

State Library

The Oregon Sentinel.

PER ANNUM. IN ADVANCE.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1864.

VOL. IX—NO. 29.

O. F. Jacksonville Lodge
 NO. 10. H. L. S. regular meetings on Friday of the first week in each month, and on Saturday of each intervening week, at the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock. Brothers in good standing are invited.
 GEO. E. DORRIS, S. G.
 J. F. J. E. S. Sec'y.
 Jas. M. Sutton, Henry DeLongue and J. J. J. Sec'y.

Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.
 HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evening of each month, in the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 ALEX. MARTIN, W. M.
 Wm. S. Sec'y.

REGON CHAPTER NO. 4, OF THE RYAL ARCH MASONS, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 HOLD their regular communications on the Saturday Eve. of Every Month. Inviting Communications in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.
 W. H. S. HYDE, H. P.
 Sam. Sec'y. dec8:47

JACOBS, & RUSSELL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 Practice in all the Courts of the Third District, the Supreme Court of Oregon and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly paid.
 Oct. 18.

B. F. DOWELL, TORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 Practice in all the Courts of the Third District, the Supreme Court of Oregon and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrip promptly paid.
 Oct. 18.

J. GASTON, TORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 Special attention given to collection.
 June 10, 1863. 40

GEORGE B. DORRIS, NOTARY PUBLIC FOR JACKSON COUNTY.
 Office with B. F. Dowell, Esq.

J. S. HOWARD, MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 Office near the South end of Oregon.
 January 2, 1864.

PETER BRITT, Photographic Artist.
 Engaged to take pictures in every style of art, with all the late improvements. Pictures do not give satisfaction, no money will be made. Call at his new Gallery on the hill, examine his pictures, and see for yourself.

G. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Jacksonville, Oregon.
 Between Express Saloon and Ryan, Hugo & Co.'s Store.

DENTIST!! DR. O. J. GATES
 Permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his services to all those who desire artificial teeth. Decaying teeth with pure gold in the best manner. No waiting work in his line, will find his advantage to give him a call.

RESTAURANT. One door east of Madame de Re Restaurant. ap116tf

DUGAN & WALL, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Building, Cor. Front & F streets.

CRESCENT CITY, CAL.

**ALL attend to the Receiving and Forwarding of all Goods entrusted to them, with promptness and dispatch. Shipment solicited. Merchandise received on storage.
 Crescent City, April 11, 1863. 15
 No goods delivered until the freight is paid. D. & W.**

**AND PRODUCE taken in exchange for Merchandise, at 19-27 MAX MULLER'S.
 PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at BAINES BRO'S**

What Does the Sanitary Commission do?

The business of the U. S. Sanitary Commission is—

1. In collecting supplies. This is done through its branches. During the first two years the homes of the country sent off their superfluous, immense quantities of shoes, pillowcases, comforters, blankets, shirts, drawers, socks, etc. This superfluity is long ago exhausted while the want continues. Of course now they must buy the raw material, and make up nearly what they originally could take out of their closets and trunks. Hence the necessity of the great fair to raise the money to purchase the clothing and other supplies, which they obtained formerly in another way. All the money raised by the fair will (with small exceptions) be spent at home in creating supplies. It takes about fifteen-sixteenths of all the cost of the U. S. Sanitary Commission to furnish supplies and transportation. The other one-sixteenth goes into the support of its homes, its lodges, its machinery of distribution, its hospital directory, and hospital and camp inspection. The cash which actually reaches the Central Treasury of the U. S. Sanitary Commission has, in three years amounted to about one million of dollars, of which the Pacific coast has given about three-quarters. It would be well for those on the Atlantic coast who sometimes question our economy, to consider this fact.

Of this money, more than half has been spent in the purchase of such supplies as the homes of the land do not and cannot furnish, and in the transportation of them. Such as

- Condensed milk by the ton.
- Beef stock by the ton.
- Wines and spirits by the barrel.
- Crackers and farinaceous food by the ton.
- Tea, coffee and sugar, by the chest and hoghead.
- Cratechies, bed rests, mattresses and bedsteads by the hundred.
- Cargoes of ice, potatoes, onions and carried cabbage, lemons, oranges, and anti-scorbutics, and tonic. At times we have supplied not only the sick, but a whole army threatened with scurvy, with the means of averting it; and we have averted it at Vicksburg, at Murfreesboro and before Charleston. Thousands of barrels of onions, thousands of barrels of potatoes, hundreds of barrels of carried cabbage, have been forwarded in various corps, even as far as Texas, to appease the demon of scurvy and save our troops.

