

OREGON REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 1.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

NO. 41.

The Oregon Republican
Is Issued Every Saturday Afternoon at
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

BY P. C. SULLIVAN.

OFFICE—Main street, between Court and
Mill streets, two doors south of the Postoffice.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 50; Six
Months, \$1 75; Three Months, \$1 00.
Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
A liberal deduction will be made to quarterly
and yearly advertisers.

Professional cards will be inserted at \$12 00
per annum.

Transient advertisements must be paid for
in advance to insure publication. All other
advertising bills must be paid quarterly.

Legal tenders taken at their current value.
Blanks and Job Work of every description
furnished at low rates on short notice.

All advertising bills must be paid
monthly.

A Splendid Chance.

We will send the DALLAS REPUBLICAN and
DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY, which is itself \$3 for one
year, to any person who pays us \$1.

DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY stands unrivalled as a
Family Magazine. Its choice Literature, its
superior Music, its large amount of valuable
information on miscellaneous subjects, its
practical and reliable information in regard to
the fashions, and artistic illustrations, give it a
just claim to its well-earned title, "The Model
Magazine of America."

Woman's Progress.

[From the Revolution.]

Allowing that in all ages the tendency of mankind has been to leap from one extreme to the other, the law of mind apparently following the immutable law of matter, that action and reaction are always equal in opposite directions, as woman in her development has been persistently held in abeyance, so now perhaps the tendency is to rush too rapidly or too far in an opposite direction, aiming at too much at once, not using woman's usual caution and conservatism in attaining the end desired, startling numbers of both sexes by an appeal for the privilege of franchise, which is so imperfectly understood, by the majority of the sex, that it is rejected because of a misconception of what they would arrive at by so important a step. Not that they are more ignorant than thousands of our adopted citizens who, having less humility than women, avail themselves of the privilege, but because, as a sex, they respect the opinions of the world very highly, and, being the conservators of society, they fear that they shall infringe on some law of etiquette or good breeding by a participation in a movement which, in the knowledge which they now possess regarding it, does not seem to promise them any immediate benefit. Probably a more excellent plan would have been to educate women up to the point of an apprehension of the increased cares, duties and privileges of the franchise, to show them what the franchise has done, and what it has failed to do, in all ages, for the benefit of mankind and the amelioration of the race, that absolutism is inimical to progression, and the same principle holds equally with nations as with individuals; also to show them that it is a recognized principle among mankind that it is inexpedient to place oneself, for all time, unconditionally and without reserve, in the power of any individual or body politic, whatever may be the standing of probity. By this course, the progress of those who advocate franchise would have been somewhat slower, but far more sure. Less opposition would have been roused; consequently, the point would have been gained more easily. We confess that the time for complaining of the abuse in man by the oppression of woman has gone by; the topic has been fully discussed, grievances examined into and redressed, until almost every cause of complaint has been removed, woman being more highly favored in America than in any other country. With pleasure, we acknowledge the chivalry of American men, and their willingness to grant woman any reasonable demand, as also their liberality in granting to the sex most excellent educational opportunities; yet we must consider that in consequence of the great change taking place in society, because of the emigration from every part of the globe to these United States, in a few years at farthest it may not be the native born American citizens, descendants of the patriots who fought and bled and died for freedom,

that the American woman may be privileged to look for legislation, but to a class not always the most enlightened in views, the most liberal in sentiment, the purest in morals, or the most patriotic in principle, who aid in legislation before becoming truly Americanized; by which we mean, accustomed to our peculiarities, institutions, social life, our broad comprehensive educational system, acknowledging the Bible as the surest basis of true national greatness, and our inherent independence, respecting ourselves, most thoroughly yielding graceful deference to each other, exacting no more than we are willing to grant in return, or even, in many instances, before becoming thoroughly familiar with the Constitution and law of the land of their adoption. Again, although changes have been made in the laws to insure the protection of woman, yet it must be remembered that the honor is not due to legislators alone, but to the noble efforts of a few self-sacrificing men and women who have toiled indefatigably to so mould public sentiment in behalf of woman, her needs, and her grievances, that in deference to that sentiment legislators would be compelled to act; and they still continue their unwearied efforts, regardless of the opprobrium or opposition they endure, not only to secure the permanence of what has been granted as a privilege, but to ensure a greater good by merging that privilege into a right, as it would become, if the power of defence was superadded. The assumed fact that a few gentlemen, by simply appealing to the wisest and most respected men of the nation, can influence the repeal of any law bearing unjustly on the sex, speaks volumes for the success of these noble workers, in so guiding public opinion in favor of woman, that so great an object may be attained by so slight an influence; in so arousing woman to a sense of her powers and obligations, as to lead her to converse and write upon the subject; that, too, with a reasonable hope of receiving attention. We remember well the time when to have advised woman to so energetic a course would have aroused far more surprise and indignation than does the appeal for suffrage at the present time; nay further, for example, a woman in the olden time, who expressed a desire to retain the control of her maiden property after marriage was esteemed as selfish, deficient in womanly faith and confidence; now, as the result of legislation, thousands of women, not one whit the less womanly, have the disposal of their own property, no unpleasant remarks or feeling being elicited. No necessity exists of revolution; we shrink from it instinctively. Woman has hitherto glided gracefully into the responsibilities and enjoyments of the privileges granted her; and should more privileges be granted her; and should more privileges bring more responsibility, from the long experience of the past, we do not fear but that she will sustain herself with honor and dignity in the future.

