

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Congress,

HIRAM SMITH,

Of Linn county.

THE ELECTION.

Monday will decide whether we are to be represented in Congress by a man who is acknowledged by all parties to be pure and above suspicion—a man in whose character the opposition, with all their ingenuity, have been unable to find a flaw—or a man whose name has become synonymous with all that is low and vulgar. Our State is yet young, and has its reputation for good or evil to establish at the National Capital. We will be judged by the men we send there to represent us. If Hiram Smith is elected, he goes there with a reputation from all quarters as being a man of good financial ability, a wise and discreet statesman, and one who possesses a moral character which no one dares to question. He goes as a friend of President Grant and Attorney General Williams, and as one in harmony with all the leading members of Congress. If our State expects to receive aid from the General Government it must send men to Congress who are in sympathy with the dominant party. As a matter of interest, that must affect every part of the State; as a matter of pride for the intelligence and purity of our people; as a matter of future history, it becomes us to vote for Hiram Smith. Let no Republican have cause hereafter to regret that he assisted to defeat so good a man by staying away from the polls. Every voter's interest, as well as the reputation of the State, is at stake; and let no one fail in his duty.

If J. W. Nesmith is elected to Congress, he will meet there no friend—will be as so much dead weight. His reputation for intrigue, treachery and vulgarity will naturally drive all pure-minded statesmen from him, and make them suspicious of, if not averse to any measure he may put forward for the interest of the State.

Now is the time for every voter to reflect upon the situation before voting. We believe that most men love purity rather than vice, and that they will, on Monday next, cast their votes for Hiram Smith.

"SPECIAL REPORTER."—The Portland Bulletin intimates that the Oregonian had no special reporter at the Modoc execution because the SENTINEL published "substantially the same" report on Saturday. We rise to explain. There was a special reporter for the Oregonian within 50 feet of the scaffold when the drop fell. Supposing that report would reach Portland long before our paper would appear, the messenger who brought it here was instructed to let us see it. Hence the similarity of the accounts. But the extreme length of the San Francisco and Eastern dispatches, which had the preference of the line, prevented any communication northward until Saturday; and then the line broke midway in the transmission of the message. It was only completed on Sunday morning by forming a connection with the Railroad line at Roseburg. It was also the intention of that special reporter, who resides here, to have written a full account of the affair and trip to the Oregonian, but sickness and other urgent business compulsorily delayed him until such time as the whole thing had grown stale from publication in all the principal papers of the coast, and so that was abandoned. And that is all there is of it. It deemed proper, it may be said we stole our account.

A LITTLE WRONG.—The San Francisco Chronicle blows hugely about being the first paper of "any size" on this coast to publish the news of the Modoc execution. We are not posted as to the dimensions of an "any sized" paper, but we are of opinion that they are a little wrong, as the first report sent over the wire was the special for the S. F. Bulletin. Besides, a paper of tolerably fair size up north had a special reporter on the ground who sent a dispatch which they published as an extra, they publishing no paper Sunday mornings.

Is It the Reason Why?

It is a notorious fact that the present Democratic candidate for Congress is one of the most consummate blackguards that ever took the stamp in Oregon. His political career also shows that he has no settled political convictions; that self is his only incentive to action, and that he will to-morrow use his efforts to crush the friends of to-day, if he thinks that will advance his individual interests. All this the Democracy are compelled to admit; none pretend to deny these facts, as experience has proven them, and yet they publicly give him their support, and cry "Down with immorality and individual corruption!" But in the same breath they will also tell you that they "could have elected anybody this time!" Indeed this is a gratulation with them all over the State. And what is the inference? That, having a certainty of electing their man, they have selected one just to suit them—one who will enable them to put up things. Under other circumstances, with a possibility of defeat, they would have felt the necessity of choosing another and different kind of man; but having a "dead thing," they propose to run a man just to their liking. That is the inference, we say; but we do not believe 'tis to be correct with regard to a majority of those Democrats who had nothing to do with the manipulating of that Convention which nominated Mr. Nesmith. Sack men—and we are quite sure there are many of them—will not give that individual their support. They are Democrats from principle;—reason above and beyond the conception of that ring which foisted upon them this political incubus. They will either vote against him, or they will not vote at all. They may believe the sophistical cry of "indiscretion" used by their leaders, or they may not: be that as it may, an unproven accusation, trumped up by personal enemies and having no relation to Mr. Nesmith's opponent, is not sufficient to blind them to the admitted faults of their own party's standard-bearer. Being fully aware of his treacherous malignity and moral unworthiness they cannot conscientiously endorse him. To do so is to establish the inference drawn by us in the beginning.

