The Oregon Republican.

DALLAS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

How Chapman Crows.

That ambitious, noisy fowl, which occupied so prominent a position in the columns of some of our contemporaries but a short time since has dropped his feathers and slunk out of sight at the news which comes to us from some of our sister States and Territories. The reports from the land of "tar, pitch and turpentine" (North Carolina) came so pregnant with meaning, that as he remembers the frequent application made by his own party of the former article, and his own downy covering to the persons of those differing with them in sentiment, he slinks away in terror, lest the experiment be reversed. The reports from Montana show that the "Rocky Mountain Bird" has not forgotten his native eyrie, but still clings to it, determined to maintain its true character as the land of the free. The yellow nugget which he lately attempted to swallow in the Golden State has stuck in his throat, and leaves him in such a sickly condition, that it but remains for him to make "one more departure," and the old maxim that "true principles will never die," will be effectually refuted, so far as the time honored principles of democracy are concerned, and "Chapman" will be forced to give one long, sad, dying strain, while his opponent stands by enjoying his distress, and calmly admiring the way he crows.

ROGUES! KNAVES! SWINDLERS!!

The Democratic press of the country are endeavoring to draw the attention of the people from the real political issues by the cry of knaves, swindlers, etc. The principles which underlie their party are such that it is impossible for them to be understood without meeting with merited defeat. The recent elections in Maine and California prove conclusively that this old cry is a dead letter; that the common practice of calling hard names without proofs of prefligacy and knavery, are things of the past; and that if any party would be successful before the people, it must resort to something other than slander and abuse. While we do not claim that the Republican party is entirely free from the contamination of dishonest men, yet we do claim that the wholesale charges of dishonesty which have been made against it are false in themselves, and the decisions of the people so far have proven that the people so understand them.

The returns from California show a decided victory for the Republicans. Booth is elected by 6,000 majority. The Legislature is sufficiently strong to insure a Republican for the next U. S. Senate. Notwithstanding the frequent threats of the Democracy to defeat the Administration on the ground of fraud and incompetency, yet when the matter comes to a vote, we see the people coming up with one voice and declaring their approval of the acts and record of the Republican party. Such will, we hope, continue to be the case until the frauds of "Tammany" and all the minor "rings" shall have become things of the past.

Reverence the highest; have patience with the lowest. Let the performance of the meanest duties devolving upon you daily be the evidence of thy religion. Are the diamonds too distant, pick up the most precious stones that lie in your pathway. Are the accomplishment of great deeds beyond your capacity, be content with minor achievements, and from each learn the great lesson of life, and be wise; for the perfection of wisdom and the end of true philosophy, is to proportion our wants to our possessions, and our ambition to our capacities.

The world uses 150,000,000 pounds of tea annually, and 731,000,000, pounds of coffee. China furnishes nearly all the former, and Brazil over one half of the latter. Over 140,000 pounds of Java, an d18,000 of Mocha is produced. The United States consumes nearly one third of all the coffee produced in the world and the English the greatest tea drinkers in the world. The Germans take rank next to the American coffee-drinkers,

Does Protection to Home Industries Benefit the Farmer?

One of the main questions in political economy at present, is the one of protection. The Republicans, as a party, have ever favored the careful protection of home industries. The Democracy have opposed it, and with their "time honored" cry of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," have endeavored to prove to the people that they were right and the protectionists wrong. We have heretofore given many reasons why the industries of our country should be protected, and we now wish to state in brief a few advantages to accrue to the farmer. "We are essentially an agricultural people" is a saying which has been accepted by many as true; but need this be so? With the facilities which this country offers for manufactures, may we not rear and manufacture, independent of the outside world, anything we need? This we do not absolutely wish to do; yet, operating upon the principle of self protection, we wish in our dealings with the outside world to keep on the safe side, and hold profits in our own favor. Can this be done by a free trade policy? We think not. Throughout Europe the population is dense, and advantages for agriculture are very limited. The immense population renders it necessary that something other than agriculture must be resorted to to supply the wants of the populace. They naturally turn their attention to manufactures, and as labor is very low, manufacturing can be done very cheaply. With the vast extent of rich land at our command, the agricultural resources of our country are almost inexhaustible. Here the free traders would come in and say, if this be so, "let us turn our attention to the cultivation of the soil, and furnish raw material, and let those manufacture who can do it the cheapest." The danger of this policy is patent to every thinking mind. Were we to pursue this policy—have no manufactures of our own, the prices of raw material would be controlled entirely by those using it. The prices of farm products would be affected by the distance to which they would have to be transported, and thus we would be inevitably thrown under the entire control, and absolutely at the mercy of foreign capitalists. Every observing man of this State knows the disadvantages which the farmers have labored under in being so far from manufacturing centres. The cost of transporting, and the danger attending it, was a great drawback, and nothing but articles that were in no danger of speedy decomposition could be reared for market with any profit. The manufacturing interests are now being developed, and the result, large cities being built, render it advantageous to the horticulturist, as well as the large farmer. This develops the different interests of the country, and proves the advantages of protection, as it saves us from coming in direct competition with the pauper labor of the old world, brings us nearer to the point at which we can say that we are truly a free people, and places us upon the high road to national prosperity to a greater extent than could possibly be attained by any other course.

