

SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS

By MARGARET CROCKARD, FROM HONOLULU. THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE ABOVE NAMED VESSEL, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING FAVORITE BRANDS, NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE: PIONEER X SUGAR, PIONEER A SUGAR, EAST MAUI SUGAR, HOBSON PLANTATION, LIHUE PLANTATION, KAUWIKI PLANTATION, HEIA PLANTATION, KAUOOLI PLANTATION, CORBITT & MACLEAY, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Proposals for Forage - CAMP HARNEY, OGN. - SPRING OF 1873.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, PORTLAND, OREGON, July 22, 1873. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE A. A. Q. M. AT CAMP HARNEY, UNTIL 12 M., AUGUST 25, 1873, FOR THE DELIVERY AT THAT POST DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1874, OF 200,000 lbs. Barley, sacked, more or less. 200,000 " Oats, " " " 200,000 " Hay, " " " Proposals must be in triplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, and accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, that they will enter into bonds for the delivery of the supplies should the contract be awarded to the bidder. Blank proposals can be had on application at this office. B. N. BATCHELDER, Major and Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO., Importers and Jobbers of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, And Mining Tools, Nos. 3 and 5 Front St., NEAR MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. v18n29m3

THE FALL TERM - OF THE - ASHLAND ACADEMY WILL COMMENCE September 1st, 1873.

WE ARE HAPPY TO SAY THAT WE are better prepared than ever before to insure the progress of pupils, and all will find a good opportunity to advance. We shall be pleased to see all who attend on the first day of school, Sept. 1st. J. H. SKIDMORE, v18n29

CORBITT & MACLEAY, Portland, Oregon, WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE, SPIRIT -AND- COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF TEA, TOBACCO, SUGARS, LIQUORS, And all Goods usually kept by Wholesale Grocers.

Jackson County Orders SOLICITED. GOODS IMPORTED DIRECT BY OUR Firm will be offered at SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!! CORBITT & MACLEAY, v18n27m5

E. S. MORGAN & CO., FORWARDING -AND- COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Roseburg, Oregon, ATTEND FAITHFULLY TO ALL Business entrusted to our care. Our Forwarding and Storage Charges, from and after this date, will be uniform with the charges at Crescent City and Redding. Soliciting the continued patronage of our friends and the public. We are respectfully, E. S. MORGAN & CO. Roseburg, June 14, 1873. v18n21if

THE UNDERIGNED HAVE ENGAGED an Experienced Miller, and having thoroughly fixed up their Mill with the latest improvements, are now prepared to manufacture Flour equal to any in the State. 30 lbs. Flour, 2 lbs. Shorts and 8 lbs. Bran will be given in Exchange for 60 lbs. of good Merchantable Wheat. All orders left with T. T. McKenzie, or at his Office in Jacksonville, will be promptly attended to. McKenzie & Amy, Jacksonville, July 25th, 1873. n2513

EUREKA MILL. JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 10, I. O. O. F., holds its regular meetings on Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. JOHN A. BOYER, N. G. T. T. McKenzie, Secretary.

PLANKS! PLANKS! PLANKS! Every description of Legal and Commercial Blank for sale at this office. Blanks not kept on hand will be printed on order on short notice, in as good style as in any office on the coast. Send in your orders.

or dishonesty by the acts of the majority. Hence the Republican party stands honorably acquitted of the larceny.

But what are the facts about the Democrats? Of the whole number of Democrats voting, sixty-one voted in favor of the "steal," while only forty-one voted against it. This gives a majority of twenty in favor of the "steal." By the rule then, if it is stealing, as the Democrats say it is, to vote for back pay, the Democratic party as a party stands convicted of larceny.

It is a principle of law that if a witness' testimony is false in one particular it is to be distrusted throughout. Therefore, when the Democrats charge the Republican party of larceny and only prove the charge on themselves, all their other charges are to be distrusted; and in truth there are but few of the charges that they make against the Republicans that will compare in as favorable a light for them as the "back pay steal." This is one of their best charges, which accounts for their repeating it so often. But as it is with the "back pay steal," so it is with all other charges which they make. When sifted down they honorably acquit the Republicans and convict the accusers.

Republican State Convention. A Republican State Convention for the State of Oregon will be held at the city of Albany, Thursday, the 11th day of September, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. G. Wilson, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper.

