

THE SENTINEL.

H. KELLY, EDITOR.

JACKSONVILLE:
SATURDAY, ----- SEPT. 7, 1872.

National Republican Ticket.
For President in 1872,
U. S. GRANT.
For Vice President,
HENRY WILSON.

For Presidential Electors,
W. D. HARE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.
A. B. NEACHAM, UMATILLA.
J. P. GAZLEY, DOUGLAS.

"I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff, to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people; to the end that we, with all the blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and finally, in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so, just once, at each election, without fear of molestation or persecution on account of his political faith, nativity or color."—U. S. GRANT.

FUNNY.—It is decidedly funny, to say the least of it, and nothing else, to see the opposing wings of the Democracy flailing each other nowadays. They pitch into each other with a vim equal to that of their united efforts against "abolitionists," "negro-worshippers," etc., in those happy days "now gone, John, forever." They can't now tell how each other may stand till they talk the matter over. They can't even depend upon their apostles, as was illustrated in the case of a "straight-out" the other day, who, though strong in the old faith, was yet lacking in argument. Determined to get the best of his opponents he resolved to call to his aid that ever shining headlight of Democracy, the *New York Day Book*. To make the scheme the more effective—to completely overwhelm the Greeley gad-fly's buzzing about him—he broke his purse string and sent for one hundred copies to be circulated as a campaign document. Imagine his consternation, upon receipt of his first package, to find the names of Greeley and Brown flying at the column-head. He was nonplussed, and declared that for a time he hardly knew "which one of the boys he was." But he says he has hopes in the Louisville Convention. But fight it out, boys. Although it's a skunk fight you can't hurt us with your stink. We'll grant you a rest in November next.

The Eugene Journal man says he has been presented with a cucumber five feet long. No wonder the "shake ager" is a regular thing in a country where that kind of food grows to such proportions. If there are any Greeley Republicans in that vicinity no better use could be made of that "succulent" than to feed them on it a few days. If it don't shake the heresy out of them then they are invulnerable.

BETTER QUIT.—The editor of the Oregon City Enterprise complains of having been "eavesdropped" by a lady of his town, and remonstrates her in his paper. Better let that job out, Tony; for "when lovely woman stoops to folly" she will also "stoop to conquer," and in that event she may "get the drop" on you in another way. Scissors, you know.

A FREE FIGHT.—A correspondent of the Albany Democrat says they had a free fight in a saloon in Dallas, Polk county, on the 24th ult., in which one of the participants, named Whitley, was killed, several others injured, one endangered his life, and two bystanders were badly hurt by stray bullets and flying tumblers.

IN TRAINING.—The Albany Democrat says there are eighteen horses in the stables of that town training for the coming Fair in that county. "Mr. White of Jackson county has in training a couple of running horses, one of which is named 'Henry Welch,' and the other is a 2-year-old colt by Jack Miner and a Rifleman mare."

THE DIAMOND FEVER.—A telegram says three men have been prospecting all Summer, back of Mount Hope, in British Columbia, for diamonds. But its too soon to go there yet, as the operator kindly remarks, in conclusion, that no diamonds have yet been found.

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

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The National credit and the prosperity and peace of the people will depend much upon the wisdom and honesty of the Chief Magistrate that is to preside at the head of our Government during the next four years. It becomes us, then, to be earnest and sincere in the part we take in the present campaign. The merits of the candidates should be well compared before we come to a final conclusion as to the one whom we shall support.

For the last ten years President Grant has been before the people in an official capacity; first, in one of the most trying positions, as a military officer; and second, as the Chief Executive of our nation. In all this time his success has been truthfully acknowledged to be without a parallel. The exalted position won on the field has been maintained with honor and dignity in the Presidential chair.

But what of Greeley? He has never been in a position to try either his honesty or his courage. Some of his supporters claim that he deserves their approbation from the fact that he was among the first Abolitionists. Wendell Phillips ought to be authority as to Greeley's abolition career. Phillips, in referring to the early history of the Abolition cause, when it required the sacrifice of friends and popularity to be an Abolitionist, says that while Greeley had sense enough to see the right, he never had sufficient courage to follow it.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion we all know that Greeley has been as unstable as the wind—deficient in every requisite essential to a firm, steady and consistent administration. We know that at the breaking out of the rebellion he was in favor of cowardly submitting to the dictum of the traitors, without resistance. We also know that if he could have had his way there would to-day be no Union on which he could satiate his inordinate greed for the Presidency. It is exceedingly cheeky for him to be begging for the privilege of presiding over that which he had not the courage to defend. If he were a man of reasonable modesty he would be doubly thankful for the privilege of remaining in obscurity, without having the finger of scorn pointed at him for being a coward on a day when everything that was dear to humanity called upon him, in thunder tones, to be brave, if he wished to save the honor and dignity of our nation.

