THE POLK COUNTY ITEMIZER.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

Party Obligations.

A contract exists, none the less clear because implied, between a representative and the party that elects him that he will abide by the party discipline. But an exception exists, just as clear, that he is not bound to do a wrong, dishonest or infamous act, even at the party dictation. This arises from the very nature of the contract. He is to follow his party in all just, right measures, even against his individual judgment of expediency; but no honest man is expected to do violence to his own notions of moral right. He yields his choice, but not his conscience. While it would be a breach of the confidence reposed in him by his party for a man, out of mere obstinacy, to disobey its mandates, it is no less a violation of his own manhood, a betrayal of his country, to whom he owes an allegiance superior to any claims of party, for him to do an act he believes to be essentially and radically wrong, simply because his party advocates it. If it be asked if a man should set his own judgment against that of a majority, we answer decidedly, yes, in a matter involving moral turpitude. No contract is binding which requires a man to do wrong.

It follows from these views, if they be correct, that our representatives who have refused to support the caucus nominee can only be justified in it on the supposition that they regard the election of Mr. Mitchell as against good morals and their support of him as something not to be done without doing violence to their own consciences. As we know our representatives would not violate any pledge, even implied, we conclude that they refuse to support Mr. Mitchell, because they believe it would be absolutely wrong, and dishonoring to their own characters, to do so. If that conclusion be correct, it follows again, that they cannot now consistently vote for him at all, in any event whatever. If we appear persistent in this matter, it is only because we have a high regard for our representatives, and desire that they shall stand unmirched of base imputations. We have no interest other than this in the pending election. We have not opposed nor advocated Mr. Mitchell. But we firmly believe that the delegation from this county ought to hold the fort. Courage and consistency require it.

The outlaw Frank James has surrendered himself to the Missouri authorities. He wrote to Governor Crittenden before his surrender, asking amnesty if possible, and stating that he was prompted to give himself up through consideration for his wife and children, and to retrieve his name from the shadow that had fallen on it. He says his letter is the result of a determination formed during the past four years of industrial farm life which he has spent. The Governor replied, advising him to surrender, but stating that his pardon would be an after consideration. In surrendering, James handed his pistols to Gov. Crittenden, stating that he was the only man except himself who had touched them for twenty years. Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, hopes the Governor will not turn Frank loose to go gunning after him.

The Woman Suffrage resolution has passed both houses, and the people will now have an opportunity to settle the vexed question. We are glad it has at last reached the forum of final resort. We wish that the women, the persons more immediately interested, might have an opportunity to express their wishes in some manner. In the absence of such an opportunity, we shall vote on the question just as our wife tells us. The men ought to be willing to let the women decide the matter.

Senator Clow's bill for a school for the blind is a just and proper measure. While the deaf mutes have been cared for, the unfortunate blind seem to have been overlooked, heretofore, the measures for their education having been inadequate and temporary.

When Bob Ford, of Missouri, expressed a wish that Frank James should not be allowed to go gunning after him, it is presumed that, unlike his Polk county namesake, he wasn't joking.

Mr. Truitt's Vote.

Mr. Truitt will now be expected to explain why he opposed Mr. Mitchell. If he answers simply because he had a preference for some one else, his opposition is inexcusable. If he answers because he does not regard Mr. Mitchell a fit or safe man for Senator, his present support of him is inexcusable. It is claimed by Mr. Truitt's apologists that as he has always proclaimed that he would vote for Mitchell rather than defeat an election, his present course is consistent. That is to say, Mr. Truitt tells Mr. Mitchell: "I stay out of caucus on the mere suspicion that it may nominate you. I refuse to vote for you when nominated. I fight you with all my strength, but whenever you need my vote you can get it." That position only shows that Mr. Truitt's opposition was insincere. The Mitchell people were encouraged to count him with themselves in the final crisis. If all the eighteen were like Mr. Truitt, Mitchell has never been in any danger. The fight would then have been only a sham.

There is another queer aspect of Mr. Truitt's action. When Mitchell was gaining votes and it seemed probable that he might be elected without Mr. Truitt's vote, that gentleman made no sign of relenting his opposition. Now when Mr. Mitchell is losing votes every day, and the opposition to him is triumphant, Mr. Truitt springs to his rescue. When his opposition did not hurt much, he opposed; when his support is needed the most, he gives it.

We are sorry to see our contemporary, THE ITEMIZER, taking such a course in opposition to the public school interests of the State, and Normal school work, as will make it a reproach to our county, and bring on it the contempt of the friends of popular education.—Christian Herald.

