THE OREGON SENTINEL.

H. KELLY.....EDITOR

JACKSONVILLE:

SATURDAY, - - - - - - MAY 9, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,

RICHARD WILLIAMS,

OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

For Governor,

JAMES C. TOLMAN,

OF JACKSON COUNTY.

For Secretary of State,

C. M. FOSTER,

OF BAKER COUNTY.

For Treasurer of State,

D. G. CLARK,

OF BENTON COUNTY.

For State Printer,

E. M. WAITE,

OF MARION COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

L. L. ROWLAND,

OF WASCO COUNTY.

PARTIES AND THEIR ISSUES.

We frequently hear it said "that the political issues are all dead, and that there are no real difference between the principles advocated by the two parties." We admit that many of the old issues have been done away with, by reason of the progressive and overpowering influence of civilization; by the enforcement of right over wrong; by the triumph of light over darkness, and the sacrifice of patriotic blood. We know what those issues were, and sensibly feel what it cost to remove them from our body politic. While we are fully conscious of the terrible evils that caused these issues, we are equally conscious that those who now boast of belonging to the "Simon pure" Democracy, were the avowed friends of those evils, and the bitter enemies of every one that dared to take the advanced step in reform. When we turn back to the birthday of the Republican party, and see it in its infancy, embodying the grandest thoughts of the purest Statesmen, we feel proud of its origin. But when we follow it along its tryumphial march and contemplate what it has done for the cause of justice and humanity, and see thirty-one of the thirty-seven wealthy and populous states of this union wheeling into its times, we feel that God has stamped it with immortality.

As well might we attempt to remove the effects of the sun-light from the earth, as to attempt to erace the benign influences that it has wrought upon the people of this Nation. It is not the name, but it is the principles that have been, and are being advocated by the Republicans that have caused such glorious results.

But what are the living issues that divide the parties to-day, and for what principles are the Republicans contending? Without going outside of this State, the Republicans claim that it is the duty of the General Government to aid our State, equally with other States, in making her internal improvements. They claim that the Litigant law is wrong and contrary to every principle of a free government, and that Gov. Grover did wrong in signing the Bill, and a greater wrong in vetoing the repeal of the same, and that it afflicts every part of the State, and that it is the duty of Republicans and Democrats alike, to do all in their power to erace the foul blotch from our statutes. That the Portland Police Bill is a specie of tyranny, but little less odious than was the slave oligarchy of the South, and that the Democrats that passed the Bill and Gov. Grover, who signed it, deserve the censure of every one who respects the right of the ballot box and the free suffrage of the people. Upon these and kindred principles, we take issue with the course pursued by the Democrats, and will never surrender until the evils are removed. While we are not, and never have been, sticklers for names and methods of action, we cannot, nor will not, compromise a single principle, the carrying out of which must redown to the interest of the people, for any emolument or temporary success. The issues of to-day are as vital to the interest of the people now, as were the issues of 1860, to the people then. We know that it has been said, that "Success colors all in life; that the proud vaunting world fawns on success;" and therefore the whole aim and object of life should be to tryumph, right or wrong, regardless of principles. This idea may work well for self aggrandisement of an individual, but it can never promote the interests of the public. No one, if he be honest, knowing the issues that are before the people, will attempt to darken the sky so that the people may be driven into this or that party for the sake of victory. But we believe that there are a large portion of the Democrats, who thoroughly understand the issues, and who are in sympathy with these views, and are at heart working for the same end, and are really co-laborers in the same cause, and who will vote for the promotion of the same principles at our coming election, who are entitled to, at least, a respectful consideration. We cannot all think alike, no more than we can all look alike, but those having the same object in view, should so work as to accomplish the end sought.

JUDGE TOLMAN.

From private letters from parties living along the line of the Gubernatorial canvass we are happy to learn that Judge Tolman surpasses the highest expectations of his friends in his ability to canvass.