The other half million of dollars has been used in supporting 200 experts, medical inspectors, relief agents, clerks, wagoners, and accompanying agents, in the field, or in our offices and depots, through whom our work is done. These 200 hundred men, receive, on an average, \$2 per day for labor, which is, say half of it, highly skilled, sometimes of professional eminence, and worth from five to ten times that amount. Few of these men could be had for the money, but they work for love and patriotism, and are content with a bare support. This costs \$12,000 a month. The Board (all included, 21 in number)—president, vice-president, treasurer, medical committee, standing committee—give their services and their time gratuitously. They receive nothing. Their traveling expenses alone are partly refunded them, and these are trifling, except the case of one or two who go frequently on tours of observation.

2. The next large expense is the support of twenty-five soldiers' homes, or lodges, scattered over the whole field of war, from New Orleans to Washington, including Vicksburg, Memphis, Chattanooga, Cairo, Nashville, Louisville, Washington, etc., etc. In these homes and lodges 2,300 soldiers (different ones) daily receive shelter, food, medical aid, protection and care. These soldiers are such as are crowded by the rigidity of the military system out of the regular channels; soldiers left behind, stragglers, who have lost their military status, convalescents, discharged men, not able to

get their pay. Of these, the average length of time they are on our hands is about three days. The previous state of this supplementary system—no longer recalled. The abandonment of it would create an amount of suffering which a multiplication of 2,300 by 365 days in the year will but serve to hint at.

In connection with these homes, at the great military centers—New Orleans, Louisville, Washington—are barracks in aid of the discharged soldier's great necessities, growing out of his loss of position in battle, or during the bewilderment of sickness, or through the ignorance of his superiors, or his own.

- 1. A claim Agency, to secure his money.
- 2. A Pension Agency.
- 3. A Back-pay Agency.

The money of these agencies, by which soldiers and their families, helpless without this aid—the prey of sharpers, rammers, and grog shops—are put in speedy possession of their rights, is incalculable. We have often \$20,000 a day of back pay in our office at Washington alone, which might have been lost forever or delayed until it was no longer needed by the soldier's own family without this system.

Some times a dozen letters must pass back and forth with various officials, to verify a single claim. By these agencies wronged men, stricken in disgrace from the army rolls, are restored; and in several cases men condemned to be shot as deserters have been saved from an ignominious death.

To these are to be added—

- A special provision for wives, mothers and sisters, who have expended all the little means of home in getting to Washington or Louisville, to see and nurse their sick relatives.
- 2. A home for faithful nurses broken down in the service.
- 3. Arrangements for sending very sick soldiers home under escort.
- 4. A hospital directory by which the whereabouts of all sick men is determined. There are 600,000 names in its books. It is corrected daily. It saves endless confusion, suspense and misery; prevents needless journeys; answers the most urgent questions; relieves the homes of the being that their boys are lost in the crowded hospital; blesses and keeps heart-whole hundreds of wives, mothers and sisters, every day. It costs \$20,000 a year to maintain it, and it is worth a million. If human anxiety can be estimated in money.
- 4th. Hospital Inspection. Sixty of the most skillful surgeons and physicians in the nation were—8 or 10 at a time—six months engaged, under the direction of the Commission, in a systematic and scientific survey of all the general hospitals. They inspected 70,000 beds; saw 200,000 patients, and reported in 4,000 written pages the critical results of these inquiries. Can anybody estimate the scientific and humane value of such a survey, brought home to the surgeon, the medical authorities and the Government? Can our hospital system dispense with such a review on the part of the homes, and by the civil medical profession?

This work we shall resume after a proper interval. Dr. Newberry reports that the best hospital that he has seen was at Bridgeport, near Chattanooga—a field hospital! What a pride and satisfaction to know that science and humanity are in the very front of our armies!

5th. The transportation of the sick, carried on by us for the Government in vessels from the Peninsula—how much we brought 8,000 men in a conflict wholly unattainable by Government transportation, aided by our generous medical students and our heroic, though delicate, women—we have since largely carried on in our patent hospital cars, in which the sick, without jar, can be conveyed hundreds of miles with little suffering or injury. We have these cars on the main lines, east and west, along which sick soldiers are carried.

6th. We supply the barren market of

Washington with daily supplies of fresh hospital supplies from Philadelphia. All beef, mutton, poultry, butter, eggs, sugar, etc., are selected, forwarded, distributed by the Sanitary Commission—the Medical Department retaining our caring at the end of each month, seeing the profit made by ordinary dealers, and ensuring which would flow to the sick.