We are not opposed to the public school interests. On the contrary, it is because of our devotion to the public schools that we oppose the diversion of our too scant school funds from a proper and beneficial application, to the support of visionary, if not selfish schemes. We believe that every dollar collected or appropriated for schools should be paid to good teachers for teaching common knowledge to our children, instead of being squandered in extravagant salaries to peripatetic superintendents for writing voluminous, if not luminous, reports, or wasted in training teachers too stupid or thriftless to prepare themselves for their avocation. The Herald need give itself no uneasiness on our account. The fate it predicts has no terrors for us. Indeed, to have provoked the enmity of that class of self-styled, but falsely-styled, "friends of popular education" to which the Herald belongs, insures us the approbation of sensible men. Even the Herald's "contempt" is not terrible to us.

The House Committee of Investigation has been undergoing repairs. First Truitt, of the original committee, resigned because he was sick. Then Dr. Plummer resigned because he ceased to represent the Mitchell side on the committee. Then Marquam, who was appointed to fill a vacancy, got out, and his place was supplied by Tanner. Jamison is the only one of the original committee who holds the fort. When Tanner was appointed, Mr. Mitchell objected to Jamison's acting Chairman of the Committee, and the matter was brought before the House by Tanner. The Speaker stated that that was a matter wholly in the hands of the committee, and as Mr. Jamison had been elected Chairman by the Committee, he retains the position. Thus we have the unusual occurrence of a Democratic Chairman of an investigating committee in a Legislature largely Republican.

The Standard virtuously exclaims that "the opponents of Mr. Mitchell have not only resorted to the villification of his public character, which in a great measure they have misrepresented, but his professional and private." The Standard once upon a time "resorted" to the same "villification" to which it now objects. Was the paper wrong then or is it wrong now? Which?

Alexander H. Stephens has been elected Governor of Georgia by 60,000 majority.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President Arthur is said to be in serious ill health.

There is no doubt in the world that DuBois is a tool—an auger.

The drummers will not be pleased at the passage of Senate Bill No. 90.

"That he is mad, 'tis true; 'tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis Truitt."

The Astorian editorially endorses our position on the Normal school question. Another subject for the Herald's "contempt."

Major Bruce's testimony tends to prove DuBois a terrible bore. It will go terrible hard with Mitchell if a guilty knowledge of this fact is proved on him.

There are now three "questions of veracity." The Legislature, if it does nothing else, will do something toward verifying the scriptural truth that "all men are liars."

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing that no person shall serve as a juror in any Court more than once in two years. The object of the bill is to cut off the emoluments of the professional juror.

Ohio has gone Democratic by from 25,000 to 35,000, sweeping everything before them. Gov. Foster accounts for the Republican defeat on the ground that the liquor interest went over in a body to the Democratic party.

We print the main features of the "deer skin stamp" bill because it is funny. The particularity with which it requires that the "hair shall be first removed" before the stamp is put on the hair side, marks the originator as a most accurate phraseologist.

An appropriate preamble to every bill creating a new office would be: Whereas, the number of offices is entirely disproportionate to the number of persons seeking office, and in order to remedy this defect in our political system, therefore be it enacted that the office of ——— be created.

The investigating committee has made its reports as to the Gilbert-Waters and Bruce-DuBois bribery cases. It praises Gilbert and Bruce, criticizes Waters and DuBois, and exonerates Mitchell from any knowledge of or complicity in the matters investigated. The committee has been discharged.

Some litigant, aggrieved by a decision of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, sent him an infernal machine. The nature of the box was suspected, and it was opened in such a way as to prevent an explosion. A clipping from a newspaper pasted in the box, detailed an account of the decision.

Mr. Humphrey marks a new departure in liquor legislation. Heretofore one quart has been the lowest limit for the unlicensed vender. Mr. Humphrey's bill raises this to one gallon. Mr. Humphrey has doubtless discovered from an accurate observation that the number of drinkers of one-quart capacity is alarmingly on the increase, and that the State revenues are likely to suffer if the limit is not raised.

A POLITICIAN WITHOUT A FIELD.

