

FRANCO-AMERICAN
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
OPPOSITE THE
Odd Fellow's Hall,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Travelers and resident boarders will find
MADAME D' ROBOAM'S
SEDS AND BEDDING
Placed in first class order, and in every
way superior to any in this section, and
surpassed by any in the State.
THE ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED,
And a plentiful supply of the best of every
thing the market affords will be ob-
tained for
HER TABLE.
No trouble will be spared to deserve the patron-
age of the traveling as well as the perman-
ent community.
Jacksonville, March 31, 1866.

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.
RAILROAD SALOON

M. A. BRENTANO
CONDUCTOR,
Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

THROUGH TICKETS
12 CENTS.
DR. BUSH & McALISTER,
DENTISTS,
704, Market Cor. Kearny Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McALISTER, of the above firm, will
visit Jacksonville sometime in August
next, and will attend to all business in his line
He will give notice of the time of his return
through the columns of this paper.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
Physician & Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck
Hospital, on Oregon Street.

DR. 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. 16-217

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

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician,

Will attend to any who may require his
services. Office at Dr. E. H. Greenman's office,
on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, Nov 27

W. F. DOWELL, E. B. WATSON,
DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
OFFICE--ON PINE STREET,
Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Strayed or Stolen.
FROM M. HANLEY'S RANCH, ABOUT
Aug. 10th, one bay horse, five years old,
about 15 1/2 hands high, star on forehead, white
side marks, one white hind foot. A liberal
reward will be paid for his recovery.
J. J. COMSTOCK,
4w.

NOTICE.
Is hereby given to shippers and con-
signees to re from Crescent City, that the
Crescent City Lighter Company will not be re-
sponsible for any damage to goods or freight
and after this date.
WILLIAM SAVILLE,
Agent for C. City Lighters,
Crescent City, May 26th, 1869. Jm24.

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Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

NO. 38.

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PUBLISHED
Every Saturday Morning by
B. F. DOWELL,
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For one year, in advance, four dollars; if not
paid within the first six months of the year,
five dollars; if not paid until the expiration
of the year, six dollars.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square (10 lines or less), first insertion,
three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one
dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be
made to those who advertise by the year.
Legal Tenders received at current rates.

MURMURING BROOK.
I have heard its dulcet song—
Heard its sweet, unceasing strain,
As the brooklet ran along
On its way toward the main,
And I think of childhood's days
When I wandered by its side,
List'ning to its merry lays
Rippling on its silvery tide.
Now I wander once again
On its margin soft and green,
And I roam over memory's plain,
Thinking of what might have been,
Singing sweetly, thy song,
Flowing onward to the sea,
To the spot thy strains belong,
Yet the change is all to me!

Asiatics in America.

Nature seems to have selected this
country as her field for testing the
amalgamation of all the races that inhab-
it the globe. Indians we have always
had; Europeans of every nation inhab-
it every hill and valley. Four mil-
lions Africans constitute no small por-
tion of our people, and now the Asi-
atics begin to pour in. From China
they first come. But the Japanese,
the Malay, the Hindostanee, the Arab,
and the Turk will soon follow. And
there is every likelihood that in ten
years there will be ten millions of Asi-
atics residing in this republic.

What is to be the end of all this?
We cannot see it; but we have no fears
for the future. A new civilization may
be evolved from these migrations,
which will cover the globe, and em-
brace every people. Our country will
be the grand focus from which it will
radiate, and the grand and glorious cen-
tre of the new order of things.—*New
York News, (Democratic).*

TEA BRANDS AND THEIR MEANING.—
"Hyson" means "before the rains" or
flourishing spring, that it early in the
spring; hence, it is often called "Young
Hyson."

"Hyson Skin" is composed of the re-
fuse of other kinds, the native term for
which is "tea skins." Refuse of still
coarser description, containing many
stems, is called "tea bones."

"Bohea" is the name of the hills in
the region in which it is collected.

"Peeoo," or "Peeco," means white
hairs, the down of tender leaves.

"Pouchong," "Faded plant."

"Souehong," "small plant."

"Twankey" is the name of a small
river in the region from whence it was
brought.

"Congo" is from a term signifying
"labor," from the care required in its
preparation.

KENTUCKY promises that ere long
our belles shall not have to send to In-
dia for cashmere shawls. The Angora
goat is now successfully bred in this
country; and of the three or four thou-
sand wool-bearing goats of the best
breeds, Kentucky claims the largest
share. Neither France nor England has
been so successful as America in ac-
climatizing this valuable animal.
Kentucky, especially, is already produ-
cing superb worsted stuff from the An-
gora wool, and cashmere shawls are
the next in order.

A MAN in Rhode Island was sent to
jail for ten days for sleeping in church.
Nothing was done to the clergyman.
Gracely swears he will never live there.

