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P. C. SULLIVAN PROPRIETOR.

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is in every respect a First-Class Magazine. Its articles are of the highest interest to all. It teaches what we are and how to make the most of ourselves. The information it contains on the Laws of Life and Health is well worth the price of the Magazine to every Family. It is published at \$3 00 a year. By a special arrangement we are enabled to offer the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL as a Premium for a new subscriber to the OREGON REPUBLICAN, or will furnish the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and OREGON REPUBLICAN together for \$4 00. We commend the JOURNAL to all who want a

A HORRIBLE STORY.

There is one dark chapter in the history of Laura D. Fair which has never been made public, although for several months the details have been in the possession of a number of prominent officials and members of the bar. The Chronicle proposes to give the story for what it is worth—nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice—and leaving each reader to draw his own conclusions as to the truth or falsity of this last terrible accusation against the woman of the Red Hand.

After her first trial and conviction, and while this woman was an inmate of the county jail awaiting her second trial, was the period to which this narrative relates. The rude prison fare never offended the palate of this dainty dame, for her purse was well filled, and the choicest viands which money could purchase, prepared by the *mitre de cuisine* of a first-class restaurant kept by H. Bocken, corner of Washington street and Dunbar alley, were regularly brought to her hands—specially furnished cell by a polite waiter. But with all his urbanity and attention, the polite waiter did not succeed in pleasing the irascible Laura. She was fretful and peevish, and continually found fault with everything he brought her to eat and everything he said or did; so finally the polite waiter told his employer that he would no longer submit to such annoyance, and another young man was detailed for jail duty. The name of this young man was W. J. Bird, a Dane or Swede by birth, and commonly known in the restaurant as "Frank." From the moment of his installation as purveyor of provender for Mrs. Fair all complaints ceased. She announced to the restaurateur that she had never been supplied with such nice food, and had never been treated with such deference and politeness. For two months or more "Frank" waited upon her, but at last there was a sudden and violent termination of the pleasant relations between the high-strung prisoner and her Danish attendant. Whispers here are, that when the young man was leaving her cell for the last time, there were loud and angry words—that he scornfully threw three golden eagles at her feet—and that a rather threatening demonstration was made by him. At all events he never went to the jail again. Not long after this, a well known and highly respectable physician, whose office is on Kearny street, near Sutter, was greatly shocked by a terrible disclosure made to him by a patient, who was none other than W. J. Bird or "Frank," the waiter above referred to. The physician's name we omit at his particular request. Frank had been under his treatment for several weeks, having become debilitated by an attack of fever. One day, in the Doctor's office, he grew confidential, and said there was something on his mind which was troubling him very much and he proposed to make a clean breast of the whole matter.

He briefly told the Doctor of his acquaintance with the notorious woman, who was still in jail awaiting her second trial, and said that from the moment he first went to wait upon her she had not only expressed great satisfaction with his services, but evidently did all she could to make a deep impression upon him. She began by a little subtle flattery, occasionally remarking that a man of his personal grace and intellectual gifts should never have been placed in such a menial station. He did not deny that the flattery had its intended effect, and admitted that he soon began to feel a deep interest in the woman who, at such a critical moment in her career, could manifest such a kindly feeling for him. By degrees her interest seemed to ripen into a warmer feeling, and she spoke of the possibilities of the future, in case she should obtain her freedom. She told him that all he needed was education; that she had money enough for both, and that if she could only escape the clutches of the law they could pair off together to some far distant land, get married and live happily together. The tender-hearted Dane admitted that he was charmed with the alluring prospect thus held out. But the dark shadow of the gallows always intervened and dispelled the pleasant dream. If he did not refer to it she was sure to do so.

She often remarked to him that with Judge Dwinelle on the bench she had little hope of an acquittal, and finally asked him if he would do a dangerous deed in her behalf. He said he would do whatever she asked that lay in his power. Then she told him that Judge Dwinelle must be got out of the way—that he must be killed. She told him, with singular precision, what Judge Dwinelle's habits were; where he lived; how late he remained down town at night, and the route he took in going home. She asked him if he had courage and devotion enough to waylay and plunge a knife into the heart of this man who stood between them and happiness. Frank pondered this proposition carefully and concluded that it was too hazardous.