The people want a President that is wise enough to see the right and brave enough to carry it out; a President who is consistent, honest, and stable in his actions;—one on whom the people can rely with feelings of perfect safety. Can any one with Greeley's record before him surrender, with feelings of security, the most important office of this Government into the hands of Greeley for the next four years? If elected, his Presidential career will be in keeping with his political actions. If he should deem it to his advantage to favor the pensioning of rebel soldiers he would not hesitate to use his feeble influence to that end; or if he should get it into his erratic brain that the South ought to be paid for her slaves, as he did in 1861, that would be his constant hobby, to the unsettling of everything else. But, upon the other hand, if he should come to the conclusion that it would add to his popularity and self interest to be tyrannical and mean with the South, he would be arbitrary and cruel, as any coward in power. His past actions show this. When the South was whipped, and that without his aid, he, like a brute, uttered language which made the cheek of every Union soldier crimson with shame when he read it, man that stands branded with uttering the following heartless and disgraceful language is not fit to rule barbarians, much less civilized people. We quote from the New York Tribune of May 1st, 1865, after the danger was past. Listen how the cruel old coward talked about women and children: "But, nevertheless, we mean to conquer them; not merely to defeat, but to conquer; to subjugate them. * * * But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and rags of children."

If he had been in the Union army when he gave utterance to such words he would instantly have been shot down, as a bloody savage, unworthy to associate with the magnanimous and

brave. No Union soldier with a spark of manhood in him even thought, after the war was over, of punishing the erring brothers who had taken up arms against the Union, much less the innocent women and children, who were entirely helpless and had no influence in the matter.

Contrast the actions of Greeley with those of President Grant at the surrender of Richmond. The action of Grant is magnanimous and noble—showing a willingness to forget and forgive, and to clasp hands like brothers, without the influence of fear or reward, while that of Greeley is full of the revenge and meanness always characteristic of a coward.

Gen. Lee had confidence in Grant and sent his application for pardon to him to present to the President. Upon the receipt of the application, General Grant saw the President and replied to General Lee that he had protested against any steps being taken to prosecute him, and informed him that he considered his honor, and the honor of the nation, pledged to protect him, and he urged his pardon most earnestly. While the President did not see fit to pardon General Lee at that time, he used his influence to prevent any proceeding being taken, and they were stopped.

Such are the characteristics of the two men; one brave, magnanimous and self sacrificing, while the other is cowardly and selfish, and mean wihal.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We copy the following from the Portland Herald, which is quite complimentary to our fellow townsman, B. F. Dowell; more especially as coming from a Democratic paper. In its report of the trial of the mail robbers in that city lately, it said:

The testimony being all in, Judge B. F. Dowell commenced the closing argument on behalf of the United States. He reviewed the indictment, stating that in the first count Hanson, Tompkins and Bramlette were charged with robbing the mail; the second charges White as accessory after the fact, and the third and last charges them all with being principals in the crime which the first count charges. He reviewed the differences between the different phases of the crime alleged. He spoke of the subject of reasonable doubts and circumstantial evidence. He then proceeded to the details of the case, explaining the different locations in the vicinity of the robbery. He called the jury's attention to the tracking and the voice recognition of Tompkins before he was at the time seen by Mrs. Morrison. He dwelt particularly upon Edg's testimony—especially that portion of it referring to the alleged fear upon the robber's hand. He called attention to the recognition of the tracks of the boots and shoes, and the fitting of them with the boots and shoes exactly, and also as to whom these articles belonged. He spoke for nearly two hours, making one of the ablest speeches we have heard for a long time.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court met in Salem on Monday last. Quite a large number of Attorneys are in attendance, from all parts of the State. The following is the Docket as given by the Statesman:

Gold Hill Quartz Mining Co. vs. Jacob Ish.
H. K. Hanna vs. W. T. Songer et al.
R. H. Moore vs. Thos. Floyd et al.
State of Oregon vs. Thomas Sly.
State of Oregon vs. H. C. Bird.
G. H. Queen et al. vs. J. L. Hallett.
State of Oregon vs. John Jones.
Thad. Clark et al. vs. Elizabeth and Jacob Gillespie.
Pat Farley et al. vs. P. C. Parker.
Jane Roberts vs. Kendall Sutherland.
Abraham & Bro. vs. T. B. Kent.
J. D. Russell vs. H. C. Lewis.
William Hutson vs. Douglas county.
N. Dirking vs. Lewis Belfis.
Jehial Kendall vs. Jos. Hurt et al.
Willamette Freighting Company vs. Sam Stans.
W. M. Pitman vs. Emily C. Pitman.
S. and H. Abraham vs. Flint & Morgan.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—FROM B. F. Dowell, Esq., we have the following report of the proceedings of the U. S. District Court, at Portland, up to the 31st of August:

Capt. Bean was fined \$100 for illegally importing opium into the United States, from China.

