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Will practice in all the courts in the State
Feb 73 1y

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Will practice in the Courts of Record and In-
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OFFICE—In the Court House. 41-41

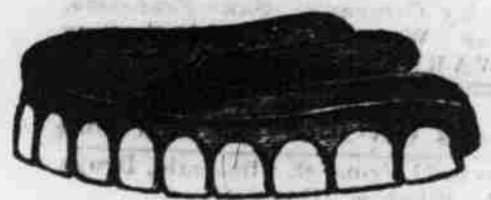
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. R. SITES, M. D. | J. C. GRUBBS, A. M., M. D.

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Physicians and
Surgeons,

OFFER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SER-
vices to the citizens of Dallas and vicin-
ity.
OFFICE—In rear of Nichols & Hyde's
Drug Store. Feb 22 73 1/2



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DENTIST.

Office one door North of the Post Office
DALLAS, OREGON.
Particular attention given to the regulation
children's teeth.
All work warranted Jan 11 73 1/2

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GEO. H. JONES J. M. PATTERSON
Real Estate Broker Notary Public

JONES & PATTERSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Negotiate Loans,
Make Collections,
AGENTS FOR

UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
of San Francisco; and

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
of New York.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK
SALEM --- OREGON.

OUR RULES:

We buy or sell only on commission—charging
a per centage for the amount which the prop-
erty is sold or traded, for our services, due
when the contract of sale or trade is made

We will introduce purchasers to the owners of
the property, and leave them free to make the
best bargain they can, without any interference
on our part

We pay all advertising expenses, depending
on our commission, when a sale or trade is
made

We show all property, where within reach, or
give letters of introduction to reliable parties
living near who will show it

All letters of inquiry promptly and fully an-
swered

We have many applications from good, prompt
paying men, who will pay 12 per cent for money,
and give first class personal or real estate secu-
rity, and pay all the expenses attending making out
the papers, &c. Parties having money to loan
will do well to apply to us before placing it else
where. We charge the lenders nothing for our
services; the borrowers pay us. Entire Satisfac-
tion given regarding the securities.

Attention is called to description of property
for sale in the WEEKLY STATESMAN.
Feb 1873 1y

LOUIS BYRNE,

STAR BAKERY.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Cracker Manufactory,

Commercial Street, Salem Oregon.

Feb 1873 1y

DR. HUDSON A. M.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE—Over Souther's Store,

Cor Commercial & State Sts., Salem, Ogn

With Dr. Richardson.

Nov 9, 11

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.

DALLAS LIVERY, FEED & SALE

STABLE

Cor. Main and Court Streets,

Thos G. Richmond, Proprietor.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ABOVE

Stand of Mr. A. E. Whitley, we have re-
fitted and re-stocked it in such a manner as
will satisfactorily meet every want of the com-
munity.

Buggies, single or double, Hacks, Cou-
cord 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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD NEWS!

TO THE PEOPLE OF
POLK COUNTY.

Breyman Bros.

SALEM, OREGON

Are now opening a Fine and Selected stock
of Goods comprising

DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

LADIES CHOICE DRESS GOODS

LADIES FANCY GOODS AND

LADIES, MISSES, CHILD-

RENS HATS.

ALSO

GENTS and BOYS CLOTHING OF ALL

DESCRIPTIONS and PRICES to SUIT

THE TIMES, also a LARGE and well

ASSORTED STOCK OF

CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

OILCLOTH,

WINDOW BLINDS and CURTAINS.

ALSO

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE in fact any-
thing pertaining to a House Furnishing goods.
Having bought our Stock in San Francisco and
New York in person we can hold out Superior
inducements to purchasers,
CALL and SEE for yourselves.

Breyman Bros.

Mar 8 73 3m

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

PIANOS & OR-
GANS,

At Portland Prices

A Large and Well selected Stock of

SCHOOL and

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS,

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES

AND GENERAL STATIONERY

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

Chickering & Emerson

Pianos,

AND

Mason & Hamlin Or-
gans.

WALTER JACKSON,

Mar. 8, 1y Patton's Block Salem, Ogn.

COMME RCIAL HOTEL

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

SALEM, OREGON.

MRS. A. J. RIELY --- PROP.

THIS HOUSE WILL BE KEPT IN

First class order, and with attentive and
obliging servants

NO CHINESE COOKS EMPLOYED

I am prepared to furnish good accommo-
dations to the traveling public, and will use
every endeavor to merit the patronage of the
public FREE COACH to the House Regular
Boarding at very low rates. Feb 15, 73 1y

COFFEE.

