

Land Monopolies.

A short time ago we published a petition, which has been circulated quite extensively throughout different portions of the country, praying Congress to cease granting land subsidies for the construction of railroads, or other internal improvements.

The granting of subsidies for the construction of railroads and other important improvements is almost imperative in certain locations, but these should be given in money or bonds.

It has been suggested, and with considerable show of probability, that the cause of the present degeneracy of the French people, and the collapse of the French Government, may be traced to the effects of the present system of land proprietorship known as petite culture.

Even though in pursuing this course lands may eventually work into the hands of large property holders, yet it is not so liable to do so as by the policy of granting subsidies.

STOCK DYING IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.—We see by our Douglas county exchanges, that cattle, sheep, and hogs, are dying off in that county for want of food.

A NEW TACK.

We had supposed, after waiting two issues of the Christian Messenger without seeing anything directed to the REPUBLICAN, that the Messenger had concluded to let us alone in our blindness, even though we might be a worshipper of strange Gods.

As a starter, the Parson gives the following quotation from Timothy: "And without controversy, great is the mystery of Godliness. God manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of Angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory;" and enquires of the editor of the Messenger, "modestly," what do you make of this?

We still see nothing to show to us that Christ was not God. We have given many passages to show where he was called so in the Bible, and could give more, but the editor of the Messenger tells us, when we find such passages as "Everlasting Father, the eternal Son, &c.," applied to Christ, we may brand them as human folly.

CLEAR GRIT.

The following extract from a lecture recently delivered by Rev. Robert Collyer, shows the advantage of what is commonly called "grit," to anyone wishing success in business:

"Every man who is doing any sort of work in Chicago, to-day was raised a poor man's son, and had to fight his way to his place. Not one of them, as far as I can ascertain, was a rich man's son, and had a good time when he was a boy, except that all boys should grow as strong as a steel bar, fighting their way to an education, and then, when they are ready, plunging into life with that traditional half dollar and a little bundle tied up in a red handkerchief, as I have observed all men start. I tell you that in five and twenty years, when most of us that are now in our middle ages have gone to their retribution, the men of mark in this country will not be sons of those whose fathers can give them all they wish for, and ten times more than they ought to have, but will be those who are brought up in farm houses and cottages, cutting their way through thick set hindrances of every sort; and all the brown stone houses of this metropolis will be as nothing to bring out the noble man."

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

FOURTH OF JULY, 1876.

Congress, as well as the people generally, are considerably interested already in the coming centennial, and are taking active measures to have a general jubilee on the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Commission shall report to Congress at the first Session after its appointment, a suitable date for opening and closing the Exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening and dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite Custom House regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no compensation for services shall be paid to the Commissioners or other officers provided by this Act from the Treasury of the United States, and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such Exhibition, or by reason of the same.

ATTACKED BY A BEAR.

A Peoria correspondent of the Albany Register gives the following particulars of the attack of a bear upon a young lady of that place recently:

"On the evening of the 2nd inst., a young lady of this place had gone a short distance from her father's house, carrying a light in her hand, when she was startled by a low growl, and a noise which resembled the footfall of some heavy animal approaching her immediate vicinity. Being startled for the moment, she raised the light and peered into the darkness, and was soon enabled to make out the cause of the disturbance, for within a few yards of where she then stood, with distended jaws, she discerned a huge bear making rapid strides towards her, with the evident intention of making an evening meal of her dainty person. Thinking that her best course, under the circumstances, was to put the greatest distance between herself and the brute, she turned and fled with rapid feet towards her father's mansion. But a few yards, however, had been compassed by her when the low, angry growl of the savage brute, now within a few feet of his intended victim, made it painfully evident that the brute was the faster of the two in this fearful race, and some other device must be adopted if she would escape his dread embrace. Summoning all her courage, she faced her pursuer, flashing the light she carried in her hand almost in the monster's face. This seemed to astonish and confuse his bearship for the moment, and he turned as if to flee; but his hunger seemed to get the better of his fears, and once more he turned and faced our heroine, and with savage growls and open jaws, seemed ready to make the fatal spring. But the bold front and steady nerves of our heroine, still waving the light in his eyes, kept the brute at bay, while she slowly retreated. At this juncture several children, who were eye witnesses of the scene we have been relating, at first not taking in the full danger of our heroine, now boldly came to the rescue, and with their noisy clamor so frightened the brute that he took to the woods, and left our heroine master of the position."

