

OREGON REPUBLICAN.

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NO 35

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BY R. H. TYSON.

OFFICE—Mill street, opposite the Court
House.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Months, \$1 25 Three Months, \$1 00
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Professional cards will be inserted at \$12 00
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Blanks and Job Work of every description
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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 \$4
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."

AGRICULTURAL AND AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE.

"A population accustomed to labor is
the most important necessity for the
substantial development of our great
country," said a leading statesman not
long since in the course of an address
on the subject of immigration. There
has been an unhealthy growth of late
years among the people of our Atlantic
States—at least it is more marked here
than elsewhere in the Union—a growth
of sentiment adverse to physical labor,
particularly that labor which renders
the earth tributary to man's nourish-
ment. Agriculture appears to have
fallen into disrepute among educated
Americans, and preference is shown for
the varied enterprises of commerce, or
for the quieter walks of professional
life. There is an undue aggregation of
Young America in the larger cities.
Trivial and subordinate clerkships, or
"places" in stores and counting-rooms
being eagerly seized by young men
whose education and physical vigor, if
applied to agriculture, horticulture, or
some industrial occupation adapted to
their capacity, would in a few years
place them in comparative independ-
ence.

A New York merchant advertises for
a clerk in some inferior department in
his warehouse, and at once an eager
throng of bearded men and beardless
youth invade its precincts, each pre-
pared to urge his suitability for the po-
sition. This, exemplified almost daily,
exhibits the great excess of the clerical
supply over the needs of metropolitan
trade, and the resultant effect, a low
rate of wages to the average clerk, is
easily accounted for. Young men by the
hundred lounge listlessly about streets
month after month, and perhaps year
after year, a burden upon industrious
and frugal yet foolishly fond parents,
waiting for some "opening." Time and
talents are thus wasted, which in some
trade or honest manual vocation would
yield them a comfortable support, be-
sides relieving those at home.

On the other hand, the intelligent
foreigner who comes to our shores with
a proper sense of the use of labor, scrup-
les not to take up those laborious voca-
tions which the American in his foolish
disdain rejects. A few square rods of
land in the suburb of the city becomes
his working capital, and soon his wagon,
loaded with tempting vegetables or luscious
fruit is seen slowly rolling towards
the market-place. A beginning once
made, he is quite sure to advance toward
fortune. Who are the gardeners and
horticulturists on whose industry and
skill our markets chiefly depend for
their steady supplies? Are they not
foreigners?

Now the indifference shown toward
agricultural pursuits by the modern
American is due to a false opinion. He
thinks that in becoming a farmer he
loses valuable intellectual, social and
esthetic privileges, and so is sure to retro-
grade in culture and refinement. He
practically forgets the important place
which agriculture holds and must ever
maintain in the economy of the nation,
and he fails to realize that among the
public men of the past and of the pre-

sent there have been and are farmers of
robust ability and brilliant talents. Be-
sides, he does not appreciate the fact
that the sphere of letters owes much
to authors and poets who have found
the transition from the plow to the
study easy and productive of a healthy
mentality, not only for themselves, but
for a world that eagerly feeds upon the
creations of their pen.

The steady pursuit of agriculture at a
distance from a large city we grant will
prevent that intimate and close personal
association with the better types of in-
telligence and culture which is only to
be found in old centers of commerce and
general enterprise; but the press pre-
vents anything approaching isolation,
for it teems with all that is witty, wise,
sprightly, instructive and refining in the
best classes of American society, and
brings to one's door wherever he may
be in all the broad sweep of his glorious
land, those elevating influences which,
under the most favorable circumstances,
where he dependent upon his own
efforts, he would fail to secure. There
is so much that is vain and superficial
in city life, that it may be doubted by
the earnest and serious student of let-
ters and science whether its experience
may profit him. Indeed, such a one
pursues his studies apart from the mul-
titude in retirement, where the current
of his reflections may not be embarrass-
ed or interrupted.

