment with regard to the sexual relations of husband and wife. Mankind have been wont to talk eloquently about the sacredness of marriage; but how small has been the number of husbands and wives whose closest and most intimate relations have been the outgrowth of holy love. Is there anything sacred in the mere blending of the sexual forces under the blind guidance of passion? Marriage is used by many a husband as a mere cover for the gratification of sexual desire, rather than as a sacred bond of pure and perfect mutual love. Against this iniquity, women as physicians wield a mightier influence than men; through their keener sensitiveness to such wrongs, they make more determined and strenuous efforts against them; they will continue to do so, and will labor to arouse both husbands and wives to a sense of their duty to each other and the responsibility of those who assume the privilege of parentage.

When a woman enters a sick room as physician, whiskey and tobacco do not pollute the atmosphere. In how many cases does the patient find the male physician's breath tainted with one or both of these poisons? How inconsistent to go to the bedside of the invalid, carrying foul and deleterious matters, when it is always of the utmost importance to supply the sick with an abundance of pure fresh air. In the better time coming, women will demand of men, whether physicians or husbands and brothers, abstinence from all unclean, injurious habits. For those men who are already free from all bondage, such as marks the slave of alcohol or tobacco, true women entertain the most hearty respect and appreciation.

Women physicians very properly render humanity service by administering to a class of sufferers who, through extreme sensitiveness, find themselves unable to communicate their conditions to those of the opposite sex. Much can be done for those who suffer from diseases peculiar to their sex by intelligent, explicit instruction. The enlightened physician does not feel her duty completed when she has made a prescription; it is a small part of her labor; her province is to teach her patient how to avoid disease, pointing out the causes thereof, and interpreting to her patients the laws of life and health; this, to, in phraseology that she can understand—not in the vernacular of the profession. This especially is woman's work. Educated women who have subjected their minds to thorough discipline are not only, as a general thing, superior to men as teachers, but particularly so in their ability to present scientific truths in language marked by simplicity and clearness.

Women being the mothers of our race, can better serve mothers in the matter of presenting to them important and useful knowledge relative to the maternal relation. How desirable that

women should understand all the laws that govern the human organism, and control its various functions, but especially those which pertain to the relation of mother and child. It is essential that women shall become better informed in regard to their own structure, and that of the children committed to their care. And who so well fitted to teach mothers these invaluable lessons as the women who have devoted years to the faithful study of these subjects? Who so well calculated for obstetrical practice as women? When they prove themselves the equals of their brothers in professional ability and skill, they are certainly more welcome at the bedside of the parturient patient than men, not only because delicacy makes their presence more agreeable, but also because they are natural nurses, and being such, can minister to their patients more pleasantly and efficiently than would be possible for the opposite sex.

The time is coming in which we shall cease to respect the physician who considers his whole duty is that of making prescriptions; in that time, women work, not only as a physician, but in all the relations of life, will meet with more just and generous appreciation than in any preceding age.

The Messenger has deigned to answer our question in regard to our spiritual welfare, for all of which we feel very grateful. The Messenger seems to be anxious to know the status of our morals, in order that it may be able to give the desired instructions. For the purposes of this particular case, the Messenger may call our moral status good, and then, if we shall deceive it, its editor will not be to blame. The Messenger supposes we are sincere in our enquiry after the true way. We can assure it that we are; but we are not quite satisfied with the instruction thus far given. As we understand them, they go to two points only; first, belief in Christ; second, be baptised in water. We answer, all these have we kept from our youth up. What lack we yet? We read, we must be born of water and spirit. Will the Messenger explain?

FRESH AIR.—Fresh air by day and night, strong and nourishing food, dry soil on which to live, sunlight and warm clothing, are the means of saving many lives which would have been hopelessly lost in the preceding generation. If correct, this improvement may be expected to continue, and everybody can help to make it greater. Ventilate the school-rooms, and the workshops, and the stores, and the houses. In cold weather, let the air, comfortably and equally warmed, be generally supplied from without, in a constantly flowing current. Let those who can provide it in their homes remember, that an open fire, which sends two-thirds of the heat up the chimney, furnishes the best ventilator for a room of moderate size which the ingenuity of man has yet devised, and that the heat escaping up the chimney is the price to be paid for it. Let in the sunlight, and never mind the carpets; better they should fade than the health of the family. When a man proposes to build a dwelling in a swamp, warn him of his danger.—Dr. George Derby.

CLEARING AWAY.—We notice that G. W. Weidler, Esq., is busily at work clearing away the rubbish on the property he purchased from Estes & Stinson, previous to building a wharf, at which, we learn, his steamers, of which B. Holladay is agent, will land as soon as completed. The Ferry Boat now about ready to be launched, will also land at the same wharf passengers, and freights from the O. and C. Railroad. Mr. Weidler, by thus purchasing property in his own name, shows he is just as honest as the rest of our leading citizens who are not afraid to own their own property in their own names, and by thus improving it, he also shows he is partaking of the go ahead spirit which has always characterized the conduct of our citizens.—Herald.