Mr. R. P. Hewitt, of the city, has
recently published a well written and
instructive volume, entitled, "Coffee,
its History and its Use," from the
pages of which we culled the following
interesting facts:

THE COFFEE PLANT

is, in its native state, an ever-green
shrub having oval, shining, sharp
pointed leaves, white, fragrant five-cleft
clustered corollas, with projecting
anthers and oblong, pulpy berries,
which are at first of a bright red
color but afterwards become purple. The
flowers, which resembled those of the
jessamine, fade very soon and are
replaced by a kind of fruit not unlike
a cherry, which contains a yellow fluid
enveloping two small seeds and berries,
convex upon one side, flat and
furrowed on the other. These seeds
are of a horny or cartilaginous nature;
they are glued together, each being
surrounded with a peculiar coriaceous
membrane. The period of flowering
does not last more than two days. The
seeds are known to be ripe when the
berries have a dark red color.

PREPARATION OF THE BEAN

When the fruit is gathered, it is
measured and thrown into a loft.
Within twenty four hours, it is
submitted to the action of the pulping
machinery. The pulped berries remain
for a day and a night in process of
fermentation, when the mucilaginous
matter is washed off. In an hour
or so the coffee is removed for curing.
This is effected by spreading the beans
in a thin layer exposed to the sun
which, in a short time, absorbs all the
water, leaving the coffee fit for housing.
Milling is the next process. Here the
berries are placed in a wooden trough
and the parchment and silver skins
dislodged by the friction of a large
roller. The coffee is then passed
through a finer or winnowing
machine, whence it emerges perfectly
clean. Sizing and hand picking follow;
and lastly, the produce is packed and
forwarded to the markets.

CONSUMPTION OF THE VARIOUS KINDS
OF COFFEE

In the United States, Brazilian
coffee is consumed in the greatest
quantities, nearly 300,000,000 pounds
being used in the year 1871. The
Java berry is next in popularity, find-
ing its principle market in this country
and in Holland. This variety of coffee
improves by age. Old Government
Java owes its fine flavor to the evap-
oration of the coffee acid, which is the
principle that imparts that harsh, bitter,
and astringent taste which cannot be
disguised. Coffee is also exported to
this country from Maracibo, La
Guayra, Ceylon, San Domingo and
other West India islands, Central
America and Mexico.

METHODS OF MAKING COFFEE.

The roasting of coffee in the best
manner requires great nicety, since
much of the quality of the beverage
depends upon the operation. It is
usually roasted in a hollow cylinder
made of perforated sheet iron, which is
kept turning over a brisk fire. When
the coffee has assumed a deep cinnamon
color and an oily appearance, and the
peculiar fragrance is perceived to be
so sufficiently strong, it should be
taken from the fire, well shaken and
permitted to cool. Not more than
half a pound at once should be roasted
for domestic use, and the cylinder
should never be above one third filled.
This operation and the subsequent
grinding of the beans should be per-
formed just before the coffee is needed
for use. The French, who are celebra-
ted for their coffee making, use various
kinds in combination, such as Java
Mocha, Rio and Maracibo. These
coffees are so delicately and in such
due proportions mixed as to produce a
bouquet of aromatic flavors. With
respect to quantity at least one ounce

of coffee should be used to make three
ordinary cupsfuls. The coffee pot should
be first warmed, and the water poured
over the coffee. Whatever is used for
clearing, white of eggs, isinglass, etc.,
should be dissolved before mixing.

There are about one hundred and
seventy five patents in existence for
coffee pots. The best form is known
is one which distills the coffee, never
allowing it to boil. By this process
the infusion does not become black,
bitter or stale, and can be served at
any time, with all the aroma of the bean.

ADULTERATION.

The means resorted to for detecting
adulterations in coffee are of three
kinds, namely, certain physical char-
acters and appearances presented by
adulterated samples, the microscope,
and chemistry. The first means con-
sist in noticing whether the sample in
the mass cakes or coheres, whether it
floats in water or not, and the color
of the infusion. If the ground coffee
cakes in the paper in which it is folded
or, when pressed between the fingers
there is good reason for believing that
it is adulterated, most probably with
chicory. If, when a few pinches of
the suspected coffee are placed upon
water in a wine glass, part floats and
part sinks, there is reason to believe
that it contains chicory, roasted corn
or analogous substance. The coffee
does not imbibe the water but floats
on the surface, the materials absorbs
the water, gradually subsides from the
bottom. Again, if the cold water to
which a portion of ground coffee has
been added, quickly becomes deeply
colored, it is an evidence of the pres-
ence of some roasted vegetable substance
or burnt sugar. If, when a few grains
be spread upon a piece of glass and
moistened with a few drops of water,
soft particles like break crumbs can be
packed out with a needle, this is another
proof of adulteration. Chicory com-
municates a reddish brown tint to
water, which pure coffee scarcely tinges.
The same substance may be readily
detected under the microscope by the
size, form and ready separation of the
cells of the cellular tissue, by the
presence and abundance of the dotted
ducts and spiral vessels. Roasted corn
can be similarly recognized by the pecu-
liar characters of the starch grains. Tinct-
ure of iodine instantly tells the pres-
ence of corn or beans by tinging the
cold decoction a blue color.

