

Peter Britt,
Photographic Artist,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Ambratypes, JARRETS,
Photographs,
MOSS Carte de Visite
 DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.
 Pictures Reduced
 OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

JOHN MILLER'S
Sportman's Depot!
 Third Street,
 Opposite the United States Hotel.

KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND THE
 best stock of Guns, patent and home-
 made Rifles and Shot Guns, single and double;
 Revolvers of the latest patents; Pocket Pistols,
 neat, small and powerful; Derringers, the latest
 and best. Also the best Powder and Pow-
 der Flasks; all sorts of Shot and Pouches;
 Caps, Wads, and everything in the Sportman's
 line. The above goods are all of the best qual-
 ity, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
 All orders, in my line promptly executed; re-
 pairing done promptly and with dispatch.

JOHN MILLER,
 Jacksonville, Oregon, Nov. 5, 1870.-lf

Professional Cards.

DOWELL & KELLY,
 ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.

KAHLER & WATSON,
 Attorneys-at-Law,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.
 OFFICE: Opposite the Court House.

J. R. NEIL,
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 HAVING made arrangements to counsel with
 E. STREIBLE, Esq. of Yreka. I am prepared
 to attend to any business entrusted to my care.

GEO. H. DURHAM,
 Attorney-at-Law
 63 FRONT STREET,
 PORTLAND - OREGON.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
 SURGEON,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

S. F. CHAPIN, M. D.,
 JACKSONVILLE.
 Office and Residence,
 RYAN'S BRICK BUILDING, 3d St.,
 Between California & Main Sts.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
 Physician & Surgeon,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck
 Hospital, on Oregon Street.
 May 20, 1871.-lf

DR. L. Ganung,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 Jacksonville, Oregon,
 California Street, opposite P. J. Ryan's Brick Store.
 May 20, 1871.-lf

DR. W. JACKSON,
 DENTIST.
 ALL STYLES OF PLATE WORK MADE,
 such as Gold, Silver, Platinum, Aluminum,
 and Rubber. Special attention given to
 children's teeth. Either spray used in ex-
 tracting, or nitrous oxide gas.

Will visit Ashland annually on the first of
 March; also, Kertyville on the fourth Monday
 in October.

Call and examine Specimen Work. RESIDENCE,
 OFFICE: Corner of California & Fifth Sts.
 RESIDENCE, opposite the Court House.
 Jacksonville, Nov. 20.-lf

DR. L. DANFORTH,
 Physician and Surgeon,
 HAS permanently located on the Fort Lane
 Ranch, two miles north of the Willow
 Springs, and offers his professional services to
 the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

J. N. BELL, M. D.
 Jacksonville, Oregon.
 Will practice in the several branches of his
 profession. OFFICE opposite Dr. Jackson's
 Dental Office.
 Jacksonville, Feb. 17 1872.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
 Physician & Surgeon,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.
 OFFICE: In the U. S. Hotel, Third Street

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

NO. 10.

E. C. BROOKS'
New Watch, Clock, & Jewelry-
STORE,
 JUST OPENED, UNDER THE HALL
 of the U. S. Hotel, opposite P. Ryan's
 store, Jacksonville, Oregon; where can be
 found a general assortment of
 Gold and Silver Watches,
 Gold and Silver Chains and Jewelry,
 Gold, Silver, and Steel-headed Spectacles,
 Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks.
 The American Watches, in both Gold and
 Silver cases will be furnished at
 EASTERN PRICES!
 All goods represented and sold for just what
 they are, and for the lowest living profit.
 Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Sewing
 Machines cleaned and repaired for prices to cor-
 respond with the times.
 October 1, 1870.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL
 have just received
 AND OFFER FOR SALE,
 Hay Forks and Rakes; Grain Scythes
 and Snathes, Wooden and Steel
 Barley Forks, Grape Vine Cradles,
 Manure Forks, Grain Scoops,
 Trace and Haler Chains,
 Chopping and Broad Axes,
 Hatchets and Hammers,
 Bench Screws, Wagon
 Boxes, Patent Cross
 Cut and Buck Saws,
 Hand Saws, and a general
 assortment of Shelf Hard-
 ware, Cutlery, &c. Nails of
 all Sizes; Paints, Oils and Var-
 nish, Window Glass and Pann-
 ish, Tubs, Baskets, Clothes Wringers,
 Well Buckets, Trays and Bowls, &c.

