

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XV. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. NO. 42.

**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,  
THROUGH TICKETS  
**12 1/2 CENTS.**

**NEW STATE SALOON.**  
DRINKS 12 1/2 CENTS.  
The thirty public are informed that PAPA & SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will quench their thirst with the most choice beverages to be found in Jacksonville for ONE BIT. We expect to lose money by it, but times are hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.  
16oct89 PAPA & SAVAGE.

**EAGLE BREWERY!**  
**JOS. WETTERER Prop'r.**

THE BEST OF LAGER BEER KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND; sold by the keg, gallon, or glass. Seeing is believing, give me a call and judge for yourself.  
Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870-17

**CITY BREWERY!**  
**VEIT SCHUTZ, Proprietor.**

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that they can find, at any time, at the CITY BREWERY, the best of Lager Beer, in quantities to suit the purchaser.  
Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870-17

**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: At the U. S. Hotel,  
California Street,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

He will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to professional calls.  
**DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S**  
**BATH ROOMS,**  
In the Overbeck Hospital,  
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,  
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

**DR. L. DANFORTH,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
HAS permanently located on the Port Lane Ranch, two miles north of the Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

**DR. L. T. DAVIS,**  
OFFICE—ON PINE STREET,  
Opposite the Old  
**ARKANSAS LIVELY STABLE.**  
Jacksonville, Oregon.

**DR. GEO. B. TOLMAN,**  
[Late Surgeon U. S. Army.]  
**Physician, Surgeon,**  
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Will practice in Jackson and adjacent counties, and attend promptly to all calls on professional business.  
Office and residence on Fourth street, opposite the M. E. Church.  
Jacksonville, Oregon, Jan. 8, 1870.—17

**C. W. KAHLER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.  
OFFICE: Opposite the Court House.

**JOB PRINTING.**  
**KEEP YOUR MONEY AT HOME!**  
"OREGON SENTINEL" OFFICE,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,  
**E. F. Dowell, Proprietor.**

HAVING THE LARGEST AND BEST Assortment of JOB TYPE in Southern Oregon, as well as a

**GORDON JOB PRESS,**  
We are prepared to do all kinds of  
**PLAIN**  
**ORNAMENTAL**  
Printing,  
such as  
Cards, Circulars, Billheads, Handbills, Posters, &c,  
And all other kinds of Printing, at reasonable rates. Call and see us before sending to San Francisco for Printing.

**E. C. BROOKS'**  
**New Watch, Clock, & Jewelry STORE,**  
JUST OPENED, UNDER THE HALL of the U. S. Hotel, opposite P. Ryan's store, Jacksonville, Oregon; where can be found a general assortment of  
**Gold and Silver Watches,**  
Gold and Silver Chains and Jewelry,  
Gold, Silver, and Steel-bowed Spectacles, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks. The American Watches, in both Gold and Silver cases will be furnished at  
**EASTERN PRICES!**  
All goods represented and sold for just what they are, and for the lowest living profit.  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Sewing Machines cleaned and repaired for prices to correspond with the times.  
October 1, 1870.

**FRANCO-AMERICAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,**  
OPPOSITE THE  
**Odd Fellow's Hall,**  
Jacksonville, Oregon.  
Travelers and resident boarders will find  
**MADAME GILFOYLL'S**  
**BEDS AND BEDDING**  
Placed in first class order, and in every way superior to any in this section, and unsurpassed by any in the State.

**HER ROOMS ARE NEWLY FURNISHED**  
And a plentiful supply of the best of every thing the market affords will be obtained for  
**HER TABLE.**

Hereafter, her House will be kept open all night, and square meals can be had at any time through the night. Oysters prepared in every style, lunches etc. to be had. Stage passengers, and others, out late at night, can always find a good fire, hot meals, and good beds at the above restaurant.

No trouble will be spared to deserves the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.  
Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1869.

**DUGAN & WALL,**  
Forwarding and Commission  
**MERCHANTS,**  
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.

**M**ARK your goods, care of D. & W. Crescent City; send shipping receipts and bills of lading; freight and charges payable in Crescent City, on delivery of goods.  
Our warehouses consist of two brick and one stone building.  
Assuring our patrons that no pains will be spared in looking to their interests, we ask for a continuance of their past favors.  
**DUGAN & WALL,**  
Crescent City, March 1, 1870.—feb26f

**E. F. DOWELL, E. R. WATSON,**  
**DOWELL & WATSON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

**THE OREGON SENTINEL,**  
PUBLISHED  
Every Saturday Morning by  
**B. F. DOWELL,**  
OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS.

