

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES. President—J. R. GRANT. Vice President—S. P. KELCEY. Secretary of State—HAMILTON FISH.

U. S. SUPREME COURT. Chief Justice—M. R. WAITE. Associate Justices—Nelson, Clifford, Swaine, Miller, Davis, Field, Strong and Bradley.

STATE OF OREGON. CAPITAL—SALEM, Marion County.

JACKSON COUNTY. County Judge—E. B. WATSON. County Commissioners—Jacob Wagner, M. H. Drake, Thomas T. McKinnis.

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OREGON SENTINEL

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. F. DOWELL, H. KELLY. DOWELL & KELLY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

C. W. KAHLER, E. B. WATSON. KAHLER & WATSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

W. G. LANGFORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, (Formerly of Walla Walla, W. T.)

DR. L. DANFORTH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

J. GREY JEWELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

DR. J. C. BELT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

DR. W. JACKSON, DENTIST, JACKSONVILLE.

FRANCO-AMERICAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

MADAME HOLT, PROPRIETRESS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

THE BEDS AND BEDDING, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

THE ROOMS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SPREAD ON HER TABLE, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

OYSTERS PREPARED IN EVERY STYLE, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

BREWERIES, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

THE CITY BREWERY, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

EAGLE BREWERY, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOSEPH WETTERER, PROPRIETOR, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

REG. GALLON OR GLASS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The following is President Grant's message to the Senate, containing his reasons for vetoing the bill for increasing legal tender notes and United States bank notes:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith, I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of National Banks and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so, I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of legislators, chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance and have sought to find sufficient argument to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether by requiring three fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks and prohibiting interest to be received on balances it might prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred million dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give an increased circulation. It is fair inference therefore, that if in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly, those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief. The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, National interest, National obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, pledges on the part of political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each inaugural address. In my annual address to Congress of December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion is that of an irredemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is the duty and one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange, of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts, the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuation, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler; for in sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution by a vote of 144 to 6, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity for a contraction of the currency with the view of an early resumption of specie payment as the business interests of the country would permit, pledging co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible. The first Act passed by the Forty-first Congress, on the 18th of March, 1869, was "An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States." [Here the Act referred to is inserted in full.] This Act still remains as a pledge of the faith of the United States to make provision at the earliest practicable moment for a redemption of United States notes in coin. The declaration contained in the Act of June 20, 1864, created the obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued should never exceed four hundred million dollars. The amount in circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions, at which point Congress passed the Act of February 4, 1868, suspending a further reduction of currency. The forty-four million have ever been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in a case of emergency, such as have occurred on several occasions, and most occur when from any cause the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures, and such reserve is necessary, because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty million dollars, is redeemable in legal tenders on call.

CHARACTER OF GEN. LEE.

In his late speech, delivered at Atlanta, Gen. B. F. Hill pays his deserved tribute to the character of Robert E. Lee:

"When the future historian comes to survey the career of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he will have to lift his eyes high toward heaven to catch its summit. He possessed every virtue of the other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was Cæsar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and royal in authority as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles."

CHANGES OF A CENTURY.

The nineteenth century has witnessed many and great discoveries. In 1808 Fulton took out the first patent for the invention of a steamboat. The first steamboats which made regular trips across the Atlantic Ocean were the Sirius and Great Western, in 1830. The first public application to practice the use of gas for illuminating was made in 1802. In 1813 the streets of London were for the first time lighted with gas. In 1818 there was built at Waltham, Mass., a mill believed to have been the first in the world, which combined all the requirements for making finished cloth from raw goods. In 1790 there were only twenty-five post offices in the whole country, and up to 1837 the rates of postage were twenty-five cents for a letter sent over four hundred miles. In 1807 wooden clocks commenced to be made by machinery. This ushered in the era of cheap clocks. About the year 1813 the first railroad of any considerable length in the United States was constructed. In 1829 the first experiment in photography was made by Daguerre. About 1840 the first express business was established. The anthracite coal business may be said to have begun in 1820. In 1836 the first patent for the invention of matches was granted. In 1845 the first telegram was sent. Steel pens were introduced for use in 1830. The first successful reaper was constructed in 1833. In 1846 Elias Howe obtained a patent for the first sewing machine.

WIFE-CATCHING.

The marriage ceremony is performed curiously by the Esquimaux. When a boy kills a polar bear, it is considered sufficient proof of his ability to maintain a family; he is therefore told to go and catch a wife. Watching his opportunity at night, he pounces on a victim and attempts to carry her off. She, however, struggles and shrieks until she has collected around her a group of sympathizers. She then turns upon her captor, and bites and scratches him until he is obliged to release her, then she darts into the crowd and attempts to escape. The expectant bridegroom follows her, but not un molested. All the old women take scourgings of dried seal skin and fagellate him unmercifully as he passes, making at the same time every effort to arrest him in his course. It despite these little impediments to matrimonial bliss, he should catch his victim, the biting and scratching scene is renewed, and, in all probability, he is compelled to release her, and the chase, with its attendant discomforts, is resumed. Should he overcome all obstacles, the third capture proves effectual, and the victim, ceasing her struggles, is led away amid the acclamations and rejoicings of the assembled multitude.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.—The President has received a request from the President of the Argentine Republic asking the privilege of placing at the West Point Academy six young men, graduates of the military school established by that republic. The Argentine Government proposes to pay the expenses of the young men. As the President has no authority in the premises, the letter has been laid before the House Committee on Military Affairs for action.