The judicious pursuit of husbandry
is to-day ripe with advantages, and the
eyes of our youth should be opened to
them. Science and art have been tribu-
tary to the farmer, and provided for his
use wonderful instruments which at once
ease his labor and hasten its perform-
ance. He finds in his diversified voca-
tion opportunities for the application of
the highest intellectual attainments, and
he can point to rich results which were
the fruit only of the most extended sci-
entific research. To him no learning
will come amiss. His employments in
the field, in the mill, in the granary may
be made conservators of mental vigor,
may freshen and stimulate a healthy
appetite for intellectual food, and impart
that steady reflective condition so es-
sential to the thorough assimilation of
the ideas and perceptions drawn in
from the world without.

Politically considered, if our national
prosperity continues to be so much de-
pendent upon agricultural and industrial
interests, the men who drive the plow
and wield the sledge must exert a most
powerful influence upon American civil
affairs; in fact, if the past serve as a
guide by which we may affirm anything
of the future, these men of the plow
and anvil will control the balance of
power and sway our destiny. There is
that in the pursuit of agriculture which
imparts an element of manliness. The
free, open country contributes to free-
dom and independence of thought,
and this quality of mind, strengthened
and developed by education, is peculiar
to the true American farmer. A thou-
sand—and this is a moderate estimate
—of such men in each State of the
Union would inspire it with an irresis-
tible energy for progress and prosperity.
Let our young men be admonished
not to crowd and strain for places in the
close and hungry city, and not to accept
niggardly wages for hard and pro-
tracted toil, but let them go into the
meadows and hillsides of the East, or on
the rich prairies of the West, and there
aspire to success through the intelligent
cultivation of the soil. Let them not
abandon altogether this generous gift
of Providence to the frugal son of toil
who comes from a foreign clime.—
Phrenological Journal.

Speaking of the best time to sell
wheat, an exchange says: This is one
of the most difficult questions that a
farmer is called upon to settle for him-
self, and he is about as likely to decide
wrong as right. As most of our knowl-
edge worth anything practically is
gained by experience, we have taken
the trouble to look over our files for
the last twelve years and see the aver-
age price of wheat during the several
months of the year during all these
years. The conclusion that we arrived
at, after comparing the ruling prices
during a term of years is, that unless a
farmer is in circumstances to hold his
wheat over till May or June, the sooner
he sells it after harvest the better. For
the last twelve years the highest prices
have ruled during the months of May,
June and July, and the next best during
September and the first half of October,
while the lowest prices have been ob-
tained during the months of November,
December, January and February.

The smallest working steam engine
in the world was entered at the Buffalo
Industrial Fair a few days since. It
covers a space not larger than a three
cent. piece.

THE SALEM WATER WORKS.

Salem has recently taken another
step forward in her progress as a city.
A little more than a year ago there was
not a good hotel within her limits—no
gas or water works. Now there are two
first-class brick hotels, one of them the
largest and best north of San Fran-
cisco, and as good as any on the coast.
Last autumn Messrs. Burrows & Tutbill
supplied a great want by introducing
gas, and a few weeks ago we were fur-
nished with the other great desidera-
tum. On the 29th ult., the Salem
Water Company turned the wholesome
and sparkling waters of our beautiful
Willamette into their mains, and sent
it coursing through our streets. As
this important enterprise is now an
established success, it will interest our
readers to, know something of its his-
tory.

