

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

NO. 23

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Peter Britt,
Photographic Artist,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Ambrotypes,
Photographs,
Cartes de Visite
DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.
Pictures Reduced
OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

PIONEER FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

FIRST DOOR SOUTH OF GLENN, DRUM & CO., and opposite the Post Office, where may be found a choice selection of Family Groceries and Provisions.

Liquors and Tobacco.
 Candies, Nuts, Apples, etc.
 In fact, everything usually found in a first-class Family Grocery Store.

CHARLES W. SAVAGE,
 N. B. Market Price paid for Produce.
 Jacksonville, March 1, 1867. m24f

VOLNEY COLVIG,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
 CANYONVILLE, OREGON.

Will take Acknowledgements of Deeds, Protest Notes and Bills of Exchange, make Attestations, and other instruments of publication. Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Licenses, Agreements, etc., constantly on hand. feb23not

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
Physician and Surgeon,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

E. H. GREENMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.

He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls. feb23f

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S
BATH ROOMS,
 In the Overbeck Hospital,
 WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,
 SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.
Careful.

CONGRESS AT ITS LAST SESSION having passed a BANKRUPT LAW, it is now within the power of every man that is hopelessly in debt, to free himself from the press of debts that cripple his action, and which he is wholly unable otherwise to discharge. The District Court of the United States, which sits alone in the City of Portland, has under this law, an exclusive jurisdiction of all cases in bankruptcy. The undersigned have procured a copy of the law and are ready, as soon as a Register is appointed, to attend promptly to procuring discharges in bankruptcy for all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

Also attention paid to procuring LETTERS PATENT for new inventions.
Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,
 Attorneys-at-Law, Portland, Oregon.
 [ap27 m3]

CANYONVILLE HOTEL,
 MAIN STREET
 CANYONVILLE OREGON,
 D. C. McCLELLAN, Prop'r.

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN refitted and prepared for the reception of guests, and the proprietor would say to the citizens of Southern Oregon, and the traveling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, at prices to suit.
 The Table will be furnished with the best market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
L. O. O. F.—Jacksonville Lodge
 No. 10, holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall.
 Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
 HENRY DUNCAN, N. G.
 JAMES M. SUTTON, R. Sec'y.
 Fratres.—George Fink, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.
 Rebekah Meeting 4th Monday in each Month.

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.
 HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evening or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 A. MARTIN, W. M.
 G. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Factory, we are now prepared to give our whole attention to our Leather and Finding business. On hand, direct from France, Calf & Kip, Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.
 JOHN G. HUNN, L. FAYRE, JOHN BRAY, New York, | L. FAYRE, JOHN BRAY, San Francisco.
 Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco, 416 Battery Street.

STATE AND SCHOOL LANDS.

(From the American Colonist.)
 From an article published in the OREGON SENTINEL of the 8th instant, we infer the people of Jackson county are anxious to have the Klamath Lake country settled at an early day. We also conclude from the article above referred to—which will be found in another column—the folks in Southern Oregon, and perhaps elsewhere in the State, are at a loss to know how to proceed in order to purchase and get a title to the lands belonging to the State. In making application for State lands, it is well to bear in mind that the Oregon State lands consists of five classes:

- 1st. The school lands, consisting of the 16th and 32d sections in each township.
- 2d. The lands selected by the State in lieu of the 16th and 32d sections, in cases where donation claims were located upon said sections previous to the United States Surveys. This latter class is technically termed "indemnity" land.
- 3d. The grant of five hundred thousand acres given to the State by the General Government for internal improvements, under the act of Congress passed in 1841, donating land to the State of Arkansas, and subsequently extended to all new States. This latter class of land is generally and technically known as State land.
- 4th. This class is the university land.
- 5th. Land donated to the State to aid specified enterprises or improvements; as lands to aid in the construction of the Oregon Central Military Wagon Road, Oregon Central Railroad, etc.

The Superintendents of Common Schools in each county have, we believe, received full instructions in regard to the school lands proper, and the manner of their sale; therefore we will omit further remarks on the 1st and second class.

The 3d class, or State land proper, being the largest and most important, is the one about which there seems to be more confusion, growing out of the general impression that the lands of this class will be disposed of on the same terms as class one and two. The following is the law relating to the location and purchase of this class of land, which will be found in the Code, page 885, sections 5 and six:

SECTION 5. That the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, as a Board of Commissioners for school lands and the management of the common school fund, are hereby authorized and required to sell to actual settlers, in such quantities as they shall deem most advantageous to the State, not exceeding a half section to any one settler, the lands selected and to be selected for common school purposes, as fast as such selections shall be approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, payable in any lawful money of the United States; provided, the price per acre fixed in this section apply only to such tracts of land as were or may be occupied by bona fide settlers at the time the land was or shall be designated as State land; and all State land sold or to be sold, subsequently to such designation or location, shall be sold for two dollars per acre.

