

Subsidies.

The question of subsidies, either handed or bonded, seems to be raising many objections, from the press, as well as from individuals. Whatever may be said of the propriety of giving heavy grants and subsidies to railroad and other corporations in the future, no one will pretend to say that they have not been beneficial in the past. In opening up the great West, they have been of more advantage than any or all other causes combined. Very true they have enriched a few individuals at the expense of the many; but while the many were enriching the few, they were also enriching themselves more rapidly than they could possibly have done under the old regime. The Illinois Central Railroad Company built their great central lines through Illinois, and had millions of dollars worth of land and other property which came from the tax payers of Illinois; but ask the same tax payers if they would dispense with the advantages they have obtained, and those which are daily accruing to them, and be stripped of the Central Road, and from one end of the State to the other would be heard an unanimous negative.

The great Trans-continental road, of which so much has been said, has cost it is true nearly double what it should have cost; but ask the people of the country both east and west if they would do without the convenience of that road, to say naught of its material advantages, for the amount which it has cost, and we opine the answer will be unanimous—no.

But, says one writer on this subject, "suppose a railroad runs through a certain section of country in which I own a piece of land worth \$3,000, and the value of that land is affected so that I sell it for \$6,000, pocket the money and leave, is the community any better off for the enhancement of the value of my property than they were before?" We answer most emphatically they are. Property always rises in value in proportion to the remuneration to be derived from it; and if a farm is in close proximity to any great channel of commerce, either railroad, river or canal, the observation of every man teaches him that it is worth more than the same quality of a farm less accessible. Were any person who has visited California say ten years, or even five years ago, to go there now, they would find in the Sacramento, San Joaquin—in fact all over California—and which ten years ago was considered worthless for anything but grazing, is now in a high state of cultivation; and what has brought about this change, but the Central Pacific Railroad? We might go on and show numerous instances of material advantages accruing from railroads, which would never have been built without a subsidy, but do not deem it necessary. The policy of granting aid in the construction of railroads through a new country we have always favored, and still think it best for all parties. We do protest, however, against land subsidies, the granting of large tracts of land to companies for any purpose. If the Government or a State wishes to give anything in the way of aid in the construction of roads or any important improvements, let it be given in something else beside land; and let that be kept for the pioneer, the actual settler, who is willing to go to work and use his bone and muscle to develop and improve it.

In cases where it is advisable to grant a Government subsidy for any great improvement, which is often the case, it can be done in the way of bonds, or other Government or State securities; and these should always be drawn so as to make the company responsible for them whenever they mature, and should always be attended to promptly, so as not to allow any advantage to those corporations that are disposed to take them whenever opportunity offers; and in no case, nor under any circumstances should the public domain be thrown into the hands of speculators.

We furnish the Republican and Demorest's Monthly for \$4 a year.

THE COIN RESERVE.

The following extracts from the New York Sun of February 11th, pays high tribute to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, in his management of the Treasury Department:

"Before Mr. Boutwell leaves the Treasury Department, which it is on all sides declared he is soon to do, we wish to express our approval of a practice of his which has not met with that support from the leading organ of the Administration to which it is entitled. We refer to his resolute holding on to his coin reserves. Mr. Trumbull, in the Senate, and Mr. Greeley in the Tribune, have never lost a chance of condemning this practice, and of advocating the emptying of the Treasury of its gold for the useless purpose of reducing the funded debt. Their complaint is that the country is losing the interest money on the gold held in reserve by the Treasury.

There is no sounder or more self-evident proposition than that in all banking operation a certain amount of cash should always be kept in hand. If it be not necessary that it should be in coin, as may be urged in the case during a suspension of specie payments, coin is nevertheless needed for other purposes. It is necessary at the present time especially to show that beneath the mountain of paper money transactions disclosed by the bank and Treasury operations, there is something at the bottom which denotes some degree of actual solvency and real ability to pay.

We have at this moment an irredeemable paper circulation of about seven hundred millions. Now, who but the most crazy advocate of paper issues and no money banks can say that this gigantic pile of paper money requires no coin basis?"

After comparing the financial operations of the Government to that of a large banking institution, with an entire circulation of \$400,000,000, it says:

"If the Government is to keep no coin reserves on hand, what sort of a show would the country make in the eye of reasonable people everywhere, in respect of its ability or intention ever to resume coin payments? The banks and the Government would be alike banking on nothing. Together, they would use seven hundred millions of demand notes, and five hundred millions of deposits. And if the Government is to strip itself of gold, as Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Greeley recommend, the only solid basis of this enormous aggregate of twelve hundred millions, due on demand, would be the beggarly sum which might chance to be found in the vaults of the banks.

The current coin balance of the Government only averages between forty and fifty millions over and above its demand obligations, and this is all the basis it holds to pay its demand notes of four hundred millions. Talk about the Government losing interest on its specie! Does it not gain the interest on four hundred millions of paper money, and is it too much to ask that it shall show something in hand toward paying this immense amount of disregarded obligations? Suppose the Government does not intend to pay its notes, does it not owe something to the public sense of propriety, something to the old-fashioned prejudice of honest people, that when paper money is issued, there ought at least to be something behind the counter to redeem it?"

