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### IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

We give below an extract from  
Geary's letter and the comments of  
the *State Rights Democrat* thereon  
which will greatly enlighten  
the people as to the character of Geary  
It may be possible if this history is  
correct, that we were mistaken last  
week, when we said—"Geary was in  
his dotage and needed the sympathy of  
all good people," but one of the two  
things are true, he is either an old  
simpleton politically, or he is the  
meanest kind of a demagogue, and the  
fact, if fact it be, that he voted  
for Breckenridge and Lane, is sufficient  
to satisfy us that in 1860, he was not only  
a demagogue, but a rebel. Hit him  
again Mart, he is the right kind of a  
man, to support the bigamous Hipple.

Here is what Geary and the *Democrat*  
says:

What I said to Hiram Smith after his nomi-  
nation, I have nowhere unsaid. I intend to  
vote for him as a public duty; as demanded  
by party fealty and consistency.

The *Democrat* has always treated the  
Mr. Geary kindly. In fact, we have  
been charged by friends with being  
somewhat partial to the Rev. gentle-  
man, in failing to expose some of his  
shallow tricks in demagogism. Re-  
spect for the honored old church of  
which he is a member, and the respect-  
able congregation to which he pretends  
to break the bread of life in this city,  
has hitherto restrained us from dealing  
with him as he deserved. But the  
brazen effrontery exhibited in the  
extracts above quoted places him  
outside of the church and makes him  
an object worthy only to be held up to  
public opprobrium. In short Mr.  
Geary divests himself of his ministerial  
roles and appears in the habiliment of  
a low down pot house politician.

Let us examine for a moment his  
pretended devotion to the Republican  
party and see from what period it dates  
and how he manifested that devotion  
at a time when the Republican organi-  
zation most needed the services of  
strong men—such as Mr. Geary would  
fain have the public understand him to  
be. In 1861, when Mr. Lincoln was  
first elected President, Mr. Geary held  
the office of Superintendent of Indian  
affairs for Oregon and Washington  
Territory. He supported Breckenridge  
and Lane in that canvass against Mr.  
Lincoln and according to all political  
precedent his removal from office after  
the defeat of his favorite candidates  
followed as a matter of course. Mr.  
Geary however made a frantic effort to  
retain the lucrative position which he  
held by hastening to Washington City  
and bowing at the feet of the newly  
elected President. Mr. Lincoln was to  
shrewd to be deceived by Mr. Geary's  
sudden conversion to the "Republican  
cause" and the Rev. Gentleman was  
unceremoniously ousted from office  
and Mr. Rector, and old line Republi-  
can appointed in his stead. Chagrined  
and disappointed he returned to Oregon  
and for three years and during the  
bloodiest period of the war when  
party lines were the most strictly drawn  
it was uncertain how he stood political-  
ly. When his political status was  
referred to by his neighbors, which was  
not so frequent as to excite any undue  
amount of his native egotism, the con-  
clusion generally aimed at was that  
M. Geary was waiting to see how the  
scales would balance before giving  
in his adhesion to any party. This  
conclusion proved correct and in 1864,  
after the result of the war became  
manifest by the logic of events, Mr.  
Geary began to talk loud and long  
about the punishment that should be  
meted out to "traitors." Many were  
surprised at his sudden attachment to  
the "Republican cause." He could  
now only justify his volubility of an

itinerant corn doctor. Hitherto it had  
been impossible to induce him to even  
remember the "Republican cause" in  
his pious devotions.

It will be remembered that he de-  
clined to act as chaplain at a "union  
meeting" at Brownsville "for fear that  
his motives might be misunderstood."

That much we have said concern-  
ing Mr. Geary's devotion to the  
party.

