

# OREGON REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 2.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

NO 29.

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

BY R. H. TYSON.

OFFICE—Mill street, opposite the Court  
House.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 00. Six  
Months, \$1 25 Three Months, \$1 00  
For Clubs of ten or more \$2 per annum.  
Subscription must be paid strictly in advance

### ADVERTISING RATES.

One square (10 lines or less), first insert, \$3 00  
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00  
A liberal deduction will be made to quar-  
terly 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.

### 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 unrivaled 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."

### THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Extracts from Speech of Hon. Columbus  
Delano, at Sandusky, Aug. 21, 1871.

### DEFALCATIONS.

I desire here to correct a false im-  
pression put forth by Democratic  
speakers, of the defalcation of revenue  
collectors, and the large amounts due  
from them to the government.

The Democratic Congressional ad-  
dress, issued from Washington in March  
last, states that twenty-five millions  
have been thus lost to the Treasury. It  
needs but a brief explanation to correct  
this error. The law requires collectors  
to report monthly to assessors for the  
amount of the tax lists turned over for  
collection. The lists thus received and  
received for by the collector are  
charged against him at the Treasury  
Department, and so remain charged  
until accounted for, either by money  
collected or by abatement as uncollect-  
able, in the settlement of his accounts.  
The law requires this process, though  
the collector resigns or is removed, and  
the tax lists are in the hands of his  
successor. The accounts are, therefore,  
frequently charged with large sums not  
collectable, and for which the Treasury  
Department does not expect, nor does  
it desire, to hold them responsible. On  
final settlement, they are credited with  
all taxes uncollectable, and their liabil-  
ity, which appeared large on the books  
of the Treasury, in fact may have been  
nothing.

The frequent delays in settling offi-  
cers' accounts, owing to deaths, resig-  
nations and removals from office, causes  
the apparent balance to be reported  
against them.

From a recent official report, it ap-  
pears that the cash balances against  
collectors reach the exact sum of \$2,-  
768,397 83, less than one sixth of one  
per cent. of the internal revenue collec-  
tions; and these balances are secured by  
sufficient bonds in penalties amounting  
to ten millions of dollars. The truth,  
then, only lacks twenty-three and a  
half millions of the Democratic story.  
But who are these defaulters? And  
whose administrative service did they  
perform?

The balances are charged against col-  
lectors during their official term, as  
follows:

To collectors appointed by Presi-  
dent Lincoln..... \$ 899,058 95  
To collectors appointed by Presi-  
dent Johnson..... \$1,813,750 12  
To collectors appointed by Presi-  
dent Grant..... 64,581 76

Of the yearly excess of one hundred  
and eighty five millions of dollars gath-  
ered by President Grant's collectors,  
there remains but sixty-four thousand  
five hundred and eighty-one dollars and  
seventy-six cents not paid over to the  
Treasury. Whether or no this fact will  
shut the mouth of complaint and de-  
traction, it shows a decent and unex-  
pected respect for official obligation and  
accountability not to be found in the  
financial history of any former adminis-  
tration.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

Hitherto it has been the policy of  
the Republican party to reduce the  
public debt as rapidly as the prosperity

of the people and the financial interests  
of the country will permit. I believe  
this to be a wise policy, and hope to see  
it continued.

Gen. Grant has wrought to this end  
steadily and persistently, with results  
already shown. It ought to be added  
that the annual saving of interest on  
the debt reduced and paid is \$12,000,-  
000. This reduction has not been  
made by the aid of additional taxes, but  
under a large repeal of taxes. The re-  
peal of \$80,000,000 in February, 1869,  
was again repeated in 1870, by a total  
reduction of customs and excise, which  
I now estimate more than eighty mil-  
lions.

If the fidelity, integrity and economy  
of the administration enable Congress  
to make still further reduction in the  
rate of taxation, and exempt a still  
larger list of objects, it ought to be  
done if it can be without impairing the  
public credit at home and abroad, and  
without embarrassing the regular and  
necessary operations of the Govern-  
ment.