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOL.

A new feature in school management has been inaugurated by Rev. Mr. Lucky, of the State Normal School of California, in introducing the common newspaper as a text book for reading. It is to be used in lieu of the reading book for advanced classes. The idea is to unite practice with the theory, so as to make an accomplished reader. This, no doubt, if brought into common practice, will be highly beneficial, as a student, after having passed over the elementary principles, can put them to practice just as well, or even better, in reading from a newspaper, than from our common school readers, and at the same time be storing the mind with a fund of general information.

How often do we see scholars who have passed through the smaller readers, and in many cases the higher ones too, take up a paper and endeavor to read a simple paragraph, and mix it up so badly, that no one listening to them can tell what the substance of the article is when they are through, from the fact that they have never practiced reading anything aloud, but lessons which they had conned over until they were as familiar as the letters of the alphabet. Taken as a whole, the practice is undoubtedly a good one, and one which will eventually come into general favor, and be universally adopted.

The iron to be used in constructing the Penitentiary will cost \$25,000.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Postmaster General has made a Report to the Senate, which reveals the extent to which the franking privilege burdens the mails and deprives this branch of the public service of its utility to the people, if not of its revenue.

In December 1869, each post master was instructed to take an accurate monthly account of all free matter deposited at his respective office for mailing during the six months ending June 30th 1870. The total number of offices from which reports were due were 28,492; but nearly 20,000 wholly failed to report. The returns of the 8,586 reporting offices show that within six months there were transmitted 5,140,795 franked letters, the postage upon which would have been \$655,548; and 2,047,971 pounds of other franked matter, such as printed documents and deeds, upon which the postage would have amounted to \$260,548, making altogether \$916,396. At a fair rate of estimate for the 20,000 non-reporting offices, the total number of franked letters would be for the six months 10,894,497; postage on them \$933,070; printed matter, etc., 2,655,196 pounds; postage on same \$838,393 85. Total postage for six months, \$1,271,663 85; for one year, \$2,543,327.70. It is undoubtedly true that a very small portion of the matter franked is in any way of public service, and if the privilege were abolished an immense saving would ensue, not merely in the diminished expense of carrying the mails, and increased revenues of the department, but in the quantity of documents printed for transmission.

We still look to the present Congress for the carrying out of a measure that is demanded by the interests of the people, and sincerely hope it will meet with no obstacles until its final consummation as a law of the land.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SALT CREEK, Feb. 28, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Thinking you would like an item, I item you, viz: We are now in the midst of a musical revival in this locality. Professor H. B. Sumerville has quite an interesting class in vocal music at the Salt Creek School House, composed of about twenty-five scholars. All appear to be advancing finely. Your informant has been present four consecutive evenings, and can say with certainty that Professor Sumerville spares no pains in drilling those under his tuition. I had attended two schools previously, one of which was taught by Prof. Hubbard, of the Boston Academy of Music. I do not hesitate in saying that Prof. Sumerville is far ahead of any teacher which I have met with. No one need leave his schools ignorant of the science. He has three schools running now. The one above alluded to, one at Buell's Chapel on Mill Creek, and one in Sheridan, Yamhill County. On last Sabbath, the three schools met together at Buell's Chapel, and had a grand Musical Festival, in which the Professor did himself great credit, together with singers in attendance, considering the time they have been under drill. The science received a "boost" that will be hard to reverse. All appeared to be edified, and left in different directions, with pleasant smiles playing on their countenances. Success to the most beautiful and accomplishing science. Yours, HOMO.

CURING MEAT.—

There are various modes of curing meat, but one of the best, perhaps, is that suggested by the Germantown Telegraph, which is as follows: To one gallon of water, take one and a half pounds of salt, half a pound of sugar, half an ounce of saltpetre, half an ounce of potash. In this ratio, the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpass it, if so good.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Dallas, March 1st 1871: Bradshaw, E. care W. Miller, Mrs. Susan (Gilmore) Mulky, Mrs. Sarah A. Fuller, Henry Rehorn, J. H. Hersh, Will, or Susan Robb, L. A. 2 Hasling, A. L. Shields John, care W. Kays, Mrs. Mary (Shields) Smith, Mrs. Della L. Koykendall, Henry Whittaker, Benj. Morrill, Ira Miller, James W. J. D. LEE, P. M.

REMEDY FOR HOLLOW HORN.—A writer in an exchange has never known this to fail:—Two tablespoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of pepper and salt; mix and pour in the ear. If a cure is not effected in a few days, repeat the dose.

A SAD STORY.

A few days since, the telegraph gave the following item of news from Southern Oregon:

Jacksonville, Oregon, Feb. 25th.—A shooting affray took place here today, on the main street of this town, between Valentine S. Ralls and James D. Fay, in which neither of the party received serious injury. It seems that Ralls approached Fay, and accused him of the seduction of his daughter, and told him that one of them must die. Both drew pistols simultaneously, Ralls firing first, the ball striking the guard of Fay's pistol and preventing its use. Ralls fired three shots, one of which passed through a pocket book in the breast pocket of Fay's coat, lodging against a rib, but doing no injury. After the shooting Ralls mounted his horse and rode quietly away.

