The Oregon Republican.

DALLAS, SATURDAY, DEC. 30.

Shirking.

One of the most common, and at the same time most dangerous habits that persons are liable to acquire, is the habit of shirking. When once acquired, it is almost impossible to break it. The student who shirks from the task of study, shuffles from his recitation, and is always behind in his studies. The The mechanic who shirks from his labor, both of mind and body, which is absolutely essential to keep him fully up in his trade, has no one to blame if he fall in the rear of one who has the nerve to labor and wait. So with all other trades and professions. The man who lacks the pluck to say "No" when tempted to do any wrong thing, but shirks the responsibility by a half-way yielding, throws himself into the meshes of the Evil One as effectually as he who acquiesces without any reluctance. The business man who knows that it would be to his advantage to advertise, but shirks from it because of the little expense connected with it, feels the effects of that negligence as effectually as the man who wilfully neglects the advantages derived there from without making any excuse. No sympathy should be allotted to the "shirk" in any manner, but the bold, brave man who sees his duty, and seeing, dares to do it, despite all opposition, is worthy of all commendation.

A POWERFUL TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Occasionally a paper not published directly in the cause of temperance, gives facts and figures which constitute a powerful argument in favor of that cause. In an issue of the San Francisco *Bulletin* appeared the following, which brings directly before us for consideration this great question as a fruitful source of expenditure, without any adequate remuneration:

"The consumption of liquors in the United States for the last year, as reported from the National Bureau of Statistics was, of whiskey sixty million gallons; imported spirits, two and a half millions; imported gin, ten millions seven hundred thousand; and of ale, beer and porter, six and a half millions of barrels. The quantity of native wines, brandies, etc., is not given, but the value is estimated at $3,500,000. For these liquors it is estimated that the drinkers paid, in round numbers, $600,000,000. This estimate only includes the "straight" liquors, that is, those of the manufacture or importation of which regular return for taxation was made. To it should be added the product of illicit stills, and the liquors that were manufactured by dilution and adulteration, though the processes whereby strychnine and other "poisons" are added to give "flavor" to the water. Probably, to put this as equal to one sixth of the amount duly reported would not be too large an estimate, and it doubtless sold at the same rate, which would make the annual expenditure for liquors of all sorts, $700,000,000, or over eighteen dollars a head for the entire population. The same amount annually applied in payment of the National Debt would in a little over four years extinguish it; or expended for educational purposes, would provide ample facilities for giving first-class schooling to every child in the country. What good came of the swallowing of these liquors, sufficient in volume to have floated a good-sized craft, it would require very close figuring to show, and a very few figures would doubtless suffice for the statement. How much evil would be no less difficult to compute, but the result would be a powerful temperance argument To those having a turn for speculation of the kind, these statistics furnish almost inexhaustable material, bearing upon such topics as wasted wages, poverty, ruined health and prospects, degradation and crime."

TAX ON NATIONAL BANK SHARES.—A dispatch from Madison, Wisconsin, December 8th, says:

"In an action brought by representatives of two National Banks in this State, a year or more ago, involving the validity of the State law for the taxation of shares of National Banks for the years 1865 and 1866, which was decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin against the plaintiffs, and by them carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the State Court has been affirmed by Chief Justice Chase, all of the Justices concurring in the decision. The amount involved in these cases is between fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars, payment of which will reduce the tax to a corresponding amount for ensuing years."

TILTON ON DIVORCE.

Theodore Tilton writes to the Chicago *Journal* a letter, in which he expresses himself very freely on the question of divorce and marriage. We condense a few extracts, to show the doctrine which he and his co workers are taking such pains to disseminate. Not that we endorse them; far from it; but that our readers may be convinced, from the writer's own pen, of the justness of the charges which have been made against him--that he was teaching a dangerous and pernicious doctrine, which will, if followed out, lead to a system of legal concubinage. His language is clear, forcible and to the point:

"My opinion is this, namely, that there should be as little legislation against divorce as there is against marriage—as little legal restraint laid upon the one as upon the other—as little interference by the politicians at Springfield or Albany with the one as with the other.