The words of Washington, however,  
in his last address, on this subject,  
ought to be remembered and considered.  
"As a very important source of strength  
and security, cherish public credit;  
avoiding the accumulation of debt, not  
only by shunning occasions of expense,  
but by vigorous exertions in times of  
peace to discharge the debt which un-  
avoidable wars may have occasioned;  
not ungenerously throwing upon poster-  
ity the burden which we ourselves  
ought to bear. It is essential that you  
should practically bear in mind that  
toward the payment of the debt there  
must be revenue; that to have revenue  
there must be taxes; that no taxes can  
be devised which are not more or less  
inconvenient and unpleasant; that the  
intrinsic embarrassment inseparable  
from the selection of the proper objects  
—which is always a choice of difficul-  
ties—ought to be a decided motive for  
a candid construction of the conduct of  
the Government in making it."

I know there are some good Republi-  
cians who have serious doubts as to  
the policy of reducing the debt so rapidly.  
I have shown that the reduction already  
made was from money saved by the  
economy and vigilance of the present  
administration. Thus far, no one, cer-  
tainly, ought to object, nor to its con-  
tinuance on such terms. But if we  
stop reducing the debt, because, we say,  
the next generation will be so much  
more able to pay it, and therefore leave  
it to them, that generation will, in all  
probability, be quite as willing to adopt  
our example and leave it to their chil-  
dren, and so it may be postponed from  
one generation to the next, until, in the  
end, disasters may overtake the nation  
before the debt is provided for. Our  
public credit will thus be seriously im-  
paired, and our prospects of funding the  
debt at a lower rate of interest  
utterly overthrown.

Washington was a far-seeing States-  
man, almost always correct on great  
questions of public policy, and it is not  
yet too late to be guided by his opinion.

For myself, I have to say that I do  
not desire the too rapid extinguishment  
of the national debt, but I do desire to  
see its interest promptly paid, and its  
principal steadily and yearly reduced.  
I am for such taxation as will meet  
these results and the current expenses  
of the nation.

Contemplating our vast undeveloped  
resources, and our present wealth and  
its natural increasing value, I will ven-  
ture to predict it an easy task for this  
nation to preserve its faith and public  
credit; and that within the next quarter  
of a century the great public burden,  
which treason and rebellion forced upon  
us, will be wholly extinguished. And  
during all the time the people will be  
enabled to enjoy such physical comforts  
and prosperity as are allotted to no  
other nation on the globe.

To this end, and with a due regard  
for American industry and labor, it is  
my judgment that the excise and tariff  
laws ought to be reformed and re-en-  
acted in the interests of the people.

NEW DISEASE AMONG COWS.—A  
disease has lately appeared among the  
cows of Jackson County, Mo., which  
has caused considerable loss to stock  
raisers. The eyes alone are attacked,  
and throw off water for nearly two  
weeks, at the end of which time a film  
covers the eyeballs and completely  
destroys the sight. The appetite mean-  
while does not seem to be affected, nor  
is the general health of the animals in  
any way impaired. The cow doctors of  
Kansas City and neighborhood are very  
much exercised over the matter, but as  
yet have been unable to find either a  
name for the disease, or a specific for  
its treatment.

