

SUTTON & HYDE,
AGENTS FOR
 LYON'S KATHAIRON,
 LYON'S EX'T GINGER,
 LYON'S ELEA POWDER,
MAGNOLIA WATER.
 [Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1866—17]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
 Corner of Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY,
 (LATE PROPRIETOR OF THE "WESTERN HOTEL.")

HAVING TAKEN THE ABOVE HOUSE,
 and entirely REFITTED AND REURNISHED it, is now prepared to receive and accommodate his friends and former patrons, and the general travelling public. For safety in the event of fire, and the convenience of guests, a **SECOND PASSAGE** has been opened to the **SLEEPING APARTMENTS**, which are commodious and especially arranged for the accommodation of families. **WARM and COLD BATHS** attached to the house.
 This house is located near the Steamboat Landing, and is better than any other in Portland.

THE HOTEL COACH
 will be in attendance at the several Landings to convey guests and their baggage to and from the house **FREE OF CHARGE.** The house has a large **Fire-Proof Safe** for valuables. The Proprietor will undertake that nothing shall be left undone to render his house attractive, and guests comfortable. oct15t

DUCAN & WALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Brick Building,
 Corner of Front and F Streets,
CRESCENT CITY.

THEY WILL ATTEND TO THE RECEIVING and forwarding of all goods entrusted to their care, with promptness and dispatch. They have fitted up two large buildings for storing goods, and have made arrangements so that merchants doing business through them will not suffer by any overcharges, or lose any just claim for goods lost.
 Consignments solicited. Merchandise received on storage. jan21y

P. B. COFFIN,
HOUSE PAINTER,

IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE stock of materials and tools formerly belonging to Costello & Coffin. Mr. Costello having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue the business, and can be found at his shop, **Corner of C and Third Streets,** prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
 Jacksonville, Oct. 15, 1867. oct19t

EL DORADO,
 S. E. Cor. Cal. & Ogn. Sts. Jacksonville, O.
S. M. FARREN.

NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN!
THEN GO TO PREATER'S
BROOM MANUFACTORY
 AND BUY THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
 AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Factory on corner of Oregon and Main Sts., by the Odd Fellow's Hall, and opposite the **Frano-American Restaurant.**
 Jacksonville, Nov. 29th, 1867. nov30-6m

PAY UP—LAST CALL.
 ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO US ARE hereby notified to come forward and pay up by the first day of January ensuing, as it will certainly be to their interest to do so, as we cannot do business without money to meet our own liabilities; and furthermore, deeming it for the best interest of all concerned, we have determined to establish a strict cash basis in business after the first day of January, 1868, and will not depart from it.
SUTTON & HYDE,
 Jacksonville, Dec. 19th, 1867. dec21t

LIME! LIME!
 BUILDERS, AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE **Best Lime**, will find a constant supply, of the best quality in quantities to suit, at my shop on Main street, between Oregon and Third, opposite Muller & Brentano's store. In my absence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon customers.
STONE CUTTING
 AND **Stone Mason Work**
 done on terms to suit the times. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
JOHN R. PEACOCK,
 Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

Notice.
JKE & Co. has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
 The firm name will be continued under the style of **Jacks Bros.**
 In consequence of the above change it is an imperative necessity for us to call on all those indebted to the old firm, to settle at once, either with money or notes.
 For the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on us, we hope by strict and correct dealing to merit a continuance of the same.
JACKS BROS.
 March 6th, 1868. mar7m

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

NO. 8

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.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
Physician & 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. feb2t

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

F. GRUBE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
 OFFICE removed to Oregon Street, nearly opposite the French Restaurant.
 Jacksonville, Dec. 21st, 1867. dec21f

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician,
 WILL attend to any who may require his services. Office adjoining N. Langel's shoe shop, on north side California Street, Jacksonville. nov21f

DR. HUFELAND'S
SWISS STOMACH BITTER!
 TRY IT!
 The best Purifier of the Blood!
 A Pleasant Tonic!
 A very Agreeable Drink!
 Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!
 For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug and grocery stores.
NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
 J. G. FARRER, Proprietor
 TAYLOR & BENDEL, Sole Agents,
 413, Clay St., San Francisco.
 Jolly's sp. no.