The Back Pay Steal.

The Democrats are attempting to carry this election by denouncing the "Back Pay Steal," while their candidate is the father of that measure. Col. Nesmith has regretted, ever since he was in Congress, that his opportunities for stealing were limited by his colleague, Mr. Williams, and other honest Republicans. He refused to accept \$5,000 per annum and twenty cents per mile, and voted against the bill, but demanded \$5,000 per annum and forty cents per mile! and voted for the amendment, while Mr. Williams, and a large majority of Congress, thought that that amendment looked too much like robbery, and so defeated the bill. If Nesmith had been successful in getting his additional twenty cents per mile he would have robbed the Government out of about \$5,000 per annum more than was finally allowed him. At that time, and during the rebellion, there were for several years (including the time covered by the back pay proposition) three sessions of Congress a year, and the Congressmen were entitled to mileage for coming and going, at each session. Now, Nesmith wants the people to elect him to Congress again, that he may have another lick at the back pay. He wants to get the twenty cents per mile that he lost when there before. The idea of the Democrats sending Nesmith to Congress for his honesty is about like the banker locking up his safe and giving the keys to a noted robber.

They Live to Vote for Him.

If Nesmith had been permitted to carry out his threat against the Bed-rock Democrats he would have hanged thousands of his present supporters. He said, "hang them first and try them afterwards." Now many of these same men that Nesmith would have had hung, if the Abolitionists had permitted him to do so, are going to vote for him on Monday. But we hope that they are mistaken; we would like to believe that they have yet some spark of manhood left. We know that many of them have, and that they will never submit to become cringing slaves by voting for a man who but a few years ago persecuted them with all the malicious venom of a tyrant.

STAGE ROBBERY!

Passengers Fleeced and W. F. & Co.'s Treasure Box Plundered.

The southward-bound stage was stopped on Thursday night last, when near Redding, by four highwaymen, concealed in the brush by the roadside, and the passengers—mostly Chinese—robbed of all they had with them, an aggregate sum of near \$3,000. W. F. & Co.'s treasure box was also plundered of \$2,000. We have been able to learn only the following additional particulars up to the hour of going to press: One of the robbers jumped from the brush and caught the lead horses by the bits; another seized one of the wheel horses; a third covered the driver with a double-barreled shotgun, while the fourth, politely asking the passengers to come out of the coach, demanded their money and W. F. & Co.'s treasure-box. All submitted quietly. One of the Chinamen had \$1,000 in a belt about his waist. This the robbers cut off. The passengers are at Redding without a dollar. Officers are on the track of the robbers and it is thought they can be easily caught.

A Little in Error.

The Yreka Journal says Kl. Matthews ran the late race over the "Dead Indian Trail" and saved 23 miles. That is wrong. He traveled what is known as the "Ranchero Trail," gaining only six miles. The facts are there was too much "blowing" on the part of the opposition reporters, of which the Bulletin reporter took advantage. Although personally known to them all, and mixing freely with the crowd, he neglected to tell them his business, and they told him all their plans. The result itself explains all else. And his name it is Win. M. Turner, known for keeping his plans to himself when a point is to be made. The Chronicle and Herald couriers were instructed to reach Jacksonville by a certain hour—the Bulletin's man knew what that time was, and who he had to beat. It is supposed the carrier (?) pigeons, like the Journal man, were suited with the performance on the ropes, as one of them sat on the limb of a tree near by the scaffold after all others had left, and Turner's hawks have not yet come in from their search after the other. Neither is it known just how the Ashland rider got that commissary plug in his tooth. It was observed that they had a careless way of leaving the back doors open around the post.