- The several counties will be entitled to Delegates in such Convention as follows: Benton..... 5 Linn..... 8 Baker..... 2 Lane..... 7 Clackamas..... 5 Marion.....12 Columbia..... 1 Multnomah.....15 Clatsop..... 2 Polk..... 4 Curry..... 1 Tillamook..... 1 Coos..... 3 Umatilla..... 3 Douglas..... 2 Union..... 3 Grant..... 6 Wasco..... 3 Jackson..... 4 Washington..... 5 Josephine..... 1 Yamhill..... 5

Total number of Delegates.....97 The Committee recommend that the several counties hold their Primary Elections on Saturday, August 23d, and their County Conventions on Saturday, August 30th, for election of Delegates to the State Convention.

C. W. PARRISH, Chairman State Rep. Com. B. W. WILSON, Secretary.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republican County Convention of Jackson county was held at the County Clerk's office at 1 o'clock P. M. last Saturday, the 30th ultimo, and elected Wm. M. Turner, J. M. McCall, M. H. Drake and Judson Small delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Albany on the 11th inst. We were pleased to notice so good an attendance, and so much interest manifested on the part of the Republicans in turning out to represent the various precincts. The Republicans of Jackson county are a unit on anything they undertake to accomplish, and seldom if ever disagree upon the course to be pursued. The above delegates were all elected upon the first ballot, and are representative men. They will undoubtedly serve the party faithfully in the coming Convention.

TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE OREGON AUTHORITIES. — A Washington dispatch of the 31st ultimo says the Secretary of War will render a decision in a few days, turning over those Modes not sentenced to be hanged to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Oregon, who will order their trial for various crimes heretofore committed in Oregon. If this prove to be the case, we may expect some of these Indian worthies among us pretty soon.

For the very best Photographs go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON. Gallery without stairs ASCEND IN THE ELEVATOR. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. [Feb. 15, '73].

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or precede along the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. T. G. REAMS, W. M. MAJ. MULLER, SECT.

A. W. GAMBLE, M. D., JACKSONVILLE.

Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, ON OREGON ST., TWO DOORS SOUTH of Madam Holt's Hotel. v18n24

may not be brought to the surface. There is no flower in the vast wastes of uncultivated intellect that may not be transplanted and set to bloom among the habitations of men. Every intellect that goes through the world without culture represents a fault, a failure of duty, in society.

Oh, there is need—strong, solemn, urgent need—for the spread of popular education in this land. According to the census there is to-day "marching and countermarching" over the hills and valleys of our country a vast army of adult illiterates, thirty-six hundred thousand strong, and nearly every male among them is armed with that dread weapon in the hands of ignorance—the ballot. Is not this a greater peril than the presence of legions of foreign foes? Oh, we need strong, pure hands to uplift our constitution, the ark of the covenant of our freedom, above the mad surges of the great, awful, sweeping sea of ignorance that is threatening to engulf it.

Let us not flatter ourselves with the delusive notion that we are safe because the people rule. In that very fact lies our peril, if the average of intelligence among the people is low. I would rather entrust my liberties to the keeping of an enlightened aristocracy than of an ignorant democracy. I believe in the doctrine of popular self government, but I have faith in it as a guarantee of freedom only so long as the people are intelligent enough to see the right and virtuous enough to follow it. Josh Billings says that he believes in the doctrine of universal salvation if you will let him pick the men. So am I with reference to this doctrine of the power of self government by the people. I believe in it, but I want to pick the people. I do not believe that an ignorant, degraded, licentious populace can rule a nation wisely and well. The intelligence of our people, and not the mere fact that they have the right to govern, is the real security of our liberties.

Looking at this great question in this light, I believe it is the bounden duty of every lover of his country to work steadily and heartily for free education by the State. That is our duty here in Oregon. The day for a thorough free school system has come in our State, and we can have it if we will. We have only to make it our objective point to secure the levying of a tax sufficient to maintain free schools throughout the State, say for six months in the year, and we can push it through. The Legislature can be made to see that it has the same right to levy five mills for school purposes as it has to levy three mills to maintain schools for the insane, as the present law is.

no sage to understand that civilization education is out of the question when there are nine months of vacation to every three months of school. I think, too, that the hour is ripe for this reform. I have faith to believe that it is not very far away. We are standing even now in the faint glimmering dawn of a brighter era of education in Oregon. The heralds of the morning are riding up the Eastern sky, driving in the picket guards of the night with keen lance and spear. Let us welcome them with glad acclaim. Let us hasten to meet and usher in the "good time coming."