KANSAS claims to be the champion
corn grower this year, and that its crop
will lead every other State.

A GREETING to a melancholy pig—
Pork-you-pine.

Trophies of the War.

The Adjutant-General's office at
Trenton, N. J., contains a large num-
ber of trophies of the late war. The
American says—

"In three fine walnut frames, and
scattered about in other parts of the
room, are photographs of about three
hundred men who served as officers in
New Jersey regiments, the most promi-
nent being Generals Kearney, Campbell,
McAlister, Colonels Hester, Angel,
Ward, and others, who served with
distinction in various grades. The flags
consist of that of the 1st Brigade, pre-
sented by Jerseymen then residents of
California; guidon flag, 1st New Jer-
sey Cavalry, tattered and torn in nearly
one hundred actions; regimental col-
ors (butterfly) of 3d New Jersey Cavalry,
and the flag which floated at the head
of the sappers, as they made the
attack on Fort Wagner, the night be-
fore its capture. There is a picture in
the office representing the digging of
the sap and position of the men, eleven
feet from the Rebel works, with a cal-
cium light shining on the foe. This
flag is shattered and torn by shells and
bullets, and one thousand one hundred
men fell under its folds during the pro-
gress of the siege. Adjutant-General
Stryker, then paymaster of the United
States volunteers, volunteered as an
aide-de-camp on the staff of General Gil-
more during the siege, and the flag was
presented to him after the victory.

There is a sword of an officer who
served under General Lee, which was
taken at Getty-burg, and a musket—an
English Ketchikan—found on the field.
There is also a sword taken by the 9th
Regiment on Roanoke Island, and several
Southern-made bowie-knives, rough
in appearance but dangerous-looking
weapons. There are also varieties of
shells of different manufacture, thrown
into the Union lines, which were gath-
ered and preserved as trophies.

"A great feature of interest is the
copper base of a large shell taken
from one of the sunken monitors in
Charleston harbor by the Rebels, and
thrown into the Union lines while op-
erating at Wagner. The shell exploded
after passing within three feet of the
tent occupied by General Stryker,
who brought the base home as a memento
of his narrow escape from an unwelcome
visitor.

"The regimental colors of the 40th
New Jersey Regiment are at the State
Arsenal; and the State House might
become a greater object of interest to
visitors if legislature would provide a
suitable place for the preservation and
exhibition of these and other trophies
that can be collected in New Jersey,
and which are directly identified with
the valor shown by the troops of the
State in the late war."

DON'T RUN UP STAIRS.—Don't run
up stairs; there is no need of it—un-
less the house is on fire, or some other
dread calamity is impending. Ladies
don't run in the streets, nor in the
hall; why, then, should they run up
stairs, and then complain it is such hard
work, or because the stairs are so high?
There is as much philosophy in getting
up stairs, as there is in hoisting a bale
of goods in an upper story. It is no
more difficult to go up stairs than it
is to do any other kind of work, if you
only take the proper time for it. In
going up stairs you have not only the
forward motion of walking to accom-
plish, but you have also to hoist some
130 or 170 pounds to the height of the
flight. This latter is work, and you
must take time for it, just as the man
does when he hoists an equal weight
of merchandise to the upper floor. See
how slow it rises; it is no harder work
to do that than it is to do any other
kind of labor, if he takes his time for
it—and the workman generally does
that. There is really but little more
difficulty in ascending a flight of stairs,
than there is in walking three times
the distance in a straight line, if we
only take about the same time to as-
cend that we should in walking three
times the distance of ascent. Walk
up stairs slowly, rest at each landing,
at least as often as every ten feet of
elevation, and you will reach the top
without exhaustion or fatigue.

THE FEWER words, the better the
prayer.

Noble Generosity.—The Richmond

(Va) *Journal* of late date says:
"A colored man in this city some
eighteen years ago bought his freedom
of his master, and working hard, early
and late, soon was able to buy his wife.
He has been prospering since, and he
now owns the finest livery and hack
stand in the State. His fortune is es-
timated at about \$50,000. His old mas-
ter, who at the time of the evacuation
of Richmond, was worth half a million,
became ruined. The former slave, be-
ing apprised of the misfortunes of his
old master, took him to his house and
gave him everything he desired. Short-
ly after this the old man died. His
funeral was a large and expensive one,
and he was borne to a lot in the cem-
etary paid for by his old slave, who
also paid for his funeral outlay. Over
him was raised a handsome monument,
paid for with the colored man's money.
The widow of the deceased slave-
owner lives in a house presented by the
colored man, who also supplies her
with every comfort.

Lockjaw Cured by Tobacco.