School Books Adopted.

From a Circular sent us by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Syl. C. Simpson, from his office at Salem, we learn that the first five Readers and the Spellers of the Pacific Coast Series, with Hopkins' Manual of American Ideas, have been adopted by the vote of the County Superintendents for use in the Public Schools of this State for the four years ending October 1st, 1877. As soon as a supply of the books can be procured, it is expected the schools will begin to introduce them, and that they will continue until all are fully introduced, after which the use of other books in their stead will be positively forbidden. Introduction must be completed by the 1st of March, 1874; rules in special cases and for special reasons, upon direct application to the Board of Education, further time is granted. The Circular Says: "Though Hopkins' Manual of American Ideas has been adopted in lieu of the Sixth Reader, it is expected that it will be used not merely as a reader but as a book for the regular instruction of pupils in the important study of the science of government. It is recommended that it be studied in all the public schools, if possible, whether they would otherwise use a Sixth Reader or not."

THE OREGON STATE FAIR opened on Monday the 6th inst. A good crowd was in attendance. From reports in Portland dailies we can learn nothing of anything different from preceding fairs, unless it is an apparent increase in the number and variety of articles on exhibition and more enthusiasm in horse racing. We are informed by a gentleman just up from there that there are 23 shows, of different kinds, on the ground. They are also having their usual rain.

The best way to clean a plow is to use coal oil and a soft brick; the oil should be poured on and the iron rubbed with the brick until bright. Strong vinegar can be used sometimes with good effect. In this as in other matters, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little grease rubbed on while the plow is bright will save all the trouble.

Closing Scenes of the Execution.

The following is from the last dispatch of the S. F. Bulletin reporter at the scene of the Modoc Execution:

FORT KLAMATH, October 3d—2 P. M.—Having dispatched my message, I remained behind to witness the closing scenes of the tragedy. In exactly half an hour from the falling of the drop, the bodies of the hanged were cut down, and placed in their coffins, which were then removed to the blacksmith's tent, where the shackles which had been partially disengaged, were entirely removed, and the remains were put in decent order for burial. Only the necks of Captain Jack and Black Jim were found to have been broken. I saw strands of the rope with which Jack was hanged, and the locks of his hair shorn off, as perquisites by the executioners, sold as high as \$5 apiece. While this was being done the troops were removed from the ground by companies and dismissed. After that the remains were taken to the graves which had been dug for them at the west side of the guard house, and the interment completed. The Klamath Indians, about 500 or 600 in number, were marshaled in column by their sub-chief, David Hill, and moved away. Some, probably relatives of the victims, appeared stricken with grief, and filled the air with their mournful wailing. The majority manifested indifference. I have been informed by their Chief that there is not the remotest possibility of any further difficulty between the whites and the remaining Modocs. They consider the punishment of the Modocs proper and just. He said that while some of the Modocs at Yainax may be angry for a while, they will soon forget it. I have just been informed by General Wheaton that John Sconchin has made an earnest and pathetic appeal to him for the custody of the children of Sconchin, his brother, who was executed this morning, whom he desires to educate in love and respect for the whites. The General informed him that, owing to his loyalty to the whites and his fidelity to treaty stipulations, he would use his strongest efforts to get the request granted by the President. This morning Scarface Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooks Jim, Bogus Charley, and all others of the Modocs who have temporarily enjoyed freedom, were placed in confinement in the stockade, and I have just learned from the best authority a fact fulfilling my prediction in regard to their future disposition. They and all other Modoc captives are to be removed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, under the escort of Company B, Fourth Artillery, and Company G, Twelfth Infantry; and so will end the terrific Modoc tragedy, in which so many hardy pioneers and so many brave officers and soldiers have laid down their lives. Kl. Matthews, the courier who brought the Associated Press dispatch of yesterday, left the scene of execution at 10:30 A. M. and reached Jacksonville at 5:25 P. M., riding a distance of ninety-two miles in the unprecedented time of six hours and fifty-five minutes, over a mountain road of more than four roughness, and using only four animals for the entire trip, making forty-two miles in exactly two hours on the last stretch. Considering the nature of about fifteen miles of the road, which was obstructed by fallen logs, huge boulders and deep ruts, this may be reckoned as the most extraordinary feat of horsemanship ever performed on the Pacific Coast. The courier having the dispatches of the New York Herald and San Francisco Chronicle arrived in Jacksonville thirty minutes later, and the courier of the Sacramento Record only reached Ashland, seventeen miles south of here, about daylight this morning.

