

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 4.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873.

NO 26

The Liberal Republican

Official Paper for Polk County.

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

P. C. SULLIVAN PROPRIETOR.

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DRS SITES & GRUBBS.
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Surgeons.

OFFER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Dallas and vicinity.

OFFICE—In rear of Nichols & Hyde's Drug Store.
Feb 22 73 1-f

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE—Over South's Store,
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with Dr. Richardson.

OS Nov 9

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned was at the July term 1873, the county court for Polk county Oregon, by appointed administrator of the estate of Walter J. Matney deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to me at my residence near Monmouth Oregon for allowance within six months from the date hereof, and persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.
Monmouth July 25, 1873.
Ira F. M. Butler
Administrator.

DALLAS ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

We respectfully call the attention of the Public to our Well Selected Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Ladies' and Misses' Hats,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Gloves, Gaiters, Etc

Hard ware.

Groceries,

School Books,

Stationery, &c.,

In Fact Everything Found in a First-Class Retail Store.

We can assure our Patrons that we will be up with the times.

Come and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods:

N. & J. P. LEE.

Dallas April 22, 1871.

DALLAS LIVERY, FEED & SALE

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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.

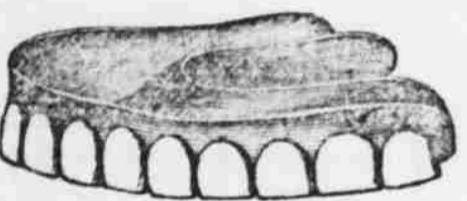
Buggies, single or double, Hacks, Concord Wagons, etc., etc.,

Furnished at all hours, day or night, on short notice.

Superior Saddle Horses, let by the Day or Week.

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Office one door North of the Post Office

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Particular attention given to the regulation of children's teeth.
work warranted Jan 11 73 1-y

CHEAP PAINTING

AS I AM NOW THROUGH WITH THE most any work this fall, I propose to paint HACKS, WAGONS, and BUGGIES at \$1.50 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. Stylet

ALL KINDS OF WORK, SEWING, Washing and Ironing, &c., done by Mrs. Urat on short notice and on reasonable terms. All orders left at the house, south-west part of Dallas will be immediately attended to.

NOTICE.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF POLK COUNTY, Oregon. Please take notice that on Monday the 25th day of August A. D. 1873, the Board of Equalization will attend at the office of the county clerk of Polk county and publicly examine the assessment roll of said county and correct all errors in valuation description or qualities of land lots or other property assessed in said county and that said Board will continue its settings from day to day until the examination and correction of the said assessment roll is completed provided the same can't be done in one week.
Dated this July 30th A. D. 1873.
H. C. McTIMMONS,
Assessor.

Aug 3d 1-w.

THE FARMERS AND THE PARTY.

There has been a change of heart among the party newspapers. A few months ago the Administration press were anxious to impress upon the farmers that, whatever else they might do, they must never go into politics. The farmers have not seen fit to follow this disinterested advice. Now the same newspapers insist that, if the farmers are determined to go into politics, the Republican party is the only safe politics for them. The Republican party, it has suddenly been discovered, is a sort of patent medicine which has peculiar virtue for treating the anti-monopoly complaint, as well as all the other public diseases—except possibly salary-grabs. Like one of Mr. Helmbold's decoctions, it only needs liberal advertising to work miraculous cures in all the ailments from which the body politic now suffers, or ever shall be likely to suffer. The average "puff" of this celebrated panacea may be well illustrated by the following from the *St. Louis Globe*, which leaves the marks of having been written under the patriotic associations of the Fourth of July:

The retirement of the Republican party is impossible, a historic necessity will compel this nation, in its self-preservation, to see that its vast powers and interests are confined to none but Republican hands until there are no other than Republican hands seeking them. The progress of events will let this truth in pillars of fire on the skies, and every political movement standing in the way of Republican ascendancy will continue to be swept aside. It is, therefore, both needless and suicidal for the agricultural classes to pursue their aims in hostility to the Republican party, which is in essential sympathy with them.

From this it would appear that the Republican party is very much in the condition of Tennyson's brook, and that, while farmers may come and farmers may go, we go on forever. We are asked to believe that the party which proposes to run Gen. Grant for a third term is a sort of perennial political institution, in which everything in this country has its beginning and its end. It is "a historic necessity," and, as if the mere fact were not startling enough, it has been lettered "in pillars of fire on the skies." Those who hope to attain a mansion in those ethereal realms, then, must go this route. It is the only road which goes through without change of cars. If the farmers expect to be saved, they must patronize this concern.

