

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869.

NO. 13

BUSINESS NOTICES
FRANCO-AMERICAN
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
OPPOSITE THE
Odd Fellow's Hall,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Travelers and resident boarders will find

MADAME D'ROBOA'S
BEDS AND BEDDING
Placed in first class order, and in every way superior to any in this section, and surpassed 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.
No trouble will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksonville, March 31 1869.

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 Duane Street.

DR. F. H. GREENMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.

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 California Street South side, Jacksonville, Dec. 21st 1867.

DR. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician.

Will attend to any who may require his services. Office at H. P. Dowell's office on the East side 5th Street, Jacksonville, May 17.

DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office in the building on the corner of 5th and Duane Streets, Jacksonville, Oregon.

D. L. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Emmett Block, Cass County, Ore.

Administrators Notice
Notice is hereby given that the estate of James D. Clark, deceased, late of Jackson County, Oregon, has been assigned to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them with proper vouchers to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May next, at the office of the undersigned, in the city of Jacksonville, Oregon. Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, this 10th day of April, 1869. JOHN ORTH, Administrator.

HIDES! HIDES!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES of all kinds. Addressed at the market of the undersigned in Jacksonville. JOHN ORTH, Proprietor.

To the Reading Public.
We have fitted up a comfortable Reading Room and Circulating Library, which will be open to all who wish to read a change of periodicals, English and American, at the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Duane Street, Jacksonville, Oregon. SUTTON & STRAINS.

SETTLE UP.
The undersigned is seeking for a settlement with his partners and hopes that they will consent and give him some money. They are to be paid in part payment will be a great accommodation. HENRY PAPE, Jacksonville, March 20th.

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 in this 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, five dollars; each subsequent insertion, one dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Legal notices received at current rates.

From Grave to Gay.

Little they know or ever think, Of the work there is in the shuffling link Between the weary wanderers of pencil and pen— Generally known as newspaper men— Who must be ready night and day, With paragraph, article or essay, "Best-dressed," "In General," "Copies of Letters," "Vivia lives," and rumors rife, Saturday notes and Sunday news, "All-out-of-Paragrap" to amuse, Market reports and market disasters, Puffs of public and private matters: Now at the theatre in white cravat, Glass-horned coat and opera hat, Then in the parlor, where you write, Seeking death-out-a cloudy night— Back to town, just in time To report the arrival of some "drine;" Steamboat collisions, smash-up of trains, Election returns, to better your brains; Accidents dramatic, with long wined story, To write up his star to theatrical glory; Deaths and marriages, murders, rows, Bills and parties, and miscellany shows, Stock and real-estate bubbles of air, Tragedies about by bull and bear, Praising the film in the show's nose, A dress that's a'la in the cattle show; Pencil in hand at the racing course, Taking the time of a trotting horse; Laying down each stroke and catch Made in a famous base-ball match; Now of a step, then of a knee— And that of a row in a college boat, These are some of the many things Of which the tireless pen is wrought.

Letter From B. F. Dowell.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 15th, 1869.

OFFICE SEEKERS.

Are numerous, and rotation in office is an established fact. There is a general disposition manifested to select good, consistent and honest men to fill all offices, and to break an official clique and rings of every description. The Senate at the example on Monday last, by removing the Sergeant at Arms, Public Printer and two of the chief clerks. The following are the names of those removed and of those just about it:

Sergeant at Arms John P. French, of North Carolina; Executive Clerk, John M. Morris, of Connecticut, in place of D. W. Clark; Public Printer, A. M. Chown, of New York, in place of John D. DeFries. Mr. Graham, of California, Secretary of the Senate, was retained without a dissenting voice.

THE TREASURY.

Changes are progressing rapidly in the Treasury Department. On Monday Secretary Boutwell addressed a note to S. M. Clark, formerly chief of the printing bureau of the Treasury Department, and afterwards discharging a part of the Treasury Extension, requesting him to resign. More than two years ago a committee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the conduct of Mr. Clark, and from the evidence of respectable families in the Treasury, he became more noted for amoral conduct than for his good management of the printing bureau; but still he was retained in office by Secretary McCullough. Under these circumstances Mr. Clark knew Gen. Grant and the Senate would remove him, so he immediately resigned. Several others took the hint and sent in their resignations without being requested by the Secretary of the Treasury. General N. T. Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, and Hon. John S. Wilson, 3d Auditor of the Treasury. The latter resigned to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. He was immediately notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that his resignation was accepted, and was ordered to turn over the books and papers to the Chief Clerk before his successor was appointed. It is stated that on Monday evening the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to W. A. Richardson, of Boston, tendering him the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, formerly held by Mr. Cooper.

Since the President completed his Cabinet he sent in the following appointments to the Senate for confirmation: James Longstreet to be surveyor or of Customs for the port of New Orleans; James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; Sidney A. Stockdale, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the first District of Louisiana; Edward B. Kingsley of New York, to be Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid; Alexander S. Strapp, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia; Chief Engineer James W. King, to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. President Grant in his nomination as follows: "In place of John DeFries, whom I desire removed, the nomination of General Longstreet is severely criticised by several Congressmen and Senators. It is a good and judicious appointment and no one ought to complain. He was a brave fighting rebel general, one of the best commanders of the rebel army, yet from the time of the downfall of the Confederacy, he accepted the terms of the surrender in good faith, and he has from that day to this been a consistent Union man, and he has done everything in his power to restore the South to loyalty and union. If any man has repented for his treason it is General Longstreet. We do not wish to hold the South by the force of arms, like Iceland and Poland are held, but we wish to maintain a popular government, thereby the consent of its citizens. The appointment will do much to give the better feelings of ambitious and disappointed rebels. It is an efficient and practical act of reconstruction.