So called rye coffee should never be
used. Apart from its inferior flavor
it has been found that a single mouth-
ful of wholesome bread contains more
nourishment than a dozen cups of a
beverage made from roasted rye.—Sci-
entific American.

Reform of Perish.

This country must reform, or it will
perish.
Look at the developments of cor-
ruption in our National Congress, in
connection with the Credit Mobilier
Are they not enough to shock every
patriot in the land.
The rising generation must learn to
look with horror upon such crimes, or
our National life will become extinct.
No nation can flourish—no nation
can perpetuate its own existence even—
unless its public councils are kept
pure.

What shall be done?
Attempts to punish individual
offenders in such wrongs commonly
fail.
The only thing is to educate public
sentiment. Let every boy and girl be
brought up to regard with loathing and
abhorrence all who depredate upon the
public treasury.

As it is now, mothers seem willing
and even anxious to marry their
daughters to national robbers, if they
are only sure of sharing in the spoils.
We need not ask if this is right; we
only say let such a practice, and the
feeling that gives rise to it, cease to
exist.—N. Y. Ledger.

Treasure Region.

It is easy for a dull and uninformed
man to regard a modest description of
the mineral wealth of a country, with
accompaniment of legitimate speculation
as a figment of the imagination. But
the immobility of such people in no
wise affects facts. We rarely venture
to indulge ourselves in speculation as to
the future of the region of which San
Diego is destined to be the trade and
industrial center, because we know that
a great many regard our just and mod-
erate anticipation as tinged with ro-
mance. The people of San Diego will
readily recall the force and energy with
which we have advocated the building
of the San Diego and San Bernardino
railroad, with its corollary of an extension
to Callville, the head of navigation on the
Colorado, and the terminus of the
Southern Utah. We were impelled to do
so by a knowledge of the specialty rich
mineral and agricultural resources of
San Bernardino county and by the trea-
sure beds that would be traversed in
effecting a junction with the Southern
Utah. San Bernardino county alone is
depository of iron, coal, lead, copper,
silver, and gold that would in the next
ten years make San Diego a respect-
able city, if we are wise enough to
cultivate the stimulation with that place
to which we are invited by nature but
taking the whole territory between San
Bernardino and Callville a belt of
unexamined richness is struck, which
when fully developed, will make San
Diego, which will be, under the new
greenback regime, the resort for eastern
capital the focus for mining interest
which will dwarf those of San Fran-
cisco.—San Diego Union.

Schuyler Colfax—Not Much of a Man.

When we first spoke disparagingly of
Schuyler Colfax, almost every paper in
the country was in the habit of praising
him. The journals of his own political
party lauded him to the skies.

How is it now?
He has fallen so low that the United
States House of Representatives can
within five votes of passing a resolution
of impeachment against him. The
vote stood 104 to 109.

We do not exult over his downfall
We feel no disposition to do anything
of the kind. But when we saw a dis-
tinguished public man coming forward
and volunteering to defend the charac-
ter of Richardson, the man who had
robbed McFarland of his wife, we
confess that we felt apprehensive he
would come to a bad end.—N. Y.
Ledger.

SOME IMPORTANT DATES.

The reader is constantly meeting
with allusions to inventions and discov-
eries which have produced incalculable
results in the developments of modern
civilization, and often finds himself at a
loss to recall the date of this or that one.
As an assistant in refreshing the mem-
ory, the most important inventions
prior to 1600 are given:

Spinning-wheel invented, 1330.
Paper first made of rags, 1417.
Muskets invented and first used in
England in 1421.

Pumps invented, 1425.
Printing invented, about 1440.
Engraving on wood invented, 1423.
Post-offices established in England,
1464.

Almanacs first published, 1441.
Printing introduced into England by
Caxton, 1474.
Violins invented, 1477.
Roses first planted in England, 1505.
Hatchets first made in 1504.
Punctuation first used in literature,
1620.

Before that time words and sentences were
put together like this.

How to make a tall man short—ask
him for five dollars.

Why are jokes like nuts?—Because
the drier they are the better they
crack.