The circumstances in the case are fully explained by the following letter, taken from the Herald of the 24th ult. The author of this atrocious outrage is a man of prominence, both socially and politically.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 18, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Dear Sir:—I have a horrible tale to tell you, which I have seen with my own eyes, as did some fifteen others of our citizens. I relate it to you, so that you may be able to do the public justice (if justice can be done in such a case) by holding the villain up to public scorn and execration. What I state to you is true, every word of it. A man lives in this town with his two sisters. The house they live in belongs to him. During the last eighteen months he has kept a young lady as a hired girl to do the work of the family. He and the hired girl slept upstairs, a thin partition separating their rooms, while his sisters slept down stairs. The young woman is a very beautiful girl, and a girl whose character stood high in this town. On last Thursday morning, the 16th inst., she disappeared from the house about daylight. A messenger was sent to her father's house to ascertain if she had gone home (her father lives about seven miles from town). The messenger returned about 4 o'clock in the evening with the information that the girl had not been home. Immediately a party of men, some fifteen of us, started to hunt for the girl in the hills back of the house. We soon struck her track, and tracked her about one mile, when we found her in a thick bunch of brush, with an infant wrapped up in her dress. The child was alive and comfortable; the poor girl was a most chilled to death. Had we started an hour later on her track, night would have overtaken us before we could have found the girl, and ere morning she would have chilled to death. The girl confessed in the presence of her own mother and others, that the father of the child was the man at whose house she had been living. That it is his child, the entire community is well convinced. The girl is about twenty-one years old, now. She loved this man as only woman can love, and you can see what has been done for her. Is it not a nice man that can turn his own dwelling house into a house of ill fame? His sisters are both estimable ladies, and I sympathize with them to the bottom of my heart. I have given you nothing but the facts in this case, which you are at liberty to use.

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The Sun. CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times. Intended for People Now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such. ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR! ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50. Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a \$50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$2 A YEAR. of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous readings, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, \$6 A YEAR. A prominently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from every where. Two cents a copy; by mail, 30 cents a month, or \$6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS. THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN. Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars. Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars. Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars. Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars. Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars. One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars. One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, whenever convenient. If not men register letters containing money. Address: W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun Office, New York City.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! Paris to be Bombarded! BUT NOTWITHSTANDING, THERE will be found at LAUGHERY & COLLINS the best assortment of Family Groceries ever offered to the public, which can be had by all who love good things to eat. Our terms are easy, and our motto, "Small profits and quick sales."

Remember, Main Street, Dallas, at Brown's old Store Room. 33-11 LAUGHERY & COLLINS.

Home Shuttle Sewing Machine! Great Reduction in Prices! THE ABOVE CELEBRATED FAVORITE machine is now offered to the public at the reduced price of TWENTY DOLLARS, and will be kept constantly on hand and for sale at the rooms of Burchard & Powers, No 139, First Street, Portland, Oregon. H. B. MORRILL, Traveling Agent. 33-11

LADIES, The Victoria, or Ladies' Gem is the great invention long and earnestly wished for by your sex. We desire smart and energetic lady agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated article in every Village, Town and City in the World. It is highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by all ladies of taste and refinement, and is now A GREAT FAVORITE WITH THEM. It is what every lady has wished for, gives perfect FREEDOM OF ACTION, AND PREVENTS CATCHING COLD AT A CRITICAL PERIOD. Endorsed and recommended by all eminent PHYSICIANS AND DIVINES. Every Lady ABSOLUTELY REQUIRES ONE and will purchase with a GLANCE. Druggists, Milliners, Dressmakers, and those who keep Fancy Stores will find our excellent inventor gives perfect satisfaction, and sells very rapidly, and netting enormous profits to agents and dealers. Town and country rights given free to all who desire engaging in an honorable, respectable and profitable business, and at the same time doing good to these suffering companions in life. Samples \$2, sent free by mail on receipt of price. Send for wholesale circulars. Address, VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., 43-6m 17 Park Place, New York.

Mothers, I've Found It! FOR YEARS I HAVE SEARCHED FOR a remedy that will CURE your children by removing the CAUSE, and at last I can say "Bureka." TRY IT.

GARMINITIVE CORDIAL. This is a pleasant antacid, and in large doses laxative; in small doses, an astringent medicine; exceedingly useful in all bowel affections, especially of children. It is a safe, certain and effectual remedy for Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Wind on the Stomach, Crying and Fretting of Children. In Teething, there is nothing that equals it. It softens the gums, and renders Teething easy. It is no humbug medicine, got up to sell, but a really valuable preparation, having been in use for several years it recommends itself. Do not give your children the "soothing syrups," for they stupify without doing any permanent good. Prepared by DR. W. WATERHOUSE, MONMOUTH, OREGON. For Sale by Druggists. The trade supplied on reasonable terms. Hundreds of Testimonials can be given if necessary. 13-11 DR. W. WATERHOUSE.

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