She then suggested another plan—that prison should be employed to accomplish the terrible deed. Frank said he was surprised at the completeness of her knowledge of her intended victim's habits. She named a certain saloon which the Judge was in the habit of visiting at a certain hour every day, and proposed that Frank should endeavor to obtain a situation there as barkeeper. In case he succeeded in getting the place, the execution of the deadly plot would be comparatively easy, and there would be no danger of detection. He would be furnished with a subtle and certain poison which he might easily administer. According to the man's story he agreed to this proposition, and she gave him \$50, telling him to use it in any way likely to aid him in getting the situation. He says he tried to get the place, but failed, and reported his unsuccessful effort.

She found no fault with him, but merely remarked that perhaps it was just well, since another idea had occurred to her, namely, that Frank should call at the residence of Judge Dwinelle. The door bell would be answered by a servant, and the caller would be shown into a sitting-room where there was a sideboard. While the servant was gone to announce his visit he would have ample time to drop the poison into the decanters. Or he might go to the house early in the morning and put poison in the milk can at the door.

The man said that this revolting proposition was too much for him, and he began to see the lurking devil in the steel-blue eyes of the temptress. He said that, in fact, he never intended to carry out the murderous design at all. But his strange infatuation with the woman prevented him telling her so. But he would not even pretend to accede to this last proposition, whereby the lives of an entire household were to have been sacrificed.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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DETERIORATION IN WOOL.—It is said by the factory men of our State, that Oregon wool is constantly deteriorating. This, no doubt, is true to a certain extent, but hardly to such an extent as some would have us believe. The interest of some would spoil our market abroad so that there would be no competition in prices, and thus enable the manufacturer here to make still larger profits.

Some years ago the wool was too coarse; then farmers bred for fineness; then it was too fine; and now the cry is there is not fine wool enough.

This last year has proven to the

sheep-raisers of the Willamette valley, that their wool is superior to any other raised anywhere, commanding a premium of at least five cents per pound more than any other. We have heard buyers say that they were instructed to pay that figure more for Western wool than Eastern, and it is well known that our wools sell higher than California wools.—*Farmer.*

ON INSTINCT.

[Paper read before the British Association, by D. A. Spalding.]

With regard to instinct, we have yet to ascertain the facts. Do the animals exhibit untaught skill and innate knowledge? May not the supposed examples of instinct be after all but the results of rapid learning and imitation? The controversy on this subject has been chiefly concerning the perceptions of distance and direction by the eye and the ear. Against the instinctive character of these perceptions it is argued that, as distance means movement, locomotion, the very essence of the idea is such as cannot be taken in by the eye or the ear; that what the varying sensations of sight and hearing correspond to, must be got at by moving over the ground by experience. The results, however, of experiments on chickens were wholly in favor of the instinctive nature of these perceptions. Chickens, kept in a state of blindness by various devices from one to three days, when placed in the light under a set of carefully prepared conditions, gave conclusive evidence against the theory that the perceptions of distance and direction by the eye are the result of association formed in the experience of each individual life. Often, at the end of two minutes, they followed with their eyes the movements of crawling insects, turning their heads with all the precision of an old fowl. In from two to fifteen minutes they pecked at some object, showing not merely an instinctive perception of distance, but an original ability to measure distance with something like infallible accuracy. If beyond the reach of their necks, they walked or ran up to the object of their pursuit, and may be said to have invariably struck it, never missing by more than a hair's breadth; this, when the specks at which they struck were no bigger than the smallest visible dot of an *i.* To seize between the points of the mandible at the very instant of striking seemed a more difficult operation. Though at times they seized and swallowed an insect at the first attempt, more frequently they struck five or six times, lifting once or twice before they succeeded in swallowing their first food. To take by way of illustrations, the observations on a single case a little in detail. A chicken, at the end of six minutes after having its eyes unveiled, followed with its head the movements of a fly twelve inches distant at ten minutes the fly, coming within reach of its neck, was seized and swallowed at the first stroke; at the end of twenty minutes it had not attempted to walk a step. It was then placed on rough ground within sight and call of a hen, with chickens of its own age. After standing chirping for about a minute, it went straight toward the hen, displaying as keen a perception of the qualities or the outer world as it was ever likely to possess in after life. It never required to knock its head against a stone to discover that there was "no road that way." It leaped over the smaller obstacles that lay in its path, and ran around the larger, reaching the mother in as nearly a straight line as the nature of the ground would permit. Thus it would seem that, prior to experience, the eye—at least the eye of the chicken—perceives the primary qualities of the external world, all arguments of the purely analytical school of psychology to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Not less decisive were experiments on hearing. Chickens hatched and kept in the dark for a day or two, on being placed in the light nine or ten feet from a box in which a brooding hen was concealed, after standing chirping for a moment or two, uniformly set off straight to the box, in answer to the call of the hen which they had never seen and never before heard. This they did struggling through grass and over rough ground, when not able to stand steadily on their legs. Again, chickens, that from the first had been denied the use of their eyes by having hoods drawn over their heads while yet in the shell, were, while thus blind, made the subject of experiment. These, when left to themselves, seldom made a forward step, their movements being round and round and backward; but when placed within five or six feet of the hen mother, they, in answer to