The Judge is a thorough business man and has never turned his attention to public speaking, but his large endowment of common sense and native wit, makes him a ready master of most any thing he undertakes; and he has but to turn his attention to any pursuit to make it a success. In business matters he has always excelled, maintaining at the same time a character for fair dealing and honesty. His success has ever depended upon his keen foresight into financial matters, and not by taking any unfair advantage of those with whom he has dealt. No one pretends to claim that Judge Tolman ever committed a wrongful or impudent act. His neighbors all unite in giving him the name of being open-hearted and generous, even to extreme. He has prospered by the use of his own brain and muscle; and won for himself an enviable reputation. His course has ever pleased and satisfied the people of his own county, which is the best voucher for his fitness for the position which he aspires, and to which he will be elected on the first Monday of June next.

A REV. HUNGRY BROTHER IN A CORNER.

When the Gubernatorial candidates spoke at Roseburg, Mr. Tolman charged the Rev. Campbell with having intrigued to get the Democratic nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that failing in that effort, he became all at once a "Reformer" and an office hunter at the Independet Convention at Salem. Mr. Campbell denied the charge and said that *his name was used at Albany without his knowledge.* This dodge answered the Hungry Brothers purpose at Roseburg—perhaps. But it was a signal failure at Albany.

We are informed that, at Albany, while Mr. Tolman was on the stand, he invited Mr. Campbell up stating that he wished to ask him two or three plain questions. After considerable hesitation (the Rev. gentleman had found that these catechistic passages in the campaign, were terribly ticklish and troublesome) Mr. Campbell came forward and took the witness stand with more the appearance of a culprit called upon to answer to the judicial inquiry, "guilty, or not guilty," than that of a candidate for popular suffrages. Mr. Tolman then said in substance: "Mr. Campbell, you stated at Roseburg that your name was used at the Democratic State Convention, in connection with the nomination of Superintendent of Public Instruction, without your knowledge. I appeal to Gov. Grover to state whether this was not your statement." (Gov. Grover replied affirmatively.) "Now I wish to ask you, Mr. Campbell, if you did not *seek* the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the Democratic State Convention? A simple answer of yes or no, will do. Did you not *write* to parties asking their influence to get you that nomination? At this point in the catechism, the Rev. gentleman hesitated, stammered, and looked as though he had passed the judicial stage where the accused pleads "guilty or not guilty," and was standing up to receive sentence. Mr. Tolman here assisted the Rev. gentleman's memory by stating that he had in his pocket some of the letters written by Mr. Campbell in regard to that nomination and, intimating that a simple answer of, yes or no, might avoid the necessity of reading those letters to the assemblage. Thus assisted, *Mr. Campbell acknowledged that he did see the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction at the hands of the Democratic State Convention.* Mr. Tolman closed the catechism by a brief incisive remark or two about the sin of lying, in general, and the awkwardness of the position in which that particular vice was liable to place a Reverend and "Reform" candidate for Governor.—*Bulletin.*

JUDGE TOLMAN HEARD FROM.

The following extract from a Roseburg dispatch, relative to Judge Tolman, our Republican candidate for Governor, speaks for itself, and fitly represents the character of the Judge and his decisive manner of speech:

"Judge Tolman's speech, though free from rhetorical flourishes and elocutionary efforts, was replete with sharp and telling hits on both o his opponents. He kept his audience in a perfect roar of applause and laughter, and said more in the short time he occupied, than Grover said in his whole speech. Republicans here are delighted, and Democrats correspondingly depressed. He will get many a Democratic vote in this section."

SERENADE.

The following extract, taken from a letter to the Salem *Statesman*, shows how Judge Tolman is appreciated abroad. After commenting in the highest terms on Judge Tolman's speech at Eugene City, on the 1st inst., the writer closes by saying:

"In the evening a large crowd preceded by the local brass band, gathered in front the St. Charles Hotel and tendered Judge Tolman an elegant serenade. After a piece or two of music the Judge came forward in response to the calls of the people and returned his acknowledgements in the happiest manner."

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The following table shows the number of square miles the length of the railroads and telegraph in Great Britain, France, Germany, and th United States in 1873:

Countries.	Area. Sq. miles	Railroad Miles.	Telegraph Miles.
Great Britain	121,111	15,497	27,000
France.....	204,091	10,954	26,226
Germany.....	208,619	18,993	22,676
United States	3,611,844	71,109	70,511

They describe Senator Jones, of Nevada, as a burly, broad shouldered gentleman about forty years of age. He is a native of Wales, and left Ohio for the gold regions when gold was first discovered. His profits from a silver mine in Nevada are $5,000,000 per annum, and he is probably the wealthiest Welshman of the name of Jones, or any other name, in the country.