I. O. G. T.
ALPHA LODGE NO. 1, I. O. G. T., HOLDS its regular meetings on Tuesday evening of each week, at the District School House, in Jacksonville. LODGE opens at 7 o'clock. DEGREE MEETINGS the last Tuesday of each month, after adjournment of SUBORDINATE LODGE.
 All members of the Order in good standing are cordially invited to be present.
 G. W. ROORK, W. C. T.
 J. R. WADE, Sec'y.
 Jacksonville, Feb. 8th, 1868. feb8t

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

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is **FRESSE'S HAMBURG TEA.**
 It is the best preservative against most any sickness. If used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish and German, with every package. TRY IT!
 For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.
EMIL FRESSE, Wholesale Druggist,
 Sole Agent, 410 Clay street, San Francisco.
 July14y

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. HEIN, [L. FAYRE, JOHN BRAY,
 New York. Paris. San Francisco.
 Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco.
 416 Battery Street

THE OREGON SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED
 Every Saturday Morning by
B. F. DOWELL,

OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS

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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 of the year. Legal Tenders received at current rates.

Happy Woman.
 Impatient women, as you wait
 In cheerful homes to-night, to hear
 The sound of steps that, soon or late,
 Shall come as music to your ear;
 Forget yourselves a little while,
 And think in pity of the pain
 Of women who will never smile
 To hear a coming step again.
 With babes that in their cradle sleep,
 Or cling to you in perfect trust;
 Think of the mothers left to weep,
 Their babies lying in the dust.

And when the step you wait for comes,
 And all your world is full of light,
 Oh, women, safe in happy homes,
 Pray for all lonesome souls to-night!
Phoebe Cary.

Determined to "Revolute."

The country is safe, but "Beriah Brown, Editor," is in the throes of revolution. The public pulse is reasonably tranquil, for all men of sense know the country is not in danger; but Beriah rages in the highest excitement. He is ready and willing and eager to fight—provided no body else is. His article of Saturday makes this fact fearfully and ominously apparent. Into the composition of that article he has thrown the concentrated energies of a bawling fool, a cowardly tustianist, and a malignant, though impotent, seditionary; and the effect of the whole is exactly that of the efforts of a principal character in the Duncaid whose—
Hoarse heroic bass.

Would drown the clamor of the braying ass.
 "The alternative between submission or resistance to tyranny," shrieks Beriah, "is about to become our only choice." How so? Because the constitutional power of impeachment is about to be resorted to by Congress. And Beriah, in the excess of his valor, all of which has been acquired since his flight from San Francisco, counsels resistance and tells A. Johnson that he will back him,—he, Beriah, who would be unworthy of the liberty he has inherited if he would not throw himself into the imminent and deadly breach, at such a time as this, when there is not the least possible chance of encountering danger!

Beriah is furious against "military despotism," but he depends on the army to sustain Johnson. And especially on the Pacific Coast is the army relied on to save us from a "military despotism." "We are safe in saying," declares the authoritative Beriah, "that Gen. Rosseau of the Department of the Columbia, and Gen. Ord, of the Department of California, will take their orders from President Johnson." It seems Beriah imagines that he "runs" the military division of the Pacific. But we imagine he would be more "safe in saying" that the rebel militia of Maryland, and the "Sons of Liberty" will "take their orders" from Johnson. And as Beriah is so zealous in the cause, perhaps he, as Governor General of the "57," will issue a proclamation to that Order to rise against the terrible "Radicals." He can speak more safely for the Order of the "57" than for the army whose assistance he invokes to save the country from a "military despotism." And we suggest to him that, in the meantime, he could gain a great advantage by having Jasper Johnson declare martial law in Yamhill, and by sending word to that Democratic military hero, "Col." John Lane, to arm the defenders of the "lost cause" in Southern Oregon. This, certainly, is the true course, since Beriah informs all whom it may concern, that "the point at which resistance becomes an imperative duty is immediately at hand."

To further carry out this purpose of having recourse to an armed force to save the country from "military despotism," he advises Johnson to "at once remove Grant and put an honest man in his place, and then arrest the traitors and conspirators who are plotting for the overthrow of the Government." Beriah does not name the "honest man" whom he would put in Grant's place; but no doubt he has his mind on the "Democratic" chieftain, "Gen." Lee. Let Johnson put Lee in command, and then at once "arrest the traitors" who are about "to overthrow the Government,"—or in other words, who are about to impeach the Executive,—and who persist in exercising constitutional powers as the representatives of the people, instead of allowing all power to be diffused through the hands of Johnson. With "Gen." Lee in command and the Maryland militia at his back, it would be a small job to arrest both Houses of Congress; and this obstacle out of the way, the beneficent government of the autocratic Johnson would effectually preserve "our liberties." This seems to be Beriah's plan. The threatening language and windy rhetoric of this article in the *Herold* are much too ridiculous to be worthy of any serious attention; but we remark here that as the party which controls the Government has put down one gigantic rebellion, it does not doubt its ability to take care of itself and the country. It will keep clearly within the requirements of the Constitution, and if there is any party which wishes to try rebellion again, let it be ready for the consequences. Before now, men have been compelled to fly from the knives which their own hands have sharpened against their country and its laws, and such may yet be the fate of others. The loyal people of this country are not to be frightened into measures, or deterred by threats, and copperheads and rebels may refer for proof of this to the experience of the past.—*Oregonian.*