In other words, I would blot out our forty different State codes of divorce, and leave marriage existing on the statute book as a civil contract—which, indeed, it now pretends to be, but is not—and, as such, make it obeisant only to that ordinary theory of civil contracts whose prime feature is dissolubility by mutual consent.

The only necessity to resort to any legal tribunal would then be in the case of one party desiring to bind, and the other to be unbound; in which instance the contract would be adjudicated like any other contract—on its merits, and according to equity and right.

All questions growing out of the rights of property and the maintenance of children would continue to stand—as they do now—on an independent legal basis of their own;—except that, as our present laws are too prone to give the property and children to the father rather than to the mother, they should be amended in the suffering wife's behalf."

DISGRACEFUL CRUSADE.—A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, December 7th, says:

"The war of the races still continues in portions of this country. In Perry Township it is stated that parents have instructed their gentle offspring to club and stone all colored children who attempted to enter the public schoolhouses. In Jackson Township the School Board has closed the school houses, ostensibly to avoid the spread of small pox, but, it is charged, really to tire out the patience of the colored people. In Norwich Township colored children are allowed to take seats in the school-room, but the teachers in some schools waste no time in their instruction, by order of the School Board."

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.—A Bill has been introduced in Congress for the formation of two Ocean Telegraph Cos., one for a telegraph from the Western Coast of the United States to China and Japan, the other from the Atlantic Coast to Europe, by way of the Bermudas and Azores. The stock of the Atlantic Company is fixed at $12,000,000,; that of the Pacific Company at $8,000,000.

A Communist Revelation.

In a letter from the London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, we find this statement, which, perhaps, some German reader will be able to verify:

"There are beginning to be ugly whispers against the good faith of the Premier of the International himself, Dr. Karl Marx, partly based upon his having married a German Countess. He is a man of ability, and has had a long and various history in connection with European politics. A radical in London tells me that there is, in a biography of the poet Heine, published in America, a curious passage, not to be found in European books, about Heine, in which Marx played a part. It was discovered, I believe, in 1848, when the Republic came into power, that Heine, who had passed the most of his time at Paris, had sold his pen to the previous French Government, and had written against his own country. When Heine was called to an account for this, it is said that Marx, who was Heine's friend, advised the poet to take the audacious line and say that he had taken the subsidy to aid the distressed Germans in France. But Heine, always impecunious, and not very philanthropic, was at least no hypocrite, and he said that he had accepted the money to write as he did, as a man who is nearly frozen accepts the first cloak he can get. I cannot vouch for the truth of this story.

The Portland papers give full accounts of a Christmas festival at the Insane Asylum, and report everything about the Asylum in good condition, and conducted in excellent style.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Kansas City *Times* of December 19th says:

"While the region adjacent to Kansas City is enjoying fine Indian-Summer weather, the people of Colorado, Western Kansas and Nebraska are suffering untold horrors from deep snows and biting cold winds. Every day reports are received of more horrors from the plains west of Omaha, of trains buried in snow, roads blocked up, families frozen to death, stock perishing,—and as yet not half is told.

Gentlemen who came on the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs Road yesterday, inform us that on Sunday last a terrible affair occurred in Saline County, Nebraska. A party of immigrants, with their families, were passing through the county westward, when the cold constantly increasing, they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie, and several miles from any house, but some three miles from them was a piece of timber. After unhitching their teams the men started for this timber, to procure fuel. Not returning for several hours, the women left their children and started to hunt them. This is all that is known, save that next day the bodies of seventeen persons who had perished from the intense cold were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors of the party who had started to procure homes in the West.