Chas. Lutzer was fined \$100 for giving spirituous liquors to Indians on the Siletz Reservation.

James Baraley, who lately contested the suit with Capt. Goodale, was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for introducing spirituous liquors into the Klamath Lake Indian Reservation.

The argument for a new trial in the case of the United States vs. Frank Tompkins and others, for robbing the mail at Antelope Canyon, is postponed till the 21st of this month.

DIED.—Capt. Wm. Irving, of British Columbia, whose steamers have been plying the waters of that country since its earliest settlement, died at New Westminster, in that Province, on the 28th of August.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Dates to September 4.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Charles O'Connor, while endorsing the project of nominating a regular straight-out Democratic ticket for President and Vice President, declines to be the nominee, and has already written a letter to that effect to the leaders of the Louisville Convention.

Gen. Dix arrived here to-day from New Hampshire. He told a reporter that he received formal notice of his nomination for Governor only a few days ago, and would shortly reply thereto. He had yet to decide whether to accept or not, but might possibly accept.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The Tribune says the nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New York, are conceded to the Democrats. An effort will be made to induce Judge Church to accept the nomination.

The Tribune says O'Connor's name is only dropped from the list of the gubernatorial candidates since he pronounced in favor of the Louisville Convention.

The Sun urges Horatio Seymour's nomination as the only way to insure success.

It is thought that the Congressman at large will be given to the Liberals, and Wm. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, is most prominently named for it.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The official exposition of the reduction of the national debt, shows a decrease from March 1, 1869, to date of \$348,141,239, and a decrease of the annual interest of \$23,191,265.

North Carolina advices state that Merriman has decided not to contest Caldwell's election.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—This evening, in the grounds of the Galt House, Colonel Blanton Duncan casually interrupted a little chat between General G. A. Custer, who is here to attend the opening of the Industrial Exposition, and Dr. John Keller, a very prominent physician of this city. A sharp conversation ensued, in the course of which Duncan declared that he had been offered a million dollars by the Greeley party to break up the straight-out Democratic Convention. General Custer responded that the Republican party must have offered him more, and that he could prove that Duncan had said the whole thing was a bargain, and that if he was to be sold he would sell to the party who paid the highest prices. To this Col. Duncan replied that Custer's informer was a liar. Dr. Keller said: "I am responsible for the statement and I demand retraction." Duncan refused, whereupon Keller struck him in the face. Duncan rallied and attempted to strike Keller. Several blows passed, when parties separated the combatants.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Communists Le France and Cluseret have been sentenced to death.

Thiers has issued orders to arrest Don Carlos if found on the Spanish frontier. It is believed that he is meditating another descent on Spain, and Thiers' order is believed to have been caused by recent complaints of Spanish officials.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Emperor of Russia, with the Czarowitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, will arrive here on the afternoon of the 5th. The Emperor of Austria and the Crown Prince of Saxony will arrive and be received on the evening of the 6th.

STILL ANOTHER.—The Oregonian, in its report of the trial in that city of the Antelope Canyon stage robbers, thus speaks of the effort of B. F. Dowell, Esq., on that occasion:

The testimony being closed, Hon. B. F. Dowell proceeded to open the argument on the part of the prosecution, stating that the indictment in the first count charged the defendants, Hanson, Tompkins and Bramlette, with robbing the U. S. mails; the second count accuses White with being accessory after the fact; the third count charges all four with the commission of the crime. He cited various authorities showing where two or more persons formed a conspiracy for the commission of any crime the acts and declarations of one are evidence against all, and that a confession, although extorted by threats and promises, was admissible when extraneous facts were proven which destroyed the presumption that the person making the confession through the influence of fear or hope had made a false statement. He then reviewed the testimony somewhat at length, claiming that the evidences of the tracks discovered being made by the boots and shoes worn by some of the defendants—the identity of the horse tracks being made by horses owned by, and which Bramlette in his confession had stated were ridden by defendants at the time of the robbery—the testimony of the female passengers as to the identity of the voice of one of the robbers with that of the defendant Tompkins, etc., all led to the conclusion, beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt, that the prisoners at the bar were the guilty parties. He claimed that the jury should not deliberate ten minutes before finding the verdict of guilty. Mr. Dowell's speech was an able effort, touching upon and explaining nearly every point in the whole case, and establishing by a clear logic and well defined train of thought, the conclusions to which he would have the jury arrive in making up their verdict as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. He occupied about one hour and fifty minutes.

Cattle for Sale!
ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF choice Beef Cattle can be had cheap for cash by calling on
ARTHUR LANGELL,
Langell's Valley, Jackson Co., Ogn.
August 24, 1872. m2

SAM'L JAYNES. T. J. BUTLER.