### WHOLESALE POISONING.

The New York *Sun* gives full partic-  
ulars of a terrible scene which was  
enacted at the Alhambra Hotel in At-  
lantic city. The Alhambra is one of  
the first class houses of that fashionable  
resort, and was patronized by many of  
the elite of Pennsylvania and other  
States. Mr. Leeds, the proprietor, is a  
man well calculated for his position,  
and is one of those who know how to  
keep a hotel. On the 2d of Aug., the  
guests, to the number of about 125,  
partook of a splendid dinner, which was  
served up between one and half-past  
two o'clock. The guests partook of the  
meal in fine spirits, and seemed to  
greatly enjoy it. About three o'clock,  
some of those who had eaten early,  
began to experience unpleasant symp-  
toms. By four o'clock, the number of  
affected had greatly increased, and the  
wildest consternation prevailed. It  
became apparent that they had been  
poisoned, and that the poison had been  
administered in the food prepared for  
dinner. The cook fled at the alarm,  
and suspicion at once rested on her.  
The proprietor was free from all suspi-  
cion, as he and his family were among  
the sufferers. The whole number  
affected was about sixty; happily, how-  
ever, all escaped death, though many  
came very near dying. Of the manner  
of administering the poison and its na-  
ture, the *Sun* says:

"What the poison was is not yet  
ascertained. Several different stories  
are afloat in regard to it. The most  
commonly accepted version is, that in  
making a custard, the cook used oil of  
bitter almonds instead of essence of  
vanilla, as intended. This is a hard  
story to believe, and can only be ac-  
counted for on the supposition that she  
didn't know what she was doing. Any  
one in their sober senses would at once  
detect the difference in the odor. Oil  
of bitter almonds is one of the most  
active and deadly poisons known. It is  
four times as powerful as the ordinary  
prussic acid dispensed in drug stores.  
One quarter of a drop of it is the limi-  
tation of the dose allowed by the United  
States dispensary. A full drop of it  
would kill any small animal, and would  
be very dangerous for a human being.  
What in the world so powerful a poison  
was left in the hands of a drunken  
cook is inexplicable, and causes doubts  
to arise as to the verity of this version  
of the case.

Another story is that the custard was  
cooked in a brass kettle, and absorbed  
a portion of verdigris from the metal.  
But this would have rendered the dish  
so unpalatable that no one would have  
eaten of it. Again, it is charged that  
the cook purposely mixed strychnine  
with the custard, but the symptoms  
manifested by the sufferers were not  
those of this form of poison. The con-  
tinued absence of the cook renders the  
solution of these various theories diffi-  
cult, but your reporter will endeavor to  
sift something definite out of them to-  
morrow."

Lewenbeck tells us of an insect seen  
with the microscope of which 29,000,-  
000 would equal a mite. Insects of  
various kinds may be seen in the cavities  
of a grain of sand.—Mould is a  
forest of beautiful trees, with the  
branches, leaves and fruit. Butterflies  
are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow  
tubes.—The surface of our bodies is  
covered with scales like a fish; a  
single grain of sand would cover 150  
of these scales, and yet a scale covers 200  
pores. Through these narrow openings  
the sweat forces itself like water through  
a sieve. The mites make 600 steps a  
second. Each drop of stagnant water  
contains a world of animated being, swim-  
ming with as much liberty as whales in  
the sea. Each leaf has a colony of in-  
sects grazing on it like cows in a  
meadow.

BLACKBERRIES UNWHOLESOME.—  
A Philadelphia physician writes to the  
*Post* to correct an impression that  
blackberries are useful or harmless  
in cases where children are convalescing  
from diarrhea or cholera infantum. He  
says that from close observation during  
several years, meantime enjoying a  
large practice, he is forced to believe  
that there is no other cause so fatal to  
life in these complaints as eating  
blackberries.