Gov. Grover's Address

The Governor's address on the Political issues of the day was listened to by a very fair audience on Saturday last. We were painfully surprised to see the Governor manifest such an utter disregard for truth, and descend to the lowest tricks of a demagogue. Most of his time was occupied in putting up straw men and attaching to them imaginary evils for the purpose of blowing them over with his sophistry. He closed by appealing to the baser passions of the community in threatening to attack the General Government, if he had the power, and compel the delivery of the Modoc murderers by force. We venture the assertion that the Governor was a rabid copperhead during the Rebellion, but spent his force by staying at home and urging others to the front, as he would in case of difficulty between the State of Oregon and the General Government.

A Lifeless Scare-crow and a Dead Cock in the Pit

Several of the Democratic papers, including the Oregonian, are still trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people to blind them to the true issues of this campaign. The shallow-pated fellows evidently think that a constant howl of "Bigamy! Bigamy!" will be sufficient to scare Republicans into voting for Nesmith. The emptiness of the "bigamy" scare-crow, and the injustice of the attempt to load the Republican candidate with the sins of another man, even if that other man were guilty, are becoming daily more apparent to every Republican; and, daily, there are accessions to the ranks of the true-blue Republicans, of men who had at first been deceived by the malicious and false representations of the Oregonian and other Democratic papers. Now, that the Oregonian has thrown off its cloak of Republicanism, Republicans can the more easily see that its original intent was to destroy rather than to purify the party. It is from this day forward a dead cock in the pit, so far as its influence with Republicans is concerned.—Statesman.

ASHAMED OF THEM.—It is a matter of history, connected with Nesmith's Senatorial career, that he never had a pleasant word for his fellow Democrats, but was constantly slurring them with some foul name and courting popularity with the Republicans. Now, he wants their votes, and is patting them on the shoulders and calling them good fellows. Monday will tell how many of them are fawning, cringing spaniels; how many are like the animal which licks the hand that smites them.

GRATEFUL.—After Nesmith had received his election by the aid of Col. Baker, and was safely in Washington, he spoke of his Democratic supporters as "Paddies" and "asses." If these same men vote for him now we will believe he was about right.

The question has been raised in Michigan whether the law exempting religious property from taxation is not a violation of the constitutional provision which declares that "No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary."

Demand Refused.

By the kindness of T. T. McKenzie, Sheriff of this county, we are permitted to publish the following refusal of General Wheaton to deliver into the Sheriff's custody the Modoc Indians charged with the murder of citizens on Lost river:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LAKES,

Fort Klamath, Oct. 4, '73. To T. T. McKenzie, Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, in which is set forth that: "By the authority vested in me (you) as Sheriff of the county of Jackson, and by virtue of the annexed Bench Warrant, duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Jackson, in the State of Oregon, I hereby demand the Indians mentioned in the annexed warrant, or so many of them as may be in your charge at the present time."

The Modoc Indians demanded by you on the Bench Warrant issued out of the Circuit Court of the county of Jackson, State of Oregon, and who were indicted on the 16th day of February, 1873, with the crime of murder in the first degree, are United States prisoners of war, having been captured in battle by the United States forces, acting under the authority of the General Government and the order of the President of the United States. The Modoc Indian prisoners are now held in custody by me, a duly commissioned officer of the United States Army, and on a duly reserved Military Reservation, the property of the United States. Under these circumstances I do not believe the Honorable Circuit Court of the County of Jackson, in the State of Oregon, by whose direction your demand is made, can reasonably expect me to deliver the Modoc Indians named.