The inalienable right of suffrage does not belong to all women in a greater or less degree than men. It is exceedingly questionable whether all men are capable of self-government; and on a subject which has agitated the world for ages, and is still agitating nations, it behooves us to speak very modestly. The history of modern times only repeats the experiments of the nations of antiquity. The problem seems as far from solution as in the days of Greece or Rome, and there is a constant struggle for power, and as constant resistance now as ever, and it will so remain until the glorious reign of Immanuel shall usher in universal peace. Yet while we are of the opinion that the restrictions to the franchise should be much closer than at present, we cannot conceive of any reason why those restrictions should bear on sex. They might reasonably bear on position, cultivation, morality, nationality, property, or a state of minority, each one of which disqualifications assumes a degree of inferiority in the party so deprived; and they could be brought to bear equally on both sexes. Woman, answering to every qualification required of men, is precluded from exercising the power of franchise; and wherefore? Because it is assumed that she would be induced to neglect important duties. Permit us to dissent from this view of the subject. Woman's conscience is not less keenly alive to duty than that of man; and we have failed to see that the attendance to political affairs judiciously exercised, ever crippled any man's energies, or absorbed too much of his time; on the contrary, by giving him an active interest in the affairs of his government, he has become more energetic, more self-reliant, more capa-

ble of sustaining his relations to his fellow man. But even when he makes an injudicious use of his privilege, is he deprived of it? Is it urged as an excuse against him? Woman, as a class, has never yet neglected her duties; she is ever assiduous, and her faithfulness in the past is her guarantee for the future. It must be admitted, in reference to progress, that the tendency is to extremes at the present day; and if, as is asserted, that "true progress is slow, except in its last stages," then woman's progress has been slow enough for the past six thousand years, to prove very conclusively its truth, and rapid enough in these later days to justify the assertion. What this last progressive movement, the franchise, may do for woman, it is impossible to tell. Probably not so many benefits will accrue from it as its advocates promise, nor as much injury as its opponents predict. To those of the sex who are eminently domestic, and are not led to the exercise of ability from any pecuniary consideration, to the sheltered, protected woman, surrounded by every desirable comfort, and to the daughter of wealth, it would probably bring but little change, but to vast numbers of women who depend upon their own resources, it would probably be of the same relative value as it is to man, which seems to be considerable, from the jealousy with which it is guarded, and the evident disinclination on the part of many to share its possession. It is quite certain, however, that ever since the first agitation of the subject, woman has been elevating herself: that she has developed more individual ability within the past few years than in centuries before. We have now among women, physicians, sculptors, painters, true artists, merchants, agriculturists and architects of no mean grade, who, but for this opportunity of developing special gifts, would have weariedly performed the duties usually assigned to women, conscientiously, no doubt, but without that keen zest and positive enjoyment that characterizes the movements of those who find in their labor scope for their powers; that which in its mere agitation has done much for woman, may hold large possibilities in its full realization. A single legislative act, even in our memory, raised to the inestimable blessings of liberty millions groaning in bondage. What legislation has done, legislation may yet do. This progressive movement, from its first feeble inception, has followed out the natural order of progress, rising from the smallest beginning to its present gigantic proportions, performing all that it has promised in behalf of women, and we see no reason to doubt its ability to carry out the designs in the future, if permitted to teach its final consummation.