THE SAFEST PLACE IN A THUNDER STORM.—A writer in *Harper's Monthly* says:—"To stand by the side of a continuous conductor, of a sufficient conducting capacity to afford free transit to the electric charge, is the safest position which a person can take. A home with a good lightning rod passing down its wall is exactly in that condition. But to be near an imperfect conductor, as a tree for example, or form part of a broken chain of conductors, is, on the other hand, the most dangerous." In a house which is not protected by lightning rods, Prof. Wells says: "The safest position a person can occupy is to lie upon a bed of hair or feathers in the middle of a room. The middle of a carpeted room does very well, provided there is no lamp hanging from the ceiling. It is prudent to avoid the neighborhood of chimneys, because lightning may enter the room by them, soot being a good conductor. For the same reason a person should remove as far as possible from metals, mirrors and gilt articles. In all cases the condition of safety is that in which the body cannot assist as a conductor of lightning."

We furnish the *Republican* and *Demorest's Monthly* for $4 a year.

From our Special Correspondent.

DIXIE, Sept. 4, 1871.

The barn of N. Tatum, living one mile south of Dixie, was burned on the evening of the 31st of August; other buildings were saved by the exertions of the Kibby Brothers, who were threshing in a field near by. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $1,500. No insurance.—Twenty-two wagons passed through Dixie on the 4th inst, loaded with wheat for the Eola market. Nearly all the farmers are selling at a dollar a bushel.—The white wire clothes line man passed through town on double quick time in search of an attorney that could show him the nearest route to the county line. An impertinent young man asked if his legs were a sample of his "line;" whereon he waxed wrath and remarked that the people of Polk were "Dem Fools."—A gay young gent, with a very nice "lock" passed through town the other day. He tried to victimize some of our young ideas, but they classically remarked, "Not for Joseph," as the game was aged; they could not, consistently with the teaching of their maternal grandma, nibble at the aforesaid game; but they would, rather than see the young sport leave the burg without a game, bet him a bit that he could not ride a goodly "shote" that perambulated up and down the lane in search of stray provender, as he meditated a raid on Clark's potato patch. During the dead hours of night, the "sport" first went for the kale seed, but not finding the same in his pocket, wilted, and journeyed on.

Your correspondent received a confidential circular from the Rocky Mountain Bank Note Company, offering to furnish postage stamps, revenue stamps, or any kind of a stamp for one fifth of their actual cost. Now it is our chief delight to buy things cheap, but owing to the fact that we are not acquainted with any of the company, and that we cannot go to see them, and that one of the company signs himself "Theopholis De Shultz," and that our bell muzzled shot gun was busted last year shooting up hill at a skunk by moonlight, *we cannot go;* and others receiving the aforesaid circular will do well to do likewise.—G. J. Basket, living near Dixie, has seven thorough bred horses in training for the coming State Fair, among which are two Norfolk colts, which are pronounced by good judges to be superior to anything that has yet been exhibited in the State.—Married, on Sunday the 31 inst., Mr. Massey to Miss Julia Dyer, all of Dixie—no cards. But one disconsolate young man, who, since the wedding sings in a doleful and eloquently pathetic voice:

"Who will weep o'er me cold, cold corpse,
When me life has passed away."