An abundant supply of good water is
indispensable to all cities. As the cap-
ital of Oregon, and a town of 4,000
people, Salem was under particular
obligations to furnish this requisite.
The water in the wells is cool and clear,
but it is doubtful whether any of it is
healthful, while it is certain that that
portion in the business part of the town
is not fit to drink. The well water re-
quires too much soap in washing, and
the supply is not convenient for bathing,
sprinkling, extinguishing fires, etc.
These facts had directed attention for
some time to the necessity for the con-
struction of waterworks. But as the
streets of Salem are very wide, and the
population not compact, and but small,
capital would not invest in water works
without a pledge of adequate compen-
sation from the city for the water fur-
nished it for fire and other public uses.
Last December two parties applied to
the Common Council for a franchise to
furnish water—one Mr. C. E. Burrows,
of the gas works, and the other Messrs.
Martin & Allen, grocers in Salem.
Both asked \$2,000 a year in considera-
tion for the water to be furnished to the
city. The proposition of Martin &
Allen was accepted, after some amend-
ments, one of which reduced the
amounts to be paid by the city to
\$1,800 a year, and another required
the construction of a reservoir with its
base 80 feet above the grade at the
intersection of Commercial with State
street. The franchise is to continue
seventeen years, and the owners of the
franchise are required to lay down and
supply one mile of pipe the first year,
and another mile the next year.

On the 22d day of February last, the
water franchise was transferred to the
Salem Water Company, consisting of
J. M. Merrin, David Allen, W. F.
Boothby and H. Stapleton. Boothby
was elected President and Superintendent,
Allen Secretary, and Martin
Treasurer.

Steps were immediately taken to be-
gin operations. Considerable time was
spent in determining from what source
to obtain water. It was finally decided
best to take the water from the river,
as that was as good as could be had,
and could be relied upon for an abun-
dant and permanent supply. The next
thing to be determined was the place
for the location of the works. The
present site was selected on account of
its being the best point near the city
for tapping the main current of the
river. Contracts were immediately
made for the construction of the reser-
voir. Mr. Boothby was sent to San
Francisco with instructions to secure
the best machinery and pipes. He
purchased a fine large steam pump,
Blake's patent, eighty horse power,
capable of raising 150,000 gallons per
hour. He contracted with the Miners'
foundry for nearly two miles of cast iron
pipe, such as is in general use in other
cities. This material was to be deliv-
ered by the 30th of June last, and it was
expected to have the work in operation
soon after that time. But unexpected
delays kept back some of the material
for about three months.

Mr. Boothby superintended the con-
struction of the works. The reservoir
was built under contract by Johnson &
Prentice of this city. It rests upon a
frame work eighty feet in height above
a stone foundation three feet high. The
frame is a complete net work of timbers
firmly knit together with braces and
iron bolts. It is fifty by sixty feet.
The reservoir resting upon this frame-
work is seven feet in depth, and will
contain 170,000 gallons of water.

The pump is located a few feet west
of the reservoir at the bottom of a cir-
cular shaft, fifteen feet in diameter and
twenty-three feet in depth. A suction
eight inches in diameter runs 350 feet
west from the pump to the river, and
projects seventy-five in the stream,
reaching out into the main current
where the water, at its lowest stage, is

eighteen feet in depth. The pipe is
weighted down with rocks, and is pro-
tected by a screen so as to prevent trash
from getting into the pipe. The mains
are connected directly with the pump,
and extend nearly two miles through
the most populous portions of the city.
The main passes directly under the reser-
voir, which is supplied by a perpen-
dicular pipe of the main, and works on
the principle of the stand pipe. For
the purpose of extinguishing fires, the
water may be shut off from the reser-
voir, and forced directly into the
mains, in a manner similar to the Holly
plan. By this arrangement the water
may be pumped into the reservoir alone,
into the mains alone, or both at once.
The mains are supplied directly from
the pump, and in case of fire the water
may be forced to any desirable height,
even as much as two hundred feet. The
reservoir serves simply to give pressure
when the pump is not working and also
reserve in case of accident.

The city has located two hydrants on
the diagonal corners of each block, as
far as the main extends.
The Company is still laying pipe,
and next year they intend to put down
several miles of pipe.
The franchise has been amended
so as to require the company to furnish
water for a fountain on Marion square,
and two fountains on Wilson Avenue;
and also water for all hydrants that may
hereafter be located throughout the city,
without extra compensation.—*Farmer.*

The Effect of Swindling Advertisements.
A publisher can do nothing better
calculated to injure or destroy the
character, value and influence of his
paper, than by the insertion of adver-
tisements which tend to defraud his
subscribers. So many people have
already been swindled by this class of
advertisements, that a large number of
readers have almost ceased to pay any
attention to any class of advertising,
being so disgusted with their costly ex-
perience as to have learned to class all
alike, and to believe that advertising
is no more nor less than an at-
tempt to defraud.