Men of thought, be up and stirring, Night and day; Sow the seed! Withdraw the curtain! Clear the way! There's a fount about to stream; There's a light about to beam; There's a warmth about to glow; There's a flower about to blow; There's a midnight darkness charging Into day! Men of thought and men of action, Clear the way!

THE SENTINEL. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

Democratic Slanders. The Democratic journals are vying with each other for the slanderer's belt. A stranger, entirely unacquainted with the facts, upon reading the Democratic papers would come to the conclusion that the Republicans were all thieves. To illustrate, we will take what they call the "back pay steal," which they charge upon the Republican party, which is a fair sample of the fairness of their charges. It is a matter of record that admits of no doubt that out of the two hundred and fifty-eight Congressmen and Senators who voted on the passage of the bill, one hundred and fifty-six were Republicans and one hundred and two were Democrats. Of the whole number of Republicans voting, seventy-four voted for the bill, and eighty-two voted against it. This gives a majority of eight of the dominant party against the "steal," and as majorities rule under our form of Government, we are known for our honesty

Now, education is, as has already been shown, legitimate public business. It follows, therefore, "as the night the day," that the State can carry it on at less cost and with greater effectiveness than anybody else. Indeed, I need not go outside of the business itself to prove it. To be convinced of the truth of my position, you have only to compare the relative cost of instruction in public and private schools throughout the country. Every State in the Union can, by a small annual tax, maintain flourishing public schools in almost every neighborhood, and yet, in the same localities, private schools and academies, of the same grade, will require immense funded endowments in addition to the exorbitant rates of tuition that they charge in order to be able to live at all.

Besides, it seems to me that there is a positive danger in leaving a matter so nearly and vitally concerns the public welfare, as does this subject of education, to the haphazard control of private enterprise. Just think of it for a moment. The eternal destiny of every organized society in the world hangs upon the intelligence of its members, and therefore, of necessity, upon the kind of training that they get. A great man once said: "Let me make the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." So I can say, with even greater force: Let me control the schools of a nation, and I care not who controls its legislation. I will mould it like "clay in the hands of the potter," in spite of all other influences combined. A single year's management of the education of the thoughtless little prattlers that to day romp over the hills and valleys of this broad land, taking no thought for the morrow, would seal the fate of America forever. Our schools are the very citadels of our liberty. Admit the spirit and teaching of despotism there, and no power could save us from the hand of the oppressor. What madness then would it be to garrison these citadels with mercenaries and bigots, by opening their doors to whoever might choose to enter and control them. Popular education is the great fountain of our freedom, and if we permit wrong-headed men to poison its pure waters with the bitterness of hate, and creed, and faction, Liberty will drink and die. Oh, there is peril—imminent, deadly peril—for this dear land of ours, if we surrender the entire control of our educational interests to the one-sided bias of private or sectarian education. The only safety is in the State taking the control of the beginnings of culture by establishing a free system of popular instruction. Let the broad foundation of liberal American education for all the people be laid in the common schools, and we may safely leave the completion of the structure to private and sectarian institutions if we will. Thoroughly Americanize our children in the public schools to begin with; saturate their very being with the spirit of liberty; immerse them, in orthodox Baptist fashion, in the great Fountain of Freedom, of which I spoke, and I am not afraid then to trust them in private institutions, however narrow, and illiberal, and proscriptive may be their methods. For the present, at least, it seems to be wisest and best to leave the higher education to private schools. At least that has been the teaching of experience in the past. But the State must keep faithful watch and ward over the beginnings of popular culture. It may leave the cultivation, pruning and shaping of the tree to others, but it must "bend the twig" so that it shall point, "true as the needle to the pole," to the clustering stars in the constellation of the Union.

After all, friends, is this subject of popular education only a question of expediency? As members of organized society, have we not a duty to perform to humanity, to our race, in this matter? Have we a right, as members of the great brotherhood of man, to stand idly by and permit thousands of our fellows, on every hand, to perform the journey from the cradle to the grave, walking in the eternal sombre shadow of intellectual darkness? The day of knowledge is streaming all around them, flooding the valleys with radiance and bathing the hill-tops with glory; and yet they grope on, each wrapped in the dense cloud of his own ignorance as in a garment, with never a beam of light or hope to illumine the dreary, rayless, lonely night of his soul. And so they stumble out of the dark gate of death and drop from our sight forever into the shadowy, great unknown beyond—souls that never knew their own worth or strength—minds that never were thrilled with the electric life-giving power of thought. Think of the grand aggregate of intellect thus constantly wasted by want of culture. Every graveyard in the land is tenanted by poets who never sang and orators who never spoke, because their lips were never touched by the fire of education. There is melancholy truth as well as poetry in the language of Gray's "Churchyard Elegy."