DISCUSSION AT EUGENE CITY.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES AT EUGENE CITY—TOLMAN, GROVER AND THE NONDESCRIPT PREACHER POLITICIAN.

We take the following from the Eugene City *Journal*:

J. C. Tolman, Rev. T. F. Campbell and Governor L. F. Grover, candidates for Governor, spoke at the Court House on Friday afternoon, May 1st.

We have not time nor space to enter into an extended review of the speeches. Hon. J. C. Tolman opened the discussion in a telling manner. He fully met the expectations of his numerous friends, and greatly surprised all who had not had the pleasure of his acquaintance. For one hour and twenty minutes he kept the audience on tiptoe of attention, and was enthusiastically applauded at short intervals during the whole time he was speaking, notwithstanding the fact that the Court room was uncomfortably crowded, so much that standing room could not be found. Mr. Tolman paid his respects to Messrs. Campbell and Grover in a way that proved he was master of the situation; standing unequivocally on the Republican platform, being in hearty sympathy with its past and present policy, but not defending, approving or apologizing for the wrongs committed by any of its members, he showed conclusively that he was, and the party of which he was proud of being a member were the true friends of reform and retrenchment. We feel safe in saying, without fear of being accused of exaggeration, that Mr. Tolman convinced the large audience present that he possessed in an eminent degree the Jeffersonian qualifications for the office of Governor—honesty in the broadest sense, capable under the severest test, and loyal to the best interest of the people in defiance to the combined influence of rings and monopolies.

Rev. T. F. Campbell followed in a speech of one hour and a half, in rather a vapory style, dealing in glittering generalities; representing the state charges of corruption in the existing parties, and urging the people to look upon him and be healed; imagining he and his party to be the serpent lifted up for the healing of the nation.

Mr. Campbell is rather a good speaker, but he showed the demagogue by appealing to the prejudices of the people, by raising the "stop thief" cry, and failing most completely to show how the great good desired was to be accomplished; standing substantially upon the same platform with the Republicans, advocating the same measures, and denouncing the same jobs, he could only claim support on the ground of his own superior abilities and honesty(?) He took the position that the Democratic party was dead, having passed in its checks at Cincinnati and Baltimore in 1872, but forgot to tell us when he forsook the old ship; whether it was just after he quit sucking *Litigant pap* or just after the late Albany Convention, in which he was a Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, but was butted off the bridge by Hon. Ben. Hayden. Not content with simple demagoguery he repeated the *Oregonian's* lies about the collusion between the Republicans and Democrats to swap off Tolman and LaDow and elect Grover and Williams.

Governor Grover closed the discussion in a labored effort of an hour and a half. The Governor was somewhat excited and showed signs of anger; the goadings he had received had evidently reached the quick; his effort was more calculated to excite one's sympathy, as in the case of an overburdened animal, rather than admiration of a great man.

His time was wholly occupied in endeavoring to explain away the charges against his own administration. For consummate and feigned appearance of injured innocence Mr. Grover has few equals. As an organizer of the Penitentiary, the Insane Asylum and the State Department, he claims to be a success. As a wrestler of twenty-three years' training against the Litigant Law, the Portland Police Bill, the purchase of the Canal and locks and the school books, he developed wonderful muscle, scarcely equaled by the opossum. Mr. Grover's audience gradually departed, and he closed under very gloomy appearances for his success. Tolman, the farmer-statesman, will carry Lane county.

The most enduring subtle of all the illusions and vanities in the mind of man is the notion that he can know; therefore so many enthusiasts, old and young, late and early, in the world of physics and metaphysics, first deceived themselves, then innocently deceiving others. The deception complete in proportion as the character of the infatuated is sincere. These self deceptions are least peculiar to woman. Her place in nature and great love of the beautiful being her safe guard and protection—a Greek in the character of her mind, she humors the hallucinations of her proud companion. He, the knowing one, builds for a future that never arrives, while she, wise in her instincts, lives for the present, thus making life glad; indulging in no sickly abstractions about the unknowable, but sings in daylight and starlight to all visible beauty, saying here is loveliness, let us be happy. Truly seems her weakness strength, and man's strength weakness.