Mr. Blaine will not speak in Pennsylvania, nor will he speak in any other State this year on political issues, and why? The answer must be obvious to every intelligent observer of political events. He can't speak in New York, because he would there be compelled to advocate the Cameron machine, which has twice betrayed Blaine and the overwhelming sentiment of the party in the State, in National Conventions. He can't speak in Virginia, because he would there be compelled to advocate the betrayal of the Republicans to the naked rascality of repudiation, and he can't speak in South Carolina or Mississippi because he would there be compelled to champion the greenback cause he has just throttled and overthrown in Maine.

The Standard seems to forget that the Democrats have a candidate for United States Senator, and appears to be a full-fledged Mitchell sheet. With Noltner to defend and Scott to defame, Mitchell will most certainly be defeated.—Albany Democrat.

Blessing may appear under the shape of pains, losses and disappointments; but let him have patience, and he will see them in thier proper figure.—Addison.

Legislative Work.

Senate Bill No. 106 provides for redistricting the State into senatorial and representative districts. The ratio for the apportionment of senators is one for every 5435 white population or fraction thereof exceeding one-half in each senatorial district. The ratio for representatives is one for every 2717 white population or fraction thereof exceeding one-half in every representative district. By this rule Marion County gets three Senators and five Representatives; Linn, two Senators and five Representatives; Lane, two Senators and three Representatives; Douglas, two Senators and three Representatives; Coos and Curry, one Senator jointly, and one Representative jointly, and Coos, one Representative; Jackson, one Senator and two Representatives; Jackson, Josephine and Lake, one Senator jointly; Josephine one Representative; Benton, one Senator and two Representatives; Polk, one Senator and two Representatives; Benton and Polk, one Representative jointly; Yamhill, one Senator and two Representatives; Clackamas, two Senators and three Representatives; Multnomah, four Senators and eight Representatives; Clackamas and Multnomah, one Representative jointly; Washington, one Senator and two Representatives; Yamhill, Washington and Columbia, one Senator jointly; Clatsop and Tillamook, one Senator jointly; Clatsop, two Representatives; Washington, Columbia and Tillamook, one Representative jointly; Wasco, one Senator and three Representatives; Lake, one Representative; Umatilla, one Senator and three Representatives; Wasco and Umatilla, one Senator jointly, and one Representative jointly; Union, one Senator and two Representatives; Baker, one Senator and one Representative; Grant, one Senator and one Representative; Grant and Baker one Representative jointly. Senators holding over, representing districts composed of more than one county, where the districts are changed, are to be considered Senators of the new districts in which they reside.

Senate Bill No. 48 amends the present law relating to assessments for school purposes, so as to prohibit any deduction for indebtedness.

Senate Bill No. 77 cuts down the fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Senate Bill No. 75, introduced by Mr. Gates, makes it a criminal offence for any person to make or keep a barb wire fence without a board or pole above the top wire.

Senate Bill No. 63, introduced by Mr. Cauthorn, appropriates one hundred dollars annually to pay expenses of the State Teachers' Association.

Senate Bill No. 60 appropriates annually $2500 for the use of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis.

Senate Bill No. 68, introduced by Mr. Hirsch, provides for the office of Attorney General, with a salary of $2500, whose duty is to represent the State in the Courts, where the State or the departments thereof may be interested, and to advise District Attorneys, the State officers, and the Legislature, on matters of law.

Senate Bill No. 108 provides for the establishment of a reform school. Any boy under sixteen years of age, or girl under fourteen, convicted of any crime other than murder, is to be placed in the school for correction and instruction. They are to remain not longer than the attainment of their majority.

Senate Bill No. 85, introduced by Mr. Clow, provides for the maintenance of a school for the blind, and for free tuition and board therein, to persons not able to pay for the same.

Senate Bill No. 90 provides that a license shall be paid by persons who sell merchandise by sample in this State, except wheat, wool, agricultural productions, and imports of foreign goods in unbroken packages upon which duties are paid to the United States. The license is fixed at $150, for business amounting to $10,000 or under, and for every additional thousand dollars, two and one-half per centum, and no abatement is to be allowed for any shorter period of time than one year. Half of the license goes to the Assessor who issues it, and the other half to the county where issued.

Senate Bill No. 86, introduced by Mr. Humphrey, provides for a license of $250 per annum from those selling liquor in quantities less than one gallon, and requires a petition of the majority of the legal voters of the precinct as a condition precedent to obtaining such license.

Senate Bill No. 90 provides for the purchase by the State of the portraits of ex-Governors Abernethy, Curry, Gibbs, Whiteaker and Thayer, executed by William Cogswell, at a cost not exceeding $1500.

