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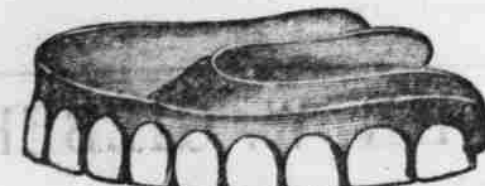
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The following platform was adopted
at a State convention held recently at
Sacramento. It has the right ring.
We commend it to the people of
Oregon, and recommend them to
follow the example of the good people
of their sister State, organize an inde-
pendent party, and adopt a like platform.

PLATFORM.

This Convention, representing what it
believes to be the honest sentiment of
the people of the State of California
and encouraged by the splendid success
achieved in the recent State election,
wherein the people almost without
organization, met and overthrew the
combined power of incorporated monop-
olists and corrupt political and finan-
cial rings, do hereby resolve to organ-
ize into a party all good citizens who
desire to join in the work of reform and
political regeneration throughout the
State, the better to enable them to
move forward upon the enemy, to rout
such corporations from their stronghold
as rulers and practically as law makers,
and finally to rescue the Government
from the clutches of the corruptionists
who have so long held it in subjection.
Therefore, be it

Resolved, That opponents of incor-
porated greed and organized corruption
do form themselves into a political body,
to be known as the People's Independ-
ent Party.

Resolved, That one of the most
serious obstacles in the way of political
and governmental reform lies in the
doctrine of so called party fealty—that
tyrannical rule which degrades the
citizen and sinks him in the servile
partisan, rendering him the helpless
tool of selfish wire-pullers and caucus
manipulators. In view of this long
standing evil, the People's Independ-
ent party, now in its very inception, once
for all lays down its fundamental
principle that parties are the mere
instrumentalities to be employed in the
furtherance of good government, and
they should be followed no further than
while they act in the interest of the
entire people, of which fact each indi-
vidual must judge for himself, and that
it is the duty of citizens to abandon
instantly any party which swerves from
the path of right or passes into the
hands of unscrupulous leaders; and
finally, it utterly spurns and repudiates
the doctrine that any citizen owes
allegiance to any political organization,
or that a pure and upright man in
public life can or ought to be under
special obligation to any source short of
the people for office or position.

Resolved, That one of the great evils
which earnestly demands correction is
the tyranny of party discipline which
as maintained through the system of
primaries and caucuses by professional
politicians, aided by Government
patronage and moneyed power, has
become a despotic rule of the few over
many, and we affirm that any citizen
has the right to take a part, in good
faith, in the actions and deliberations of
any political organization, caucus or
convention, without being bound
thereby except so far as his own
judgement and conscience may approve,
and that the obligations of the citizen
and patriot are paramount to those of
the partisan before and after party
nominations are made.

Resolved, That we are determined to
use all lawful efforts to drive out the
corrupt political rings that control the
actions of Government, yielding its
power and dispensing its patronage
with the sole end of benefitting
themselves and their hangers-on, and of
perpetuating their vicious rule, and to
that end, we hereby and for all time
instruct all representatives of the
people, elected under the auspices of
the People's Independent party, to
urge and enforce strict examination
into the affairs and management of all
the railroad companies of the country,
as well as of their auxiliaries, Credit

Mobilier and contract and finance
companies and their several dealings
with the various departments of the
Government exclusive of legislative and
judicial, in order that their past corrupt
practices may be exposed, the rights
and property of the people recovered,
the guilty punished, and economy in
administration and legislation be
restored throughout the land.

Resolved, That the abominable and
infamous practice of securing the
election to office by the corrupt use of
money at the polls and in bribing the
members of legislative bodies, which
has become so prevalent in late years, is
an evil which strikes at the very
foundation of free government, and
that no man guilty of the atrocious
crime of obtaining or at-
tempting to obtain office by such
means can ever meet the confidence of
the people.