A writer in the *Scientific American*
gives an instance of the cure of *tetanus*,
or lockjaw, by an application of tobacco
on the pit of the stomach. A soldier
had been wounded in the foot, and hav-
ing taken cold in it, *tetanus* ensued.
The Major of the Tenth Indiana Cav-
alry, of whose regiment the soldier
was a member, casually learned his
condition, and as it was a case of life
or death, anyhow (or rather certain
death) he resolved to try an experi-
ment and save him if possible. The
man had the lockjaw more than forty
hours; they had no medicines along
(unless if they had), and the Major's
only resource was a plug of navy to-
bacco. He cut off a piece of it, about
three inches square, put it in a mess-
pan with boiling water until it was
hot through and saturated with the
water; taking it out he allowed it to
cool, so as not to blister, then flattening
it out, he placed it on the man's stom-
ach. In about five minutes the pa-
tient turned white around the lips,
which also began to twitch—the man
was getting very sick—and in nine or
ten minutes the rigid muscles relaxed
and his jaws fell open. Indeed, it
seemed as if the patient would fall
all apart and go to pieces, so utterly
was his entire muscular system relaxed.
The tobacco was immediately removed
and some whiskey gruel given to stim-
ulate him. Next day the man was
taken along in an ambulance, and in a
few days mounted his horse all right,
as bold a soldier boy, as any. So
much for a dead man. It seems neces-
sary in this disease to produce nausea,
or sickness of the stomach, to cause
the rigid muscles to relax. It is very
difficult, or almost impossible to admin-
ister medicines, and some external
application becomes necessary to produce
nausea, and this is furnished by the to-
bacco. The Major found afterward that
clamp tobacco applied to any part of
the body would produce sickness, but
much more quickly, of course, when
applied to the stomach. The editor
of the *Scientific American*, in com-
menting on the above case, remarks that
the remedy proposed is one of great
power, and would need to be used
with extreme caution, to avoid fatally
necrotizing the patient.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has united in
himself, the ambition of a Danteon, the
principles of a Machiavelli, the fine
grade of a Talleyrand, and, of late, the
marvelous astuteness of a Bineckley. To
a friend in St. Louis, he writes (for
publication) modestly declaring: "I
am out of all future political contests,
and no one need be jealous of me here-
after." In other words, he gives fair
notice to the American public that he
is already up to his ears in political
intrigues, to force by the aid of a com-
bined Southern influence, his own
Presidential nomination upon the Dem-
ocracy in 1872.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Maine elec-
tion resulted in the choice of 28 Re-
publicans and 3 Democrats to the Sen-
ate, and 115 Republicans and 34 Dem-
ocrats to the House.

Water in its Relations to the Home.

No landscape is complete without
having water for one of its features.
One should not choose a home, if he
can avoid it, where his eye cannot rest
upon some appreciable volume of wa-
ter as he looks from his window. The
deficiency of this element in some re-
gions—upon portions of our Western
prairies, for instance—is not only a de-
ficiency in an agricultural point of
view, but in point of taste, or in rela-
tion to the highest uses and enjoyments
of life. The pioneer, struggling to
make his way in the world, may not
give it much thought in the later as-
pect. But as he gets on, and in pro-
portion as he gains in mental cultiva-
tion, he will feel more and more the
disadvantage of his situation, as com-
pared with other portions of the coun-
try, and especially New England, "that
land of brooks of water, of fountains,
and depths that spring out of valleys
and hills."

And yet, even where streams of wa-
ter abound, we have not learned to
use it as we might. What may be
called the aesthetics of water is little
understood by us. The element, next
to the air in abundance and usefulness,
seems to be thought of, for the most
part, as a thing for driving mill-wheels,
or for cleansing soiled clothing on that
most unsavory day of the week in
households, Monday; or for slaking the
thirst of cattle. There is little beauty
or human delight connected with water
in such circumstances, save as some ar-
tist, now and then, as he strolls and
sketches, preserves for us the beauty
and grace which nature, with ever-
ready hand, has thrown around some
half-decayed mill-dam or flume, or the
dilapidated old over-shot wheel,
which now has so generally given way
to the concealed but more efficient tur-
bines.

But where water is abundant we
ought to have it as a source of high
enjoyment and positive delight far
more commonly than we do. An eye
to this in the choice of a site, when one
is preparing to build a house, would of-
ten secure, without a dollar of addi-
tional cost, a permanent outlook
upon some crystal mirror, that no pol-
ished plate upon parlor-wall can equal
with its reflected beauties. Or some
lovely bend in a passing stream can be
caught, as it were, and made an abid-
ing vision of beauty by only some easy
and simple adjustment of window-
openings.