SYLVESTER.

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, April, 23, 1874.

The great excitement in political circles for several days has been the little speck of war in Arkansas and the veto of the Currency Bill.

THIS CIVIL WAR

in Kansas is a tempest in a tea pot. Upwards of two thousand men are under arms in behalf of Elisha Baxter, the former Governor of Kansas, and about half the amount are with Joseph Brooks, who now occupies the State House, and declares himself to be the real Governor of the State. A few men have been killed. From the best information I can get, the difficulty originated in the last election in Arkansas. Baxter was the Republican candidate for the office of Governor, and Brooks, a pretended Republican, or Greeleyite, was the Democratic candidate for Governor. During the election, political excitement run high. Irresponsible individuals on both sides committed gross frauds. The Legislature counted the votes and declared Baxter elected. A writ of *Quo warranto* was issued from the Supreme Court, in the name of the State, to oust Baxter. The Supreme Court decided it was a political question and that it had no jurisdiction. Baxter was declared Governor, and proceeded to perform the duties.

Sometime in June last Joseph Brooks instituted a suit against Elisha Baxter, in his own name and right for the recovery of the office and emoluments of Governor of the State of Arkansas, in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county. The civil code of the State provided, "that any person claiming to have been elected to any office in the State may bring an action in his own name for the recovery of the same and without the interruption or assent of any officer thereof." Brooks contends this law gives the Circuit Court the right to hear, try, and determine who is the real Governor of the State. Baxter appeared by Attorney and filed a demurrer to the complaint. The case was continued and the Judge took the case under advisement. Recently the Judge decided Brooks was duly elected Governor; that the Court had jurisdiction to try the case, and he overruled the demurrer and rendered judgment in favor of Brooks. A writ was issued and the Sheriff of Pulaski county put Brooks in the office of Governor of Arkansas. At this juncture Baxter and Brooks both appealed to the people, and to the President to aid them to maintain their rights, or pretended rights, as duly elected Governor. From the best information I can get from the Senators, Members and citizens of Arkansas, and from the official dispatches, I am of the opinion Brooks received a majority of the legal votes at the election, but a majority of the Legislature, who were elected at the same time, were in favor of Baxter. Since Baxter was declared elected by the Legislature, he has offended many of those who were his warm supporters during the election, by appointing Democratic rebel General's to office, and now he has only one supporter here out of the whole Arkansas delegation. They rejoice at the decision of the Circuit Court in favor of Brooks. The accounts are so conflicting about the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court, and about the real number of votes cast at the election, for Brooks or Baxter, that the General Government has refused to recognized either as the Governor of the State, since Brooks obtained a decision of the Circuit Court in his favor. The President directs the United States forces, at Little Rock, to keep the peace, and directs both Baxter and Brooks to disband their forces and abide the decision of the Legislature or Courts in a peaceably way. This is the best way for the people, Baxter and Brooks.

Congress and the people are nearly equally divided on the veto of the President of the Finance Bill. One side says the country is ruined if the currency is increased. The other side says the country is ruined by the veto of the Bill. The issue is a local one. The Eastern States oppose the Bill, and the Southern and Western favor inflation and oppose the veto. In my judgment it is best not to increase irredeemable paper, without making arrangements to redeem it soon. A law could be made which would relieve the present embarrassment in the South and West, and still hasten specie payment of the greenbacks. It is possible such a law may yet pass Congress before it adjourns. The veto has no political significance. Democrats, Republicans, Independents, and Grangers voted and favor both sides in nearly equal numbers—according to numbers in every party. It no compromise is made this session of Congress, it will tend to make sectional parties like the tariff did in Van Buren's Administration.

NEW TO DAY.

TESTIMONIAL:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Marion county, certify that we have purchased packages of ENGLISH GOODS of JAMES KEARNS & CO., and say that we are SATISFIED with the Purchase; and that the GOODS ARE WHAT THEY ARE REPRESENTED, and that we could NOT have made the purchase in Dry Goods Stores for less than 25 PER CENT. ADVANCE ON THE PRICE WE PAID THEM FOR PACKAGES.