SEC. 6. The application of the purchaser shall be accompanied by his affidavit, taken and certified by a Notary or other officer having a seal, that he has not voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor aided and encouraged the rebellion, and that he will bear true and faithful allegiance to the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that he is residing on the land which he applies to purchase, and intends to make it his home, and that he knows of no prior settler claiming any part of said land; and such applicant, on paying to the Commissioners one-third part of the purchase money, and a fee in coin of five dollars, shall receive from them a certificate that he has purchased the land therein described, and will be entitled to a deed therefor on payment of the sum of money therein specified, in any lawful money of the United States, with interest in coin, at ten per cent per annum, payable annually; and when the purchase money, if any, shall be fully paid, the purchaser shall receive a deed substantially in the following form, on payment of a fee of five dollars therefor:
 In consideration of — dollars, paid to the Board of Commissioners for the sale of school lands, the State of Ore-

gon doth grant, bargain, sell and convey unto —, his heirs and assigns, the — half section —, of township —, north (or south) in range —, east (or west) of the (Willamette) meridian, in the district of lands subject to sale at (Oregon City) (or other apt description, as the case may require).
 Witness the seal of the State affixed, — day of —, 18—, Governor, _____, Secretary, _____, Treasurer, _____.

From the above sections of the law it will be seen that there is now no impediment to the immediate settlement upon such tracts of State land as have been located by the State and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. The Board has decided, we believe, not to sell to any one purchaser a less quantity than three hundred and twenty acres. The five hundred thousand acres have all been selected as "common school lands," and the greater part of it has been approved at Washington. The fact that it was selected as "common school lands" has in all probability given rise to the idea that it was to be sold at public auction, and is not subject to private location. Persons who wish to purchase land of this class, by making their application in conformity with the sections above quoted from the statute, can take immediate possession of the land, and receive a deed therefor upon paying two dollars per acre; in legal tenders we presume, by reading the law.

For the information of those who are now desirous of locating in the Klamath Lake country, we will state that there has already been located by the Governor and approved at Washington, in that region, seventy-nine thousand five hundred acres of State land. This selection and approval embraces all the arable land in townships 36, 37, 38 and 39, S. R. 7, E.; and townships 37, 38 and 39, S. R. 8, E.; excepting sections 16 and 32 in each township, which belong to the school land proper, and will be disposed of according to instructions furnished Superintendents of Common Schools.

The fourth class of State lands—that granted for university purposes—we believe is not now in such a shape as to be disposed of by the State, and from the confused and unintelligible manner in which the records have been kept at the State Department concerning the university funds and the lands sold some years ago, we advise all who have purchased university land to lose no time in seeing that the evidences of their title has been properly kept and recorded, as there is a reasonable probability that a few years delay in this matter will work great hardships to purchasers.
 The fifth class of lands granted to the State—that given to aid in certain internal improvements—has, we believe, all been disposed of, or put in process of disposal to the various companies who have undertaken to perform the labor and accomplish the improvement the land was intended to aid, and will ultimately be disposed of by the respective companies to whom the grants have been transferred, on such terms as they may deem advantageous. We do not think it was the intention of the Oregon Legislature to withhold any of the lands belonging to the State from settlement, but on the contrary, to afford actual settlers all the facilities in its power to become the owners in fee of its land at an early day.

COAL AT THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA.—A recent discovery of coal has been made at the mouth of the Columbia, just back of Baker's Bay, and inside of the bar. It has been definitely settled that these coal mines are accessible, and therefore invaluable, not only for domestic use, but for our great ocean steamers, which heretofore have been to extraordinary expense in procuring their supply of this article of fuel. Mr. Mercer has been appointed agent by the owners, who will, as soon as practical hands can be procured, proceed to open the mines, and render them of service.—Oregonian.

CO-OPERATION.—The Working-men of Brooklyn are about to start a co-operative grocery store. On the first evening the project was discussed, 135 shares of the five hundred agreed upon were taken up.

WORK AND PLAY.