her call, became much more lively, began to make little forward journeys, and soon followed her by sound alone, though of course blindly. Another experiment consisted in rendering chickens deaf for a time by sealing their ears with several folds of gun paper before they escaped from the shell. These, on having their ears opened when two or three days old and being placed within call of the mother concealed in a box on the other side of a door, after turning round a few times ran straight to the spot whence came the first sound they had heard. Clearly, of these chickens it cannot be said that sounds were to them at first but meaningless sensations.

A very useful instinct may be observed in the early attention that chickens pay to their toilet. As soon as they can hold up their heads, when only from four to five hours old, they attempt dressing their wings, and that, too, when they have been denied the use of their eyes. Another incontestable case of instinct may be seen in the art of scraping in search of food. Without any opportunities of imitation, chickens begin to scrape from two to six days old. Most frequently the circumstances are suggestive; at other times, however, the first attempt, which generally consists of a sort of nervous dance, was made on a smooth table. The unacquired dexterity shown in the capture of insects is very remarkable. A duckling one day old, on being placed in the open air for the first time, almost immediately snapped at and caught a fly on the wing. Still more interesting is the instructive art of catching flies peculiar to the turkey. I observed a young turkey, not a day and a half old which I had adopted while yet in the shell, pointing its beak slowly and deliberately at flies and other small insects without actually pecking them. In doing this, its head could be seen to shake like a hand that is attempted to be held steady by a visible effort. This I recorded when I did not understand its meaning. For it was not until afterwards that I observed that a turkey, when it sees a fly settled on any object, steals on the unwary insect with slow and measured step, and when sufficiently near, advances its head very slowly and steadily until within reach of its prey, which is then seized by a sudden dart. In still further confirmation of the opinion, that such wonderful examples of dexterity and cunning are instinctive and not acquired, may be adduced the significant fact that the individual of each species have little capacity to learn anything not found in the habits of their progenitors. A chicken was made, from the first and for several months, the sole companion of a young turkey. Yet it never showed the slightest tendency to adopt the admirable art of catching flies that it saw practiced before its eyes every hour of the day.