The Rev. gentleman now rushes into  
print to proclaim his adhesion and  
support of H. Smith, notwithstanding  
the fact that he declined to be a scrip-  
tice on the Hipple alter himself. In  
this respect Dr. Geary's conduct is  
not entirely above censure. It is well  
known that he was nervously anxious  
to be the Radical candidate, and that  
he buzzed about our streets with the  
Conventioners for several days, seek-  
ing the nomination; and that even  
after the adoption of the Hipple-ve-  
neering and Mormon-endorsing reso-  
lution he promised to accept the nomi-  
nation, and would have accepted it  
but for the fact that the members of  
his own church and many other promi-  
nent Republicans of this city posi-  
tively assured him that he would be  
defeated if he consented to stand as  
the candidate upon that infamous reso-  
lution. But for the urgent solici-  
tations of his friends he would certainly  
have accepted, and as certainly been  
defeated. It was not the Rev. Doc-  
tor's abhorrence of the spirit of that  
bigamous resolution that kept him  
from being a candidate, but his fear of  
defeat!

It is a sorrowful sight to see a ven-  
erable gray haired minister of the  
Gospel lending himself a party to the  
blasting up of so rotten and corrupt  
a cause.

By announcing himself a sup-  
porter of H. Smith he cannot avoid  
becoming the apologist and defender  
of the Hipple resolution which endor-

Seduction!  
Embezzlement!  
Adultery!  
Bigamy!  
Mormonism!

And asks that the perpetrator of these  
enormous crimes should continue to  
represent our young State in the United  
States Senate!

It is possible that Doctor Geary  
can reconcile his conduct in this re-  
spect with the pure doctrines which  
he is expected to enunciate from time  
to time from the sacred desk? Are  
not such crimes as Hipple's shunned  
and abhorred by all good christians,  
and are we not taught in the Holy  
Writ that their perpetrators shall re-  
ceive the most terrible punishment?

We leave the answer to our véné-  
rable friend, who is much more able to  
expound the Law and the Gospel than  
ourselves.

### WAS IT A DEFEAT OR A VICTORY.

General Butler was certainly beaten  
at Worcester on Wednesday; but he  
was not vanquished, for, at the very  
moment when his antagonists thought  
him completely in their power, he  
prudently avoided a fight, and effected  
a masterly retreat, saving his whole  
army, guns, ammunition, baggage, and  
all, is now a more formidable political  
power than ever before. In one respect  
he was even victorious, for he chal-  
enged his opponents upon an issue  
which they could only meet by evasion  
and artifice. If there was any truth  
in the indictment which they brought  
against him, they were bound to fight  
him even if he had succeeded in get-  
ting himself nominated for Governor;  
but they dared not assume a virtue  
above their allegiance to party, and  
therefore abandoned the ground on  
which alone they would have been  
invincible, descending to one where  
principle is subservient to caucus dic-  
tation, and where they are exposed to all

the dangers of another encounter with  
their wily and unscrupulous foe. It  
seems to us that General Butler's chances  
for a nomination next year, as the can-  
didate of full one-third of the late  
convention, and as one who, for the  
sake of harmony in the party, tempo-  
rarily waived his claims, have, on purely  
party grounds, been much improved.  
The agitation caused by his candidacy has  
done good, no doubt; but the timidity  
and want of nerve exhibited by his  
opponents gave him an advantage  
which he will not be slow to improve.  
If the majority of the convention had  
only dared to plant themselves squarely  
upon the ground staked out for them  
by James Freeman Clarke, they might  
have won a victory, not only for them-  
selves, but for all those who are strug-  
gling for the purification of the Gov-  
ernment and the overthrow of the  
gamblers who everwhere infest  
American politics. Mr. Clarke's affir-  
mation of the right and duty of "bolt-  
ing" had nominations is worthy of  
record:

"I agree with the gentleman who  
spoke last that this is a question of prin-  
ciple, and it is a question on which I  
for one would like to get some light.  
It doesn't seem to me quite as plain as  
it seems to him or some of the others  
who have lately spoke. They say that  
those who come here as delegates from  
the towns of Massachusetts, charged  
with voting for certain candidates for  
their fellow citizens, are bound by the  
decision of this convention. Does it  
mean that every man who comes here  
as delegate is bound to go to the polls  
at the election and vote for the man  
who may be the candidate of the con-  
vention? If it means that, then it  
means we are bound to make slaves  
of ourselves, which I don't choose to  
do. Every man, every member of the  
Republican party has a right first of  
all to his conscience. Every man has  
a right to say, I will not vote for a man  
whom I believe to be a dangerous man  
to the country. I've a right to stay at  
home, and not vote for anybody if  
I choose, though I do  
come to this convention, representing  
my town and casting my vote  
as my town directs. Then, again,  
supposing, after we come into the  
convention, its action should be such  
as to satisfy us that the whole Republi-  
can party is to be injured or destroyed  
thereby, then we have a right to bolt.  
We have not come in here to say, I mean  
to bolt; but we have a right to bolt  
after anything has been done contrary  
to our convictions. Otherwise, I we  
wouldn't have had the foundation of  
Republican party. The Republican  
party was founded on a bolt—on the  
bolt of Wilson and his friends from the  
nomination of General Taylor in 1848.  
A bolt is always in order. They say  
they want fair play. Gentleman, I argue  
that we come here demanding for  
ourselves what we are willing to con-  
cede to them. I give to them precisely  
the right I claim for myself. If the  
candidate is not a good citizen, and  
they feel he is going to be an injurious  
man to the country they have the right  
to stay at home. Convince them that  
he is going to injure the nation, then  
there is a right and duty to bolt. Let  
no man say that we claim for ourselves  
what we are not willing to give—the  
right being free and independent to  
every man of the Republican party.  
I don't come here to be enslaved by a  
majority, which has been got up I don't  
know how; I come here to give my  
honest vote according to my own con-  
victions or the convictions of those I  
represent; and when that vote is cast, and  
I return to my town, then I have a right  
to decide, as any other independent man  
decides, whether I shall vote for the  
nominee, or my town, or myself. I  
come here under instructions; I was  
nominated as delegate here in  
in a town meeting to express  
the sentiments of the people.

When the town committee had been  
nominated, a gentleman arose and said  
he objected to one of the members of  
that committee because he had said that  
if General Butler was nominated for  
Governor he would not vote for him.  
Now, says he, I don't think, he has any  
right to be on our town Committee. Then  
the man arose, and said, these are the  
circumstances: My friend said he was  
going to vote for General Butler be-  
cause he believed Mr. Butler would  
enforce the prohibitory law. I said to  
him, do you believe General Butler is  
an honest man? He said no. Now, I  
said, I for one had rather vote  
for an honest Democrat than for a dis-  
honest Republican. Agreeing with  
this view, I am here. If satisfied  
fully of the integrity of the candidate,  
I am perfectly willing to be bound; but I  
am not willing to surrender by con-  
science and principles to the dictates  
of a mere temporary majority."

Here is a whiff of fresh air in the  
midst of a stifling miasma, and we wish  
it might be increased to a gale, and cease  
not until the pools and swamps of  
our politics are thoroughly disinfected.

—Becher.

### WHY CONTINUE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

It must be pleasant for the Spring-  
field Register, which still affects to  
stand by the flag of the defunct Democ-  
ratic party, to read what the disgust-  
ed organs and leaders of that organi-  
zation are saying about it. We have on vari-  
ous occasions published samples of the  
contempt which such old time  
Democratic organs as the *St. Louis  
Republican* and *Chicago Times* express  
for the party. We now give below the  
honest convictions of one of the  
leaders, the Hon. George R. Wendling,  
of this State. We would promise that  
Mr. Wendling has been counted as one  
of the representative and rising men  
of the party, and is the late chairman  
of the Democratic Central Committee of  
Shelby county. The occasion which  
called forth this expression of opinion  
was a mass meeting held at Shelbyville  
and composed of the Democratic voters  
of the county. At that meeting  
resolutions were passed declaring in  
substance that the Democratic party  
had ceased to be either patriotic or  
pure, and formally announcing that it  
had ceased to live, and then sorrowfully  
they buried the corpse out of sight. On  
that touching occasion, Mr. Wendling  
asked:—