Resolved, That affirming and
asserting the final sovereignty of the
people, we claim and will ever assert
the right and authority of the people's
representatives to control and regulate
all such corporations as exercise any
franchise or special privilege obtained
by legislative enactment and especially
the incorporated common carriers of the
country, and that such right and control
and regulation is an unavoidable
perogative of the State and nation;
and further, that we will use all lawful
means to bring said corporations within
a just and reasonable control, to reduce
their rates of fair and charges to an
equitable and uniform standard,
prohibiting all unjust discriminations
and oppressive regulations leveled at
localities or individuals; to overthrow
their political power, and finally to
reduce them to the legitimate purposes
for which they were created and
endowed as the servants and beneficial
aids, and not the masters, of the
people. We further denounce the
acceptance of free passes by public
officers, and believe that it should be
prohibited by law.

Resolved, That we are pledged to a
thorough reform of the civil service of
the country, to the end that capacity,
honesty and fitness, and not political
zeal and partisanship, shall be the only
indispensable qualifications for place;
and especially, we utterly oppose the
pernicious custom, now so common and
productive of evil, of the interference of
Federal officers with State and local
politics, and we denounce the law
passed at the last session of Congress,
known as the back pay steal, as a shame
and disgrace to American legislation.

Resolved, That we take ground
absolutely against the custom of land
distribution now in vogue, whereby the
public domain is traded away in vast
tracts to railroads and other corporations,
or to private individuals, through the
means of script or warrants issued
under various pretenses, or by private
entry on the part of non-resident
speculators; that the true policy of the
nation is to retain the public lands for
the benefit of actual occupants, upon
the sole condition of residence thereon,
in order to secure to each family a
home.

Resolved, That we are opposed to
granting aid or subsidies of money,
lands, bonds, or interest on bonds, to
any railroad or other corporation, either
by the Federal, State, county or
municipal governments, and to all laws
designed to procure any such subsidies
under the specious plea of submitting
to a vote of the people the question as
to whether or not a particular subsidy
shall be granted.

Resolved, That we take ground
against the present tariff, believing that
it is the result of a dishonest and
corrupt system of bargaining in Con-
gress, whereby each interest seeking
protection conspires with all other
interests to support them in their claim,
to the great injury of the cause of good
government, and to the loss of the

people who are taxed thereby.

Resolved, That in view of the climate
of California wherein rain falls during
only a portion of the year, rendering
irrigation an absolute necessity for the
perfect development of the agricultural
capabilities of our soil, we hold it to be
the duty of the Legislature to retain
control of all rivers, lakes and other
bodies of water, to prevent their
appropriation and monopoly by specu-
lators, and to frame and perfect a
system whereby the water can be turned
upon the land at the expense of the
districts benefited thereby, and for the
use of people residing on said land.

Resolved, That the surest safeguard
for the perpetuity of this Government
and the rights of the people must
always be found in the education of the
masses; therefore, we will stand by the
common school system to maintain it
in its integrity and support all im-
provements in popular education that
the most advanced spirit of the age
may suggest or discover.

Resolved, That we regard the primary
election system, as now conducted,
especially in the larger cities, as being
practically a device which deprives the
honest citizen of his political influence
clothes the demagogue with power.
It has driven statesmen from our halls of
legislation, and made political economy
subservient to personal aggrandizement;
it has subverted the design of our
Government, and rendered the ballot
a snare to the unwary and a mockery
of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That all property, including
solvent debts, as well as railroads and
railroad property, should be taxed
in proportion to its cash value; but
taxation of solvent debts should be so
regulated by law as to obviate all
objection on the score of double taxa-
tion, and if this cannot be obtained by
legislation under the Constitution as it
is, the fundamental law should be
amended so as to accomplish such a
result.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of
the State and nation should use all
constitutional methods to facilitate
commerce between the interior por-
tions of the country and the sea, to
cheapen freights and fares as well as
to increase the means of conveyance,
in order that the produce of our farm-
ers and products of our manufactures
may be transported to market at the
smallest possible cost.

