

A Grave Question.

The most important newspaper topic of the day seems to be the question of dividing this State by the summit line of the Cascade mountains. The advocates of the measure claim, that it should be supported on the grounds of the Cascades forming a natural boundary; a dissimilarity of interests in the two sections of the State, respectively situated on the East and West sides of that mountain range; and finally that the people East of the mountains wish for a division as above explained. The opponents of the proposition make the single, but to some, unanswerable objection, that the measure if adopted, might give the Western State to the Republican party. With due regard to the feelings of our Democratic friends on the subject, we are of the opinion, that the objection just named, is of the least importance to the public welfare, and ought to be the last one raised against the measure. Temporary party ascendancy, is no equivalent for a permanent public disadvantage; and considerations of this nature will hardly have much weight with intelligent and public spirited men, in deciding finally on a question of such great and lasting interest. There is certainly much weight in the argument in favor of a natural boundary like the Cascade range. An imaginary State line running through thickly populated districts, always breeds confusion and trouble in the administration of civil government. It is so easy to be on one side or the other, as may suit circumstances; while there is no possible argument in favor of a great mountain barrier bisecting a State. In regard to the diversity of interests between the two sections, we are certainly willing to leave it to the judgment of our friends across the mountains. If we are any drawback upon them, we are even more than willing to cut loose from them and give them a fair show. We are satisfied it would be for the permanent advantage of the counties West of the Cascades, and see no reason why it might not equally benefit the Eastern counties. At any rate we hope to see the subject fully canvassed in every portion of the State, and if the public feel sufficient interest in it, submitted to their final decision in due and legal form.

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Feb. 26th, 1871.

OREGON APPROPRIATIONS.

The following are the amount of the appropriations for various objects in the civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill, and were reported from the committee, yesterday:

For public lands surveys, \$35,000; for rent, fuel, lights, stationery, &c., of Surveyor General's Office, \$2,000; for completion of custom house at Astoria, \$10,000; for continuing construction of custom house at Portland, \$100,000; for erection of a first class light at or near Cape Foulweather, Oregon, \$90,000.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL has passed the House. It struck out the appropriation for the improvement of the Willamette river, but appropriated \$22,500 for the improvement of the Umpqua.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL passed the House this morning. It gives Oregon for the surveys \$35,000, and \$15,000 more to survey the timbered lands West of the Cascade mountains, at the rate of \$16 per mile. This will give Oregon \$50,000 for surveying the public lands, adding \$20,000 for surveying the Indian lands, making \$70,000 for the whole of the surveys in Oregon.

RAILROADS.

The Attorney General, yesterday, decided that the assignment of the Westside railroad to Holladay & Co. was void, and that they could get no lands.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill has passed the House by more than two to one majority. The friends of it are in fine spirits.

A FULL SENATE.—For the first time since the memorable Spring of 1861, when Senators from the South abandoned their seats in the Senate to take part in the rebellion, the Senate of the United States contains Representatives from every State of the Union.

DAILY MERCURY.—We have received the "daily" issue of the Salem Mercury. It is "intensely" Democratic.

Late Telegrams.

LONDON, March 2.—Paris dispatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city yesterday to occupy their quarters. Some battalions, soon afterward, paraded the Place de la Concorde. Som a line of German troops formed along the Seine, from Point Jour to the Palais Bourbon, while on the right bank the French National Guards stopped the passage of all persons in uniform. Horse patrols were circulated and occupied their quarters. No act of depredation were committed. The main body of the occupation army went to Long Champs and Bois de Boulogne, where a review was held. At 11 A. M. the head of the German troops advanced up Grand Avenue. After the dragoons came Bismark, the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg and Luxembourg, Leopold of Bavaria, Gen. Adelbert, and Prince Charles of Prussia. When the Prussian infantry passed under the Arc de Triumphe, they were received by the crowd with screams and derisive shouts. Squadrons of Hussars came next. Bismark did not enter the Arc de Triumphe but turned around and rode back to Neuilly. The crowd of men and boys blocking the way, were dispersed by Uhlans. The troops looked splendid and surprised the French. All quiet.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs further particulars of the triumphal march of the Germans into Paris. Precautions against popular disturbances were complete and perfect. Upon entering the city one German division stacked their arms and picketed their horses opposite the Palais de l'Industrie.