"Can we as Democrats successfully  
attack custom house frauds, while  
carrying the black record of Tammany's  
gigantic thefts? Can we as partisans  
denounce Colfax in the Credit Mobilier  
swindle while shares of the Credit  
Mobilier stock stands to the credit of  
Brooks? Can we as party men arraign  
Republicans for stealing a million or  
more of public money through the back  
salary law while the very wheel-horses  
of Democracy either voted for or  
pocketed the proceeds of that nefarious  
scheme? Can Democrats make the  
people believe that their party will give  
them free-trade while Democratic  
congressmen vote for protective tariff  
laws? Can Democrats expect the  
people to believe that they will reserve  
our public lands for public uses, while  
illustrious Democrats stand convicted by  
their own record of voting for immense  
grants of those lands to railroad  
corporations? Can we, as Democrats,  
claim superior honesty for our party  
when we know of our own knowledge  
that upon our own local tickets we  
have carried the names of as corrupt  
and incompetent men as ever hung  
around the caucus-room of a Republican  
convention? These questions admit of but one  
answer, and drive us irresistibly to the  
conclusion that the Democratic party is  
outliving its days of usefulness, if,  
indeed, the repeated stabs of unfaithful  
and incompetent leaders have left in it

enough of life to justify the assertion  
that it lives at all. It is true, that  
Democratic county organizations may  
flourish here and there for local pur-  
poses a few years longer; but, as the  
outer branches of some magnificent  
forest tree, into whose very heart and  
roots destructive insects have carried  
death and decay, live on with their  
green foliage for a summer or two,  
unless perchance they fall to earth  
from the parent stock, before some  
mighty whirlwind, so will some of the  
local organizations of the Democratic  
party flourish a season or two longer  
unless swept away by the uprising of  
the people.—*Illinois State Journal.*

### A BIG RECEIPT.

The undersigned, Hamilton Fish,  
Secretary of State of the United States  
of America, hereby declares that he  
has this day received from the Right  
Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, Her Britan-  
nic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary, and from  
Edward Mortimer Archibald Esq.,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General  
at New York, agents for Her Majesty  
Government in this behalf, the sum of  
\$15,000,000 in gold coin, being the  
whole amount of the gross sum award-  
ed on the 14th of September 1872,  
by the Tribunal of Arbitration, then  
sitting at Geneva, in accordance with  
the provisions of the seventh article of  
the treaty of May 8th, 1871, between  
the said United States of America and  
Her Britannic Majesty.

In witness whereof the aforesaid  
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of  
the United States of America, has  
subscribed his name to this receipt in  
duplicate, at Washington, this 9th day  
of September, in the year of our Lord  
1873.

HAMILTON FISH,  
Secretary of State.

### JOURNALISM AND RASCALITY

If it is right for a public journal to  
expose rascality at all, it is right to do  
so irrespective of persons. If it is the  
duty of a newspaper to warn its readers  
against criminal practices, it is espe-  
cially its duty to do so when the crim-  
inal is intrenched in high social position.  
That journal would be cowardly indeed  
which would send its reporters to write  
the criminal proceedings before the  
Police Judge, ferret out crime in the  
purlieus of the Barbary Coast and  
expose the misdoings of the poor and  
frivolous rascal, and at the same time  
throw its shield and mantle over the  
reprobate who is favored by education  
and high social position.

When a man has been found guilty  
of swindling and detected in criminal  
practices, and when his offenses have  
been covered up by sympathizing  
friends, who aid him in escaping the  
consequences of his crime, ought the  
public press to shield him and conspire  
to keep from the public a knowledge of  
the facts? To do this is to enable the  
same party to again perpetrate crim-  
inal acts, and is to allow others to become  
victims to his sharp practice.—*Chroni-  
cle.*

In an advertisement of a bakers busi-  
ness for sale, the following appears:  
"Death the sole reason for leaving."  
It would be difficult to find a better.

The Danbury News says: "The use  
of Tobacco is a disgusting habit. It  
wakens the frames, benumbs the fac-  
ulties, and what is far worse, keeps up  
the price."

A local geologist of Terra Haute  
says that any person heaving a taste for  
gold mining can clear from forty to  
sixty cents a day almost anywhere in  
Vigo county, Ind.

An editor once wrote: "We have  
received a basket of strawberries from  
Mr. Smith, for which he will receive  
our compliments, some of which are  
fresh in appearance."