It has been suggested that the young man hire some one before his death for to weep until the contract is filled. We would respectfully suggest Prof. Anderson as a suitable personage for the position.—KRALC.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* learns from Southern Oregon that the country round Langels' Valley is fast settling up, and that it is estimated that there is over 6,000 head of stock in the valley and immediate vicinity. Grass is abundant and a large amount of hay has been put up for emergencies.

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State Items.

[Gleanings from State Exchanges.]

From the Corvallis *Gazette* we glean:—Eli Mason, who was sent to the penitentiary for the killing of Silas White at Philomath, last spring, was pardoned by Gov. Grover last week, and Saturday returned home.—A stranger from California was arrested on the streets a few days ago on the suspicion of being the person who broke jail in Dallas a short time since—but on proving his indentity was released.

The *Herald* reports three hundred and thirty three new buildings erected in Portland this season.

The *Bedrock Democrat* announces the destruction of the new Academy building, September 3d by fire, loss to the contractor about $4000. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Albany *Register* comes out in a new dress, and tells us that it will next assume larger proportions. Success attend it. Its old dress was worn out in a good cause and we have reasons to believe its new garb will share the same fate.

The *West Side* gives the following "nut to crack."—A singular evidence of Oregon's antiquity was recently taken out of the ground at Tillamook Heads. It appears that some men were grading a road bed, and when twenty-five feet below the surface one of them exhumed a copper Bowie knife over twenty-two inches long, two and a half inches wide by three-eigths of an inch thick. The curiosity was sent to C. Roup, of Dayton, who has it in his museum. Here is an another mystery for the oldest inhabitants to explain. The knife is made of the best copper, and the work was done in a superior style.

From the *Christian Advocate* we cull as follows:—Professor McGibney will re-open his musical school, on Wednesday next. Perhaps no teacher on this coast can excel him in the successful management of a musical class.—The roads southwest of the city are much obstructed, some by fallen trees, others by bridges burned.—The U. S. District Court, Deady Judge, adjourned to the eighteenth instant.—Expense of City Police for August was $855; receipt, $1,308 92.—The Firemen's Annual Parade, on Monday last, is reported as an imposing affair.—The patients at the Insane Asylum number about one hundred and forty five, of which forty are females.

Rich pay dirt has been discovered in a large well being dug by the city of Portland. The *Bulletin* says it yields about two bits to the pan. Will the city fathers quit digging for water, and go to mining for gold?

From the *Oreogonian* we cull as follows:

KALAMA ILLUSTRATED.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated newspaper has a wood-cut illustration of Kalama from a sketch by E. T. Coleman of this city Mr. Coleman says his sketch was not followed in the engraving, in several particulars. The Kazano hotel, one of the most conspicuous buildings in the town, does not appear at all; the R. R. Co.'s office, in the illustration, has an awkward peaked roof instead of a neat mansard; and the Episcopal Church on the point of the bluff is omitted. As we take a look at the Kalama of fact, the buildings in the illustration do not appear quite sufficiently in perspective relief. Otherwise the picture conveys a very fair idea of the town. The newspaper men have published an account of Katama, in which it is stated that "about six hundred families" constitute the population. This is decidedly a whopper. It would be a sufficient exaggeration to say the entire population exclusive of railroad laborers, is six hundred souls. We doubt if an actual enumeration would show 300. The newspaper statement is not the one furnished by Mr. Coleman.—Mr. J. Stitzel who was out in Washington county, a day or two since, informs us that he saw 25 persons en route for Tillamook, with the view of taking farms and settling there. They had come from California, overland, with wagons, which they had shipped around by water, themselves going by the Tualatin trail, with their animals. They were formerly from Kansas. It seems that immigrants do not all come in by water via Portland. Our advices are that there has been a constant accession from California by way of Rogue River Valley. A census of the population would probably justify the highest estimate made, as to the immigration this year.—John Sizemore is making salt in considerable quantities in Jackson county.

The *Times* learns that a San Francisco company have taken the copper mine of Smith, Rigsby & Co, on Fall Creek, near the Illinois river. The Company are sanguine of being able to reduce the ore so that it will bear transportation, and, in view of that, have a large force of men now employed in cutting a trail from the mine through to the mouth of Chetco river, at which point the Company propose to ship their ore. The successful working of those mines will be of immense service to Josephine county and Southern Oregon generally.