**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.

**Washington Correspondence.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Oct. 18, 1870.

It has now become a settled fact that Secretary Cox will retire from the Interior Department as soon as he can make proper arrangements for it; and that he, as a matter of course, must necessarily have a successor appointed. Who this successor may be is a difficult problem for the most knowing ones in Washington to surmise. Commissioner Delano, it would seem, stands a fair show for the position; since Secretary Boutwell, who is known to be one of the President's chief advisors, favors him. Col. John W. Forney, at this writing, may be considered second to Delano on the list for the office. The representatives here of the Republican press of the country generally favor the appointment of Forney.

The arrival, in this city, yesterday, of Senator Cameron, who is reputed to have been instrumental in the resignation of Secretary Cox, is considered by the friends of Mr. Forney, as a fire brand thrown into their midst.

Biblical knowledge of the press in Washington is rather rusty. The Republican of this city, having received a number of letters commenting upon its conduct, its editor remarked that those people reminded him of Dives and Lazarus; they stood upon the corners and cried "Lord, Lord! we thank thee that we are not as other men, extortionists, &c." However, in the next issue of the paper, an ample apology was made to the effect that the ecclesiastical editor was a little mixed (we suppose that meant had been taken mixed drinks) and that if he could only be forgiven for this offense he would never attempt to quote scripture again. The apology and conditions were accepted.

The Census Bureau, having now in its employ upwards of three hundred clerks, is divided into seven divisions, viz: division of mortality, agriculture, and miscellaneous statistics; manufacture; results; correspondence; and three population divisions. The Bureau is now thoroughly organized and in full force, every clerk is assigned to duty and made to feel the importance of attending to it; especially in this case since its Superintendent, in a printed circular, sent to the clerks, assures them that after a few months the force will have to be gradually reduced, and discharges will invariably be made from those clerks whose work indicate the least efficiency. Smoking or the use of intoxicating liquors during office hours is strictly prohibited in this office.

A very foolish mode of defrauding the Government has been practiced by Assistant Marshal Cole of Pittsylvania county, Va., in taking the Census. Mr. Cole duplicated and in one or two instances triplicated whole lists of names in the enumeration of the people, thereby increasing the population of his subdivision, and consequently his compensation. The fraud was immediately discovered by the Census Bureau on the arrival of the report. By order of the Interior Department a warrant has been issued for Cole's arrest.

the Adington estate which was supposed to belong formerly to Gen. Lee and which may have supposed the Government had occupied by virtue of confiscation, would not now revert to the General's heirs. It is now ascertained that this property was never owned by Gen. Lee, and that the only right the Government now has to the property is by a simple tenure of a tax title; the taxes having accumulated during the rebellion it was sold for taxes and the Government bought it in. It is anticipated that renewed efforts will now be made to set aside the tax title, which, if so, the defendant in the case being Uncle Sam, with plenty of money and more credit, will endeavor to show to the country that the prevailing idea that tax titles are of no account is incorrect. Since the estate has been converted into a National Cemetery, where rest thousands of the known and unknown Confederate dead, is hardly possible to think that the Government will readily give it up.

**The Late Elections.**  
THE POPULAR ENDORSEMENT OF GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.  
[From the New York Herald.]

From the general results of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, these facts may be regarded as established: First—That the people of the United States, by a heavy majority, accept, endorse and approve the administration of Gen. Grant. Second—That the Republican party on the platform of this administration, are sure of a decisive majority in the popular branch of the next Congress, whereby, the Senate being secure, both Houses will be in accord with the President to the end of his present term. Third—That he is good for a second term against all opposition combinations and any opposing candidate. Fourth—That the Democrats have made no headway of any account since 1868. Fifth—That the new element of the colored vote is en masse with the Republicans. Sixth—That there is some danger that the Democracy will lose New York in November.

Such are the conclusions we draw from the general results of these late elections. The results, surprising to the Democrats, are better for the Republicans than their blundering managing politicians had expected. General Grant's administration, in short, proves to be stronger among the masses than the Republican managers and organs had estimated it.

