

THE POLK COUNTY ITEMIZER.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

Carrying Deadly Weapons.

One of the most pernicious habits to which the people of the Pacific Coast are addicted is the carrying of concealed weapons. The practice seems to be common among men and boys of all classes of society, and it is a lamentable fact that there is scarcely a boy of fifteen years of age in our land, who does not habitually carry around with him a pistol of sufficient caliber and capacity to take life. This is more particularly true in towns and cities. Young men and older ones, either for pleasure or upon business arm themselves with a deadly pistol to face starting and seem to think they are not equipped for an outing without something of this kind concealed about their person. Now why all this wholesale armature? Is it necessary for self-protection? How many men ever saved either their lives or their property by having a pistol in their possession? We have known of many persons who have lost their lives by carrying and exhibiting weapons but we have yet to learn of the first instance of a man protecting his life against a human enemy by use of a pistol. We do not say that there have not been such cases, but we do say that they are extremely rare. Why is it, let us ask, that so many persons are shot to death with pistols at the present day on this coast? Is it because men are not armed? exactly the reverse of this is nearer the truth. It is simply because men do carry weapons that there are so many blood-stained victims. Disarm every man and boy in this land and nine-tenths of the murders will cease. The fact is there is no reasonable excuse for a man to go armed in a civilized community like ours. He either says by his actions, when he puts on a pistol, that he is a coward and afraid of his fellow men, or else that a man infringe his rights he will take his life. Either position is most disgraceful for a gentleman.

We frequently hear it said that there ought to be a stringent law, well enforced against concealed weapons. While this is perhaps true, we say that men ought to be a law unto themselves, and ought out of mere shame for their boasted manhood, put away the accursed pistols and daggers. What would you think of a legislature, two-thirds of whose members had pistols concealed upon their persons, grinding out a law to suppress the practice of carrying them? The truth is that until the public press, and men of influence everywhere lift up their voices against the abomination, and by their influence make it unpopular, negative laws are of little use.

Now we say to every young man and boy if you own a pistol ask yourself the question what do I have it for. And as soon as you stop to consider you will see in a moment that it is not only absolutely useless but unquestionably dangerous. Then get rid of it at once. Don't sell it but go and dig a hole ten feet deep and bury it beyond all hope of resurrection, and you will say in after years that it was one of the most noble acts of your life.

Mr. Dan Syron, of this place, was arrested on last Sunday, by a U. S. Deputy Marshal, on a charge of having given whisky to an Indian. It is believed that Mr. Syron is innocent, and that the complaint against him is a malicious one. It is thought by some that because he is a working man, and saves wood and does other jobs, which the Indians like to do for the pay, that he is marked by them, as a victim of their revenge. We do not know how this may be, as we know nothing of the merits of the case; but we do regard it as a most unfortunate affair. Mr. Syron's family are dependent upon his daily labor as a subsistence. He was taken to Portland on Monday, to answer to the charge before Judge Deady.

G. Wall, who was associated with R. Gray, Jr., and General M. Gordon in the Belmont case of Alabama, and who was superintendent for several months since last Thursday, has been arrested at Beckton, and taken to Dallas, where he is held for \$25,000.

The Wheat Harvest Outlook.

It is now pretty well understood that the fall sown grain is almost entirely annihilated by the long freezing of the past winter. Farmers for a long time hoped against hope that it would not result so disastrous as some feared; but there is no longer a question in the matter. The wheat is killed, and the question now is what is the next best thing to be done? There can be no doubt but that the soil is in far better condition for the freeze that it would otherwise have been. All of the wild oats and most all other vile vegetation that is so destructive to crops, that had made its appearance above the ground, is effectually killed. The soil is greatly fertilized by the freezing, and is also so pulverized as to render plowing unnecessary in order to spring sowing. If the foul seed are not turned up by the plow they will not grow this season. So that if the ground can be re-sown and well harrowed, with other things favorable, a good yield is insured. The only question remaining is, can seed be obtained for spring sowing? This problem remains yet to be solved. It is quite certain that the farmer will not be able to obtain just such seed as he would have selected if he could have made his selection in the fall; but he can get it. But we give it as our opinion that there is seed enough in the country to sow a large acreage to wheat; not perhaps of a first class quality, but fair average wheat. A large quantity of wheat was bought by the mill men, much of which is not even sipped as yet. It is true some of it is in bulk in the granaries and therefore badly mixed. But if worst comes to worst farmers will be driven to sow mixed grain.

In the mean time this emergency will be a lesson to wheat-growers for many years; and its moral will scarcely be unheeded by wise men. After this, farmers will build granaries and store double the quantity of wheat needed for a single sowing to provide against a similar occurrence in the future.