WM. B. STEWART,
DAVID LOONEY,
LEWIS SAVAGE,
JOHN SAPPINGFIELD,
JOHN KAY,
JOHN MARTIN,
DAVID DELANEY,
M. L. SAVAGE,
G. F. McCORKLE,
JOHN SAVAGE.

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY.

IT COSTS NO MORE

TO KEEP

GOOD FOWLS

THAN POOR ONES.

Oakland Poultry YARDS,

Corner 16th and Castro Streets,

OAKLAND.....CALIFORNIA.

SEASON OF 1874.

EGGS for HATCHING.

FROM THE LARGEST AND BEST BRED FOWLS in the world. Carefully packed and warranted to carry safely any distance. The varieties comprise

Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Houdans, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Black Spanish, White Dorkings, Golden Polands, Aylesbury Ducks, and Game.

Sebright and Black African Bantams.

A fine invoice of Bronze Turkeys, weighing 60 pounds to the Pair, just received.

☞ Send stamp for illustrated circular to

GEO. B. BAYLEY,
Importer of and Dealer in Choice Poultry,
Box 659, San Francisco.

General Agent for the POULTRY WORLD, a monthly magazine, devoted entirely to Poultry. The best paper published in the country. Subscription $1.25 per year. Also agent for the American Standard of Excellence.—Price 50 cents. Agents wanted in every city and town in the country. For further information address BOX 659 San Francisco.

Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. feb 28, '74m3.

LANDS! LANDS! LANDS!

HOMESTEADS! HOMESTEADS!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Lands of the Oregon Central Military Road Company are offered for sale upon the following terms:

To actual occupants and for the purpose of actual occupation for one fourth of the purchase price paid down and the balance in three equal annual installments; the purchaser to execute his promissory notes to the Company for such deferred payments payable in one, two, and three years, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until maturity, after which to draw interest at the rate of one per cent. per month; and the Company to execute to the purchaser a bond for a conveyance of the lands purchased by Special Warranty Deed conditioned upon payment of the notes.

Parties other than occupants desiring to purchase lands in large quantities, can purchase upon terms to be agreed upon, on making application; but actual settlers in all cases will be preferred upon making their application within a reasonable time.

Until further ordered, the price of lands can be ascertained by application being made to the Land Agent. All applications to purchase lands must be made to B. J. PENGRA, Land Agent of the Company, whose postoffice address is at Springfield, in Lane county, in this State.

All applications must be in writing and must contain the description of the lands desired to be purchased by the legal subdivision, a statement of the kind and quality of the land and its locality with reference to settlement, etc; and whether or not it is occupied and if so by whom, and the date of such occupation, and upon the approval of the application the first installment of the purchase price must be paid to the Agent.

The placing of these lands in the market affords an excellent opportunity to settlers to procure homesteads in one of the finest portions of the State and of the most fertile lands, upon this coast accessible from the Willamette Valley by a good wagon road and convenient to the older settlements reasonable as to price and upon terms of payment within the reach of all.

Eugene City, February 27th, 1874.

By order of
The Oregon Central Military Road Company.
B. J. PENGRA,
Agent.

mar14m6

BEN SACHS' PRICE LIST.

FROM THIS DATE

TILL FURTHER NOTICE

I WILL SELL

White Canton Undershirts and Drawers....	$1 00 to 1 25
Merino " "	1 00 to 1 50
Genuine Cheviot Shirts.....	2 00 to 2 50
Best Woolen "	1 75 to 3 00
Check "	1 00
Scarfs	50 75
Best Woolen Stockings.....	37½
Cotton "	25
Paper Collars, per box.....	25@37½c
Cotton Thread, per dozen.....	1 00
Ladies' Cuffs, three boxes for.....	1 00
Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs.....	25@50c
Combs	25@37½c

EVERYTHING ELSE

IN MY STORE AT

PROPORTIONATE RATES.

School Books at Reduced Prices.

Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1874m3.

Notice.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
Land Department,
PORTLAND, Oregon, April 5, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A VIGOROUS prosecution will be instituted against any and every person who trespasses upon any railroad land, by cutting or removing timber therefrom before the same is bought of the Company and paid for.

