

# LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 3, NO. 39.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1872.

WHOLE NO. 144.

The Liberal Republican

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

P. C. SULLIVAN PROPRIETOR.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 00. Six Months, \$1 25. Three Months, \$1 00.  
For Clubs of ten or more \$1 75 per annum.  
Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
One square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$3 00. Each subsequent insertion, \$1 00.  
A liberal deduction will be made to quarterly 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 finished at low rates on short notice.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 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 to new subscribers 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

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

## MEXICO

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism, which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Governments of the two republics to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrong to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary conduct in which the neighboring Republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that a more settled rule of order through that Republic, which may be expected for the present government, and that the acts of which just complaint has been made will cease. The proceedings of the Commission under the convention with Mexico on the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments, which it is believed will prove successful.

The Commissioners, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, of 7th of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texian Frontier, have diligently made investigations on that subject. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partially on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I, therefore, recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable, to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior reports as satisfactory the improvement and progression in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. All the current business has been promptly dispatched. The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this administration with regard to the management of the

Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expenses of their management decreased their forays upon the white settlements tending to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railroads through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into many districts of country, and at the same time to improve the condition of the Indians. This policy will be maintained without change excepting such as farther experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indians and erecting thereon a territorial form of Government, is one of very great importance as a complement to the existing Indian policy. The question of their removal to the territory has within the past year been presented to many tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As other preliminary step to the organization of such a territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident thereon to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many of the peacefully disposed Indians only to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony of those already there. A proper location, now available, where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands of the Indian Territory. A Territorial Government should, however, protect the Indians from incursions of the whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization to guard their own rights. For the same period, during the last fiscal year, there was disposed of out of the public lands, 11,864,975 acres—a quantity greater by 1,009,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount, 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash; 389,400 acres located with military warrants; 1,071,332 acres taken for homesteads; 693,613 acres located with college scrip; 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads; 456,347 acres granted to wagon roads; 714,255 acres given to States as swamp land, and 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Office amounted \$3,208,100 during the same period; 22,016,608 acres of public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed amounts to 583,363,780 acres, leaving 1,258,633,628 acres of public lands still unsurveyed. Reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the yield during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce evince that in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business the agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

## THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

When Congress adjourned in June a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperiled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the differences existing between the Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty. The Treaty of Washington had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration which met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty, and threatened to involve the two nations in unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and policy which it has maintained. The Tribunal, which convened in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th of September last; on that date having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the Treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of \$15,000,000 in gold as an indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for satisfaction of all claims referred to its consideration. This decision, happily, disposed of a long standing difference between the two Governments, and, in connection with another award made by the Ger-

man Emperor under reference to him by the same Treaty, leaves the two Governments without a shadow on their friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, arguments of counsel of both Governments, award of the Tribunal and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers, who complied with the joint request made to them under the Treaty, the thanks of the Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respecting it, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me its appreciation by Her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named by this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the Tribunal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation; it is due to the agent of the United States before the Tribunal to record my appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties entrusted to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the Tribunal on the part of this Government, to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear in the argument, and upon the result so happily reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid. Although it is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making the proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for that purpose.

## THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

By the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain in their construction of the Treaty of the 15th June, 1847, defining their boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of the claims was most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of 1846. His Majesty having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the greatest thanks of this Government and the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be transmitted to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands. As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the Governments, as the Minister to Great Britain, when the obstruction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the commission, after a patient investigation of the case and of the statement of each party. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States could be drawn through the DeHaro channel is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 5th of June, 1848, between the agents of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States. Copies of this case presented in behalf of the Government, and the statement in reply to each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award confirms

the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver island, which for twenty-six years—ever since the ratification of the treaty—Great Britain has held and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and possessions of Great Britain on this continent. It is my gratification to acknowledge the prompt and spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award in anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception of the award, signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The Islands are now in exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through DeHaro channel, upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose. The experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary after the occupation of territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other measurements, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contests of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism; I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission, to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the adjoining possession of Great Britain.

## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The money received and carried into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending January 30, 1872, were; From customs, \$21,637,028 67; from sales of public lands, \$2,575,514 19; from internal revenue, \$130,642,177 37; from tax on national banks, etc., \$6,523,396 39; from the Pacific Railroad Companies, \$749,861 87; from customs, fines etc., \$1,136,442 34; from fees of Consuls, patents, lands, etc., \$2,284,095 92; from miscellaneous sources, \$4,412,554 71; total of ordinary receipts, \$364,694,229 91; from premium on sales of coin, \$9,412,637 65; total net receipts, \$374,016,867 56; balance in Treasury June 30, 1871, \$10,935,705 79; including \$1,822 835; received from unavailable assets total available cash, \$484,042,573 15. The net expenditures by warrants drawn during the same period were: For civil expenses, \$16,189,079 70; for foreign interest, \$18,409,369 14; Indians, \$7,065,726 88; pensions, \$28,533,402 76; military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$31,537,215 72; for naval establishments, including vessels and machinery and improvements at the Navy-yards, \$21,249,809 09; For miscellaneous civil expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue, \$42,958,329 08; interest on public debt, \$118,358,839 72; total, exclusive of principal and premium on public debt, \$270,559,695 91; for premium on bonds purchased, \$4,958,766 66 for redemption of the public debt \$99,915 340; total, \$106,918,520 30; total net disbursements, \$377,478,216 21 balance in treasury, June 30, 1872, \$108,564,356 94. Total, \$484,042,573 15. From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principle of the debt, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was \$99,960,253 54. The source of reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, \$364,694,229 91; net ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt, \$270,559,069 91; difference, \$94,134,535, add the amount of receipts from

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS, & C

**JOHN J. DALY,**  
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law.  
DALLAS, OREGON.  
Will practice in the Courts of Record and Inferior Courts. Collections attended to promptly.  
OFFICE—In the Court House. 41-tf

**P. C. SULLIVAN,**  
Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law,  
Dallas, Oregon,  
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

**DRS. FISKE & HALL.**  
OFFICE—No 1 MOORE'S BLOCK,  
Salem, Oregon. 16-tf

**J. C. GRUBBS, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Offers his Services to the Citizens Dallas and Vicinity.  
OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store. 34-tf

**J. R. SITES, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon Dallas Oregon  
OFFICE—.....at Residence 24-tf

**DR. HUDSON A. M.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
OFFICE—Over Souther's Store,  
Cor. of Commercial & State Sts., Salem, Ogn,  
with Dr. Richardson.  
Nov 9, 1f

**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. 37-tf

**J. C. BELT,**  
physician and Surgeon,  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Dallas and vicinity. Has had ten years experience in hospital and private practice, feels competent to treat all cases that may come under his care. Office adjoining Dr. Rubell's dentistry office.

**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 ..... \$6 00  
PRIMARY DEPT. .... \$4 00

**BEST**  
OF WORK AT THE LOWEST LIVING PRICES, CAN BE HAD BY CALLING ON.  
**HINES & BACHELDER**  
STEAM JOB PRINTERS,  
93 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

**Advertise**  
By using Letterheads, bill-heads, cards, circulars, printed envelopes, etc. Give us your orders. 421

## NEW GROCERY.

For everything in the GROCERY LINE go to  
**M. C. BROWN'S,**  
MAIN STREET, DALLAS.  
He has on hand a full supply, which he offers cheaper than any other Store in Dallas. 2-tf

## DALLAS LIVERY, FEED & SALE

**STABLE**  
Cor. Main and Court Streets,  
**Thos. G. Richmond, Proprietor.**  
HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE Stand of Mr. A. H. Whitley, we have refitted and re-stocked 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 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 PELTRY.**  
R. A. RAY,  
Eola, Polk Co., Oga. 16-tf

## CHEAP PAINTING.

AS I AM NOW THROUGH WITH THE most of my work this fall, I propose to paint HACKS, WAGONS, and BUGGIES at \$10.50 apiece. Now is the time to bring on your old Hacks and Wagons as you will never get them painted cheaper.  
Shop on the corner, over G. B. Styles store  
**H. F. SHRIVER.**

## "GEM" SALOON

The best of wines, liquors, ales, porters and TEMPERANCE CORDIALS always on hand, fine Havana cigars. Free reading rooms attached to the saloon. R. M. Dean Pr. 27-tf

## LOOK! LOOK!!

**BOL TER WORTLEY & CO.**  
**ELLENDALE STORE,**  
Have just received an immense stock  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps,  
Clothing, Crockery and Glassware,  
Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, &c.  
DRESS GOODS, SAAMPLE, FANCY,  
& DRY GOODS of all kinds,  
Which they will sell cheap, Come and try their prices.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of BLANKS A Circuit, County, and Justice's Courts, constantly on hand. Also, Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages and Blanks for use in Bankruptcy cases.  
Wanted  
MILLIONS of EGGS and TONS of BUTTER  
**Botter & Wortley**