Man was not made either for unintermitting toil, or for a life without its serious occupations, and its earnest labors. An alteration of work and recreation has been found to be most conducive to the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the individual; and the gloomy fanatic who would rob life of its innocent enjoyments, is equally, with the epicurean and the sybarite, who would make it one unvaried round of pleasures, an enemy to human happiness. We are glad to see that this reasonable and healthful view of life is rapidly gaining ground with all classes of men. The Pulpit is moderating the rigor of its teachings on the subject of amusements, and the religious world is beginning to sanction and adopt all modes of recreation that are innocent in themselves. There are already churches in Chicago, that have rooms connected with them where the young people of the congregation can meet for social enjoyment. Chess, backgammon, ten pins, etc., are no longer considered, by intelligent religious people, as perilous to the eternal welfare of those who indulge in them. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe comes out in favor of billiards. Over a score of progressive clergymen of different denominations in the United States openly defend the theatre. It is very difficult at this day to find an intelligent Christian who objects to dancing. The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, a progressive clergyman of Brooklyn, New York, recently preached a sermon, in which he maintained that the lack of sociability in American families, was owing to the want of proper amusement, calculated to draw people together in a pleasant way for social enjoyment. He particularly recommended private theatricals, which, he said, was one of the very highest style of amusement that young people could indulge in. This was so, he argued, "first, because there was a turning away from ordinary occupations and concentration upon new thoughts, which is always healthful; second, there was an enlivening of the memory, which was one of the most important things in these days. He therefore advocated private theatricals, which he was glad to see were springing up, despite the disapprobation of the church. What more recreation could we get than by literature? And those young men who would take hold of literature in the way of recreation would be doing more for themselves than they could in any other way." The Reverend gentlemen also declared that he believed in dancing; and Henry Ward Beecher has recently made a similar declaration. But the importance of this sermon consists in the fact that it is a sign of the times—and only one out of many. It shows the tendency of religious opinion, the relaxation of Puritan rigor, and the disposition of the Christian world to adopt broad and enlightened views on the whole subject of recreation and amusements.—Chronicle.

MARRYING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by a clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the party, when the maiden called out to her clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride's father clutched her bridle rein the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

HORSES' FEET REQUIRE MOISTURE.—Nine-tenths of the diseases which happen to the hoofs and ankles of horses, are occasioned by standing on the dry plank floors of the stable. Many persons seem to think, from the way they keep their horses, that the foot of the horse was never made for moisture, and if possible it would be beneficial if they had cow hide boots to put on every time they went out. Nature designed the foot for moist ground—the earth of woods and valleys at the same time that a covering was given to protect it from stones or stumps.—Ohio Farmer.

MODERN MATRIMONY.—George Francis Train says our modern marriage service should be read thus: "Clergyman—Will you take this brown stone, this carriage and span, these diamonds, for thy wedded husband? Yes. Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill; this high waterfall of foreign hair; these affectation accomplishments, and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife? Yes. Then, what man has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder."

"I AM a great gun," said a tipsy printer, who had been on a spree for a week. "Yes," said the foreman; "you are a great gun, and half cocked, and you can consider yourself discharged."
 "Well," said the typo, "then I had better go off."

LUNG YEARS AGO.
 All for a pretty, girlish face,
 Two cheeks of rosy hue,
 Two laughing lips of vermeil tint,
 And eyes of heaven's blue.

All for a little dimpled chin,
 A round throat snowy fair,
 A darling mouth to dream upon,
 And glorious golden hair.

All for a tender, cooing voice,
 And gentle fluttering sighs;
 All for the promise made to me
 By story-telling eyes.

All for that pretty girlish face,
 For a hand as white as snow,
 I dreamed a foolish dream of love,
 Long, long years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUXOM WIDOW AFTER A MISSING MAN.—The St. Louis Democrat says: "Mrs. Eliza S. Perdue, a beautiful and luxuriant widow, with an eye of fire and a form of slyph like proportion, has brought suit in the Circuit Court against one James Hall for a breach of promise of marriage. We know nothing about Hall, neither does the Deputy Sheriff, who has been unable to find him to serve the notice upon him. The officer does not know the delinquent even by sight, and is hunting for him with the document in one hand and the defendant's photograph in the other, by the aid of which he hopes to identify him, and bring him into Court. Judging from the picture, Hall is a large man, somewhat declined into the vale of years, with a face that might have been handsome forty years ago, and an expression of sadness that may have been caused by disappointed love. Hall has probably left the city, and if he sees this notice he will save trouble by coming forward and delivering up \$10,000, or taking the fascinating widow for his lawful wife.

THE SPIROMETER.—This instrument measures the volume of air respired by a pair of human lungs, and is an index of health and vigor. On medical authority, it is stated that examinations for life insurance have revealed the fact that persons who habitually drink ardent spirits between meals have not power to blow up the spiro-meter to the point due to their size and weight. By this means individuals, not previously suspected of intemperance, have been detected.