A clergyman with a keen eye to business recently attended a funeral in Howland, Me., and before the corpse had been taken to the grave made out a bill of five dollars for his services and gave it into the hands of a constable for collection.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT SALEM, OREGON, APRIL 8, 1874.

1. The Republican party of the State of Oregon, in Convention assembled, declare that the end of government is to secure equal and exact justice to all its citizens, with as little infringement as possible upon individual freedom; that the government of the people, by the people and for the people, interpreted and foreshadowed by the Declaration of Independence, is the true American ideal; that this idea can only be realized by the election of honest and capable men to public office, and by conducting public affairs with strict prudence and in accordance with the sound and approved maxims of business and political economy.

2. That party organizations are essential and necessary, and that while we are proud of the birth and history of the Republican party, we recognize no such allegiance to political associations as shall prevent our fair and candid criticism of the acts of all public men, and that every case of negligence, wastefulness or dishonesty on the part of those having control of public money ought to be promptly investigated and severely punished, without fear or favor; that we expect our State Legislators and State officers the strictest integrity and economy, the largest possible relief from the burden of taxation, the maintenance of public education, the preservation of the parity and freedom of the ballot box, the enforcement of such laws as will secure to all entitled to suffrage the right to its exercise, and such as will at the same time exclude all fraudulent voting.

3. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise, of whatever kind, it grants, and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to individuals or corporations investing capital or industry in enterprises of this kind, yet we demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public, in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

4. That while we recognize the full right of every citizen to express and act upon his convictions, upon all questions of public or State interest, no person holding a Federal or State office has the right to seek to influence the action of his subordinates, by exciting their fears of loss of place if their opinions or actions shall differ from his own; and that we are opposed to all interference, or participation by them, in Conventions of the people for the nomination of candidates for office.

5. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honest economy and purity in all official administration; that to secure this the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics and to make an end of bad men before their election; by securing a party nomination; that we believe there are as good men in the Republican party as out of it, and only the best men should be nominated for office, and only such are entitled to receive the support of the people.

6. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interest and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

7. That the interests of this State demand, in its commercial relations with other States of the Union, both present and prospective, and will warrant a liberal expenditure on the part of our National Government in the improvement of our harbors and of our river channels; and it is the true policy of our people that they should be so represented in Congress as shall the most effectively secure this result.

8. That true economy in the management of public lands of the United States, as well as the settlement of our vast domain and the development of its resources, demands liberal grants of the public lands to aid in the construction of railroads and other public works, with such limitations and restrictions as will secure the ultimate sale to actual settlers.

9. That we are in favor of Congressional aid to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad; for the improvement of the Columbia River at the Dalles and Cascades to aid the extension of the Oregon Central Railroad from St. Joe through the counties of Polk and Benton to its junction with the Oregon and California Railroad, and the improvement of the Willamette River.

10. That we favor Congressional aid to the construction of a wagon road from some point in Rogue River Valley to the nearest practicable point on the coast; and that we favor the inadequate construction of a road and serviceable wagon road along the north bank of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Sandy to the Dalles.

11. That we are opposed to the purchase or leasing by this State of the canal and locks at the Falls of the Willamette River.

12. That we demand the repeal of the Lignite Law, the Portland Police Bill, the unconstitutional acts increasing the emoluments and salaries of State and judicial officers, the acts increasing the fees of Clerks and Sheriffs and the modifications of school laws so as to relieve the people of the school book monopoly.

13. That we are in favor of the speedy payment in full of all just claims of citizens and volunteers for supplies furnished and services rendered in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Southern Oregon in the years 1872 and 1873.

14. That we are in favor of such legislation to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors as will restrain the abuses growing out of indiscriminate license and operate as a salutary and needful check upon the growing evil of intemperance.

15. That we are in favor of opening Willamette Valley to settlement.

16. That we are in favor of the construction, by the Federal Government, of a break-water at Port Orford, Curry county.

Some boiler makers at Duquesne put a boy in a boiler to hold a hammer-head to the rivets as they were driven in, and when all was completed he was found too big to come out of the hole. He stripped to the buff and greased his skin, but it was no use and it took six men three hours to cut the solid boiler iron before he could be got out.

Love is an egotism of two. The first sign is the last of wisdom.

Table with advertising rates: One square—10 lines or less—first insertion, 10 00; 2 months, 20 00; 3 months, 30 00; 6 months, 50 00; one year, 80 00.