That Serenade.

On last Wednesday eve, having per force frightened away the dull cares of the weary day, we sat dozing dreamily in our easy chair, till the "we small hours of the night" were silently creeping upon us. The palpitating heart and the throbbing brow were soothed to restful quiet, and dreams, bright and golden, flitted in illusive pantheons across the azure screen. The transient vision wandered away to elian fields and verdant meadows, where the wild rose and the honey-suckle bloomed and lent their fragrant sweetness to the passing breezes. From thence it took its flight amid shady bowers where birds of golden plumage glided among the leafy trees, and made the forest vocal with the most delightful music. Where rippling brooks meandered between moss-grown—but hark! What's that? No! Yes genuine music! Delight music! We arouse, and presto, the vision has fled but in its stead there comes floating through the latticed casement the sweetest notes of real music, in all their genuine harmony, from a score of trained voices and skillfully touched instruments which makes it fit attendance to the departed dream. What does it all mean? An evening serenade. May the sweetness of song cheer the happy singers amid all the winding path of their earthly pilgrimage and greet them first on the evergreen shore.

Fatal Explosion.

A fearful explosion of giant powder occurred one day last week, in East Portland, through the recklessness—or rather the recklessness of a Chinaman in attempting to open a can of powder with a hatchet. It seems that a gang of Chinamen consisting of fifteen, under a boss by the name of Al McKenzie were at work on Clinton Point, sinking wells, and were using giant powder to loosen the cement, and while Mr. McKenzie was down in a well arranging a blast the Chinaman foolishly attempted to open the can, as before mentioned, with fearful consequences. Some ten Chinamen were either killed or frightfully wounded. Mr. McKenzie narrowly escaped destruction, as the fragments of burning rope and clothing fell in the well where he was handling powder.

THE STAR-ROBE CASE.

The developments of the past few days have terrified the star-robbers. Among the latest rumors is one that Brady and Dorsey are making preparations to get away from Washington. A warning has been given the Government counsel that another effort will be made to fix some of the jury, as the defendants have come to the conclusion that this is their only hope of salvation. The excitement which has lost their positions since the star-robe trials began hold over the city all day and hold intercourse with a number of suspicious characters. Turner is subjected to surveillance by agents of the Government, and every movement is strictly chronicled and faithfully reported to the proper authorities. It is also ascertained that Brady has converted all his property into cash, and the last transaction netted him about \$12,000, which he has put aside for use in case an emergency should arise. All the movements of the principals hereafter will be carefully watched, and it is doubtful if they can get away undisturbed. The Government counsel say Reddell's evidence will convict all the other star-robe defendants. Reddell says he tells the truth for the truth's sake and his family's sake. Counsel for defendants say Reddell is a homeless individual and insignificant physically, mentally and morally. "See you," under a pressure, in order to save himself from possible conviction. They think his testimony is not so strong as the Government takes it to be. Last night, however, all the defendants except Reddell and Valle met at Ingersoll's residence and formally discussed the situation. They would say what their plans were. Dorsey was present. He says he will neither turn State's evidence nor run away as reported. Reddell was again placed on the stand in the star-robe trials to-day. The witness testified that when S. W. Dorsey first knew of the witness conference with MacVegh he (Dorsey) asked what their plans were. Dorsey said he would not ruin his wife and his children and that it would be the death of his wife. Witness said he would do anything he could to help him, except commit perjury. Dorsey said:

"What does that amount to when a friend's name is at stake?"

Merrick said the affidavit had been sworn from Reddell by Dorsey's tears and sobs. He demanded of the Court the privilege of cross-examination to show the entire truth—to show how the witness was willing to lay bare his entire knowledge of the subject.

The Court said it would hear counsel on the other side on the proposition.

Merrick declared that if a defendant manufactured lies and it was proven, then it was proof of his guilt; that paper was evidence of Dorsey's guilt. If it was, false, the witness swore to it and S. W. Dorsey swore perjury.

Ingersoll said the only proof that Dorsey wrote the statement had been given by this witness and he had sworn exactly the other way on former occasions.

The Court saw no objection to the prosecution asking the witness to explain an apparently contradictory statement.

Merrick then began to ask the witness what he remembered. The witness said that Dorsey, in the defense for the production of the books [Dorsey's journal and telegram].

Ingersoll declined to assist the witness by supplying him with the books.

Merrick insisted upon their production. He then proceeded to prove the contents. Witness said there were four entries against "William Smith"—first, \$18,000; second, \$5000; third, \$6500; fourth, \$7500. Merrick called upon the defense to produce the stub check-books.