The only theory, in explanation of the phenomena of instinct, that has an air of science about it is the doctrine of Inherited Association. Instinct in the present generation of animals is the accumulated experience of past generations. Great difficulty, however, is felt by many in conceiving how anything so palpable as fear at the sight of a bee should be transmitted from parents to offspring. It should be remembered, however, that the permanence of such associations in the history of an individual life depends on the corresponding impress given to the organization. We cannot, strictly speaking, experience any "individual act" of consciousness twice over; but as, by pulling the bell cord to-day we can, in the language of ordinary discourse, produce the same sound we heard yesterday, so, while the established connections among the nerves and nerve centers hold, we are enabled to live our experiences over again. Now, why should not those modifications of brain matter, that, enduring from hour to hour and from day to day, render acquisition possible, be like any other physical peculiarity, transmitted from parent to offspring? That they are so transmitted is all but proved by the facts of instinct, while these, in their turn, receive their only rational explanation in this theory of Inherited Association.

Suspended animation isn't always a good thing to indulge in. A man out in Ohio had a little of it, and overheard his wife engage herself to another chap, thinking he was dead. It is an awful thing to be so mad as he was without the power to move.

Here is another warning against temperance societies. A man in Chicago killed himself by blowing his brains out with a gun loaded with water,

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JOHN J. DALY,
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Offers his Services to the Citizens of Dallas and Vicinity.
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OFFICE—at Residence

DR. HUDSON A. M.
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Nov 9, 72

W. H. RUBELL,
DENTIST
Has located 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.
32-41

LA CREOLE ACADEMY

Will commence the second term Monday Nov. 11, 1872, with a full corps of teachers as follows:

F. H. GRUBBS, PRINCIPAL, Mrs. L. A. GRUBBS, PRECEPTRESS, MISS. M. E. SMITH
TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Rates of tuition as follows:
ACADEMIC DEPT..... \$5 00
ENGLISH BRANCHES..... \$3 00
PRIMARY DEPT..... \$4 00

EXTRA STUDIES
FRENCH PER TERM..... 2 50
DRAWING..... 2 50
MUSIC..... \$12 00

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLANKS Circuit, County, and Justice' Courts, constantly on hand. Also, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages and Blanks for use in Bankruptcy cases.

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By using Letterheads, billheads and circulars, printed envelopes, etc. Give us a call for good in your orders.
4-21

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NEW GROCERY.

For everything in the GROCERY LINE go to
M. C. BROWN'S,
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He has on hand a full supply, which he offers cheaper than any other Store in Dallas.
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STABLE
Cor. Main and Court Streets,
Thos. G. Richmond, Proprietor.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE Stand of Mr. A. H. Whitley, we have refitted and restocked it in such a manner as will satisfactorily meet every want of the community. Buggies, single or double, Hacks, Concord Wagons, etc., etc. Furnished at all hours, day or night, on short notice. Superior Saddle Horses, let by the Day or Week.

TERMS, REASONABLE.
T. G. RICHMOND

FARMERS READ.

WANTED, ALL THE PORK IN Polk County, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

AT THE
EOLA STORE.

HAVING PURCHASED A LARGE AND complete Stock of NEW GOODS, and receiving fresh supplies every week I can supply everybody with

Dry Goods,
Groceries
Glass, Queensware,
Tobacco, Cigars

And all articles found in a GENERAL VARIETY STORE, I would respectfully call the attention of the Public to my Establishment. Highest Cash price paid for FURS AND FELTRY.

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16-4f

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SALOON.

THE FINEST QUALITY OF Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porter, Cigars, etc., dispensed at this Temple of Bacchus. All the State papers kept on file in the reading room—Call and see him, Wm. Clingan Pro.

\$400 PER DOZEN!

REMBRANDTS,
PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES,

AND
All Styles of Pictures of the best Finish, TAKEN BY

J. H. KINCAID,

HAVING ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS for taking pictures, I invite the patronage of the public. Please call at the photographic Gallery, Main street, opposite Dr. Rubell's office, Dallas.
14

LOOK! LOOK!!

LOOK!!

BOL TER WORTLEY & CO.

ELLENDALE STORE,

Have just received an immense stock of Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Clothing, Groceries and Glassware,
Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, &c.

DRESS GOODS, SAMPLE, FANCY,
& DRY GOODS of all kinds,

Which they will sell cheap. Come and try their prices.

The highest price paid for all kinds country produce.

MILLIONS OF EGGS and TONS of BUTTE

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