How to Grow Hops.

[From S. F. Daily Times.]
EDS. TIMES: The raising of hops has become an important item among the agricultural products of our State. Up to this time we have imported largely from the East, although the amount raised here has steadily increased each year. As there will probably be a large number of acres planted to hops this spring, I propose to give the result of my experience in California hop-growing for the benefit of those who are about to commence its culture for the first time. The soil should be a rich sandy loam; such land as would be suitable for Indian corn; a stiff clay or adobe soil is wholly unfit for hops. The field should also be sheltered as much as possible from high winds. Prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and harrowing it—the more the better, as it cannot be too mellow—then lay it off each way with a plow in squares, either eight or ten feet apart, as you have land to spare. Were I to set out a new field, I should place the hills ten feet apart, as it gives more room to work them. The proper time to plant them, of course, depends much upon the season, but it is generally done in March or April. The sets are taken from the superfluous roots of the old hill, and are generally from eight to ten inches long. A proportion of—should be planted with male roots. Unless this is done, the hop will form no seed, and be much lighter in weight. The male vine blossoms, but bears no hop. Care should be taken, in planting, to cover them properly—say from four to six inches in depth. They will soon commence growing, and if properly cultivated, will produce a small crop the first year. Many do not set poles to the hills the first season, but plant a kernel or two of the large Western corn in each hill for the hops to run upon. It is best to have something for them to climb, as the hot summer sun is almost sure to burn off the ends of the young and tender vines, thus injuring their growth. The second year the hops must be provided with poles, setting two poles to each hill and putting them about sixteen inches apart. The best poles that I

have ever seen used are young redwood and fir saplings; but as these cannot always be had, almost any kind of a pole will do. About sixteen feet is the best length, and if the bottoms of the poles, after sharpening them, are dipped in boiling coal tar, they will last much longer and richly repay the extra expense. After the vines are a foot or two in length, and begin to show a disposition to climb, two of the best and most vigorous should be selected and tied to each pole, and the balance cut away. Perhaps it would be well to leave a third shoot to each pole, as a reserve in case one of the others should accidentally get broken off. Some cultivators put three poles to the hill, but unless the land is very rich, and the hill very thrifty, two will be found better than three. After the vines have nearly reached the top of the poles they should be pruned, and all the laterals from the ground to the height of four or five feet taken off. This throws all the sustenance into the remaining part of the vine, and makes the hops much larger. All this time the ground should be thoroughly cultivated and kept free from weeds. As the hops begin to acquire size and weight, the farmer should go through the field often, as some of the poles will unavoidably fall over and need repairing. The proper time to commence picking can readily be determined. The seed begins to turn its color, and the hops become firm, and if left to stand too long turn yellow and loses much of its value. The grower should be ready with sufficient help to pick them all in the space of two or three weeks. They are picked into hampers made of light scantling, with cloth sides and bottoms, and handles at each end, so that they can readily be carried to the dry house when full. Four pickers are generally placed at each hamper, while one man cuts off the vines at the ground, pulls up the poles and lays them across the hampers. The dry house is a two story building, with a latticed floor to the second story, and ventilators in the roof, for the purpose of allowing the steam to escape. Upon the latticed floor a carpet of baling cloth or sacking is spread, and upon this the hops that are picked through the day are spread. As soon as the hampers are all emptied for the day, fires are built in the room below, either in stoves or with charcoal upon the ground, and kept up all night. The hops should be carefully turned over once or twice during the night, and if properly attended to will be dry in time to clear the floor for the next day's picking. Care should be taken the first part of the night not to have the fires too hot, as they are liable to scorch until thoroughly wilted; after that there is but little danger. Scorching the hop ruins the flavor, and has been the cause of much loss to inexperienced hop growers. An occasional visit to some experienced hop grower's farm, with a little experience, will soon make a successful hop culturist of any thorough farmer. CARLOS.