LOSDON, March 2.—The war indemnity is made payable in three installments, as follows: On milliard in 1871, two milliards in 1872; and two milliards in 1873. Interest will be only payable at the last installment, from which the proportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine will be deducted.

VERSAILLES, March 2.—Favre has notified Bismark of the vote of the Assembly. Bismark replied that he was ready to exchange ratifications. The Emperor has already signed the treaty.

LONDON, March 1st.—The French authorities are endeavoring to make such arrangements with the Prussians as will hasten the evacuation of Paris. It is believed the Germans will leave this evening, or at the latest, tomorrow morning. There is great excitement in Paris. A crowd of Parisians observing some Prussians in the Courts of Louvre and Place Parousel yesterday, attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by a line of troops. Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soon evacuate. Disguised Prussian officers penetrated the city, were recognized and attacked, but protected by the authorities and reconducted to the German lines. The populace are less calm than yesterday.

PARIS, March 2d.—Favre has gone to Versailles to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris by virtue of the terms of the convention.

BORDEAUX, March 2d.—A dispatch from Paris on the evening of the 2d, says ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged to-day.

Favre has returned from Versailles. Paris is now tranquil. The Prussians evacuate the city to-morrow.

INGRATITUDE, BASE INGRATITUDE.—The following sad truths are clipped from an exchange.

"It is strange how closely people read the papers. We never say anything that anybody don't like but we soon hear of it, and everybody tells us about it. But, if once in a while we happen to say a good thing, we never hear that—no body seems to notice that. We may pay some man a hundred compliments, and give him a dozen puffs, and he takes it as a tribute to his greatness and never thinks anything about it—never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say something that this very man don't like, or something that he imagines reflects on him or his character, see how quickly he flies up and gets mad about it. All our evil is duly charged to us, but we never, apparently, get any credit for what good we do."

NEW MINES DISCOVERED IN EASTERN OREGON.—Capt. J. H. Fisk showed us last evening a couple of letters from Baker City, dated Feb. 19th and 22d, which gives accounts of very rich discoveries of silver leads on Burnt river, between Miller's station and IGD's Ferry. The ledge of which particular mention is made was discovered by the stage driver who drives on that part of the route. There is great excitement at Baker City, and many are going up to look for feet. One of the parties interested had melted three ounces of rock, from which was obtained six cents worth of pure silver. The ledge is considered richer than anything ever discovered outside of White Pine. Capt. Fisk, who has an interest, will start for Burnt river in two or three days. The same letters give some account, too, of late discoveries of gold-bearing quartz. —Oregonian.

HIGH WATER.—The streams in Douglas county have been quite high during the past week. We had no mail from North of the Umpqua one day, owing to the North Umpqua being too high to be crossed, and the mail at other times has been considerably delayed. Rogue River has also been swollen for the past few days.

Correspondence.

We publish the following extracts from a letter written, by a resident of Indiana, to Mr. B. F. Dowell:

ROCKVILLE, IND., Feb. 3, 1871.

MR. B. F. DOWELL:

Dear Sir:— Yes, the State went Democratic, owing to the "apathy" of the Republican party, last year, and the Democracy are making much of it, and damning themselves to all eternity by the introduction of Jim Hughes' bill, nullifying the Fifteenth Amendment. That "apathy" was a bad disease, but the people see corruption beneath it.

Hughes is one of the beautiful politicians who rode rough-shod over the people during the rebellion, has proved himself a renegade to the party he then was the idol of, and with his zeal unabated for serving his country, he now proposes to abolish the Fifteenth Amendment.

Oh, the consistency of politicians! The race, nowadays, seems to be who can make the most money in the shortest time; how to get in the ring, and when within, how to get in the ring within a ring.

When people cry out upon corruption—palpable, barefaced corruption—and talk of the interests of the laboring men and women, they are considered old fashioned and slow, and literally laughed out of countenance. The popular instinct seems to be with the biggest dog in the fight, and the man that has the most money, or the control of the most offices, (which means how much he is able to help his friends to money) is the ruler and the idol of the people.