Resolved, That it is the duty of
Congress as well as of the State Legis-
lature to institute and enforce the
strictest inquiry into the affairs and
management of the railroad companies
and other corporations exercising
franchises of a public nature, and to
root out and put down the pernicious
practice of watering stock, whereby the
people are oppressed by extortionate
rates and charges in order to pay
dividends upon capital which does not
exist and which only stands upon the
books of the companies by fraud and
false pretenses.

Resolved, That we are in favor of all
reasonable measures of labor reform
and of maintaining and enforcing the
eight hour law in regard to manufac-
turing and mechanical pursuits and
upon all public works.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the
further influx of the Mongolian race,
to the further subsidizing of steamship
lines for the purpose of enabling them
to bring in this degraded class at in-
nominal rates, and to this end we
demand that the treaty with China,
known as Burlingame Treaty, be
abrogated or modified to one for com-
mercial purposes only, and that the
whole moral and legal force of the
State should be bent to this purpose,
as the Chinese are a standing menace
to the moral, physical and pecuniary
welfare of the people of this State.

Resolved, That we are opposed to
the election of a President of the United
States for more than one term of

four years and we will support no man
for Congress who is not in favor of
amending the Constitution to accomplish
that object.

Resolved, That the manly and
noble stand taken by Gov. Newton
Booth in behalf of popular rights and
against the encroachments of unscrup-
ulous politicians and railroad corpora-
tions, on the rights of the masses,
justly endeared him to the people of
the State of California, and that his
official conduct and conscientious per-
formance of his duty commend him to
our grateful approval.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolutions were adopted amid
great enthusiasm, and three cheers
were given for Booth and the platform.

A member called for three cheers
for the new Declaration of Indepen-
dence.

M'KINSTRY NOMINATED FOR SUP-
REME JUDGE.

John F. Swift placed in nomination
Elisha W. McKinstry for Supreme
Judge.

Mr. Clark moved that the nomina-
tion be made by acclamation, which
was carried amid applause.

TERRIBLE SCENE IN A SCHOOL.

The Atlanta Georgia, Herald of Sept.
4th gives the following account of a
terrible double murder recently
committed in a school in Baker county
in that State: "The teacher was
Mr. Alfred Alexander, aged forty
years, and the student, Mr. John H.
Moss, aged about twenty-one years.
Mrs. Alexander, wife of the principal
was, we learn present of her own volition,
but not in the discharge of any regular
duty as teacher or any other capacity.
Her custom, however, had been to
observe the conduct and deportment of
the pupils and when she considers them
guilty of any breach of decorum, to
report them to her husband for reproof
or other punishment. On this occasion
the subject of her reprobation capacity
was the young man referred to, Mr.
Moss. When his attention was called
to the matter in question he denied the
charge made by Mrs. Alexander
which led to an animated and angry
dispute. Alexander became enraged
at the young man for the part taken
by him in the controversy, and, advan-
cing to Mr. Moss, drew his knife and
stabbed him in the breast. Moss in
turn drew a dagger and plunged it into
Alexander's heart. This was a fatal
wound and the man fell. Just then
Moss turned to leave, but Mrs. Alexan-
der, who was at the side of her husband,
wring the knife from his hand and
administered one or two severe cuts in
Moss's back, near the region of the
spine. The result was that both lay
mortally wounded on the scene of the
conflict and both expired in a short
time, the one within the three minutes
of the other. It is not definitely
known whether Moss died from the
wounds received from the wife or
husband, as all were severe and reason-
ably sufficient to produce death.
The whole school and entire community
were thrown into the deepest conster-
nation and excitement over the horrible
affair which, though short was so decisive
and terrible."