Gladstone says that during the last eighteen years the public debt of England has been reduced $160,000,000. Since the close of our civil war, 1865, the United States have paid over $500,000,000 of their debt, and reduced the annual interest $38,000,000

HOW ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS ARE MADE.—Artificial diamonds are made of a peculiar glass called strass. This glass has a property of refracting light in the same way as the diamond, and its manufacture has been carried to such perfection that an ordinary observer cannot distinguish gems made of it from real diamonds. After a few years, these diamonds tend to crystalize, so that in ten years they become turbid and lose all their lustre. These stones, however can always be distinguished by a practical lapidary by various tests, such as hardness and peculiarities in cutting. Diamonds are also imitated by a system called blockage, in which a very thin slab of diamond is cemented to some stone such as quartz or white topaz. Other real stones, such as zircon and topaz, when they are colored, or only slightly colored, are passed off as diamonds. It is generally supposed that diamonds are white, but they are of all colors. False diamonds are made almost entirely in Paris. Alaska and California diamonds are only quartz or rock quartz.

HOW TO SEE UNDER WATER.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes. "I once had occasion to examine the bottom of a mill pond for which I constructed a float out of inch plank, sufficient to buoy me up; through the center of this float I cut a hole, and placed a blanket over it, when I was enabled to clearly discover objects on the bottom, and several lost tools were discoverd and picked up I am satisfied that, where water is sufficiently clear, this better plan could be successfully used for searching for lost bodies and articles. I would suggest that this experiment be tried on the sea, for I am satisfied that with a craft like the Great Eastern, where an observatory could be placed at the bottom, with sufficient darkness, by the aid of glasses we could gaze down into the depths of the sea, the same as we can survey the starry heavens at midnight."

ANOTHER AMERICAN IN JAPANESE SERVICE.—And now another American has been called into the service of the Japanese Government. This time it is General George B. Williams, of Indiana, who has been engaged by Mr. Moir, the Japanese Minister, to go to that country for the purpose of Organizing an Internal Revenue system there similar to our own. General Williams is now Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and has also had experience as Assessor, Collector and Supervisor of Internal Revenue, having been employed in these separate offices for an aggregate of five or six years. The engagement is for three years at a large salary. General Williams will sail from San Francisco for Japan on the first of January next.

Banks were first established by the Lombard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from "banco" bench—benches being erected in the market-places for the exchange of money. The first public bank was at Venice, 1550. The bank of England was established in 1693. In 1696 its notes were 20 per cent. discount.

"If whom the gods love die young," and if "the wicked shall not live out half their days," how are old men classed?

State Items.

[Gleanings from State Exchanges.]

The Senator is raised and repaired, and again making her regular trips.

the *Guard* gives the population of Eugene at 1,200.

The City Council of Corvallis has passed an oridnance prohibiting gambling.

The fare from Portland to Corvallis by the river boats is $3 50.

The new M. E. Church edifice at Jefferson was dedicated last Sunday.

On Yaquina Bay one day last week two men killed three bears and one deer.

The snow from the last storm reached a depth of only three inches at the Dalles.

Float ice has been running in the lower Columbia the last few days, sufficient to hinder navigation.

Rev. Milton Kelly, living near Portland, had his barn burned on Monday night. Loss about $10,000.

Mr. Put Smith has gone East for the purpose of purchasing some fast horses and fine sheep for Oregon.

Reports of cold weather come from all parts of the State. Wednesday morning the thermometer in Portland showed the mercury to be four degrees above zero.

Julius Cardwell, alias "Chalk Line," was severely stabbed by James Weaver at Oakland, during an affray on Friday last. The injuries were thought to be fatal.

The editor of the Roseburg *Plainbealer* has been presented with a beet which measured thirty-four inches in circumference. He has also received some of the largest onions ever seen.

At Canyon City, Grant County, a fire company has been organized and water works constructed, at a cost of $5,000. The town has been rebuilt, and looks better than ever before.

A donation party at the Dalles visited the Rev. Thomas Condon last week, had a good time, and left substantial things worth two hundred and fifty dollars.

The *Statesman* is doubtless right in the opinion that under the litigant law the people of Oregon are annually swindled out of more money than it is charged that May "absorbed."—*Oregonian.*

The *Enterprise* is informed that the Willamette Transportation Company have signified no intention of repaying the damage done to freight by the sinking of the Senator, and states that the P. T. Co. always paid such damage without delay.

The whole number of scholars in attendance at the Methodist Sunday School at Salem during the year was 4,384. At the Christian Sunday School, 3,400 At the Catholic Sunday School the weekly attendance is about 60, and the whole attendance for the year 3,000.