American aristocracy is a strange mongrel; Morrissey, or any one else, no matter how black his crime, if he only has money, can go in and win. Therefore get money, no matter how, only get money. No matter if it is wrung from the blood and sweat of the poor; no matter if capital does double, yea treble itself, upon interest, and the joint earnings of capital and labor are divided unequally; get up step by step, and build on those below. It was meant that there should be mud-sills in society; you are interfering with the divine plan when you interfere with the established order of things. Some live by hard work, and others by their wits and what luck may bring them; but woe to the man who is devoid of "wits."

The women's movement seems to be assuming formidable proportions. Every reform has to go through three stages: ridicule, argument, and adoption. We appear to have past the first and are in the second; now is our golden opportunity, and we only need work to secure the final ultimatum of our hopes, and pass on to the third.

Yours truly,
ANNIE B. CAMPBELL.

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AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FAEM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address.

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The Scriptures tell us, and we must believe, When first through Eden Adam roamed with Eve,

Ere the Old Serpent came along that way And through his wiles led beautiful Eve astray, Who gave to Adam very bad advice, Which got them both turned out of Paradise; There was no pain—in consequence no thing Was needed then as now the great PAIN KING, But as a punishment for sin we find All kinds of ills afflicted all mankind. It was decreed that suffering and pain Over the whole posterity should reign. But still a remedy, there is no doubt, Exists, if man can only find it out. For every ill. But men, for years, in vain Have searched to find the master of all pains— For ages it has been a source of grief That deep research produced no quick relief, Chemists have exercised the greatest skill, Profound physicians sought some potent pill To master Pain—but with no great success, And all mankind have suffered great distress. At last, a modern Chemist chanced to bring Before the astonished world The Sovereign indeed for Pain— and never more Will mortals suffer as they have before The Pain King stands before us all confessed The greatest, speediest and the very best Of remedies—and who chance to try the thing Proclaim it is indeed the great PAIN KING. Pithless and Asa, Coughs and Colds are cured. Relief from Pains of all kinds are insured, Read the directions, for each named disease For every one it will afford you ease.

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Receipt and Distribution of School Fund of Jackson County,
March 6, 1871.

Whole amount of School Fund reported by John Neuber, County Treasurer, \$3,747 57. Thirty school districts have reported an aggregate of 1,740 pupils, between the ages of four and twenty years. The following table exhibits the apportionment to each district:

Number.	District.	Clerk.	Number of Pupils.	Amount.
1	Jacksonville.	Silas J. Day.	280	\$603 11
2	Van Dorn's.	T. Brady.	48	103 38
4	Phenix.	J. G. Vandyke.	70	150 77
5	Ashland.	E. Emery.	150	323 09
6	Manzanita.	Wm. H. Merriman.	69	148 61
7	Soda Springs.	Wm. F. Neil.	55	118 46
8	Myer's.	B. F. Meyer.	18	38 76
10	Dunn's.	P. Dunn.	36	77 53
12	Antelope.	J. W. Simpson.	80	185 23
13	Forest Grove.	C. Mings.	40	86 15
14	Willow Springs.	M. Mansfield.	56	120 61
16	Mound.	M. Peterson.	45	96 92
17	Dardanelles.	John Wells.	46	99 08
18	Antioch.	M. A. Houston.	70	150 76
19	Upper Butte.	Wm. Miller.	21	45 22
20	Sam's Creek.	W. A. Childers.	63	135 69
21	Missouri Flat.	Kasper Kubli.	48	103 38
22	Wagner's Creek.	Wallace Baldwin.	62	133 53
23	Grants Pass.	Wm. Kahler.	50	107 69
24	North Phenix.	Wm. Mathes.	57	122 76
25	Rock Point.	J. B. White.	36	77 53
26	Evans Creek.	R. Hutchinson.	44	94 76
27	Union.	Theodore Cameron.	59	127 07
28	Lower Applegate.	Lafayette Allen.	16	34 45
29	Prairie.	Orson Gilbert.	67	144 30
30	Unity.	D. E. Kuder.	20	43 07
31	Green Mountain.	Isaac Skeeters.	24	51 68
33	Sterling.	George Yaudes.	35	75 38
34	Thompson's Creek.	Thomas H. Louden.	24	51 68
35	Scheffelin's.	D. N. Birdseye.	45	96 92
				1740 \$3,747 57

Number of voters reported, 1,045; male scholars, 878; female scholars, 862; number of quarters of school taught, in the county, 50. The amount reported as paid to teachers is as follows: from district tax and subscription, \$2,468 91; from county funds, \$2,728 07; making an aggregate of \$5,216 98. The incidental expenses, during the year, for building and repairing school houses, were \$1,275 07. The average salary paid to teachers has been \$34 75 per month, in most instances including board. I give the above information in order that the people may learn at a glance the exact state of educational matters, and I regret that the statement is not more satisfactory and encouraging. In dealing with this subject I intend to speak the truth fearlessly and as a friend of education, and if the showing is not a good one it is not my fault, but the fault of those who are vastly more interested than I.