Giant Powder, Fuse and Caps,
RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER

COOK STOVES,
 DIFFERENT STYLES!
 ASSORTED
Iron and Steel.

Submerged and Douglas Pumps.
 Cast Iron Wash Kettles,
 Bake Ovens, Skillets,
 and Tea Kettles,
 Brass and Enamelled
 Kettles, Trays,
 Pans, &c., &c.

**NEW YORK COMBINED
 REAPER AND MOWER,
 AND HORSE RAKER!!**

Always on hand,
 a full assortment of
TIN WARE.

Hydraulic Pipe, Tin, Copper,
 and Sheet Iron Ware made to order.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL.
 Jacksonville, June 10, 1871.

NOTICE TO MINERS.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the under-
 signed B. F. MYER, has been duly ap-
 pointed, and bonds approved.

U. S. Deputy Surveyor.
 of Mineral Claims in and for Mining District,
 No. 1, the said district being defined in extent
 as in public notice issued from U. S. Surveyor
 General's Office for the District of Oregon, un-
 der date of Oct. 30, 1870.

All persons desiring of entering mineral
 claims in said district under the acts of Con-
 gress approved July 22, 1866, and amendatory
 act approved July 3, 1870, must have the same
 surveyed by authority.

Mineral claims may be entered that are sit-
 uated on unsurveyed lands as well as on sur-
 veyed lands.

All communications addressed to me at Ash-
 land Mills, Jackson Co., Oregon, will receive
 prompt attention, as I will give all assistance
 in my power to claimants wishing to avail
 themselves of the law authorizing the sale of
 mineral lands.

B. F. MYER,
 U. S. Deputy Surveyor.
 Located at my office, near Ashland Mills, Ore-
 gon, March 24, 1871.-lf

J. G. WALL,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT,
 CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.
 MARK your goods, care of J. G. W., Crescent
 City; send bills of lading and shipping
 receipts for all goods sent; freight and
 charges payable in Crescent City, on delivery
 of goods.
 My warehouse consist of two brick and one
 stone building.
 Assuring my patrons that no pains will be
 spared in looking to their interest, I ask for
 a continuance of their past favors.

J. G. WALL.
 Crescent City, March 2, 1872.-lf

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE OREGON SENTINEL,
 PUBLISHED
 Every Saturday Morning by
B. F. DOWELL,
 OFFICE, CORNER - C & THIRD STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 For one year, in advance, four dollars; if
 not paid within the first six months of the year,
 five dollars; if not paid until the expiration
 of the year, six dollars.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
 One square (10 lines or less), first insertion,
 three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one
 dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be
 made to those who advertise by the year.
 Legal Tenders received at current rates.

Republican State Platform.

The Union Republican party of Ore-
 gon, in Convention, makes this declara-
 tion of its principles and policies:

1. To the Constitution of the United
 States and all its Amendments we
 pledge our unflinching allegiance; to
 its authority a willing obedience; to
 its full and legal construction and en-
 forcement our constant support.

2. That the success of the present
 National Administration in reducing
 the public debt, deminishing and equal-
 izing taxation, administering every
 branch of public affairs with economy
 and efficiency, forming and improving
 the civil service, enforcing the laws
 without fear or favor, protecting the
 nation's wards with paternal care
 against the cruel avarice of speculation
 and fraud, and maintaining friendly re-
 lations with Foreign Powers, has been
 such as to command the approbation
 of the great majority of the American
 people, and justly entitle it to the con-
 fidence and commendation of every
 true Republican.