7th. The news that we have received in relation to perhaps the well known to require any description. But let us take the case of Gettysburg. We had accumulated stores, and placed agents at Harrisburg, Pa., Frederick, Md., and Chambersburg, and at Baltimore, to watch the probable necessities of Meade's army. We had in operation and wagon-trains marching with it, one with each column. The result of the battle was all. The best calculations of the Government had anticipated the want of 10,000 wounded men. The result of that glorious, yet terrible contest, left about 25,000 wounded men on our side, and the amount of an area of four miles square. Every church, private house, barn, shed, was crisscrossed with wounded men—additional to the hospitals in every whitening the hill sides, and drawing the aid in the form of unprepared limbs. The railroads clogged with trains forwarding means to soldiers. What is the present of Law; the bridges burned by the enemy; another men our locomotives enough to do half the required business; the supplies and servants crowded together to accommodate the trains, who expected another half within a week—what would have become of these noble soldiers, if the full preparation had not been made, had not been anticipated for the first week or two, but made by the Sanitary Commission, aided by the Christian Commission and other noble agencies? Look at the list of things" happened" during these times, and remember that was one single battle-field, and cost the Sanitary Commission in money, clothing, food and transportation, \$75,000. Was there one dollar question that was called for? Was our dollar misapplied? Was not the moral and national economy in the saving of life, if we knew thousands of lives were literally saved by our system on that occasion alone, and in the saving of pain and needless misery, such as every benefactor of the Commission must forever rejoice in?

Let us only add, that our dollars have been before a battle, and spent in providing against its wants, by packing stores, crating depots, and arranging for the relief of the expected sufferers, is worth five dollars thrown in after a battle, to meet the accidental necessities. For economy's sake would a full inventory

It is this sort of accident which the Commission is always practicing. Its whole machinery is adapted to prevent disease and suffering, by a department which I have not yet mentioned—that by which it circulates through the army by means of Sanitary Inspectors, constant warnings by an elaborate system of verbal orders and advice, and by a series of lectures and medical tracts, warnings as to the dangers from bad diet, needless exposure, poor ventilation, ill-ventilated or badly drained camps, and the neighborhood of infectious swamps and bottom. All the knowledge of the exposures, wants, successes of the army which it thus obtains, it tabulates in its Statistical Bureau, both for its own information and guidance, and for future scientific use. It looks with the utmost confidence on its advancement of Sanitary science by this means—of precious, life-saving value to all future military movements.

The publication of appeals, information, reports, to maintain open and frank relations with the homes and the public, from which its pecuniary and moral support must be derived, composes the round of the Commission's duties, always excepting the special labors in behalf of disabled

wounded and mangled military servants daily thrown on its hands.

The expenditure with all this work, in expense, it would number, and with only an appropriation to maintain it all the following facts:

- 1. The Board of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, President, Vice President, Treasurer, Medical Director and Standing Committee, give their time and professional services. They are included in their regular salaries, including expenses.
- 2. Their Agents, 200 in number, General and American Secretaries, Medical and Sanitary Inspectors, Relief Agents, Clerks, Agents and other home agents, wagoners, etc., receiving no more than a bare support, average just \$2 per day, or less than ordinary mechanical wages. Total \$1,200 per month for the most laborious machinery of the Commission, extending from Texas to the Potomac, from before Charleston to Kansas.
- 3. About fifteen-sixteenths of all the \$1,200,000 the Commission has received goes on to the hands of our 25,000 soldiers.
- 4. The cost of collecting and distributing supplies is less than three per cent.
- 5. About 2,300 men are sent out for a long time have been in daily use and in constant of the Homes and Lodges of the Commission.
- 6. The battle-field services of the Commission require a large accumulation of South-west supplies, at Murfreesboro, Nashville, Chattanooga, Chambersburg, Fairbury, Fort Station, and other points. Fifty thousand dollars would not cover the cost of our whole service in the last two weeks after any one of our great battles; at Gettysburg it was worth twelve thousand dollars.
- 7. We receive that if we divided all the \$1,200,000 given to the sick in regular, general and other hospitals, to care in need of sickness from every and everywhere, it would amount to \$2 2/3 a man; many men having received less several times, as often as they were sick. The wounded would have been able—as at Gettysburg—to receive of us such as \$10 and yet not have been able to live. This, the sometimes called extravagant Commission does, considering the knowledge it is the summer of

What is Democracy?

It is amazing to behold the different notions and shapes the word Democracy is assuming in these latter times. While the Oregon Democrat is opposed to the war, the great National Democracy in Washington Territory, is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Read the following from the proceedings of the Walla Walla Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Walla Walla County are for the Union, the whole Union and in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for creating the present condition, with a single desire to maintain the honor and dignity of the nation and the maintenance of its laws.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the country is due to the noble soldiers of our feet and while they fight battles for the Union in the field, we at home will give them the support and encouragement due to the soldiers of the Republic.

The Walla Walla Democrats go in for war to the knife on the rebels, and denounce the Union soldiers "the noble defenders of our flag" while Oregon Democrats oppose the war, denouncing it as a savage, barbarous and Abolition war, and the Union soldiers as "Lincoln's knaves." These two pieces of the "great national party" being diametrically opposed to each other, it follows, as a natural consequence that one of them must be in error.

There is certainly enough to disgust every sensible man with the party a party that is willing to adopt any principle, practice, trick or expedient in order to defeat the Union party.