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

### THE SCHOOLMASTER.

The art of teaching, like that of  
poetry, may be acquired by patience  
and diligence; but the true school-  
master, like the poet, is born, not made.  
A successful teacher must know not  
only what he professes, but he must  
know it better than others. He who is  
only a few lessons in advance of his  
pupils need not be surprised if their  
unsatisfactory progress disappoints both  
himself and them. The success of the  
teacher mainly depends on a proper  
estimate and appreciation of what is due  
from him. The superficial, half-hearted  
teacher, who has probably adopted the  
profession when everything else has  
failed, and to whom the labor of teach-  
ing is drudgery and weariness, is a sorry  
spectacle. It should be the aim of a  
teacher to educate. An inferior teacher  
may instruct, but that is not education.  
To instruct is to put in; to educate is  
to draw out. A man must have a con-  
sciousness of something more than the  
dignity of his profession in order to a  
proper discharge of his duties. Of a  
sense of their personal importance  
members of the scholastic profession  
have, generally speaking, no lack. As  
a rule, they were, perhaps, the most  
conceited of mortals, though they may  
not all have gone the length of Parson  
Adams, in holding that a schoolmaster  
is the greatest of all professions, and  
himself the greatest of schoolmasters;  
or of the father of Brinsley Sheridan,  
in whose estimation the pursuit assumed  
such importance that he is reported to  
have said that he would rather see his  
two sons at the head of respectable  
academies than one of them Prime  
Minister of England, and the other at  
the head of affairs in Ireland. Nor is  
this a modern characteristic, to judge  
from the old tale of the tutor to the  
King's sons, who boasted that he was  
the ruler of the country. "How do  
you make that out?" asked one. "Do  
I not govern the Princes?" was the  
reply. "Do they not rule their mother?  
Has she not complete control of the  
King? And does he not govern  
Greece?" It may or may not be matter  
for regret, but certainly this has not  
been the opinion generally entertained.  
It was at least honestly expressed by  
the worthy matron who, when placing  
her son under the care of a schoolmas-  
ter, begged that he would get him well  
on with his learning; for, said she, "If  
he be granted grace, I mean to make a  
minister of him." "But," said the  
schoolmaster, "What will you make of  
him if he be not granted grace?"  
"Oh," she replied, "I'll then make  
him a dominie." No qualities are more  
essential in a teacher than tact and  
patience; and perhaps in the majority  
of instances in which they are in any  
way conspicuous, they have not been  
natural virtues, but acquired by long  
and painful experience. There is no  
man or woman in the profession who  
cannot testify to the labor and weariness  
daily undergone in the apparently  
hopeless effort to impress the careless,  
the idle and the stupid. There are  
minds to all appearance dense and un-  
impressible in every large class of  
children on which no labor, however  
incessant, no indulgence, however  
wise, and no severity, however justifi-  
cable, have any appreciable effect.  
Yet we believe there is a key which  
will open any boy's heart and win his  
confidence, if we would patiently and  
perseveringly endeavor to find out how  
we should apply it.—*Tinsley's Maga-  
zine.*

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

J. M. BALTIMORE,  
PORTLAND - - - OREGON.

General News Agent  
For Oregon and Adjacent Territories.  
Also SPECIAL COLLECTOR of all kinds  
of CLAIMS.  
AGENT for the Dallas Republican.

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

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

W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Eola, Oregon.  
Special attention given to Obstetrics and  
Diseases of Women. 11f

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

RUSSEL FERRY & WOODWARD,  
Real Estate Agents  
and Real Estate Auctioneers,  
No. 100, FRONT STREET,  
PORTLAND - - - OREGON.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,  
Main Street, Dallas.  
[Second door north of the Drug Store.]

The undersigned wishes to inform the Public  
that he is prepared to do any kind of work in  
his line on the shortest notice, and in the best  
style. Thankful to his old customers and  
friends for former patronage, he respectfully  
solicits a continuance of the same.  
S. T. GARRISON.  
39-1f

### Committee on Railroads

Have decided that as soon as the Oregon  
Central Railroad (West Side) is completed into  
Polk County, they will issue orders to all con-  
tractors and workmen on the line to purchase  
all their

Groceries and Provisions,  
Clothing, Boots and Shoes,  
Ladies' Dress Goods,  
Hardware, Tinware.