3. We regard the payment of our
 national debt, in full compliance with
 all legal obligations to our creditors
 everywhere, and in accordance with
 the true letter and spirit of its contract-
 ing, as no longer a question in issue;
 but that we may be clearly understood,
 we denounce all forms and degrees of
 repudiation of that debt, as affirmed by
 the Democratic party and its sympa-
 thizers, as not only national calamities,
 but positive crimes, and we will never
 consent to a suspension of honor or
 justice in its complete satisfaction.

4. We admit of no distinctions be-
 tween citizens, whether of native or
 foreign birth; and therefore we favor
 the granting of full amnesty to the peo-
 ple of those States lately in rebellion;
 and we here pledge the full and effec-
 tive protection of our civil laws to all
 persons voluntarily coming to or resid-
 ing in our land.

5. We favor the encouragement of
 railroads by the General Government
 of the United States, and hold that
 such disposition should be made of the
 public lands as shall secure the same
 to actual settlers only, in quantities
 not exceeding 160 acres.

6. That while we are in favor of a
 revenue for the support of the General
 Government, by duties upon imports,
 sound policy requires such adjustment
 of those duties on imports as to en-
 courage the development of the indus-
 trial interests of the whole country;
 and we recommend that policy of na-
 tional exchange which secures to the
 working men liberal wages; to agricul-
 ture remunerative prices; to mechanics
 and manufacturers an adequate reward
 for their skill, labor and enterprise,
 and to the Nation commercial prosper-
 ity and independence.

7. We believe that popular education
 is the sole true basis and hope of a
 free government, and shall ever op-
 pose any diversion of, or interference
 with the common school funds or lands
 in this State, for any other than their
 legitimate purpose, and we condemn
 the act of favoritism by the last Legis-
 lature whereby two hundred thousand
 dollars, taken from the school fund,
 were granted to a corporation consisting
 mainly of Democratic leaders, and party
 favorites, for the construction of a
 work which another corporation, entire-
 ly sound and responsible, offered to
 construct for seventy-five thousand
 dollars less; and that we are in favor
 of the passage by the Legislature of an
 efficient school law, such as shall secure
 to all citizens of our State a good com-
 mon school education.

8. We find no terms sufficiently
 strong to express our disapproval of
 acts of the last Legislature whereby
 swamp lands belonging to this
 State have been taken from the needy
 settlers, and given without limit or
 proper competition in price to the land
 grabber and speculator; whereby the
 emoluments and salaries of State offi-
 cers have been unconstitutionally in-
 creased, and the taxes increased thou-
 sands of dollars by the creation of new
 and unnecessary offices and salaries,
 for the purpose of providing for party
 favorites, and whereby the citizens of

our metropolis have been deprived of
 and denied the right of controlling
 their police authority. And we equally
 condemn the administration of our State
 officers and laws as extravagant, reck-
 less, illegal and destructive, and we
 rightly charge all these results as the
 acts of the Democratic party.

9. We are in favor of the United
 States giving to each honorably dis-
 charged soldier who served in the ar-
 mies of the United States to put down
 the rebellion a warrant for a home-
 stead of 160 acres of the public lands.

10. That we demand the repeal of
 the so called litigant act, which was
 devised to support paper Democratic
 newspapers at the public expense.

11. That the Republican party of
 this State are in favor of the General
 Government extending aid toward
 building a railroad from Portland, Ore-
 gon, to Salt Lake City, and from Jack-
 son county to Humboldt, and we here-
 by pledge our party representatives to
 the support of the same.

12. That the indiscriminate licens-
 ing of persons to sell spirituous liquors
 without being placed under proper
 responsibilities for the abuse thereof,
 having been found by experience to
 promote the growth of crime and pau-
 perism, and thereby seriously increase
 the rate of taxation, the Republican
 party recognizes the right and duty of
 the law-making power to prevent and
 limit the evils and abuses of such sale,
 so far as concerns the public good and
 is consistent with individual liberty, by
 refusing to license other than law abid-
 ing and responsible persons, who can
 furnish sufficient sureties for good con-
 duct.