STARTLING PROPOSITION.

Under the above heading, the San Francisco Chronicle gives the facts concerning a proposition before the Grand Jury of California. It says:

"It is embraced in the case of the People against Daniel McLaughlin which was argued before the Supreme Judges in this City on Saturday last. Our readers will best understand the point involved by a brief statement of the facts; McLaughlin was indicted by the Grand Jury of Sacramento for the murder of Ludholm. He was tried in the District Court a few weeks since and after the jury had been out for a long while, on their representation that it would be impossible for them to agree, Judge Ramage discharged them from further consideration of the case, to which the defendant objected. A petition is now filed stating these facts, and the prisoner's counsel, James W. Coffort, demands the unconstitutional discharge of his client, on the ground that if subjected to another trial he will be twice put in jeopardy of his life, which is unconstitutional. As he is indicted for murder, he can be tried for no other offense, and his discharge must follow if the position assumed by his ingenious counsel be correct. The fact that the Supreme Judges took the matter under advisement shows that the arguments in support of this startling proposition have been impressive, and that there is something in it than the suggestions of an ingenious lawyer. Divested of verbiage, the point resolves itself practically to this: If any one who commits the crime of murder can secure a disagreement of the first jury called to try the issue, his discharge follows, because his life cannot again be put in jeopardy. In a jury of twelve it requires only one obstinate man to cause a disagreement. A jury must be discharged after having had the case under consideration a reasonable length of time, and Judge Ramage, in the McLaughlin case, did exactly what is done every day in our Courts. If the Judge cannot discharge a jury in a murder case, he cannot in a larceny or burglary case, and justice is virtually cheated of her dues. Should the Supreme Court decide in favor of the point raised by Coffort, there would be a general delivery of murderers from the State Prison who have been convicted, on second trial, of murder in the second degree or of manslaughter, and are serving out terms of imprisonment. Besides this would be the great incentive, in addition to that which already exists, of tampering with the jury; and that a jury can, under certain circumstances, be tampered with, is frequently illustrated in the Courts. Heretofore the decisions have generally been understood to be that where a jury disagrees, there was no such jeopardy of life as contemplated by the Constitution but we understand that the counsel for the prisoner cited some very direct and positive authority sustaining his position. The judgment of the Supreme Court will be awaited with lively interest."

We clip the following from the Jacksonville Times, as the only solution of the Fay-Ralls affair reported last week—

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Saturday last, while Senator Fay was seated in the Bella Union Saloon reading a newspaper, with his back to the door, V. S. Ralls entered and without a word drew his pistol. Mr. Fay happening to glance up caught sight of the action, and springing to his feet had barely time to draw his revolver and present it, when Ralls fired, the parties being about six feet apart. The ball from Ralls' pistol glanced along the arm of Mr. Fay's pistol, struck the end of the plate back and disabling the weapon, the parties being so close together that the powder burnt Mr. Fay's fingers and face. The ball split on the end of the plate, a part going through Mr. Fry's coat, pocket book and striking the second rib on the right side, inflicting a painful flesh wound; while the concussion of the blow on the pistol caused it to inflict painful wounds on the hand and fingers. Ralls immediately upon firing retreated to the streets, and fired two more shots into the saloon at Mr. Fay, who was virtually disarmed, happily, however, inflicting no other damage. A more deliberate attempt at murder was never perpetrated in this State. We understand the proper steps have been taken to bring the attempted murderer to justice.

BOUNE OVER.—James D. Fay and V. S. Ralls were each bound over yesterday, before James R. Wade, in the sum of \$2,000, to keep peace.

FROM JOSEPHINE COUNTY.—A friend writes us from Josephine that the debt of that county has been reduced to less than \$3,000, and that it is the intention to pay it all off this year. He also informs us that there is ample range in that county for 100,000 head of stock, and a large importation is expected this season. It seems to us like folly for our stock raisers to go off East of the mountains in search of grass when there is such splendid openings in an adjoining county, and that too, where their stock is not so likely to be killed off by hard winters and snow storms.—Plaindealer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GEORGE W. HOBART & CO. Will Manufacture and keep CONSTANTLY ON HAND a large Assortment of SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND COLLARS, Consisting of all the HORSE EQUIPMENTS

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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.

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