All vacant land in odd numbered sections, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, within a distance of thirty miles from the line of the road belongs to the Company.

apr13, 72tf T. R. MOORES, Land Agent.

NEW, TO-DAY.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 31, 1874.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 o clock p m of May 30, 1874 (to be decided by the 10th of June,) for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1st, 1874, to June 30, 1878, on the following routes in the State of Oregon, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

44108 From Portland to Scholl's Ferry, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Portland Saturday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Scholl's Ferry by 5 p m;
Leave Scholl's Ferry Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Portland by 12 m.

44119 From Scio to Marion, 7 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Scio.

44123 From Riverside, by Clatskanie and Marshland, to Westport, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Riverside Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Westport by 6 p m;
Leave Westport Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Riverside by 6 p m.

44130 From Williamette Forks, by Pine, to Harrisburgh, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Williamette Forks Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Harrisburgh by 12 m;
Leave Harrisburgh Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Williamette Forks by 7 p m.

44150 From Baker City to Wingville 8 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule making connection with stages at Baker City.
Proposals invited for twice, also for three times-a-week service.

44156 From Newport, by Seal Rock, on beach of Pacific Ocean, Mouth of Alsea River, and Peake's Mill, to Alsea Valley, 50 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Alsea Valley next day by 6 p m;
Leave Alsea Valley Wednesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Newport next day by 6 p m.

44157 From Oakland, by Cole's Valley, and French Settlement, to Looking Glass, 24 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Oakland Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Looking Glass by 4 p m;
Leave Looking Glass Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Oakland by 4 p m.

44158 From Antelope Valley, by John Day's River, Butte Creek, Lone Rock, Willow Creek, to Hepner's, 90 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Antelope Valley Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hepner's Wednesday by 7 p m;
Leave Hepner's Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Antelope Valley Saturday 7 p m.

44159 From Eugene City, by McKenzie, Salt Spring, Deschute's Wagon Road, and Santiam Road, to Upper Ochoco, 160 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Eugene City Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Upper Ochoco Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Upper Ochoco Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Eugene City Saturday by 6 p m.

44160 From Coos River to Marshfield, 8 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to post master at Coos River.

44161 From Lebanon, by Harris Ranch, Pilgrim's Camp, to Crawfordsville, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lebanon Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Crawfordsville by 4 p m;
Leave Crawfordsville Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lebanon by 4 p m.

44162 From Scio, by Mount Pleasant, Jordan Valley, to Fox Valley, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Scio Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Fox Valley by 6 p m;
Leave Fox Valley Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Scio by 5 p m.

44163 From Eugene City, by Butte Disappointment [n o.] Big Prairie [n. o.] Pine Opening [n o.] Diamond Peak [n. o.] Sprague's Valley [n. o.] Round Grove [n. o.] Drew's Valley, Goose Lake and Surprise Valley, to Winnemucca, [Nev.] 450 miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

44164 From Albany to Corvallis, 9 miles and back, daily, to connect with mail-trains on Oregon and California railroad at Albany, with a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Corvallis.

44165 From Corvallis, by Hinkle's Butte, Gird's Station, and Monroe, to Junction City, 25 miles and back, three times a week, with a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Corvallis.

44166 From Eugene City to Springfield, 3 miles and back, three times a week, with a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Springfield.
Proposals for six times-a-week service invited.

44167 From Canyon City, by North Fork, John Day, Willow Creek, to Scotts, 160 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Canyon City Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Scotts Thursday by 6 p m;
Leave Scotts Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Canyon City Thursday by 6 p m.

44168 From Astoria, by Clatskanie, Mishawaka, and Gale's Creek to Forest Grove, 68 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Astoria Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Forest Grove Saturday by 12 m;
Leave Forest Grove Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Astoria Wednesday by 12 m.

For form of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of October 1, 1873, inviting proposals for mail service in Oregon, to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of Oregon," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
April 18w6 Postmaster General.

JOHN A. BOYER,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FRUITS, IN SEASON;

Plain and Fancy Candies,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

CALIFORNIA STREET, (First door west of White & Martin's) JACKSONVILLE.

Produce Taken in Exchange.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL. ☜

December 16, 1873tf.

Notice!

I offer myself as an

Independent Candidate!

For the office of

SHERIFF OF JACKSON COUNTY,

G. A. DAVIS.