13. That the Republican party of
 Oregon is in favor of obtaining assis-
 tance from the General Government
 for the construction of a wagon road
 from the city of Portland to the Dalis,
 recognizing this as a most important
 and necessary improvement for the
 State.

14. We affirm that the continuance
 of power of the Republican party is
 the only sure preservation of national
 peace and prosperity, and for reasons
 thereof we point to its brilliant record
 in the late civil war; to a complete na-
 tional unity; to a united sisterhood of
 thirty-seven States; to our Territories
 rapidly warming into State life; to a
 nation freed from the taint of human
 slavery; to an elevated and enlarged
 citizenship; to our national standing
 at home and abroad; to the work of
 vigorous reform in all discovered
 abuses of authority or trust; to an un-
 equaled foreign credit; to a successful
 and solid financial system, and to the
 unparalleled peace and prosperity
 everywhere in our broad domain, and
 these are our pledges for the future.

15. We hail the "New Departure"
 of the late Democratic party, taken by
 the action of their Conventions in seven
 States, as an affirmation of the prin-
 ciples for which the Republican party
 has contended for the last ten years;
 and in the "Passive Policy" of that
 party, already assumed in several of
 the States' we recognize an acknowl-
 edgement of their hopelessness of suc-
 cess in the coming Presidential con-
 test.

The Tariff Bill.

We give below some extracts of an
 able and lengthy speech delivered in
 the U. S. Senate March 23d, by
 Senator Corbett of Oregon on the
 Tariff Bill. Lack of space prohibits
 our publishing the speech entire.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that the
 Senate resume the consideration of the
 tariff bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the
 Senate, as in Committee of the Whole,
 resumed the consideration of the bill
 (H. R. No. 173) to repeal the duties
 on salt, the pending question being on
 the amendment of Mr. SCOTT to the
 substitute reported by the Committee
 on Finance.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. President,
 this is a question that involves a mat-
 ter of very great importance to the
 laboring men of this country. The
 question is whether we shall have pro-
 tection to American manufactures and
 American labor, or whether we shall
 reduce the tariff upon those articles
 which are manufactured in this coun-
 try and thereby reduce the wages of
 labor. The immediate point now be-
 fore the Senate is whether we shall
 repeal the tariff upon tea and coffee
 and let the tariff upon manufactured
 articles remain as it now is; and upon
 this point I desire to present some
 brief remarks. I should not do so had
 I not thought this measure was about
 to be voted upon without due consid-
 eration by the Senate.

The bill presented by the Committee
 on Finance embraces a large list. In
 a few words it undertakes to reduce
 the duties upon manufactured articles
 about eleven per cent. It provides
 that on and after the first day of July
 next there shall be levied, collected,
 and paid on the goods mentioned in
 the second section ninety per cent, of

the several duties and rates of duty
 now imposed, being in fact a reduction
 of eleven per cent. of the duty on those
 articles, as the tariff now stands. This
 section includes "all wools, hair of the
 alpaca goat and other like animals,
 and all manufactures wholly or in part
 of wool or hair of the alpaca goat and
 other like animals." This, it will be
 observed, embraces all woolen manuf-
 actures, every thing made of wool.
 All the woolen mills throughout this
 country are interested in this provision.
 The reduction of the tariff on all wool-
 en goods eleven per cent. from the
 present rates of duty will be felt very
 severely by the manufacturers of this
 country.

This section also includes "all iron
 and steel, and all manufactures of iron
 and steel of which either of such met-
 als is the component part of chief value,
 except pig iron and steel rails." It
 will be observed by the Senate that
 this embraces every article of cutlery,
 edged tools, everything made princi-
 pally of iron and steel in this country,
 and this reduction will, in my opinion,
 produce a very material stagnation in
 the manufacturing districts of this
 country. We have now established a
 large number of manufactures of cut-
 lery, of edged tools, and of all varieties
 of articles made from iron and steel.
 On all of these articles the duty is to
 be reduced eleven per cent. This sec-
 tion also includes all "metals not herein
 otherwise provided for, and all manuf-
 actures of metals of which either of
 them is the component part of chief
 value."