First of all, the people are always ahead of the politicians on the practical issues of the day. The people understand better than the politicians can teach them the safe, sound and trusty policy of Grant's administration, devoted to the retrenchment of expenditures, the saving of the revenues, the reduction of taxes and the payment of the national debt, without disturbing by violent changes that wholesome equilibrium necessary to a steady advance in the prosperity of the general financial and business affairs of the country. Herein lies the great strength of the Republicans as developed in these elections; for the Democrats made their fight mainly against Grant's administration and his financial measures and policy. They professed, too, upon this general issue to be hopeful of carrying the next House of Representatives, while the Republicans were not certain of saving it, because of their local disorders and general absence of activity or harmony upon their candidates, in Pennsylvania and Ohio especially. In truth, however, the issue between the financial policy of Gen. Grant and the opposition policy of the Democrats as an issue between something that is good and substantial for nothing but a change to financial disorders from rash experiments was so plain that the people could not be humbugged by charges of aggressive extravagance, favoritism to bondholders and reunions, taxes and corruptions against an administration the record of which is fixed in official facts and figures.

It may be considered as settled that the Republicans will have a decisive majority in the Lower House of the next Congress; and having the Senate, General Grant will have plain sailing to the end of his term. It may be considered as settled that he will be the Republican candidate for re-election in 1872, and will be re-elected. All doubts that may have existed on these questions have been dissipated in these October elections. What, then, becomes of the policy of the Democratic party, and especially of the party in New York? The party at large, we suppose, will still continue drifting about without any fixed policy or principles, except opposition to Grant's administration waiting, still "waiting for something to turn up." But the New York

Democracy, under the guidance of Tammany Hall, should aim at something better than this. It is possible that Mr. Tweed, from these late Western elections, in connection with his late Western excursion, is somewhat enlightened in reference to the chances of the New York Democratic favorite in 1872. At any rate, he and the other Tammany sachems will be wise in devoting their labors hereafter less to the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency than to the interests of the party in New York, which can be best served in studying the interests of the people of the city and the State. Indeed, in this view the main question for Tammany Hall is now, "Can we save New York in November?"

**Farm and Household.**  
**SPIRITS OF AMMONIA.—Heath and Home,** an excellent family paper, has the following hints, by a housekeeper, concerning the use of ammonia, to facilitate many household labors:

Sisters in household labors, have you any idea what a very useful thing ammonia is to have in the house? If not, give your maid of all work 15 cents and an empty pint-bottle, at once, and send her to the first drug-store for a supply. Tell her to be sure to get the spirits of ammonia; it's the same as hartshorn, but if she asks for that they will give her for 15 cents a few drops in a smelling-bottle not as big as her thumb. While she's gone, I will tell you how to use it. For washing paint put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off the wood-work; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease-spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot and iron it lightly. In washing lace put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soapsuds, put in your silverware and wash it, using an old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleaned, rinse them in cold water and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it. If you wish your house-plants to flourish, put a few drops of spirits of ammonia in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water will add much to the refreshing effects of a bath; nothing is better than ammonia-water for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse of the ammonia with clear water. Ammonia is used as a rising in cake-making, etc., but I cannot recommend it for that purpose; and ten drops in a wine-glass of water is said to be an excellent remedy for headache and acidity of stomach, but I don't believe in newspaper doctoring, and so will not endorse the remedy.

However, for a score of fair and square needed practical household purposes spirits of ammonia is invaluable, and I am not afraid to proclaim it. Farmers and Chemists are profound concerning the native article in its free state, and admit its all-important services in the economy of nature; but farmers' wives throughout the country really know very little of the manifold uses that can be made of a pint of the spirits "kept in the house," bottled and labelled. I say emphatically, labelled, because it is a sin not to have all such things so conspicuously marked that no mistakes need occur. Let me add here, by way of caution, that ammonia directly applied is not good for the eyes. It has a way of melting them that is anything but agreeable.

**TO MAKE NEW ROPE PLIABLE.**—Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in handling new rope on account of its stiffness. This is especially the case when it is wanted for halter and cattle ties. Every farmer is aware how inconvenient a new stiff rope halter is to put on and tie up a horse with. And new ropes for tying cattle are frequently unsafe, for the reason that they are not pliable enough to knot securely. All this can be remedied, and new rope made as limber and soft at once as after a year's constant use, by simply boiling it for two hours in water. Then hang it up in a warm room and let it dry out thoroughly. It retains its stiffness until dry, when it becomes perfectly pliable.