Senate Bill No. 94 requires that every person who buys, sells, transports or keeps in his possession for such purpose, any undressed or untanned deer skin, shall first pay seventy-five cents to the County Treasurer, who shall issue to him a stamp with the words "Deer Skin Stamp" printed thereon, which stamp shall be fixed to the deer skin on the hair side, the hair being first removed. One hundred dollars and costs of prosecution is the penalty to be paid by the violator of this act.

Senate Bill No. 55 gives attorneys the power to administer oaths, to take and certify affidavits, to take and certify acknowledgement of deeds, mortgages, and all other instruments required by law to be acknowledged, and to take depositions, at a charge not greater than the fees of the County Clerk for like services. No seal is required. As every attorney now has to obtain an appointment as Notary Public to perform these acts, there is no reason why the bill should not become a law.

Senate Bill No. 52, introduced by Mr. Waldo, provides for a Convention to form a new Constitution for the State. There are to be sixty members, apportioned as the members of the house now are. The qualifications of members are to be the same as those of a member of the legislature, but any judge of a court of record, or senator, or representative may be elected. The election of members is to occur on the first Monday in June, 1883, and the Convention is to assemble at Salem on the first Monday of December, 1883. The Constitution which may be framed by the Convention is to be submitted to the people on the first Monday in June, 1884, and, if adopted, is to take effect six months from its adoption.

We have received, by the courtesy of the Polk County members, a large number of printed bills, which are in no danger of becoming laws, and are not of sufficient public interest to be mentioned specifically.

Jay Gould threatens to take a trip around the world in a steam yacht. If he takes in San Francisco in his tour, there will have been some changes in railroad management by the time he gets there. He has registered a vow not to visit San Francisco until he can ride from New York on a railroad, or railroads, owned or controlled by himself.

GET OFF.

Many people have missed fame or riches either through ignorance or not knowing when their opportunity came. The countryman described below lost one of the opportunities of his life from the same cause. He was visited by an amateur photographer, who leveled his camera at the man's picturesque shanty in the mountains of Giles, Va. A very pretty and striking picture would have been the result.

Just as the instrument had been nicely adjusted the door of the shanty was flung wide open, and a fiercely-looking, dirty little man stepped out with an old horse-pistol in his hand. He was followed by a tall, wiry woman, grasping a dangerous-looking axe, while a multitude of children brought up the rear.

"Take that 'ere thing away!" the man howled. "Blast yer hide, what d'yer mean, anyhow—makin' my house a target for yer new-fangled shootin' thing? Get out!"

A brief and excited colloquy ensued. The man flourished his ancient pistol and the woman made threatening gestures with the axe. The artist tried in vain to explain his purpose and the nature of his instrument. It was of no use. He was obliged to bundle up his apparatus and hurry off, hardly daring to raise his head, lest the fiery little man should pepper him with shots from his rusty pistol.

A RAILWAY STORY.

A few days ago an enormously wealthy banker, of the Hebrew persuasion, was traveling from Munich to Vienna by rail. In the same carriage with himself was a gentleman accompanied by a friend. The stranger was of pleasing manners, and the purse proud banker at length condescended to enter into conversation with him, and gardually even (as he himself expressed it) took a liking to "the man." He even went so for as to say at last—

"You seem to be a good sort of a fellow and a gentleman. Look here, I am going to Vienna to see my daughter, who is married there, is awfully rich and keeps a tiptop house. I will introduce you to her."

The stranger thanked him and mentioned by curious coincidence he, too, was going to Vienna to see his daughter.

"Your daughter, indeed!" said the Jew banker, with considerable arrogance; "and pray who may she be?"

"The Empress of Austria," was the calm reply.

The stranger was the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, father of the present Empress of Austria and ex-Queen of Naples; the companion was his aide-de-camp. It is needless to add that the Hebrew millionaire utterly collapsed.

A FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN BRUTES.