Our county is noted for agricultural and mineral wealth, its people are proverbial for liberality in every other direction, and surely, in the cause of education we might afford to expend more than three dollars per year for each child. It is useless to expect a large amount or a superior quality of education for this small sum; but until parents themselves are made aware of the necessities of the age, and realize the fact that the moral and intellectual culture of their children is more valuable than all the wealth they can expect to accumulate for them, I look for no change.

There are various causes for the poor support of many of the schools in this county, but to none is so readily traced as to radical defects in the school law. In the first place the tax on property is entirely insufficient, and in sparsely settled districts not enough to insure a three months' school. In some districts efforts are made to supply the deficiency by levying a special tax, which is felt to be a grievous burden, and too often results in bickerings and dissensions that weaken the general interest that should be felt in every district. In the second place: the State assumes only a partial control in educational matters, while, in my opinion, it should first fully provide the means for a reasonably liberal education for the children of every one of its citizens, and then exercise full supervision over it. In other words: I would have the schools of the State free for every child able to attend and make it compulsory on parents to give their children the advantage of them. It may plausibly be argued that this would entail a heavy burden of taxation, but if the Court records and the criminal statistics of the State are consulted, it will be found that we are taxed by immorality and ignorance—not by intelligence and morality. The experience of older States has proved that even free schools, without compulsory attendance, are a failure; and our lawgivers will be wise if they take lessons from European countries, whose statesmen and philosophers have made popular education the study of a century. But we must not wait for this. We must awaken to a deeper interest. The education of our children is too grave a responsibility to be neglected until the State will undertake it. Let me hope, then, to see a more general interest taken in school affairs; more frequent visits on the part of parents to the schools, more harmony and liberality in every district, and a willingness to pay such remuneration as will secure and retain the services of competent and faithful teachers.

In my visits to the schools of this county I have found, in a few districts, a determination to maintain a first class school for nine months in the year, and in which the services of teachers who are in every way competent and worthy have been obtained. In such districts I find the children proud of their attainments, eager to learn, and fast acquiring knowledge. Again let me impress on those who are neglectful of their children's best interests, that there is no price too high for knowledge, and that no matter how poor and ragged their little ones may be, if properly cultivated and developed intellectually, they may reach the proudest positions in life, and that virtue and intelligence only, can insure happiness and prosperity.

Hoping, sincerely, that cheerful and strenuous efforts will be made, during the coming year, to extend and elevate public education in this county, so that the poorest and humblest child will have no cause of complaint, I submit this Report,

WM. M. TURNER,

Supt. Common Schools, Jackson County.

VOLUNTEERS.

A law has just passed authorizing the payment of the Oregon volunteers of 1854, commanded by Captains Jesse Walker and Nathan Olney; and a bill is pending, with a favorable report, to pay Captain Hathaway's company of Washington Territory volunteers.

I will remain in Washington until these claims are settled, and I would be pleased to make collections for claimants at reasonable prices.

B. F. DOWELL.

A SCHOLARSHIP in the National Business College, at Portland, can be had on favorable terms by applying at the SENTINEL office.

FOR SALE!
A HEAVY FREIGHT WAGON, almost new. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. A two horse farm wagon, not too heavy, will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire at the SENTINEL office.

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Will spend this winter in Washington, D. C.

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BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, ARREARS OF PAY,
Prize money, Pay for Horses, Steamboats and other property lost and destroyed while in the service of the United States, or in Oregon and Washington Territories in 1855-6, or California Indian Wars, and for Quartermaster's Stores of Subsistence Supplies taken for the Army; and for the prosecution of Claims of all kinds AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Ordinance and Quartermaster's Accounts adjusted, and Certificates of Non-Indebtedness procured for discharged officers.