The fact is, that the farmers recognize an issue of more importance to them and to the country than the fight over the dead corpse of slavery. As a class, they acted with the Republican party while it was engaged in working out the destiny for which it was created. Now that the destiny has been fulfilled, it will be a difficult matter to persuade the farmers that the party is more of a necessity to them than the straight-forward attainment of their rights. They can recognize nothing in the party as it stands except an organization for retaining one set of office-holders in power, with whom they have no more sympathy *per se* than they would have with another set. It is a very cheerful view of the situation for Republican politicians to regard their party as a permanent abiding-place; but nobody else has any particular interest in it. The farmers of the Northwest will scarcely care to vote the Republican ticket for the purpose of maintaining Kellogg in power in Louisiana when corn is only worth 20 cents a bushel. If they vote for Goy, Carpenter in Iowa, it will be on account of some other incentive than the abstract good of the party, or any faith in office-holders of the Rankin description. Salary-grabbing is not likely to attract increased

loyalty to a party that has no more practical claim to existence than that of "historic necessity." Credit Mobilier operations have been brought within the comprehension of the community of farmers since they have studied the effect of watered and fictitious stock, and trace most of the railroad abuses of the day to the Credit Mobilier system of construction. Monopoly is not calculated to find further forbearance at the hands of the farmers, whether it come in the shape of excessive railroad charges, or the protective tariff which affords the only excuse for them. If we have properly studied the farmers' movement, it does not care a fig for the Republican party, or the Democratic party, or any other party. It is a movement against frauds, shams, oppressions of all kinds, and it looks to their reform whether existing parties stand or fall. Credit Mobilier, salary grabs, unequal taxation, land-steals, protection of class, all fall under their condemnation along with railroad monopolists, and they recognize them all as belonging to one and the same category of sins against the people, which the people alone can wipe out by taking politics into their own hands.—*Tribune*.

TEMPERANCE POLITICIANS.

We have said that "temperance" parties are of very little or no account in politics, because temperance men make a great outcry before election, but when the time for voting comes, they vote for their political party, regardless of temperance principles of the candidate. A beautiful proof of what we said is found in the speech of a leading temperance politician in Massachusetts, last week, at the meeting of the State Alliance in Boston. The *Advertiser* says the business was opened by the presentation of a report recommending that he cities and towns be canvassed to secure the names of men who will pledge themselves to take charge of a thorough temperance canvass in their respective districts. Several gentlemen declared that these plans ought not to be made public, and the Rev. George F. Clark, of Mendon, brought the crisis by asking what was meant by a thorough campaign, whether it meant the nomination of a full ticket of state officers. Ex Mayor Cilley, of Salem, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, in reply said they had hardly perfected their plans sufficiently to report to the alliance, but he intimated that they would not be to establish a separate party, or to leave the Republican party if it made a satisfactory nomination.

Then followed a debate, in which one gentleman gave the Irish prohibitionists a sharp rub, others defended them as sharply, another declared significantly that they must be bagged in this campaign, and put up as leader one who had not the respect of the commonwealth, and another declared for a straight out nomination. This at length led up direct to the Butler question. Mr. James H. Roberts had the honor of first boldly proposing him as their standard-bearer. The temperance people, he said, had been cheated enough; they needed now a man of brains and backbone, and that man was Benjamin F. Butler. [Sensation.] General Butler had told him privately he added, that he would enforce the law impartially on the Parker House as well as other places. He believed he would do it, for not only's sake if nothing else. He never the knew man to go back on his word. He believed they had better have a man of pluck, even if he drank whiskey every morning before breakfast. Mr. Howman, of Bridgewater, said that if they must support a man who drank whiskey, it was time they dissolved and nourished their brains and backbone on whiskey. He be-

lieved they should stand on their principles, and vote for total abstinence and prohibitory men.

Mr Roberts is one of the temperance men of whom we are speaking, ready to vote for a man who drinks whiskey, ready to set him up as candidate for Governor, ready to vote for Benjamin F. Butler.

If temperance men would make themselves felt at the polls so as to secure good men and true, they must first aim at the nomination of such men by one or both of the political parties if both put up good men, then it is a fair choice between them on other grounds: if one party nominates a true man and the other does not, then vote for the true man to whatever party he belongs: if both parties put up "men who drink whiskey before breakfast," such as Mr. Roberts will vote for, we say let no such man be trusted as a temperance man. He may promise as Butler does, but he looks both ways, and his promise is not worth a pin.—*Observer*.