The Baker County *Democrat* says: W. H. Thompson, Esq., of Eagle Creek, recently sold twenty acres of mining ground to the Ah Tye Co. for $6,000. About sixteen of the Celestials are now engaged rocking, and they make fair wages, even in cold weather.

LITTLE ELK.--Ths settlers on this little river dserve great credit for their industry and perseverance. They have a road leaving the Yaquina wagon road in Blodgett's Valley, and intersecting the same ten miles this side of Elk City, thus saving a distance of six miles from Corvallis to little Elk. These people need a bridge across the river to enable them to cross in the winter season.—*Gazette.*

A Scallawag named Simeon Lowell lived at Buena Vista and worked in the pottery business. He had a family, and a wife who is much respected by all who know her. He left not long since, having borrowed all he could from everybody who would lend him a dollar. He disappeared at night, and was lately heard from at Salt Lake, where he writes back to some one abusing his wife. She is washing to support herself and children, and has the sympathy of all.

The *Statesman* has the following paragraph, which is understood to refer to a "retired artist in Indian vouchers:" What man is there in Oregon who will hesitate to believe that if May had held office and got rich twelve or fifteen years ago, and not been found out, but had saved up and bought horses, and lands, and sheep, and cattle, and factory stock, and have contrived to be a Democrat, he could today have been a member in full standing in the Salem ring?

The Eugene *Guard* says that a few days ago, as the stage from the South was coming down a hill about ten miles this side of Roseburg, the brake broke, and the stage running on the horses, the driver jumped off his box and left them to shift for themselves. There were several passengers in the coach, one of whom jumped out and was so badly injured that he had to be left. The horses ran about half a mile, when they brought up on "both sides of a tree." At latest accounts one of the horses had not been found.

REAL ESTATE.

R. H. TYSON,
REAL ESTATE & GENR'L AGENT,
"REPUBLICAN" OFFICE.
Dallas, Oregon.

Special attention given to Sales or Purchase of Real Estate, Collection of Claims, &c.

Agent Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

For Sale.

TEN ACRES OF LAND, with good House and Barn, all fenced and under good Improvement, situated in the Town of Dallas, Polk County, an extraordinary opportunity.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX Acres of Land one Mile North of Eola, Polk County, good House, good Double Barn, and other Buildings. All under fence, with fine Orchard, and in high state of cultivation.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN CENTRAL Salem, near the two Central School Houses. The House contains Eight Rooms, all Plastered, with Hard Finish, Barn, Wood House, and all conveniences to make it desirable.

A FINE MILL SITE IN SOUTH SALEM, on Willamette Slough. A block of Six Lots, enclosed with Board Fence, good House, Barn, &c.

A GOOD STOCK FARM, CONTAINING 480 Acres, good House, two Barns, Orchard, &c., situated on Upper Salt Creek, 7 miles from Dallas.

A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, 100 acres under fence, 60 acres under the plow; good House, Barn, and fine Orchard, situated 1½ miles west of Dallas.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land, 200 acres under fence, 25 acres cultivated, good log barn, with lumber for house, good orchard, living water near all the year round. 3 miles south-west of Simpson's Bridge, Big Luckiamute.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM, SITUATED AT Pleasant Hill, about two miles from Sheridan, in Polk County, containing 480 acres, all under fence, 200 acres in cultivation, good Barn, Orchard, and a comfortable farm House. For sale at the low price of fifteen dollars per acre.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION AT Buena Vista, Polk county. Warehouse with capacity of 40,000 bushels; trade already established with the interior, and connection with the Willamette Transportation Company. Good dwelling house, and everything ready for occupation. A splendid opening for business. For sale cheap.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND Barn, with plenty of fire-wood convenient. Situate about two miles south-west of Dallas.

For Particulars enquire of R. H. Tyson, REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Another Proclamation

FROM THE

OVERLAND STORE!

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE

IN THE PRICE OF

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING.
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
&c.

We are determined to offer the above-named goods at LOWER PRICES than any Store north of the Bay of San Francisco.