Our imports have increased very
 largely since 1867. In 1868 they were
 \$154,494,569, and during that year the
 premium on gold was thirty-nine and
 one half per cent. In 1869 the imports
 were \$180,048,426, and the premium
 on gold thirty-three per cent. In
 1870 the imports were \$194,598,374,
 and the premium on gold was fourteen
 and three quarters per cent. In 1871
 the imports were \$208,270,408, and
 the premium on gold averaged eleven
 and three quarters per cent.

It will be observed that the imports
 increased \$41,805,809, during these
 four years, while gold declined twenty-
 seven and one quarter per cent. The
 imports reduced to currency in the
 year 1868 amounted to \$229,428,111,
 while the imports of the year 1870,
 reduced to currency, amounted to
 \$230,507,180, or only about a million
 more in currency than they were
 four years previous.

I have examined the statistics to
 ascertain whether since the reduction
 of the price of gold the exportations
 from England to this country have
 been increased on all the articles pro-
 duced there, and upon which it is pro-
 posed to reduce the tariff, and I find
 it almost universally the case that the
 increase of our importations has been
 very large since including 1870.
 During the months of January and
 February, 1872, compared with the
 same months of 1870, the exportations
 from England of cotton manufactures
 to this country in 1870, \$380,475, and
 in the same months of 1872, \$1,221,418,
 or an increase of about fifty per cent.

So it will be observed that we are
 importing fifty per cent. more of these
 articles than we were at that time. I
 find also in iron and steel that in Jan-
 uary and February, 1870, England ex-
 ported to us \$70,215 and in 1872, \$87,
 768. Of railroad iron she exported to
 us in January and February, 1870,
 \$423,718, and in 1872, in the same
 months \$768,102, an increase of seven-
 ty-two per cent. Of manufactures of
 silk, in January and February, 1870,
 she exported to us \$33,089, and in the
 same months of 1872 \$59,382. In
 January and February, 1870, she ex-
 ported to us of ribbons \$6,123, and
 in the same months of 1872, \$32,659. Of
 other articles of silk in those two
 months of 1870 she exported to us
 \$14,396, and in the same two months
 of 1872, \$26,428. Under the head of
 woolen manufactures we imported in
 January and February, 1870, from
 Great Britain, \$200,406, and in the
 same months of 1872, \$461,321, or
 more than double the amount for the
 two years.

I have perhaps as little interest in
 this subject as any Senator on this floor;
 but looking at the subject from my
 standpoint, I cannot support a bill
 reducing the duties on manufactured
 articles as now proposed. But what
 can we reduce the duties upon that
 will do more for the great mass of the
 people than tea and coffee? Those
 articles are now used in every hamlet
 and every house in the land. Every
 poor-house throughout the United
 States now furnishes tea and coffee.
 There are no articles that affect so many
 people as those articles, and the amount
 of duties collected from them is \$18-
 000,000. If we repeal the duties on
 tea and coffee, of course we must retain
 the tariff upon manufactured articles
 that come in competition with our
 home production and home labor. If
 we do not protect them who will?
 Can the States? No; that power is
 lodged with Congress. It becomes

our duty to see that American labor is
 not compelled to compete with the
 pauper and ill-paid labor of Europe.
 It is a duty we owe as well as a pleasure
 to perform.