To foster this state of things is not
only doing injustice to the large class
of upright advertisers, but it is feel-
ing should grow to any large extent, as
it must certainly do if publishers do
not remedy the evil, it must seriously
injure all departments of advertising,
and throw away a million dollars worth
of honest business. A single swindling
advertisement is enough to greatly in-
jure the reputation of a paper among
business advertisers, and the ultimate
result with the public will be so large a
withdrawal of confidence that it would
not pay respectable dealers to continue
to advertise.

Is a publisher wise who, in order to
gain a few dollars from a dishonest man,
helps to destroy his own chief means of
support? Already a certain class have
discovered that their notice can have no
influence unless inserted in newspapers
of high character. They have found
that journals having the strongest in-
fluence are not necessarily those which
are the largest, or which count the
highest circulation, but those which
may be relied upon for their integrity
and fair dealing with the public. They
consequently examine a newspaper to
see the character of its advertisements,
believing that if their own is placed
beside that of a swindler, the public
will think that both are intended to
defraud.

It is a fact worth considering, that
a publisher who sells his reputation loses
both ways—his readers have no faith in
him, and his advertisers can obtain no
accurate return for their money. That
unreflecting publishers should suffer
from their carelessness in this respect
is not of great importance, but it is well
for the trade to bear in mind that the
logical and inevitable results of the print-
ing of a pernicious advertisement will
be almost an irreparable injury to the
whole system of newspaper printing.

Tea culture promises to become an
important branch of American industry.
The experiment of raising the plant was
tried 25 years ago at South Carolina.
More recently it has been repeated in
North Carolina, Tennessee and Califor-
nia, with encouraging success. Califor-
nia, especially with its Chinese popula-
tion, and its high, rolling land, possesses
the qualifications for a valuable tea-
producing country, and is already so
to a small extent.

The new "Dictionary of Biographical
Reference," by Laurence B. Phillips, just
out in London, is complained of by the
Athenaeum for commemorating too many
Americans names. It contains brief
biographical sketches of 100,000 persons.

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,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law.
Will practice in the Courts of Record and In-
ferior Courts. Collections attended to promptly.
Office in Dr. J. E. Davidson's Building,
MAIN STREET, INDEPENDENCE.
41-1f

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

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

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.

J. A. APPELEGATE,
Att'y & Counsellor-at Law,
OFFICE IN COURT HOUSE,
DALLAS, POLK COUNTY, OREGON. 29-1f

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 Lae-lede, 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 sell-
ing 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
sort, 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.

Dr. CHARLES WILSON,
OCULIST,
SALEM, - - - OREGON.
All who require Surgical Operations on the
Eyes, or treatment, are invited to give him a
trial.
Those who do not receive permanent benefit
will not be required to pay for treatment.
He is amply provided with all the modern
and improved Instruments, and will make
thorough Examinations free of charge.

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 Cour House), Dallas,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
Check Lines, 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,* gives perfect satisfaction and netting
SMALL FORTUNES
to all Dealers and Agents.
COUNTY 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 CIRCULAR
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
8-1f

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
A 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 W. M. SAULSBERRY.

**C. M. PARMENTER, P. J. BABCOCK,
PARMENTER & BABCOCK,**
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
Furniture,
Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon,
**HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST
Stock of
Furniture,
Bedding,
Window-Shades,
Hollands, and
PAPER-HANGINGS**
To be found in Marion County.
All kinds of Picture Frames, Coffins and
Caskets made to order on short notice and at
reasonable rates.
C. M. PARMENTER & BABCOCK.
Salem, March 23, 1870. 4-1f

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