**HORSE COLLARS.**—An important improvement in the manufacture of horse collars has just been devised by a Philadelphia mechanic. The collar being stuffed with elastic cork, is light in weight, and adapts itself to the shape of the animal as if it was moulded. It is highly elastic, and does not chafe or gall the neck.

England is peculiarly unfortunate in her foreign policy. We do not incline to the belief, so unreservedly adopted by many of our contemporaries, that there must be something Machiavelian at the bottom of all her dealings with her neighbors, great and small. Quite the contrary, our firm conviction is that the statesmen now at the head of affairs in Great Britain honestly do their best to shape their country's action in harmony with the principles of justice and equity. It is a pity, all things considered, that their success is not equal to their intention. When the war commenced, a firm and unmistakable attitude assumed by England would have had great moral effect. She had only to let the combatants know that there was a certain extent beyond which she would not let the triumph of either party be carried, and neither of them would have slighted her representations. But she was altogether without policy, and it appeared as if she had made up her mind not to commit her sympathies to either side. The people, we know, warmly espoused the cause of Germany, but the Government carefully abstained from all expression of opinion. The collapse of the Empire wrought a wonderful change in the feelings of Englishmen. They transferred their sympathies en masse to the French cause. This was not because they loved Germany less, but because they loved liberty more, and to their minds the issue of the quarrel suddenly became Prussia against liberty. They brought much pressure to bear upon the Gladstone Ministry, yet all, apparently, to no use. The Government persisted in its policy of "masterly inactivity," notwithstanding the appeals of the French journals, and despite of the indignant clamors of its own subjects. Now, we learn that the English Ministers have abandoned their passive attitude and assumed a singular activity. They are very anxious for mediation between the belligerents, and are striving very hard to induce Russia, Austria and Italy to join them. It is even asserted that they favor the idea of proposing an ultimatum to the combatants, and using force, if necessary, to compel one or both to accept it. But there are few signs of willingness on the part of any of these three Powers to assist her in her project, and unaided she would not have the slightest chance of bringing France or Prussia to reason. In fact, she would not venture to undertake the attempt. She might probably have secured the co-operation of some of the Powers, if she had pronounced such a plan before the struggle attained its present dimensions, but now it is evidently too late. Her wish to interfere at the present juncture only arouses the ire of both belligerents. Prussia thinks England wants to despoil her of the hard-earned fruits of her victories; France thinks she wants to interfere only when there begins to be a chance that the Republic will be able to beat back the invaders. So the result is that her motives are misconstrued, and she is thanked by neither party. It seems to us that Mr. Gladstone, although capable of guiding the domestic policy of England more skillfully than, probably, any other living statesman, is particularly weak and undecided in his views on foreign matters. He plainly believes that the less England meddles in continental politics the better it will be for her; yet he sees that that principle may be carried too far and bring about very serious consequences. He is unable to fix the line where adherence to it ceases to be wise, and his uncertainty is lowering the national repute of his country.—S. F. Chronicle.

**THE BATTLE FIELDS OF EUROPE.**—At a meeting of the American Association for the Relief of Misery on Battle Fields, recently held in Paris, at the house of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the President, it was announced that the total of the killed and wounded in the Franco-German war, up to September 1st, could be safely estimated at 180,000. The contributions sent to the Association, up to August 16th, had amounted to \$424,717. The "Societe de Secours," in all the countries of Europe, have forwarded neutral contributions. The American Association has fitted out eight "corps d'ambulances mobiles," and has sent agents along the railroad lines, with a fund of \$20,000, to establish refuges and wayside relief, after the manner of the United States Sanitary Commission. For current expenses, \$10,000 a month have been allotted to each ambulance corps. In view of the fact that large numbers of wounded are needing relief in Europe, the American Association has appealed to the people of the United States to raise funds, to be immediately sent to Europe for the aid of the sick and wounded of the French and German armies.

The Eureka Mining Company at Grass Valley have declared dividends to the amount of \$400,000 this year. They are without liabilities and have a cash balance of \$84,000.

An old negro woman, in accounting for the lack of discipline among youngsters, insists that it is because their mothers wear gaiters. "You see, when we wore low shoes, and the children wanted whippin', we just took of a shoe mighty quick, and givem a good spankin', but now how's a body to get a gaiter off in time? So the child gets no whippings at all no way."

"Setting up" a parlor game. Two play it. More than that number spoils the game.