Again Ingersoll declined. The Court finally sustained the position taken by the prosecution.

The witness said the check marked "Mail," which he charged to "William Smith," amounted to \$65,000 or \$70,000.

Merrick went through the affidavit in detail, combated at every step by objections from the defense. Finally he exclaimed: "For God's sake, stop your grumbling and let the facts come out!" [Laughter.] Recurring to his conversation with Dorsey, the witness said Dorsey said to him: "Reddell, if you will do this, if you will stand up for me in this matter, I'll make it all right with you." The witness replied: "Money could not buy me; it would not be any consideration." The witness testified regarding the handwriting showing that the defendants signed one another's names.

The Court then adjourned—Daily News.

Under the management of Frederick Schenck, Mr. Langtry and Dion Boncecault will begin in April, a professional trip to the Pacific Coast.

On the reorganization of the Senate next month it is thought Ingalls, of Kansas, will be called to the chair, to fill the place of David Davis.

PORTLAND FLOURING MILLS.

So much having been said with reference to the new flouring mills at the Portland Flouring Mills, which was either unauthorized or so mistaken as to be more or less unintelligible, it is well enough to say now some comments were formed a few months ago and sufficient capital subscribed by Messrs. W. S. Ladd, Donald Macleay, James Steel, W. M. Ladd, A. Bush, Wm. Scott, Wm. S. Sibson, M. Farrell, E. Quackenbush, Charles P. Church, A. Raleigh, Wm. H. Creighton, Jos. Delany and Sibson, Church & Co. to further the project.

The site for improvement was chosen in land belonging to Jos. Delany, Burrage Knowles and others immediately adjoining the lands of North Pacific Terminal Company on the north, in Albina, consisting of some sixteen acres of land, inclusive of seven hundred feet of river front. This frontage will immediately be occupied by workmen in constructing a wharf of large dimensions, and pile driving will at once begin for the mill and warehouse foundations. The mill proper will be 80x50 feet and six stories high. Sixty feet to the southward of the mill will be a great warehouse with storage capacity for about ten thousand bushels of wheat, and equipped with all the requisite apparatus for cleaning, scouring and smutting the wheat, fine whence, ready for grinding, it will be conveyed to a complete elevator system referred to, to the bins in the mill over roller machines. This warehouse will be 80x100 feet in dimensions. The contract for the mill and a complete elevator system thereof was yesterday let to J. F. Wagner & Co., the prominent mill furnishers and builders of San Francisco, Cal. It is to be a roller mill, of one thousand barrels capacity in twenty-four hours.

There will be forty-two sets of Stevens corrugated and smooth double rolls, to have the full two belt drive and instantaneous roll detachment device, thirty spring reels, forty-eight bolting reels, four centrifugal reels, twenty-four Geo. T. Smith's praifers, with Prince's dust collectors attached, three bran dusters of Hughes' make, and five flour bran and millings machines, to be driven by Mason's clutch pulley. The cleaning machinery in the warehouse will be constructed in two sections similar to each other, but arranged so that one or either can be operated independent of the other at will, and both easily stopped when not required to run.

It will consist of three Bernard & Leas warehouse and mill separators, Merrick's case, Victor brush smut, two long scouter Victor smut, four rolling screens, two Kuri's cockle separators, and two magnetic separators.—Oregonian.

JOSEPH MILLER ON CONFESSION.

A correspondent relates the following incident of an occasion when he was sent to interview Joseph Miller as to his opinions of Longfellow's "The Village Blacksmith," just after its publication. Miller said:

"My opinion of Longfellow's last poem! Good God, boy! I would if I could. The idea of a man of my age, position and ability sitting down to write a poem—no, no, no, one of the grand old gods! It's impossible! Why, my dear fellow, I have no education, no culture. I am not a man to judge of literary work. I read long, but I don't know books. Here are my tools," and he took a dozen sheets of paper and a quill pen from his pocket. "And here is my workshop," and he pointed through the open window. "I love Longfellow so well to attempt to criticize him. When I was in London I assisted in founding a Longfellow club. We used to meet every Sunday evening, and after reading a chapter in the Bible, I used to read his verse to the club. In this way we got through 'Hiawatha' and read 'Evangeline' twice. But about this new poem—what did you say it was?' 'Morriri Salutations!' "I haven't read it."

BORNOM AGGRESSIVENESS.