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire; Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

"But knowledge to their minds her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time, did never unroll; Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage, And froze the genial current of their soul.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

But it would not be true if society would but do its duty. There is no pearl in the deep sea of ignorance that

to the official report of the Superintendent, there were received at the Oregon Penitentiary from September 15th, 1870, to September 1st, 1872, 187 convicts. Of these 47 had no education whatever; 40 could barely read; and of the remaining 100 it is safe to say that not more than a dozen had received a good common school education.

These facts are terribly significant. It is useless to deny that education tends to prevent crime when we see the ranks of the illiterate furnishing ten times their proportion of recruits for our prisons.

It is cheaper, too, to prevent crime by proper instruction than it is to punish it. It costs less to keep a man out of prison than to keep him in. School books are cheaper than "Gardiner shackles." Why, just think of it! It costs this State, on an average, something near \$40,000 a year to keep less than a hundred convicts in the penitentiary, after the buildings are provided. And yet probably not more than \$150,000, at a rough estimate, is annually expended for the education of the 39,000 school children in the State! Nearly \$500 a year paid for each convict and less than \$5 for the schooling of each child! We must remember, too, that the cost of the penitentiary is only a single item in the long bill of expense that crime annually imposes upon Oregon. Adding thereto the expenses of all the criminal prosecutions in the State, the cost of keeping county prisoners, and the interest in the investment in prisons and other public buildings made necessary by crime, the aggregate would be swelled to an amount more than sufficient to maintain free schools in all the districts of the State all the year round.

I claim also that it is the duty of every State to maintain a complete free school system, for the reason that it adds far more than the cost of the investment to the wealth-producing power of the people. There is no position in which a man can be placed wherein his effectiveness will not be increased by education. The humblest manual labor can be better performed by a man who is trained to think than by one who is not. From a series of careful observations in the factories of New England, Horace Mann ascertained that those operatives who could sign their names to their weekly receipts for pay could, as a general thing, do a third more work and do it better than those who made "their mark." I doubt not that an intelligent hod-carrier can do better work than an ignorant block-head who only knows enough to climb a ladder.

In these days, in particular, the value of intelligence and education in manual employments is much increased by the rapid introduction of improved machinery. Men who think are wanted in the shop and in the field to manage the labor-saving contrivances of the day.

"Other things being equal," the material prosperity of a State is exactly commensurate with the average intelligence of its people. The more education is diffused among its citizens the greater is its wealth producing power. The more school houses, the more factories and busy workshops and cultivated fields. Why, so potent in this direction is the spread of education among the people that it has even the power to galvanize into seeming life the stagnant civilization of Asia and to make the Chinese a thrifty and prosperous nation.

It is also the duty of the State to provide for the education of its people at public expense, for the reason that it can be more cheaply and effectively done in that way than by private enterprise.

Society, acting as a whole, under some general system, can carry on any great work for the public good at infinitely less cost than can all the members of that society acting separately and each for himself. United efforts will accomplish in such cases what could never be done by any amount of individual exertion. For instance: The experience of the world has proved beyond all doubt that a State or nation can carry and distribute the mails more cheaply than can possibly be done by private enterprise. Just compare the relative cost of carrying letters, papers, etc., by mail and by express. Here, for example, is Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, an institution that has almost a world-wide business and fame and millions of capital, and is as admirably organized and ably managed as it is possible for any mere private enterprise to be. And yet it can not begin to compete in cheapness of transportation with the United States Mail, although it uses the same conveyance. The express company will charge you, say, twelve cents for carrying a package from Jacksonville to Yreka in the express box, when in the boat of the stage, Uncle Sam will for three cents take a package of the same weight to the furthest corner of this great land. This is a striking illustration of the great truth that affairs of this kind can always be better carried on by the State than by any number of individuals or combinations of individuals. Of course I do not claim nor do I believe that the State can manage all business better and more cheaply than individuals can. My position is that public business can be best conducted by the public, but I am just as confident of the truth that individual business can be conducted best by individuals. The State always fails ignobly and disgracefully—deservedly fails, too—when it undertakes the management of matters that are in their nature private.