A singular and novel fight recently occurred at a barn on Madison street, in this city. In the barn in question is at present being stabled a fine stallion. The owner of the horse also has a large bulldog. The horse and the dog never seemed to be good friends, and last evening the bulldog got in the stall occupied by the horse, and a furious fight ensued between the two. The dog sprang at the horse with the savage determination to annihilate him. The surprised stallion managed to shake the brute off and give him several animated kicks. But the dog continued the row and the two fought for nearly an hour so furiously that no one dared to go near them to interfere, and it was only after the persistent dog had been severely punished and badly used up that he desisted and limped out of the stable. The horse is not seriously injured, but it is thought that the dog will die from the effects of his wounds.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Prof. Talden submitted to District Attorney Corkhill a report of the chemical examination just concluded, of the poisoned bouquet given Guiteau by his sister, Mrs. Scoville, the day before the execution. The report says the large bud of a half opened flower contained over five grains of white arsenic, not only sufficient to cause death had it been swallowed, but so largely in excess of a fatal dose, that the intent of the person who prepared the flowers would have been defeated by an emetic. The original amount of arsenic was greater than that found, as the petals failed to retain, in a dry state, some which adhere when moist. Corkhill says he is trying to discover who poisoned the flowers, and if found the person will be held to answer.

The Salem Daily Talk learns from R. A. Bensell, Esq., that the work on the three tunnels, a short distance this side of Yaquina Bay, is steadily progressing. On the two largest ones, work is being done at both ends, and all three of the tunnels will be completed early in the spring. The docks and warehouse of the company at the bay are completed, and railroad material is coming in almost every week from San Francisco. As soon as the tunnels are finished, enough iron will have been received to build the road to Corvallis, and it is confidently expected that it will be done in time to move next year's crop.

Col. Robert S. Gardner, inspector of Indian agencies, concluded a treaty on the 7th instant, with the chiefs and head men of the Umatilla agency, whereby they give their consent to the setting apart of 640 acres of the reservation as an additional townsite of Pendleton, in accordance with a recent act of Congress.

One of the best epitaphs, and one of the shortest, also, is that which Jerrold gave for Charles Knight, the amiable historian. It was simply. "Good Knight."

NEW GOODS

—FOR—

FALL TRADE!

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The White Brick

Will still be the Emporium of the Latest and Best

DRESS GOODS AND NOVELTIES,

—SUCH AS—

Black, all wool, Armures,

Shaded Serges, Fancy Melanges,

Fine Diagonals and Brocaded Suitings,

Cloakings, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs,

Ladies' Cloaks and Dolmans,

All colors of Cashmeres.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

STAPLE DOMESTICS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I shall continue to import Saller, Lewin & Co.'s

FINE PHILADELPHIA BOOTS & SHOES,

Giant Seam Boots.

—AND—

Foster's Genuine Kid Laced Gloves.

GOODS PRIME AND PRICES BEDROCK!

JOS. D. LEE,

At the White Brick, Main St., Dallas.

S. W. ALLEN,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE!!

Agent for the Eads & Adams' celebrated woven wire mattresses. All kinds of

Mattresses Made to Order!

Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

SPRING BEDS,

Window Shades,
Picture Frames,
Brackets, Etc.

Orders will be promptly filled, and all work will be done in a workmanlike manner.

Next Door to Claggett & Merwin.

H. J. GLANDON. J. Q. DeBERRY

Glandon & DeBerry,

BLACKSMITHS,

PERRYDALE, OGN

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, BOTH IN WOOD and Iron, done with Neatness and Dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Agents for leading make of Plows and all kinds of Farm Machinery. This is paid for in solicitation of patronage. GLANDON & DeBERRY.

H. W. LYONS,

SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL,

DALLAS, OREGON.

HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED THE SALOON business of G. W. Foss, I have now on hand a fine stock of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Shall keep an orderly place and furnish my patrons with the best fit be had. H. W. LYONS.

DALLAS, November 18, 1881.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Polk County, on the 26th day of September, 1882, in favor of Joab P. Beeler and against David Rohrer and Ellen Rohrer, upon a judgment rendered in said Court on the 6th day of December, 1881, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fourteen and Ninety-eight one-hundredth Dollars, damages and costs and attorney fees; and at the rendition of said judgment it was ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court to be a lien upon the following described real property, from and after the 31st day of May, 1881, to-wit: Four and 57-100 acres off the south part of "out" Lot No. (20) twenty, to be cut off by an east and west line, in the town of Monmouth, County of Polk, and State of Oregon. Therefore, by virtue of said execution, and in pursuance of said decree, I will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in Dallas, Polk County, Oregon, on

Saturday, October 28, 1882,

At 1 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest that the said defendants had in and to the above described real estate on the said 31st day of May, 1881, to satisfy said judgment of Twelve Hundred and Fourteen and Ninety-eight one-hundredth Dollars, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the 6th day of December, 1881, and the further sum of Forty-one and 48-100 Dollars costs, and accruing costs.

Terms of sale—Cash in hand.