Or anything they may happen to want of M.  
M. Ellis, at Laclede, formerly known as Cluff's  
Store. Meanwhile, all farmers, or anyone else,  
will find it to their interest to call and make  
their selections. All are aware that I am selling  
fine goods cheaper than anybody in Polk Co.  
I buy more Produce than any two stores in the  
County. So bring along your Butter if it is  
sour, and if it is solid, all the better.  
Yours truly,  
M. M. ELLIS.  
20-3m

SASH, DOOR AND  
BLIND FACTORY,  
MAIN STREET, DALLAS.

I have constantly on hand and for Sale  
WINDOW SASH, Glazed  
and Unglazed.

DOORS OF ALL SIZES.  
WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,  
All of the Best Material and Manufacture.  
11-1f • JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

NEW PAINT SHOP,  
Carriage, Wagon, Sign,  
AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,  
GRAINING & GLAZING,  
PAPER HANGING, &c.,  
Done in the most Workmanlike manner by  
H. P. SHRIVER.

Shop upstairs over Hobart & Co's Harness  
Shop.  
DALLAS, POLK CO., OREGON.  
27-1f

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

DALLAS HOTEL,  
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.  
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

The undersigned, having RE-FITTED the  
above HOTEL, now informs the Public that  
he is prepared to Accommodate all who may  
favor him with a call, in as good style as can  
be found in any Hotel in the Country. Give  
me a call, and you shall not leave disappointed.  
12-1f W. F. KENNEDY, Proprietor.

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

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, 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.

\$75 EVERY WEEK!  
MADE EASY,  
BY  
LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to  
introduce our popular and justly celebrated  
inventions, in every Village, Town and City in  
the World.

Indispensable to every Household;  
They are highly approved of, endorsed and  
adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Divines,  
and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with  
them.

Every Family will Purchase One  
or more of them. Something that their merits  
are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS  
and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find  
our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPID-  
LY, give perfect satisfaction and netting  
SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.  
COUNTRY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire engaging in an Honorable,  
Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same  
time doing good to their companions in life.  
Sample \$2 00, sent free by mail on receipt of  
price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCUL-  
AR. ADDRESS,

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPY.,  
17, PARK PLACE, New York.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.  
J. H. KINCAID has opened a

New Photographic Gallery  
In Dallas, where he will be pleased to wait on  
Customers in his line of Business at all hours  
of the day.

Children's Pictures  
Taken without grumbling, at the same price as  
Adults. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price to  
suit the times.

Rooms at Lafollett's Old Stand, Main Street,  
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, April 27th, 1871  
S-T

C. S. SILVER,  
No. 136, First Street,  
PORTLAND, - - - OREGON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,  
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS,  
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,  
Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of  
Country Produce.  
16-4m

Rag Carpet Weaving.  
ALL PERSONS HAVING MATERIAL  
for Rag Carpets, and wishing them  
Woven, can be accommodated by calling on  
the undersigned. Orders left at the Store of  
R. Howe Bros. will be promptly attended to.  
16-3m WM. SAULSBERRY.

FURNITURE!  
Bureaus,  
Lounges,  
Tables,  
Bedsteads.  
A Variety of CHAIRS for Parlor and  
Kitchen use.  
RAW-HIDE BOTTOM CHAIRS  
Of my own make.  
Shop near Waymire's Mill

I INVITE THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE  
my stock. I shall be pleased to show you  
my goods, and better pleased when you buy.  
NEW WORK put up to Order, and RE-  
PAIRING done at the lowest cash price.  
4-1f WM. C. WILLS, Dallas.

Bargains! Bargains!!  
HAVING PURCHASED AN ENTIRE  
New Stock of Goods, I would call the  
attention of the Public to my Old Stand at the  
Brick Store. I have a full stock of  
Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,  
and everything found in a first-class Variety  
Store. My old customers will find it to their  
advantage to renew their patronage, and new  
ones will be cordially welcomed.  
All kinds of Produce taken at the highest  
market rates.  
Dallas, Aug. 3, 1871. W. C. BROWN.  
22-3m