

# The Oregon Sentinel.

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JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

VOL. X.—NO. 23

## THE OREGON SENTINEL.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

### B. F. DOWELL, Proprietor.

**Description**—For One year, in advance. Four Dollars; if paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

**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.

**L.O.O.F.—Jacksonville Lodge No. 10,** holds its regular meetings on every Saturday evening at the Masonic Hall.

Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. ORANGE JACOBS, N. G.

NEWMAN FISHER, R. Secy.

Trustees.—J. M. Sutton, Wm. Ray and S. J. Day.

**Warren Lodge No. 19. A. F. & A. M.** HOLD their regular communications the Wednesday Evenings on or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

JOHN E. ROSS, W. M.

C. W. SAVAGE, Secy.

D. JACOBS. E. F. RUSSELL.

**JACOBS, & RUSSELL,** ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

AT LAW.

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office opposite the Court House.

All business committed to their care will be promptly attended to.

July 29, '62.

B. F. DOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Third Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal. War Scrap promptly collected.

Oct. 18.

T. T. CABANISS, M. D.

Late of Yreka, Cal.,

—WILL PRACTICE—

**Medicine and Surgery**

JACKSON AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.

Jacksonville, June 10th. Juelioff

**TAKE NOTICE!**

**THE STEAMSHIP DEL NORTE**

Will sail from San Francisco for Crescent City on the

5th & 20th of EACH MONTH.

For freight or passage inquire of Jesse Holliday, Agent, corner of Front and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

**DUGAN & WALL.** Agents.

Crescent City, Cal.

Crescent City May 23d. '62. Juelioff

J. S. HOWARD,

SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Residence near the South end of Oregon street.

January 2, 1864

Office at his residence on Oregon street

DR. L. S. THOMPSON

OFFICE

**CITY DRUG STORE,**

RESIDENCE

Opposite the County Jail.

Jackson, Oreg. dec 24th

W. G. T'VAULT,

Attorney and Counsellor

AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office at residence on California Street.

All business entrusted to his care promptly attended to.

Jan 1st

PETER BRITT,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST

IS PREPARED

TO TAKE PICTURES

IN EVERY STYLE

OF THE ART.

WITH ALL THE

LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

If Pictures do not give satisfaction, no charges will be made.

Call at his new Gallery on the hill, examine his pictures, and sit for your likenesses.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK.

Dr. Overbeck would announce to the citizens of Jackson county and vicinity, that he has returned to Jacksonville and resumed the practice of medicine. He will always be found at his old stand, the Overbeck Hospital, unless absent from professional business. He would respectfully solicit a renewal of former patronage.

JAS. D. MIX. S. B. FARGO.

**MIX & FARGO,**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW.

Walla Walla, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OFFICE over Bank Exchange, Main Street, will practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District, also the Supreme Court. Collections promptly attended to. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

J. H. LASATER. W. G. LANGFORD.

**LASATER & LANGFORD,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Walla Walla City, W. T.

One door west of Kyger & Reese's Brick Store.

Juelioff

F. B. FARGO,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Walla Walla, W. T.

Will take acknowledgments of deeds—Protest Notes and deeds made out at short notice and acknowledged.

Juelioff

### THE LONG AGO.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time. As it runs through the realms of tears, With a faintless rhythm and a musical rhyme, And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime, And blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow, And the summers like buds between, And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go,

On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow, As it glides in the shadow and sheen,

There's a magical isle up the river Time, Where the coolest of airs is playing; There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,

And a song sweet as a vesper chime, And the tunes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this is the Long Ago, And we bury our treasures there;

There are brows of beauty, and bosoms of snow—

There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so;

There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,

And a part of an infant's prayer; There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings.

There are broken vows, and pieces of rings, And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore

By the mirage is lifted in air; And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,

Sweet voices we heard in days gone before, When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! I remembered for aye be the blessed isle, All the day of life till night—

When the evening comes with the beautiful smile,

And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile, May that "greenwood" of soul be in sight.

**MILK LABOR AND BEEF.**

A contributor to the *American Agriculturist* writes as follows concerning the choice of cattle for the various branches of farming:

The profits of raising neat cattle depend upon their many different products, which alike influence the modes of farming, and are reciprocally influenced by them; as well as by soil, climate, market, etc. The title of these articles does not, by any means, express all the sources of profit, but only imperfectly classifies them. Under milk are included all dairy products, even whey fed pork and chickens; and under beef, all coarse, calf and hides, tallow, etc. which, when cow, sooner or later, come to. In connection with all stall-fed or stable animals, another product not included in our enumeration ought to be considered, viz., manure—that product without which many parts of this country, and still more in Europe, it is impossible to realize any profit in keeping cattle. This most important problem is therefore presented to the farmer in connection with whatever object he feeds cattle for—to secure the largest quantity of manure, and of the best quality, consistent with the amount of labor he can afford to lay out for this purpose.