OREGON CAULIFLOWERS.—Messrs. Labbe Bros., grocers, corner of Washington and Second Streets, yesterday, received from a farmer living on Columbia Slough, ten dozen of as fine cauliflowers as were ever exhibited in this market. In size, firmness and edible qualities they are fully equal to any brought hither from California.—Herald.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—The Hood party is down the mountain as far as Cole's, and will soon reach the Klamath River on the new line. The new survey will no doubt extend down Cottonwood Creek, but how it will run towards Yreka cannot be surmised at present. The route straight to town by the Shasta River, on the Klamath, is considered very rough, but if the distance is shorter than along the stage road, it will still have an advantage of some consideration in the location of the established route.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the November Term of the County Court of Polk County, N. E. Butler was appointed Administrator of the estate of B. F. Bond, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within six months from the date hereof.

\$5 GOOD \$8 WATCHES AT OLD PRICES.

Having been the first to adopt the plan of affording persons residing at a distance the opportunity of obtaining first-class WATCHES for their own use at wholesale prices, and being also the ORIGINAL INVENTOR and SOLE MANUFACTURER of the widely advertised ORIDE WATCHES, of which there are so many imitations, and now the INVENTOR and SOLE PROPRIETOR of the new and improved WATCHES, which we have named the NORTON GOLD METAL (and secured in legal form), superior to all other metals, and fully equal in brilliancy of color, weight, wear, etc., to fine 18 karat gold, and to be obtained through no other source. We have concluded to resume the retail business, so successfully conducted by us from 1857 to 1865 in connection with our wholesale department, for the purpose of placing again a reliable line of our specialties before the public.

ALSO BEING THE SOLE AGENTS

In the United States for the LITTON WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European WATCHES, CHAINS, &c. now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. ALL BEAUTIFUL in design, RELIABLE for accurate time, DURABLE, and of the latest styles. EVERY WATCH will be retained at LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, and forwarded, securely packed, PRE PAID, to any part of the country, on receipt of price. MONEY can be sent to US BY EXPRESS, with orders for Express Co. to RETURN GOODS OR CASH, which will SECURE PROMPTNESS and SAFETY to purchaser. AMONG OUR LIST WILL BE FOUND—A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulation, steel cut hands, engine turned net, CORRECT and SERVICEABLE alike, large or small size, in complete RUNNING ORDER, with an elegant GENT'S VEST CHAIN, Locket and Key, all complete, mailed FREE FOR \$5.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated DOUBLE CASES—imitation of \$100 Gold Watches, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin (LADIES' or GENT'S size WATCH), for only \$12.

A PATENT STEM WINDER, OR KEYLESS WATCH. Winded up from the stem, requires no KEY, cannot be wound the wrong way, in heavy ORIDE GOLD Double Cases, three quarter plate, fine JEWELLED LEVER Movement, Exposed Action. Accurate as a Time-keeper. Superior regulated. Single one sent to any address by mail, in handsome morocco case for \$13.

THE NORTON WATCH. This widely known, reliable and elegant Watch, so long and fully approved of by GOVERNMENT and RAILROAD OFFICIALS, is now encased in the new improved NORTON GOLD METAL, the very latest discovery in the science of "METALLURGY," which for hardness, durability and brilliancy of color and gold has been found to surpass all other known metals. It does not tarnish by wear, exposure to heat, moisture, change of climate, or the action of any acids or gases, and permanently retains its beautiful color. FULLY EQUAL to the finest GOLD, and NEVER WEARS OUT. This celebrated WATCH is in solid double hunting cases, of NORTON GOLD METAL, rich in design, artistic in finish, with marble spring push pin, imitation patent stem-winder, improved barrel steel, fine hands, engine turned net, EXTRA FINE full ruby jeweled LEVER movements, covered with engraved DUST CAPS, accurately adjusted to all degrees of heat or cold, with all the latest improvements, cannot be surpassed in CORRECT TIME KEEPING QUALITIES, and experts cannot detect the slightest difference in appearance from one of the finest \$200 Gold Watches and lasts as long, wears as well, and KEEPS as CORRECT TIME. They are manufactured solely by us, and are thoroughly warranted in every respect for five years. A single one of the above beautiful Watches mailed pre paid to any address, in velvet lined morocco case, with key, &c. all complete, for only \$15.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Groceries & Provisions.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Just Arrived per Rail.

OUR NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully call the attention of the Public to our Choice Variety of

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And Everything Found in Retail Stores.

We can assure our Patrons that our present Stock exceeds, in Variety and Cheapness, any we have ever had.

All we ask is, for you to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods!

N. A. J. D. LEE.

Dallas, Nov. 16th, 1870. 1-4f

Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing between J. W. Crawford and T. B. Newman is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. Crawford retiring from the Firm. T. B. Newman is alone authorized to receive payment of all accounts due the late firm, and he becomes responsible for all the indebtedness of said firm. T. B. NEWMAN. Dallas, Oct. 25, 1870. -37-4w

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED the interest of W. C. Brown in the late business of W. C. BROWN & CO., is now receiving a fresh supply of goods both from San Francisco and Portland, which I will sell at very cheap rates, for CASH or

Country Produce.

My stock consists of every variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Men's Clothing,

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Queensware,

Hardware,

And groceries of all kinds, and will exchange for

WHEAT,

OATS,

BACON,

EGGS,

BUTTER,

BEANS,

ONIONS,

BARLEY, and very

CLEAN COTTON RAGS,

Or any kind of produce that can be converted into money.

Come and examine my stock before purchasing, as it is no trouble to show goods whether you buy or not. We mean business, therefore earnestly invite you to call and see us.

JNO. C. BELL.

Dallas, Ogn., Sept. 3d, 1870. 37-4f

ANDERSON & BROWN,

[SUCCESSORS TO B. STRANG.]

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