The organs of the polygamists are much exercised over the suggestions of the press to restrict the extension of Mormonism in the Territories. Especially do they object to what the Chronicle has to say on this subject. A small paragraph in this paper furnishes them material for a column argument, reiterating the old, worn-out theory that the Church of Latter-day Saints is a religious system which menaces popular government no more than Methodism or any other Christian sect. It may do to repeat these silly assertions in a Church organ, but no one who knows anything of the history of Mormonism will be deceived by so puerile a plea. It is from the fact that the Church sets itself up as superior to the General Government that the chief danger of Mormonism arises. When it had full control in Utah it was insolent and aggressive, as many a family now living in California, who escaped only with their lives, could testify. The assertion of the Desert News that those who join the church "are not under any compulsion to stay within its fold or influence any longer than they choose to remain," is a lie and known to be a lie. There are scores of people in this State to-day who suffer cruel hardship in escaping from Salt Lake, and whose stories would expose this flimsy falsehood. The simple truth is that Mormonism has not changed one jot since the Mountain Meadows massacre. It is just as cruel and relentless to-day in its persecution of apostates as then; only it is more discreet and is forced to employ more secret means. Why we oppose it, in common with nearly everyone in this country, is because it claims greater powers than the Southern States claimed before the Rebellion. It is an aggravated form of State's rights, engrafted on a basis of lust and moral uncleanness. The encroachment of settlers has crippled much of its power, but in any conflict between its own laws and those of the central Government its people are always ranged as one man against the enforcement of the law which other States and communities obey without question.—Sunday Chronicle.

FREIGHT REDUCTION.

We have received the following notice from Manager Prescott for publication. Grain raisers along the line of the railroad who are to be benefited by this change in the freight tariff, have reason to be glad. We do not see by reading the letter how it will relieve grain growers or freighters of other kinds of merchandise. We also hope that this reduction will not be followed by a reclassification of freights:

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GRAND ST. ST.,
NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1888.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Mgr., Manager, Portland, Oregon.

DEAR SIR:—You are hereby authorized, in accordance with our regular policy, to reduce freight rates on agricultural products in proportion to the growth of traffic derived from their transportation, to an amount that from and after June 1st, 1888, the wheat rate will be 57 per ton from such points along the line of the Northern Pacific as enjoy the 60 rate. The difference of 81 per ton via the Northern Pacific is maintained as formerly to cover the expense of transfer at Alinsworth.

The reduction in wheat rates would have been larger for the coming season had the realization of the crops of last year east of the Cascade range been equal to the promise. If the harvest of the current year should come up to the present expectations, producers may look for another reduction for the harvest of 1888.

Respectfully,
H. VILLARD, President.

NEW TO-DAY.

JOHN E. SMITH.

—GENERAL—
BLACKSMITHING.

Two D. or. North of Post Office.

All work Warranted. AT COST, FOR CASH.

1888, SPRING OPENING, 1888. Independence, Ogr.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING, AND WILL OPEN FOR INSPECTION, on Monday, March 13th, and following days, a large assortment of—
Machinery Novelties.
My customers are cordially invited to call and examine my stock.

NES. E. WINDL.

W. CAPPS, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

calls day or night promptly attended to.
Office on Mill street, opposite Printing Office.
DALLAS, MARCH 18th, 1888.

FOR SALE.

ONE BARNETT GARDER PIANO, PRICE \$300. Enquire at Bell House, Independence.


J. L. COLLINS,

Attorney and Counselor:
At Law,
Solicitor in Chancery.

Has been in practice of his profession in this place for about twenty-five years and will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

Office, Opposite the Dallas Hotel, corner of Main and Court street, Dallas, Polk county, Ogr.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Saved Him 1,000 Dollars.

ALBINA, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1882.
Dr. R. J. KENDALL & Co., Genl. Agents—Having used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, I have to say that it is the best medicine I have ever used in my practice. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and sore one of his hind legs all in motion, which I kept the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thrombosis, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and he took the spavin entirely off, and he had afterwards for \$1,500 (dollar). I have used it for horse spavins and wind galts and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

If a reliable medicine for thrombosis, I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Winchester in a husband's drug store, in Albina, the other day and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I had it, but it had been sold. They said that if I would write to you that you would send me one, I will do so. I will do so all the good I can.

Very respectfully,
E. S. LEVINE,
From the Onondaga Press, N. Y.

ALBINA, New York, January 6, 1882.
Dr. R. J. KENDALL & Co., Genl. Agents—Having used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success, I have to say that it is the best medicine I have ever used in my practice. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and sore one of his hind legs all in motion, which I kept the best farriers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thrombosis, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and he took the spavin entirely off, and he had afterwards for \$1,500 (dollar). I have used it for horse spavins and wind galts and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

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Very respectfully,
E. S. LEVINE,
From the Onondaga Press, N. Y.