He is the most thoroughly educated man who derives his knowledge not from books alone, nor from men alone, but from the careful and discriminating study of both. A truly learned man is very liberal toward opponents, tolerant of error, charitable toward frailty, and compassionate toward failure. Only the ignorant and half educated are dogmatical, illiberal and intolerant.

Tell me, thou mighty deep, with waves so blue and clear, is there "a good time coming?" soon, when hoops shall disappear? Some foreign, rock bound shore, some island far away, where these outrageous street balloons shall all be stowed away. The mighty deep was ruffled by a squall, and answered low and sadly, "none at all."

CAN'T STOP 'EM.—An editor down East says he would as soon try to go to sea upon a shingle, make a ladder of fog, chase a streak of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim up the rapids of Niagara, raise the dead, stop the tongue of an old maid, or set Lake Erie on fire with a wet match, as to stop lovers getting married when they take it into their heads to do so.

CORVALLIS ELECTION.—James Hamilton, Mayor; A. Cauthorn, Recorder; M. H. Bell, Marshal, and Wm. Flieder, Treasurer, were elected—all Democrats. Of six Aldermen, three Democrats and two Unionists were elected, and one tie. The Gazette is jubilant and claims to recognize it as a temperance victory.—Roseburg Ensign.

"Is there any person that you particularly wish me to marry?" said a widow expectant to her dying spouse, who had been somewhat of a tyrant in his day. "Marry the devil, if you like," was the bluff reply. "Oh no, my dear, you know it is not lawful to marry two brothers."

A little boy, named James E. Riddle, only twelve years old, and living at Royaton, New York, recently committed suicide, by hanging, because his father reproved him severely for keeping fifty cents which had been given him to hand to another boy.

A fatal case of hydrophobia which was reported at Hobart Town, in Australia, in February, is believed to be the first case that ever occurred south of the equator.

A New York paper has the temerity to hint that some of the funds devoted to the printing of tracts might properly be applied to saving people from death by starvation.

A bachelor friend of ours has left a boarding house, in which there were a number of old maids, on account of the miserable "fair" set before him at the table.

It was an apt answer of a young lady who was being asked where was her native place, replied: "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

"May your whole family be jammed into one coffin," is an expressive Chinese oath.
 We see in a recent statement, that "the Census embraces seven million women." Who wouldn't be Census?



The peculiar tint or infection which we call SCORFUA lurks in the constitution of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an unhealthy, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unwholesome food, impure air, fifth and filth latrines, the depressing vice, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation." Indeed, it seems to be the root of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcers; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous diseases leave you. With feble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "filth of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
 is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Claudular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the Lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sphilitic and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S Sarsaparilla, a small tract, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. These cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease, and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Scrofula in albu-mine power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul contaminations that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will never be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the public, and is far more efficient than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
 The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.
 This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.
 Prepared by **DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,**
 Practical and Analytical Chemists,
 Lowell, Mass.

OSBORN & SESSIONS,
PURCHASING AND COMMISSION
 Agents, 507 California Street, San Francisco.

HAVING HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN BOTH Wholesale and Retail trade, we feel confident that to COUNTRY MERCHANTS desiring a resident agent, or to an occasional purchaser, there can be no more superior inducement. Particular attention given to collections, the purchase and sale of Legal Tender Notes, Drafts, stamps, Sewing Machines, etc., or other transactions requiring the services of experienced and reliable agents.

Purchases will be made for cash only, except in case of special agreement to the contrary.
Geo W. Osborn,
 Formerly with Canfield, Pierson & Co, wholesale dealers in fine clothing, San Francisco.
E. C. Sessions,
 Formerly with C. B. Goodwin & Co, wholesale grocers San Francisco also, Bradbury & Wade, Jacksonville, September 5, 1866. sept5f

GREAT SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM.
 THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public and his friends generally, that he has lately been in San Francisco, where he selected a good assortment of fine and superior rifles, shot guns, and all kinds of ammunition, of the latest patterns, and all kinds of ammunitions, such as cartridges, powder, shot, also, powder-flasks, etc., choice, interesting and every sort of game.
 All orders will be filled with promptness, neatness and dispatch. The manufacturing of new rifles will be done at the shortest notice, and in the most approved style.
 Grateful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuation of the same. Shop at Residence on Third Street, first door south of B. F. Dowell's law office.
 JOHN MILLER.
 September 9th, 1866. 1f

WM. HOFFMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
& CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE—First Door North of Beckman's Banking House.
 Deeds and other instruments of writing carefully prepared, and acknowledged taken.
 Applications for Homestead Entries, Preemption Rights and Private entry of land procured.
 Jacksonville, August 4, 1866.