Nor is it necessary for the purpose
of gratifying the taste and touching the
finer feelings, that we should have large
bodies of water. If the water is at a
considerable distance from us, then it
must have something of size in order
to be appreciable. It must be large
enough to form a feature in the general
landscape of the region. But where
there is no such marked feature in the
general landscape, which may be, in
some sense, the common property of a
neighborhood, some of the most pleas-
ing effects of water may often be had.
The little streams across which a child
can step, and which flow through so
many of our farms, and near so many
of our country homes, are capable of
giving most charming results as the
reward of only little labor. They are
often more valuable in this respect than
much larger streams, because they are
so much more ductile under the hand
of man, and so much more subject to
his control at all times. A stream of
any considerable size has a certain
character and will of his own. It is
reluctant to be led in a new channel.
If it be pent up, it is apt to take re-
venge, and burst its bonds at certain
seasons, to the no small damage some-
times of those who have undertaken to
control it. But these little rivulets
and springs, which gush from our hill
sides, or rise up quietly in the meadows
and valley, and wind their sweet way
along, almost hidden by the overhang-
ing grasses, we can turn whither we
will. If they are not near enough to
us, we can bring them nearer. If they
are too slender, too thread-like to re-
flect sufficient light to make them visi-
ble, or to produce appreciable effects,
we can lead them across some level
stretch of ground where they will

broaden out, or we can obstruct their
course by a dam, and thus give them
expansion and breadth of effect.
It is easy thus, out of our little play-
thing stream, to create a sheet of wa-
ter which shall have all the charms of
a lake, greeting us every morning with
its familiar and friendly face, and soothe-
ing us at evening with its cool, quiet
shadows, and rendered all the more
lovely because it is, in an important
sense, our own creation. How easy
also to break up its surface by a little
islet, which we reach by a rustic
bridge of our own construction, and to
dot its bosom with that almost lovel-
iest of flowers, the fragrant pond-lily,
or to give it even more of life and com-
panionship by introducing suitable var-
ieties of fishes and fowl to sport be-
neath or upon its surface.

And then how precious the glancing
light, and the sweet murmuring sound
of the waterfall which we have created
by our dam in forming the lake! Here,
too, we have made occasion for the
children to set their miniature water-
wheels and find the keenest pleasure
while they are learning unawares the
laws of mechanics.

Perhaps our waterfall will be found
to have a power which is adequate to
help us in some of the offices of hus-
bandry or household life. It may per-
chance churn the milk from our cream-
freighted Alderneys, or grind our corn,
or cut our winter fodder. Usefulness
and beauty may thus go hand in hand,
as the Creator has designed they
should, and drudgery may be enlivened
and cheered by those objects and sur-
roundings which minister to the higher
feeling and the more refined tastes of
our nature.—*Heath and Home.*

How to be Handsome.

Most people like to be handsome.
Nobody denies the greater power which
any person may have who has a good
face, and who attracts you by good
looks, even before a word has been
spoken. And we see all sorts of de-
vices in men and women to improve
their good looks—paints and washes,
and all kinds of cosmetics, including a
plentiful anointing with dirty hair oil.

Now, not every one can have good
features. They are as God made them.
But almost any one can look well, es-
pecially with good health. It is hard
to give rules in a very short space, but
in brief these will do:

Keep clean—wash freely and univer-
sally with cool water. All the skin wants
is leave to act freely, and it will take
care of itself. Its thousands of air-
holes must not be plugged up.

Eat regularly and simply. The
stomach can no more work all the time,
night and day, than a horse; it must
have regular work and regular rest.

Good teeth are a help to good looks.
Brush them with a soft brush, especial-
ly at night. Go to bed with the teeth
clean. Of course, to have white teeth
it is necessary to let tobacco alone.
Every woman knows that. And any
powder or wash for the teeth should
be very simple. Acids may whiten
the teeth but they take of the enamel
or injure it.

Sleep in a cool room, in pure air. No
one can have a clear skin who breeds
bad air. But, more than all, in order
to look well—wake up the mind and
soul. When the mind is awake, the
dull, sleepy look passes away from the
eye. I do not know that the brain ex-
pands, but it seems so. Think, read—
not trashy novels, but books that have
something in them. Talk with people
who know something; hear lectures
and learn by them.

This is one good of preaching. A
man thinks and works, and tells us the
result. And, if we listen, and hear,
and understand, the mind and soul are
worked up.

If the spiritual nature is aroused, so
much the better.

We have seen a plain face really glo-
rified by the love of God and man
which shone through it.

Let us grow handsome.
Men say they can't afford books, and
sometimes they don't even pay for their
newspaper. In that case it does them
little good, they must feel so mean
while they are reading it.

But men can afford what they really
choose. If all the money spent in self-
indulgence (in hurtful indulgence), was
spent in books (in self-improvement),
we should see a change. Men would
grow handsome and women too. The
soul would shine out through the eyes.
We were not meant to be mere ani-
mals.

Let us have books and read them,
and lectures and hear them, and ser-
mons and heed them.