The very oldest of living mortals has
at last been brought to light by the
Anglo Brazilian Times in the person of
Jose Martins Coutinho, born at
Saguavema, May 20, 1694, and the
father of forty-two children, from
whom have succeeded in the four
successive generations 123, 86, 23 and
20 others, making 294 individuals, of
whom he is the ancestor. A slight
stiffness in the legs is the only physi-
cal mark which his 179 years of life
have placed upon Mr. Coutinho, and
his mental powers are still such as to
enable him to digest the "news from
Spain," which he eagerly reads each
day without the aid of glasses. He
likes to tell the story of his fights
against the Dutch at Pernambuco, a
century and a half ago, and to talk
about the reigns of Don John V, Don
Jose, and Donna Maria I. Unless the
troubles soon cease he expects to cross
the ocean again and give his services to
the Carlists.

THE LOVE OF MONEY.

The desire for gain is an in-born
motive of human nature. It is the
natural and healthy outgrowth of the
law of necessity. With few exceptions,
it may be said that all men love money.
to get it, is the aim of many lives.
No labor is too severe or onerous, if
hope only whispers of success. Men
will do almost anything to obtain it—
no task, however difficult, is complained
of if they only secure their coveted
treasure. This is to a certain extent
right and as it should be. The love of
money and the faculty of earning it
have been given to us for a wise and
beneficent purpose. Yet, there is
danger of these faculties being abused
and turned to harmful ends. For in-
stance: James Morrison—at one time
called the modern Croesus—after having
accumulated, by his own energy and
enterprise, a fortune of twenty-five
millions, became the slave of his
fortune, and at last the mere wreck of
his former self. He was continually
haunted by a fear of want, and engaged
to day-labor for one of his farm tenants,
at twelve shillings a week. Finally,
eighteen months previous to his death,
he was the humble applicant of relief,
in company of the town paupers, and
received his two shillings and a loaf of
bread.

Thus we see the folly of anchoring
our hope in mere possessions.
Wealth is nothing only in relation to
its uses. Money is but a representa-
tive of what it will purchase. Gold is
only the bridge over which we may
pass to happiness otherwise beyond our
reach. Unwisely gained or unwisely
used, it becomes to often a "bridge of
sighs" leading to the dreary imprison-
ment of all that is truly noble in man.
Few there are who learn in time the
true use of money as an agent of
happiness. At first, as an angel of
promise, its possession beckons youthfu
natures to hopeful effort to secure the
prize of happiness; but, once obtained,
it too often becomes a fascinating demon
luring its victim on to moral and intel-
lectual ruin. It requires a vast
amount of practical philosophy to make
money, but infinitely more to appropri-
ate it to its best uses. To know when
to stop, demands a far greater amount
of perseverance and moral energy than
the whole labor and difficulty of acquir-
ing. Young men, while patiently learning
the lessons of success, do not forget the
warning herein contained

The London Underground Railway
is now in process of extension from
Moorgate street to Aldgate. The new
line passes under Finsbury Circus,
under Bloomfield street, under Fins-
bury Chapel and the Moorfields Roman
Catholic Chapel. But it is stated that
these buildings will not be disturbed by
the works.

THE HISPANO-ENGLISH DIFFI-
CULTY SOLVED.

The Speck of war that had arisen in
the political horizon between England
and Spain, as to the disposition of the
vessels seized by the former from the
Spanish Insurgents, has been dissipated
by the return of the vessels to the
Spanish Government. This settles a
matter that at one time looked threaten-
ing, and settles it in a manner
honorable to the Spanish Government,
which had to make a peremptory
demand before they were given up.
Fortified by the slight prestige thus
acquired, the Government of Castelar,
having stamped out the Intransigente
insurrection, can set to work to crush
the Carlists in the North. The
employment of two such men as Ser-
rano and Topete—the first one of the
former chiefs of the Spanish army, the
latter the late head of the navy—
shows a degree of political sagacity on
the part of the President Castelar that
is in itself prophetic of success. With
peace restored and with the present
Constitution in fair working order,
Spain would rapidly recuperate and
improve her standing among the na-
tions of Europe.—S. F. Chronicle.