BOUNTIES.

All soldiers who served two years or more during the rebellion, or were discharged by reason of wounds before the expiration of two years, and the widows and heirs of those who served, are now entitled to \$150, or more, according to the time and length of their enlistment or service.

By an act passed July 28, 1866, all soldiers who served two years or more on one enlistment, or were discharged by reason of wounds before the expiration of two years, are entitled to additional Bounty of \$50 or \$100 each, according to the terms of enlistment, and the same increased Bounty is allowed widows, children or parents of soldiers who died in the service, or of wounds received or disease contracted in service.

Under this Act, all soldiers, or widows, children or parents of deceased soldiers, who received any Bounty prior to July 28, 1866, are entitled to \$50 or \$100 increased Bounty.

PENSIONS.

Widows.—The widows, children, or if no widows or children, the dependent fathers or mothers, or brothers or sisters under sixteen years of age, of officers, soldiers, seamen or marines, of the late war, who have been killed, or have died of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, are entitled to Pensions. Widows are entitled to additional Pensions of \$2 each per month for each child of the deceased under sixteen years of age. All widows pensioned prior to August 1, 1866, and having children as above, are entitled to increased Pensions.

INVALID.—All officers, soldiers, seamen or marines, who have been in service during the late war, or previous thereto, who are disabled in any degree from manual labor, by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the service and in the line of duty, are entitled to Invalid Pensions.

By an Act passed June 8, 1866, Pensions are increased to \$15, \$20 or \$25 per month, according to the extent of the disability, where the pensioners have lost one or both hands or feet, or both eyes, or are otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated from performing manual labor.

OFFICERS EXTRA PAY.

All Commissioned Officers of the Army who were in service March 3, 1865, and were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged after April 9th, 1865, are entitled to three months' Extra Pay.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Claims of officers or soldiers for lost horses, are paid where the horses were lost by being captured by the enemy, or killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle; or being wounded and abandoned by order of superior officer and lost; or by death or abandonment because of the unavoidable danger of the sea when on board of a U. S. transport vessel; or by reason of the U. S. having failed to supply transportation for the horses; and the owners were compelled, by order from their commanding officers, to embark and leave them; or in consequence of the United States having failed to supply sufficient forage; or because the riders were dismounted and separated from their horses, and ordered to do duty on foot at stations detached from their horses; or when the officers in immediate command ordered the horses turned out to graze in the woods, prairies or commons, because the U. S. failed to supply sufficient forage, and the losses were in consequence thereof. Also for all necessary equipment lost in consequence of the losses as above.

All persons other than officers and soldiers, who have lost or sustained damages to horses, equipments, boats, wagons, harness, &c., while such property was in the service of the United States, either by impressment or contract; and all loyal citizens of the States or parts of States not in rebellion who have furnished horses, mules, lumber, wood, wagons, Beef, Pork, Corn, Fodder, or any other kind of Quartermaster's stores or Subsistence supplies for the use of the Army, can obtain compensation for the same.

CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS.

No discharged commissioned officer can obtain the arrears of pay due him at his discharge, without a certificate that he is not indebted to the United States, and such certificate will not be issued until all his accounts for Ordinance and Quartermaster's stores and all property for which he may have been accountable, are settled in the proper office, and certificate of such settlement or his non-accountability procured.

I also procure claims for Arrears of Pay and Pensions, Prize Money, Commutation of Rations with prisoners of war, Indemnity for Lost Clothing, Restoration of Suspended Pensions, Duplicate Lost Veterans Land Patents and Treasury Certificates, and all other classes of Government Claims.

All Pensions and Bounty and other claims are paid in drafts or certificates, payable to the order of the claimant. No sale or transfer of a claim will be recognized, or money paid upon it, except on authority given by the claimant after the draft or certificate is issued, and in his possession.

I will be pleased to correspond with those who are engaged, or desire to engage in obtaining such claims and also other claims against the United States. I will send them all accurate forms and instructions and keep them advised of all laws and decisions relating to claims, and my fees on such claims will be but one-half the fees charged claimants.

I refer to Members of Congress, Officers of the Government, and others who have resided in Oregon or Washington during the last twenty years.

B. F. DOWELL.

Jacksonville, Oregon, Nov. 13, 1870.