A CORRESPONDENT proposes a new way to kill rats. His own house being over run with the vermin a servant girl, who had seen the effects of "Old Bourbon whisky" on bipeds, thought she would try an experiment on rats. Accordingly, she took a small quantity, made it sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after, she went down, and found several rats gloriously fuddled, engaged throwing potato parings, and hauling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of; and those not killed left the premises immediately, suffering from a severe headache.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident, resulting in the death of one person and the affliction of a whole family, occurred recently, near Virginia City, caused by the careless handling of mercury. Some amalgam having been placed upon the stove, the mercurial fumes were driven to every portion of the house, and even penetrated the food, causing the results above referred to.

Profitableness of the Loan to the Kansas Pacific Road.

The Hon. John A. Creswell, of Maryland, in a speech delivered by him in St. Louis on the 7th of June last, advocated the loan of the credit of the Government to the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, to the same extent that it had been given to the Omaha line. He said in the course of his remarks, "Figures, based upon actual expenditures and receipts, prove beyond doubt that whatever the Government may give, will not be an advance upon doubtful security, but a loan from which it will derive a vast return." Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, on the same occasion declared: "The Government has acted wisely in giving a helping hand to this great enterprise. Every dollar which has been given, or rather loaned, to aid this great work, will be more than repaid to the Government, in two ways: first, by the great saving in the transportation of supplies for the frontier forts and garrisons, wagon transportation being very expensive; and second, by finally enabling you to abrogate the whole line of military posts in the country through which the road passes."

These are statesmanlike utterances. Facts and figures justify and confirm them. It is true that, under the provision of the act which reserves to the Government one-half of all the charges for transportation of troops, military stores, Indian supplies, and mails, as a credit to the loan made to the Kansas Pacific road, the Government is at no expense for the interest on the bonds it has advanced; but, more than this, it is getting back enough of the principal to pay off the road's debt for the bonds in nineteen years, while the Government does not propose to pay the bonds in less than thirty years.

The following table will show the relation of the business upon the road done for the Government to the interest paid by the Treasury on the bonds advanced to the road:

October 1, 1867, road open to Ellsworth.....	224 miles
October 14, to Hays.....	299 "
Average length main line operated in October.....	260 "
Total Government business for October.....	\$81,517 59
Fifty per cent retained by law by U. S. Treasury.....	40,758 79
Total U. S. bonds received on 260 miles.....	\$4,100,000
Interest on same for one month, at 6 per cent.....	20,800 00
Excess for October, retained by U. S. Treasurer, to meet bonds at maturity.....	19,958 79

which contributes at a rate sufficient to meet the principal of those bonds in about nineteen years, or eleven years before maturity.

The saving in rail over wagon transportation is shown by the following statement of the aggregate tonnage carried for the Government between November 1, 1860, and October 31, 1867:

Total number of tons.....	20,343
Average distance carried by rail, (miles).....	104
Cost of freight on above number of tons.....	\$329,182 57

According to the returns and accounts of the Quartermaster's Department, the average cost to the Government by wagon transportation from 1865 to 1867, inclusive, was \$1 57 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. At this rate, the 20,343 tons carried by the Kansas Pacific railroad between the dates above specified—

Would have amounted to.....	\$664,312 00
Deduct cost of rail transportation.....	329,182 57
	\$335,129 43

This shows a saving to the Government of more than the whole amount paid to the road for freight in the period named. It also shows to a demonstration the immense interest which the whole nation has in cheapening travel and traffic across the plains to the Territories and the Pacific by the completion of this line.

FEEDING BEES.—Mr. Langstroth recommends as excellent bee food "a mixture of three pounds of honey, two of brown sugar, and one of water." After you commence feeding, continue it without interruption until through, as it ought to be finished, after being commenced, as soon as possible. Make holes through the center of the fullest honey-combs, which ought to be in the center of the hive, so that the bees will have winter passages to their food without being obliged to go over the edges of their combs.

WHAT THE EYE IS TO THE HUMAN BODY, THE PRESS IS TO THE WORLD AT LARGE. Through the press we see foreign lands, and foreign parts see us. Those eyes are the larger and more useful the more they are used and relied upon, for if they are neglected, they become, like the optics of fishes in subterranean streams, entirely sightless.

WHY IS JOHN MORRISSEY LIKE A LAMB?
 Because he gambles on the green.