M. M. ELLIS'S SPACE.

No time to write ad this week.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS!

NEW PRICES!

COME TO

ROLLINS & HALE,

AT AMITY,

For Cheap Goods of all kinds, as we are buying our goods direct from San Francisco and Eastern manufacturers, which enables us to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Reserve your orders and buy Fresh, New Goods, instead of old shelf-worn and moth-eaten remnants.

We will open our stock of General Merchandise March 1st, 1888, and parties visiting Amity will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we will have a large stock, which will enable us to give those patronizing us advantages which they have not heretofore enjoyed.

AMITY, Oregon, January 26, 1888.

JASPER R. MILLER,

DRUGGIST and Apothecary,
Cuttling, Fitting and Dress-Making
of all kinds, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. Charges will be reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Kosmos at Mrs. Meyer's millinery store.
November 21, 1882.

PLUMBING, GAS

And Steam Fitting.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT south of Portland, where you will find—
FORGE & LIFT PUMPS, BATH TUBS, Shower Baths, Sinks.

Stationery Washbas, all kinds of Iron, Lead and Brass Pipes, Brass Goods and Fittings, Rubber Hose and Packing, Zinc, Sheet Lead, etc., etc.

LETTERS KEYS,
Balm, Oregoo.

Stationery Washbas, all kinds of Iron, Lead and Brass Pipes, Brass Goods and Fittings, Rubber Hose and Packing, Zinc, Sheet Lead, etc., etc.

LETTERS KEYS,
Balm, Oregoo.

Money to loan on long or short time in large or small amounts, on approved security. Inquire at Independence, Ogr.

Druggist and Apothecary,
DEALER IN—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Stationery, Etc., Etc.
Mill Street. Dallas, Oregon
Always on hand, a Fine Line of
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

THE POLK COUNTY
DALLAS, SATURDAY

ITEMS

Fine cigars, at Jap. Buy your groceries Miss Allie David visiting friends in I. Want 20 dozen of prices will be paid Judge Truitt and let's this week.

For dentistry, go let's grocery store. Job printing of Freeman office.

Two children of B. Man are sick with M. M. Ellis has a fine rubbing basin. A full line of auds, at Jap. R. Remember that J. out his stock of clothing prices. Give I. Mr. G. Tillotson got the contract for a new Woolen Mill. Geo. Good, the paper went to Portland last week.

Rev. J. James v. p. r. School House closed a n.

Fresh California oranges, cakes, and Cradles.

Mr. William Lj has gone to Princeton practice of law.

Mr. James Truitt, grocer, has been lic by Gov. Moody.

We learn that M. Mr. of Mr. H. Holm and not expected T. Mrs. Ellis is visiting the family County Clerk.

Shiloh's Cough is sold by us on Consumption. Fe Dallas.

J. D. Lee has been quoted as giving preference to do you with him.

We noticed tl quotations giving sell, and enjoying on the street on la.

Pure and fresh constantly on hand in keeps every a trade.

Mr. Job Conner town on last Monday of wheat in his sack but very little go.

There is no use to buy furniture, at prices and quality of Iowa, Independent.

We call special of Mr. John E. S. in his place, in well deserves the Miss Ellis Good has been quite six this is disconcerted beam. We hope.

We learn that a given by Miss J. residence, on Thursday last, to a fair.

We acknowledge Dr. Capps of Salem, who has returned only a foods.

Mr. A. E. Lytle who has been on Exonia has arrived home. He starts Monday.

Mr. A. Kins Hathaway you are office on West street what about where they live.

Mr. Charles S. in town this week with the Sheppard and "our girls" in this in the office.

Anyone who is second-hand, no do well to call place. We can take in we have u to conduct the Southern Methodist Sabbath.

In Henry Truitt of this place a few days came recuperate. He by his return land.

Miss Ellen J. Rosen Vista, Monday last, before Judge 4. J. N. Smith pronounced Miss Vista a very pleasant in Dallas, on week. Good r a good social tie if highly spoke present. Such source of great community. W the last.

Judge Collins in this town for (story. He is on and is well known He has held honor and trust self with ability and in every which it has been known him on calling the attor tic to his card, column of the able, reliable, more could be the services of

In hereby gi meeting at Bell vicinity on Sats the purpose of the formal n e bring the water Ration for m other business for the meetin fted to attend.

In offering to lead a trial bo charge the Call is fully aware t the new reared month than any as a cure for it. But knowing vline the one w still make good which is desti they wish ave B. Miller is ag