BUTLER & JAYNES,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
REDDING, - CALIFORNIA.
Office in Railroad Depot.
Mark "Care B. & J." aug24m2.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURNISHING & FANCY GOODS,
AND
BOYS & GIRLS CLOTHING,
READY MADE.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BY
E. JACOBS.

Opposite Orth's New Brick Building,
JACKSONVILLE, [aug10] OREGON.

It snowed in Wisconsin August 1.

LATEST NEWS.—Yesterday evening's stage brought the news that the Louisville Convention had nominated Chas. O'Connor for President, and John Q. Adams for Vice President. The nominations were made amidst tremendous enthusiasm, and were greeted with three rousing cheers. We will notice the ticket more fully in our next issue.

The Republicans have carried Vermont by 26,000, a gain of nearly 5,000 since last election.

WALLMET CROPS.—The Eugene City Guard gives the following, under the head of "Crop Reports." We have been furnished with no such thing by our farmers, but will publish any account of the kind cheerfully:

E. W. Rhen, who lives about eight miles below town, on the river road, gives the following as his average: Of barley, 46 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; wheat, 32 bushels. Mr. Bushnell, in the same locality, harvested 165 acres of wheat that averaged 35 bushels. Mr. Blachley's crop, we are informed, averaged 45 bushels to the acre.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having rented his interest in the flouring mill on Bear Creek to O. P. Alexander, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of McKenzie & Amy are requested to call at the mill and settle before the 15th day of October, 1872, and save costs. [n31td*] T. T. MCKENZIE.

OSBURN & CO.

AT THEIR

New Drug Store,

CALIFORNIA STREET

Are Selling Goods

AT REDUCED RATES.

[n29 72, 1y]

Notice.

ALL THOSE KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to MILLER & SHANNON are hereby requested to call and settle immediately. We propose making a change in our business, and must balance our books.

MILLER & SHANNON.
Jacksonville, August 31, 1871-w4.

School Notice.

NOTICES HERE GIVEN THAT SATURDAY, Sept. 14th (that being the second Saturday in the month), is set apart for the examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates for the District Schools. No charge will be made for Certificates issued that day. The usual fee will be demanded for all Certificates granted subsequent to that time.

W. J. STANLEY,
School Supt. Jackson County.
Jacksonville, Sept. 1, 1872-w4.

BUCKEYE

STEAM SAW MILL.

One Mile East of John Stout's Farm,

AND ABOUT 30 MILES northeast from Jacksonville. Every description of lumber sawed from good

Sugar Pine, Yellow Pine and Fir

timber, kept constantly on hand or sawed to order. In connection with my mill I have a

PLANING MACHINE,

and will dress lumber for all who may wish it, and will also keep DRESSED LUMBER at all times on hand.

WM. PATTERSON.
September 1, 1872-m3.

Cattle for Sale!

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BOYS & GIRLS CLOTHING,
READY MADE.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BY
E. JACOBS.

Opposite Orth's New Brick Building,
JACKSONVILLE, [aug10] OREGON.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY
The Sisters of the Holy Names,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Board and Tuition per Term.....\$40 00
Entrance fee, only once.....5 00
Piano.....15 00
Drawing and Painting.....8 00
Bed and Bedding.....4 00

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

Primary, per term.....6 00
Junior.....8 00
Senior.....10 00

The scholastic year commences about the middle of August, and is divided into four sessions of eleven weeks each. Pupils are received at any time, and their term will be counted from the day of their entrance. For further particulars apply at the academy.

City Drug Store



PRICES REDUCED!

Per Bottle,

WALKER'S VINEGAR One Dollar.

AYER'S SARSAPARIL " "

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL " "

WISTAR'S BALSAM " "

WILD CHERRY " "

HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS " "

CATHARTIC LIVER KING " "

JANES' EXPECTORANT " "

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS " "

ALL KINDS OF PILLS PER BOX.....25 cents.

And other goods in our line will be sold at a greatly reduced price.

ROBB & KAHLER.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

OPENED

AT

SACHS BROS'

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION!

A

LARGE STOCK

OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

Everybody is respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Sachs Bros.

Jacksonville, Ogn., May 4-11

I. O. O. F.

JACKSONVILLE LODGE NO. 10

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON Saturday evening, at the Odd Fellow's Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

HENRY KLIPPEL, N. G.
Jno A. BOYER, Sec'y.

Trustees: S. J. DAY,
C. W. SAYAGE,
F. LUTY.

Regular Rebekah Degree Meeting, last Monday of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,

Department of the Columbia

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 27, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in this office up to noon, the 31st August, 1872, for the Transportation of all Military Mails between Linkville, Oregon and Fort Klamath, Oregon; the same to be Semi-Weekly and to commence on the First Day of October, 1872.

Proposals must be made in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached. By order of R. SEXTON, Chief Qr.-Mr.