H. HOLMAN,
Sheriff of Polk county, Oregon.

DALLAS, Oregon, Sept. 27, 1882.

Notice of Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Oregon, Sept. 8, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. R. Upton, Natary Public for Oregon, at Oretown, Tillamook County, on Monday, October 16, 1882, viz: John Malary, Pre-emption, D. S. No. 5882, for the S. E. quarter of S. W. quarter and lot 5 of section 19, and N. E. quarter of N. W. quarter of section 30, T. 4 S., R. 18 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. Bosley, E. M. Talbot, Albert Fletcher and S. H. Rock, all of Oretown, Tillamook County, Oregon.

L. T. BARIN, Register.

Notice of Proof.

LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OREGON, September 7, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Polk County, at Dallas, Oregon, on Monday, October 16, 1882, viz: John McDowell, Homestead Application No. 3743, for the S. E. quarter of section 12, T. 8 S., R. 6 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Nelson, Butler DeLashmutt, Harvey Guthrie and Thomas Guthrie, all of Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

L. T. BARIN, Register.

Dr. J. B. JOHNSON,

DENTIST.

Having returned to Independence to permanently locate, is prepared to do all kinds of detal work. Filling and treating a specialty.

Office in Vanduyn & Smith's new brick, up stairs.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, ETC.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
DALLAS, OREGON.
OFFICE ON MILL STREET, IN REAR OF HYDE'S Drug Store.

J. N. SMITH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
DALLAS, OREGON.
OFFICE ON MILL STREET, NORTH OF COURT House.

DR. W. H. RUBELL,
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ALL WORK DONE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE. Office one door north of J. D. Lee's White Brick.

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DALY & BUTLER,
Attorneys-at-Law
WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL LEGAL business entrusted to them. Office on Court Street, opposite Court House, Dallas.

E. J. DAWNE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
and Notary Public.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO collecting and loaning money. Always prepared to loan from $100 to $2,500 on personal or real estate security. Office in Griswold's building, opposite the bank, Salem Oregon.

DR. I. T. MASON,
DENTIST
DALLAS, OREGON.
(Late of Eugene City and Sheridan.)
Artificial Teeth inserted on rubber, very best quality at lowest rates. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Office two doors east of Jap. R. King's drug store.
DALLAS, June 23, 1882.

E. R. SKIPWORTH,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW
—AND—
Notary Public,
Albany, : : : Oregon.
Will practice in all the Courts in the State. All business intrusted to him promptly attended to.
Office in O'Toole's Block, Broad-Albany st.
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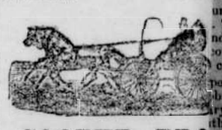
GEO. W. BELT, M. L. PIPES.
Independence. Dallas.
BELT & PIPES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Independence and Dallas.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D T. J. LEE, M. D.
DAVIDSON & LEE,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
Independence, Or.
Office, one door south of Reiss' dry ware store. Residence on Monmouth street between 3d and 4th.
Diseases of women a specialty.
July 15 1881 1y

J. E. COOPER. E. W. COOPER.



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STABLE,
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON.
FIRST CLASS TURNOUTS
and at lower prices than have ruled heretofore.
Accommodating Commercial Trade a Specialty.
HORSES BOARDED REASONABLY.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
July 15 1881 1 COOPER BROS.

NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties interested or concerned that from and after this 23d day of August, 1882, I will neither become responsible to pay any debts or liabilities contracted by my wife, Sarah Ann Campbell. All persons are hereby notified not to trust her on my credit or give credit to her for me, or in my name, or otherwise, or to have any dealings with her whatever concerning any of my property, either real or personal.

T. J. CAMPBELL.

DALLAS, Oregon, August 23, 1882.

All modern improvements. Best accommodations the best in the city. Open all day and night.

J. H. BRENNER.

Notice of Proof.

LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, OREGON, September 18, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLlowing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Polk County, at Dallas, Oregon, on Monday, October 16, 1882, viz: Louis Boxley, Homestead Entry No. 2860, for the E. ½ of Section 6, and Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 11 and 12, section 7, T. 5 S., R. 10 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. B. Sutton, of Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon, Hartman, of Elkhorn, and G. C. Litchfield, of Rowde, Polk County, and S. H. Rock, of Oretown, Tillamook County, all of Oregon.

L. T. BARIN, Register.

MONEY TO LOAN

We have money to loan on approved security, in sums from

ONE TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

TIME: FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.

TRUITT & JOHNSON.

August 26, 1882.