THE PROPOSED TRANS ATLANTIC BALLOON VOYAGE.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

In regard to the feasibility of a transatlantic trip by means of a balloon, my impression is that Professor Wise understands himself and his subject infinitely better than do the public; and it is extremely probable that his success is more than possible. The fact is well known that currents of air, moving in different directions, form the aerial strata around the earth; and all that would be needed by the navigator, in order to make balloon voyaging a perfect science, would be to understand these movements. These can be determined by observation and experiment; and it may be, in future years, that we shall be as familiar with these air strata as the geologist is now with those of the rocks, or the navigator with the currents of the ocean. Fixed laws govern all matter, and we are all children in the great school of Nature, learning these laws. Where is the great danger and difficulty about balloon navigation when these currents are known? It will be a mode of navigation safer and far speedier than the ship or steamer. The ship is confined to one stratum of the atmosphere, where may prevail a terrific storm in which nothing will live, while the balloon may rise or fall out of danger when navigators of experience control her. A well constructed balloon will be as safe as either the ship or steamer. There is no more danger of the collapse of a balloon than of a ship springing a leak or a steam boiler exploding; besides, the balloon may be divided into compartment of air chambers to insure greater safety. I remember reading a year or two since an article, written, I think, by Chancellor Livingston in 1812, in reference to the feasibility of steam carriage by rail, in which the Chancellor ridicules the ideas as preposterous, and states why the project will not succeed. His reasons why are very laughable to us now, who see their fallacy. All inventions of value to the world spring not forth as Minervas, but have their babyhood, youth, and manhood. I truly hope Professor Wise may be encouraged in his grand enterprise.

New York city. C. ROWLAND.

GIVETHEN FREELY.

"What?" Something that costs us nothing, but which we dole out as sparingly as though they were diamonds or dollars; and we know how precious these are in the eyes of most men. But what I would have you bestow upon all with whom you may come in contact, and freely, is more precious than either; their value is incalculable, yet the very giving will enrich the giver. Kind words. They have upborne many

a sinking heart through fierce and fiery trials, which, but for them, would have been utterly overwhelmed. They can, they have, saved the erring, encouraged the weak and feeble, and made still stronger the stong ones. Even a dog's eyes will brighten at them.

You need not search for objects on whom to bestow them. They are all about you—they are needed everywhere. In your home—yes, first of all places, in your home. They will fill it full of sunshine. Give them freely. If your heart is right before God, you will never speak rudely, pettishly, or unkindly in that place where are clustered the holiest, purest of earthly ties. Oh! it must be that the great Searcher of hearts will hold us fearfully responsible for our influence in our home. We can not be too watchful, we can not strive too earnestly or pray too often for a loving, gentle manner. Keep your heart pure; try to cultivate a tender sympathy for others—or, rather, in one word, strive to live out of self; it is worth striving for, though it take your whole lifetime to learn the lesson—God will take care of the rest.

Speak kindly to your dependents and inferiors; to the poor destitute ones. They possess little, and may appreciate a warm, friendly and encouraging word even more than those who abound. Do not be afraid to give them your hand—never mind if theirs is rough and brown—it may help them over a rough place in their rugged pathway; it will illumine your own.

Depend upon it, not one of the loving words you utter shall pass unnoticed by Him who has said that not even a sparrow can fall without His notice.

If we would each day take some weary one by the hand; help, encourage, and cheer one heart by our loving sympathy, think! we should have made three hundred and sixty-five immortal beings the happier for our existence in one year; then add this number each year for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and it may be the allotted number, "three-score years and ten." Why! what a glorious record for us to find at that great day when the secret of all hearts shall be revealed!—when wealth and position can avail us nothing, but noble loving deeds shall shine forth as the perfect day—not one forgotten—not one hidden, not one unrewarded.

E. C.

A BANKRUPT WORLD.

Some English statistician has been computing the public debts of the nations of the world. He puts France at the head of the list with a burden of \$5,000,000,000; the sad legacy of the German conflict. Great Britain follows with \$3,750,000,000, and the United States comes third with a debt of over \$2,000,000,000. The aggregate public debts of all the Governments of the world, amount to the enormous sum of \$20,000,000,000, a figure so vast as to be almost incomprehensible. If a man were to count it as rapidly as he could handle it, dollar by dollar, he would not finish the task in fifteen centuries. When we come to add to this the debts of States, provinces, municipalities, villages, corporations, and individuals, we have a mountain of indebtedness perfectly appalling. And the worst of it is that though nations and individuals are bankrupt, they are going on piling up more liabilities year after year. Wealth, which is the product of labor, is completely outstripped in the race. Some day this enormous bubble must burst. Then comes the deluge.—*Health's College Journal*.

"Bub is your sister at home?" "Yes, but she won't see you to-night." "Why?" "Because she said she was going to have one more mess of onions if she never got another beau."