We are also able and willing to pay more to the Farmers of Polk County for all kinds of Country Produce, either in CASH or Merchandize, than any other Store in the State of Oregon.

It is a well-known fact, and can be attested to by hundreds, that more solid honest value can be obtained for a twenty dollar piece at the overland Store, than for thirty dollars elsewhere. Let this fact be remembered—that twenty-five cents on every dollar can be saved by tradnig at the

OVERLAND.

We are continually receiving goods by every steamer, and we defy competition,
Salem, Nov. 25, 1871. 39-tf

Forty Years' Experience have tested the virtues of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and the result is that it is the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung diseases, embracing a whole range from a slight cold to a settled consumption. Were it not for its merits, it would long since have "died, and made no sign." 213-w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. RUBELL,
DENTIST,

Is now stopping in Dallas, and is ready to attend to all those requiring his assistance.
Artificial Teeth of the very finest and best kind.
Satisfaction guaranteed, or no charges made.
Now is the time to call on the Doctor.
Office, opposite Kincaid's Photographic Gallery.
37-tf

RE-OPENING.

[AT THE OLD CORNER,]

HOLMAN BLOCK,
COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM.

J. B. & M. HIRSCH,

Having Re-opened in the Old Stand a Complete Assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDIZE, are ready to wait upon the Public, and offer their Stock at very low Prices.

All kinds of Produce taken in Exchange.

We cannot be undersold. Please give us a call. No trouble to show goods. Everybody call.
37-tf J. B. & M. HIRSCH.

G. W. HOBART. | J. W. HOBART.

SADDLE, HARNESS & COLLAR SHOP!

North-East Corner of
Main and Mill Streets, Dallas.

GEORGE W. HOBART & CO.

Will Manufacture and keep CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large Assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND COLLARS,

Consisting of all the

HORSE EQUIPMENTS

Usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS SADDLERY SHOP,

All of which will be made of
THE BEST MATERIAL.

Also, CARRIAGE TRIMMING and REPAIRING done to order on the shortest notice.
Call and examine our Work before purchasing elsewhere.
41-tf GEO. W. HOBART & CO.

This Space
RESERVED
FOR
J. W. GILBERT,
Boot and Shoe Dealer,
COMMERCIAL STREET, SALEM.
28-tf

Mothers, I've Found It!

FOR YEARS I HAVE SEARCHED FOR a remedy that will CURE your children by removing the CAUSE, and at last I can say "Eureka." TRY IT.

CARMINITIVE CORDIAL.

This is a pleasant antacid, and in large doses laxative; in small doses, an astringent medicine; exceedingly useful in all bowel affections, especially of children. It is a safe, certain and effectual remedy for Cholic, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Wind on the Stomach, Crying and Fretting of Children. In Teething, there is nothing that equals it. It softens the Gums, and renders Teething easy.
It is no humbug medicine, got up to sell, but a really valuable preparation, having been in use for several years it recommends itself.
Do not give your children the "soothing syrups," for they stupify without doing any permanent good.
Prepared by

Dr. W. WATERHOUSE,
MONMOUTH, OREGON.

For Sale by Druggists. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Hundreds of Testimonials can be given if necessary.
13-tf DR. W. WATERHOUSE.

LA CREOLE ACADEMY,

DALLAS, POLK COUNTY, OREGON.

FACULTY.

M. M. OGLESBY, PRINCIPAL, AND TEACHER OF MATHEMATICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES.
MISS E. A. WITTEN, TEACHER OF MUSIC.
MISS A. E. SCRIBER, TEACHER OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT AND FRENCH.

The First Term of 1871-2 was commenced on the second Monday (11th day) of Dec., 1871.
All students will be allowed the benefit of the endowment fund, amounting to about $200.

TUITION:

PRIMARY BRANCHES, per Term	$4 00
INTERMEDIATE " "	6 00
HIGHEST " "	8 00

Latin and French each $2 extra.
Music, $12 per Term.
Charges will be made from the time of entering to the close of each term, or half term, as the case may be. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted sickness.
By order of the Board of Trustees. 30-tf