In reference to the promised purity of legislation to be obtained through its operation, in the absence of absolute truth, we can only say that in franchise woman will carry out the established principles of her organization. If it can be proved that she possesses a finer organization than man, that she is actuated by higher principles or more faithful to the dictates of conscience, then it is not unreasonable to infer that legislation will bear the impress of these qualities. But lastly, it is an absolute certainty that the elevation of woman compels the elevation of the race; it matters little how that elevation may be attained, whether through religion, education or civility. Look at the condition of woman two thousand years ago; note the influence of Jesus Christ exercised for her advancement; observe how steady, yet slow, has been her progress ever since, and see how perfectly the elevation of the race has kept pace with that progress, until in these latter days those nations most favoring her progress stand first in the rank of enlightened civilization. True, her advancement has met with opposition at every step. We remember the doubt and fear expressed that woman would fail in the faithful performance of the duties of wife and mother, if she received as liberal an education as that of the opposite sex; that doubt has no existence now. Look at those nations where woman has not advanced a step for centuries. See thousands of the sex sitting in profound ineffectual darkness, being able neither to read or write. The accumulated flag of progress has never been unfurled over their devoted heads. No necessity there exists to stifle the cry of execrator, for all is silent—deaf, uninterrupted silence. Woman is passive, quietly subordinate; no aspiration; no hopes—scarcely that of immortality, animates her existence. And has she not dragged the race into the dust with her? Is it not deeply humiliated? But it is said that objections are not raised to her development, her advancement

in knowledge, or to her lending aid in advancing the "cause of purity and uprightness." Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther, has echoed along the toilsome pathway at each progressive step, up to this point of privilege; yet onward has been the course, overcoming the doubt and prejudice that existed at the innovation of past experiences and time-honored customs, until now that course so commends itself to general approval, that even the opponents, who demurred the most decidedly at every change, accept the present position with evident satisfaction, the echo of their voices, however, still vibrating along the onward course—no farther—no farther.

Schultz's Capture.

The particulars of the capture of Schultz are thus given by the Yreka Journal: Schultz was caught in town last Monday morning, shortly after daylight, by Hi Ward and John Hendricks. It was evident he had stopped at over night at some place between Hawkinsville and Yreka, and it being cold, came to town to warm up and get something to eat. He proceeded to Wheeler and Baker's saloon to get a drink before breakfast, where Hi Ward recognized him, and immediately woke up John Hendricks to assist him in making his arrest. They both followed their man to his breakfasting place, and with a pistol pointed at each side of his head, caused him to surrender, and fork over a five shooter he had concealed in his breast. He was first discovered by a man named Wright, who seems to have been in company with him in Washington Territory, and says he made a pair of boots for him there. Wright recognized him at work at Coultas' blacksmith shop at Cottonwood, when they both went out to have a confidential talk. After this, Wright got Schultz's pistol, and pawned it for sufficient funds to telegraph to Washington territory to find out how much reward was offered for Schultz's arrest, which was answered, that \$150 was offered in Washington Territory, and \$500 at Portland, Oregon. Wright having been drinking, showed the dispatch to several at Cottonwood, and afterwards came to Yreka to inform the Sheriff, stating that Schultz had threatened to kill him. Sheriff Burgess telegraphed to Portland, and found the man answered the description, and that, altogether, \$1,150 was offered for his capture. Schultz was at Riley's store, in Hawkinsville, on Sunday, anxiously enquiring for Wright, and was armed with a six shooter, a five shooter and a yager.

THE MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE and a valuable premium to each subscriber. Demorest's Monthly stands unrivalled as a family magazine. Its choice literature, its superior music, its large amount of valuable information, its practical and reliable fashions, and artistic illustrations, give it a just claim to its well-earned title, "The Model Magazine of America." You cannot do without Demorest's Monthly. Yearly, \$3.

Demorest also gives extraordinary Premiums to each subscriber, among which is a splendid Chromo Parlor Picture, worth \$5, or a large and beautiful engraving, "The Pic Nic," worth \$10; or, the splendid book for home improvement, 600 pages, entitled, "How to Write, Talk, Behave and do Business," bound in cloth and gilt, worth \$2 25; or a good Stereoscope and Series of Views; or a good Pocket Bible, bound in morocco with gilt edges; or Mme. Demorest's System of Dress Cutting for both Ladies and Children; or two dollar's worth of full-size Patterns; or a choice from numerous other Premiums, which are worth from two to five dollars each, is given to each subscriber. See list in Monthly. Also Splendid Premiums for Clubs: Gurney's magnificent Chromo, "Hiawatha's Wooing," after Jerome Thompson, size, 15 x 25 inches, worth \$15—for only two Subscribers, or one Subscription for two years. A Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, price \$55, is given for only twenty subscribers or for ten subscribers and for \$25 extra in money. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York. Specimen copies are sent, post free, for 15 cents.

At Waterloo, Lion county, Mrs. Brown lately found that one Dan Courtney was trespassing on her husband's land. As he would not desist upon her remonstrance, she took a fir limb to his head and planted a root in his abdomen, whereupon he desisted, but afterwards had his conquering heroine arrested for assaulting and battering him.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &c.