It is astonishing how much such a force,

when directed by able and skillful Superintendents, and the appliances of modern engineering, can accomplish. We had hardly begun to realize that the work had commenced east of Newcastle before the steam horses was snorting on the hilltops

of Clipper Gap, in the heart of the mountains, forty-three miles from Sacramento, and 1,500 feet above the sea. Soon his shrill whistle will be heard at Illinois town. We learn that the directors have fixed September 1st for that event, and if it can be accomplished in that time it is sure to be done. The work is heavy, but the force is strong and the zeal is irrepressible.

It is not generally known that General Grant once Barryed Mr. Stanton, and that this accounts for the phenomena which have so astonished the public. When General Grant was about to leave Wash

ington to enter upon that sublime campaign which began with the battle of the Wilderness and ended with the downfall of the rebellion, he called upon Secretary Stanton to say good-bye. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting him. During the two and a half years that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had managed the Eastern armies it was the first point in their plans to keep Washington heavily garrisoned with troops. Large bodies of men were stationed in the fortifications around the city, and other large bodies were kept within supporting distance. Now that General Grant came into power Stanton wanted to see that the defense of Washington was not overlooked. Accordingly, after a few preliminaries, the Secretary remarked:

"Well, General, I suppose you have left us enough men to strongly garrison the forts?"

"No," said Grant, coolly; "I can't do that."

"Why not?" cried Stanton, jumping nervously about. "Why not? Why not?"

"Because I have already sent the men to the front," replied Grant, calmly.

"That won't do," cried Stanton, more nervous than before. "It's contrary to my plans. I can't allow it. I'll order the men back."

"I shall need the men there," answered Grant, "and you can't order them back."

"Why not? Why not?" inquired Stanton again.

"I believe that I rank the Secretary in this matter," was the quiet reply.

"Very well," said Stanton, a little warmly. "We'll see the President about that."

"I'll have to take you to the President."

"That's right," politely observed Grant.

much more than this, liable to be laid up a good part of the time from some ailment coming to one or other of the pair. The longer they are worked the poorer beef they make; for though they fatten readily enough, yet the beef is tallowy, and will not bring so good a price as that of younger animals. There is, indeed, a great difference in oxen, yet it is, especially true of the short-horns, and their grades, that the period of making flesh and fat together passes away at comparatively early age, leaving a capacity to fatten, but not to make marbled beef.

Among the mongrels which go by the name of "Natives" we not infrequently find light pairs of cattle, which for spring, quickness and nerve, can hardly be excelled, but nevertheless, the Devons, as a breed, are decidedly superior to all others in this respect, and very handsome. They are usually put to light work at three years old, but do not get their full growth and strength before they are seven or eight. They remain serviceable for many years—if well treated, may be worked till sixteen or twenty year old; though seldom done, because with age come infirmities and insipidness to fatten readily and uniformly. For ordinary farm work, especially if they are to be used much on the road, a pair of red cattle three-fourths or seven-eighths Devon, and weighing together 2,200 to 2,600 pounds, is about as pleasant a team as a man can have or desire.

The white-faced Herefords, and their grades, make powerful oxen, not so lazy nor so tender as the short-horns, nor possessed of anything like the snap and vivacity of the Devons, but excellent for common farm work. For cattle to sell, large pairs of short-horns, four or five years old, well matched, with as much red as possible, and weighing above 1,500 pounds apiece, are perhaps most profitable, at any rate, they bring the highest prices; but the smallest Devon cattle, of bright but dark mahogany red color, with long white horns, well matched in looks and weight, and turning the scale with something over a ton to the pair, are the farmers' favorites, especially in the hilly sections of the country.

**GEN. GRANT AND SECRETARY STANTON.**

A capital story is told by the New York *Herald*, to explain how it happens that Secretary Stanton—who from the beginning of the war was in a constant quarrel, on some point or other, with all the predecessors of Gen. Grant—never was publicly known to be at variance with the Lieutenant General; but, on the contrary, was always found agreeing with him in everything, carrying out his plans with energy and vigor, and accepting his judgment on all disputed points. The *Herald* reminds its readers that Rarey, the horse-tamer's whole system of dealing with the most ferocious animals consisted in tying up an animal's fore-leg, and laying him upon his side, from which moment he became perfectly under control, and docile as he was previously vicious and intractable. Applying this illustration, the journal named says:

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ington to enter upon that sublime campaign which began with the battle of the Wilderness and ended with the downfall of the rebellion, he called upon Secretary Stanton to say good-bye. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting him. During the two and a half years that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had managed the Eastern armies it was the first point in their plans to keep Washington heavily garrisoned with troops. Large bodies of men were stationed in the fortifications around the city, and other large bodies were kept within supporting distance. Now that General Grant came into power Stanton wanted to see that the defense of Washington was not overlooked. Accordingly, after a few preliminaries, the Secretary remarked:

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