The Honorable Circuit Court, under whose authority you are acting, will always receive from me a respectful return to its demands, and its orders and instructions will be promptly and fully obeyed by me, whenever a compliance with them is possible.

I am, Sirs, respectfully your obedient servant, FRANK WHEATON, Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Lt. Col. 21st Infantry, commanding District of the Lakes and Post of Fort Klamath, Oregon.

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NEW TO-DAY.

WELCH & MORGAN, FRONT STREET, (One door North of Yamhill.) Portland, Oregon, Manufacturers and Importers of

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, &c.; KERBY'S GENUINE SANTA CRUZ LEATHER,

HILL'S CONCORD TEAM, STAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS.

Orders will be Promptly Filled at 25 per cent. Less than any House in Oregon.

Care given to the forwarding of goods to Customers as they may direct. PARTIES FROM THE INTERIOR ARE GUARANTEED \$21, 73] SATISFACTION. [1 yr.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by me at Klamath Agency, Oregon, until OCTOBER 20th, 1873 for the delivery, on or before Nov. 20th, 1873, of SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS of Flour, at Yainax, on Klamath Reservation, and TEN THOUSAND POUNDS at Klamath Agency. Said Flour must be of good quality and delivered in good order. All bids to be made for Legal Tenders. One half will be paid on delivery of the Flour and the remainder when the contract is approved at Washington. The power to reject all bids retained. L. S. DYAR, n33w4 U. S. Indian Agent.

Jacksonville District School.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the Fall Term of School District No. 1. will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1873. Under the management of a New Board of Instructors.

RATES OF TUITION.

Branches that are required to be taught in public schools, \$5 00. In Higher Branches, rates of tuition will be increased. For further particulars call on the Principal. W. J. STANLEY, Principal.

C. C. BECKMAN, DAVID LINN, P. P. PRIM, Directors. 3214

J. G. WALL,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANT,

CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.

MARK your goods, care of J. G. WALL, Crescent City; send bills of lading and shipping receipts for all of goods sent; freight and charges payable in Crescent City, on delivery of goods.

My warehouses consist of two brick and one stone buildings. 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, 1872-73

H. P. JOHNSON, P. A. HEARN.

JOHNSON & HEARN

SUCCESSORS TO RANTZAU & Shaw and Comstock & Martin, FORWARDING A. D

Commission Merchants,

REDDING, CAL.

Mark your Goods Care of J. & H.

By close attention to business we hope to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm. Redding, October 5, 1872-73

SAN JUAN LIME!

1,000 BARRELS

SAN JUAN LIME

For sale in quantities to suit.

Apply to CORBITT & MACLEAY, 30ml Portland, Oregon.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CARO & BAUM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Simon Caro retiring from the firm. All outstanding indebtedness will be collected by Simon Caro. MORRIS BAUM, Ashland, Sept. 1st, 1873.

The business will be continued at the old stand as heretofore. Thanking the public for their patronage, we hope to merit a fair share of it in the future. J. M. McCALL & CO., Ashland, Sept. 1st, 1873. 3114

MRS. H. E. DICKSON,

DRESSMAKER.

OFFERS HER SERVICES TO THE LADIES of Jacksonville and vicinity. She has lately come from an Eastern city, and is familiar with all the latest styles—is especially successful in fitting suits for ladies, and clothes for children of both sexes. She aims to combine stylish fitting and neat work with low prices. She may be found at the Franco-American Hotel. 3214

Notice to Sheep-Breeders.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW FOR sale about fifty (50) half-blood Leicester Back Lambs, got by our imported Australian Leicesters. The lambs can be seen at Mr. I. H. H. ranch, on Wagner Creek, and will be exhibited at the Jackson County Fair, CAMERON & GOODWYN, Linkville. 3214

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M., HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evening or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. T. G. REAMS, W. M., MAX. MULLEN, Secy. 7.

Notice.

ALL PARTIES KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the firm of Crystal & Wright are requested to come forward and settle immediately. 3114 CRYSTAL & WRIGHT.