JOHN J. DALY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, &c.,
BUENA VISTA. 41-1f

J. H. MYER,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.
OFFICE in the Court House. 34-1y

J. C. GRUBBS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the Citizens of Dallas and Vicinity.
OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store. 34-1f

P. A. FRENCH. | **J. McMAHON.**
NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP,
Independence, Polk County.

All Kinds of Blacksmithing done on Short Notice, and to the Satisfaction of Customers, and at Reasonable Rates.
Special attention paid to Horse-Shoeing.
Oct. 27, 1870. FRENCH & McMAHON. 34-1y

REMEMBER!
THAT THE
INDEPENDENCE HOTEL

Has been RE-FITTED, and no pains is now spared to make all who may call Comfortable and Happy.

A good Stable is kept in connection with the House. Call and see us.
Oct. 27, 1870. JEREMIAH GALWICK. 34-1y

J. R. SITES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Dallas, Oga.

Having resumed practice, will give special attention to Obstetrics, and the treatment of the diseases of Women and Children.
Office at his residence.

W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eola, Oregon.

Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. 1f

J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Independence, Oga. 1

T. V. B. Embree.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
AMITY, YAMHILL CO., OREGON.
Office at residence. 14y1

C. G. CURL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
SALEM, OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of Record and Inferior Courts of this State.
OFFICE—in Watkins & Co's Brick, up stairs. 1

P. C. SULLIVAN,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.
Special attention given to Collections and to matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

CURRY & HURLEY,
Attorneys-At-Law,
LAFAYETTE - - - OREGON. 3-f

MARION RAMSEY,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law,
Lafayette, Oregon. 3-f

E. D. SLOAT,
Carriage and Ornamental
SIGN PAINTER,
Commercial Street,
Opposite Starkey's Block. 21-f

ALL SORTS OF GOODS SOLD FOR
Cash or Marketable Produce at
J. H. LEWIS'S

WELCH'S PREMIUM SALMON—BEST
in market—in kits or barrels.
For sale at
COX & EARNHART'S,
Salem.

Attention.
Constantly on hand and for sale at my Residence at Dallas, good Hams, Sides, Shoulders and Lard, of best quality, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
I am also prepared to accommodate persons with teams, either as travellers or persons coming to town to attend Courts, or who are on business and desire to remain over night.
HENRY HAYGOOD. [At the Bridge.] 41-2w

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &c.

COX & EARNHART,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
MOORE'S BLOCK, SALEM.

Goods by the Package at Reduced Rates
my10-31f

Underwood, Barker & Co,
WAGON MAKERS,
Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF WAGONS after the most approved styles and the best of workmanship, on short notice, and AT PORTLAND PRICES!
21-f

Saddlery, Harness.
S. C. STILES,
Main st. (opposite the Court House), Dallas.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Harness, Saddles, Bridges, Whips, Collars, Check Lines, etc., etc., of all kinds, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest living rates.
REPAIRING done on short notice.

GAITERS. — DO YOU WANT SOME
Fine Cloth Gaiters? if so, supply yourself at
J. H. LEWIS'S.

QUEENSWARE IN ABUNDANCE
At
J. H. LEWIS'S.

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON,
Main street, : : : Dallas, Oga.

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

HURGREN & SHINDLER,
Importers and Dealers in

FURNITURE
AND
BEDDING.

The Largest Stock and the Oldest Furniture House in Portland.

WAREHOUSES AND FACTORY
CORNER SALMON AND FIRST STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON. 19-11

EDUCATIONAL.
LA CREOLE ACADEMY,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

MR. M. M. OGBESBY.....PRINCIPAL.
MISS C. A. WATT.....ASSISTANT.

This Institution was Re-opened on Monday, the 31st of October. The Teachers are determined to do everything in their power to make this School second to none, of its grade, in the State. They earnestly solicit the hearty Co-operation of the Community, and a Liberal Patronage from the Public.

EXPENSES.
PRIMARY, per Term.....\$4 00
COMMON ENGLISH, per Term.....6 00
HIGHER ENGLISH, per Term.....8 00

Latin or French Language, Two Dollars Extra.

These figures will be greatly reduced by the application of the Endowment Fund. All Students entering the School will share equally the benefit of this Fund.

Students will not be admitted for a less period than a Half Term. Charges will be made from the time of Entering.

No deduction made for Absence, except in case of protracted Sickness.

N. LEE, Chairman Ex. Com.
W. M. HOWE, Sec. of Board.

WOOL WANTED.

THE ELLENDALE MHL COMPANY
will give the highest market price for wool, delivered at their factory in Polk Co. Their Store is also open, with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. 2-f

NOTICE.

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
W. C. Brown & Co. are requested to come forward and settle their notes and accounts, as the business of the late firm must be settled without further delay.
W. C. BROWN & Co.
Dallas, Oga., August 24, 1870. 26-1f

JENNINGS LODGE No. 2 F.
A. M., Dallas, holds its regular communications 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 improving 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.