It does seem to me that the grad-
 ual reduction which is now being made
 by our gradual return to specie pay-
 ment is a sufficient reduction upon the
 duties to benefit all classes, and if we
 reduce them to a greater extent than
 that until labor is reduced, it must
 result in the closing up of many of our
 manufacturing establishments. It is
 not for the interest of this country to
 diversify its industry? It seems to me
 that this is very important; that it is
 not only important to the eastern
 States, but it is important to every
 western State that is producing corn
 and pork and the products of the farm.
 If we abandon protection, and the
 manufacturing establishments of the
 manufacturing cities that now consume
 so much of the products of the West
 are obliged to close up, and the laborers
 there employed are obliged to go to the
 West, there to raise wheat and corn
 and pork, where are we to find a mar-
 ket for these products? It seems to
 me that if the people of the West fully
 understand the bearing and the im-
 portance of building up manufactures
 within their own section of the coun-
 try, thereby furnishing a home market
 for the articles produced and raised
 by them, they would advocate the pro-
 tective system. In the western States
 the manufacturers, in addition to this
 protection, have the advantage of the
 transportation from the sea-board or
 manufacturing cities to the West, and
 that is of itself some protection in giv-
 ing them an opportunity to establish
 manufactures. If they do not build
 manufactures within their own
 midst, thereby furnishing a market for
 their own products, they must transport
 their grains over railroads and canals
 at great expense and cost to themselves,
 and they must be shipped to foreign
 ports.

Mr. President, the market in foreign
 countries for the products of our soil is
 not very great, particularly in grain.
 According to the last English statistics
 which I saw, and that was some time
 ago, we only supplied England with
 about twenty-six per cent. of the grain
 she imports. She imports grains from
 Russia and from Prussia, and from the
 countries near to her, and only imports
 grains from this country to make up
 their deficiencies. We are the great
 consumers of our own products of the
 soil. We export them to the sea-board
 or to the large manufacturing cities,
 and in doing this, in protecting these
 interests, we build up these great man-
 ufactures here, saving the transporta-
 tion of grain across the sea, and saving
 the transportation of the articles im-
 ported back to this country.

I believe all who have examined this
 question in a practical point of view,
 not hemmed in by mere theories, have
 satisfied themselves of the importance
 of diversifying the labor of this coun-
 try. Whenever we abandon this prin-
 ciple we are at sea. Once abandon
 this principle and we must close up
 all the workshops; we must send those
 engaged in manufacturing in the East
 to the West to find homes. They can-
 not live upon nothing; they cannot
 live in their homes in manufacturing
 towns unless they have industries to
 stimulate them and to employ them.
 If they must leave their eastern homes
 they must go to the West, and raise
 the products of the soil there, and pro-
 duce wool and manufacture it in the
 old manner by the spinning wheel and
 by the hand-loom.

I believe Mr. President, the state-
 ment which has been made that our
 imports are greatly increasing at this
 time is true, and I believe they will
 continue to increase unless we put
 a stop to heavy importations by increas-
 ing duties. My opinion is that now
 upon all the luxuries of life there should
 be an increase rather than a diminution
 of duties. We are sending abroad too
 much specie, too many bonds of the
 United States, and too many bonds of
 our railroad companies at a great dis-
 count, which must ultimately be paid
 in coin, and we are compelled annually
 to pay the interest upon these bonds,
 thereby contributing to the support of
 foreign countries.

This question, from my standpoint,
 appeared to be so important that I
 could not allow it to pass without
 presenting these views, as I have taken
 considerable pains to examine the statis-
 tics. I will say in conclusion that I
 hope we shall at least reduce to a great
 extent if not entirely repeal the duties
 on tea and coffee. I certainly shall
 vote for that. There may then be a
 few articles that enter into the manu-
 factures of this country the duties upon
 which should be reduced, such as
 raw materials, that are not produced
 in the United States; but those are a
 very small item in comparison with
 the whole, and will probably not
 amount to over one million dollars.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN says of ex-
 Secretary Seward, at his home, in Au-
 barn: His house is a museum of cur-
 iosities. He has presents from all
 parts of the world. Mr. Seward must
 have 5,000 books in his collection of
 forty years. There are 100 files of
 private letters. I found him with his
 amanuensis and his daughter busily
 making notes of his wonderful voyage
 around the world, a book that will
 contain 400 plates and 600 pages of
 talk with kings, sultans, khedives, ty-
 coons, mikadoes, and Emperor of China.
 Mr. Seward, at three score years and
 ten, crossed all the mountains, rivers,
 and oceans of the world.