When Secretary Boutwell took charge of the Treasury Department it had about \$102,000,000 in coin in the vaults, (\$20,000,000 of which is in gold bearing certificates) and \$13,000,000 in currency. The public debt on the 1st of March was \$2,345,314,904 3/4, but since that time it has decreased about \$3,000,000. No payment of interest will be due until the 1st of May, when \$10,000,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual installments of interest on the five-twenty bonds which fall due on that date.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Creswell has been equally energetic in removing the old inefficient fossils in the Post Office Department. Mr. Clellan the First Assistant Post Master General was removed immediately after Mr. Creswell qualified as Post Master General.

It is understood that Mr. Creswell has requested Mr. Skinner, the Second Assistant, and Mr. Zevley, the Third Assistant Post Master Generals both to resign.

Mr. Van Sier, of Richmond, Va., in acknowledgment of important services to the Union army during the rebellion has been nominated and confirmed Post Mistress; Mrs. Eliza F. E. Ans, of Reynolds, Ohio, and Mrs. Emily J. C. Baskell at Steubenville, Illinois. These appointments are spoken of in political circles as grand principles of Woman's Rights.

OREGON OFFICE SEEKERS.

There has been but little change made since my last, in the Oregon Federal offices; but I will give you the latest statement. The Oregon Senators and Mr. Malloy have agreed to recommend the following gentlemen: Hiram to be retained Collector at Astoria; Dr. Bailey Revenue Agent; Bond Simpson Indian Agent at Siletz; E. L. Amodeo Surveyor General of Oregon; Frigor Internal Revenue Assessor; John Smith Indian Agent at Warm Springs; Mr. Wade Register at Oregon City; Mr. Flint Receiver at Roseburg; Wm. P. Willis Register at Roseburg; A. B. Mearns to be appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; T. W. Davenport to be appointed Indian Agent at Umatilla;

Jas. F. Garley Indian Agent at Fort Klamath; Capt. Latolette Indian Agent at Grand Ronde; Dr. Wilson Bowley Collector of Internal Revenue; Thomas Riskey to be appointed Post Master at Salem; Jas. B. Underwood to be appointed Postal Agent; Thos. G. Young to be appointed United States Marshal, and Capt. Wilby to be appointed Judge of Washington Territory. Captain Lemuel Lyon, father-in-law to Judge Boise to be Consul at Honolulu; Cyrus Olney to be appointed Assistant Minister at Japan.

The process of office is very great. Even the California, Nevada and Oregon Senators are loaded with petitions requesting appointments. The White States Legation at Madrid; Alexander S. Strapp, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia; Chief Engineer James W. King, to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. President Grant in his nomination as follows: "In place of John DeFries, whom I desire removed, the nomination of General Longstreet is severely criticised by several Congressmen and Senators. It is a good and judicious appointment and no one ought to complain. He was a brave fighting rebel general, one of the best commanders of the rebel army, yet from the time of the downfall of the Confederacy, he accepted the terms of the surrender in good faith, and he has from that day to this been a consistent Union man, and he has done everything in his power to restore the South to loyalty and union. If any man has repented for his treason it is General Longstreet. We do not wish to hold the South by the force of arms, like Iceland and Poland are held, but we wish to maintain a popular government, thereby the consent of its citizens. The appointment will do much to give the better feelings of ambitious and disappointed rebels. It is an efficient and practical act of reconstruction.

Clock Ticks and the Telegraph.

The particulars of an interesting telegraphic experiment are given by the Buffalo Courier as follows: "For the purpose of arriving at the difference in mean time between San Francisco and Boston, the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co., have recently been connected for nearly a month past from one side of the continent to the other; and the ticking of a chronometer in Cambridge University has been observed and recorded in San Francisco with a most remarkable degree of accuracy. This is done by connecting the pendulum of the chronometer at Cambridge with the wires in such a manner that the main circuit is broken and instantly closed again at every beat of the timepiece."

"At any time during the evening of the past month a visitor to the operating rooms of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city might have heard one of the little instruments beating the measured time of the sixtieth part of a minute, with the monotony and regularity of a chronometer itself. Tick! tick! tick! One, two, three, four, five minutes elapse, and then the little monitor ceases. Back comes the answer from San Francisco to Boston: "All right; your second signals came good, and I have been recorded for five minutes. Go ahead five minutes more!" Again, tick! tick! tick! for five minutes, and then San Francisco says again: "All right. Are you ready to take my signals?" And the answer from Boston says: "Yes; go ahead!" Tick! tick! tick! says San Francisco for the allotted five minutes, and Boston says in his turn, "All right!"

But notwithstanding the speed with which these pulsations of a clock fly from one side of our continent to the other, it is known there is a loss of time in the transaction. How to arrive at this loss and measure it is the next question. Nothing easier: a see and wire is switched into place, a telegrapher added at Boston, and presto! "Go ahead." Now the clock-ticks make at San Francisco rush on the wings of light over the three thousand miles of wire to Boston, and back again to San Francisco over the second wire, and record themselves at the place of starting in something less than sixty seconds of time, having in the interval traversed six thousand miles. Last night (February 29th) witnessed the successful completion of this last experiment, and the flight of electricity was actually measured, so to speak, as easily as one measures a yard of cloth."

"Never before in the world's history has such a wonderful feat been attempted, and that this has been brought to a successful conclusion is due entirely to the beautiful working of the Western Union Company's wires, together with the assiduous attention and superior ability of its employees. Trace the route on the map, and mark the immense distances so lightly glided over by the subtle fluid.

"The route is from Boston, through Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Omaha, Chicago, Salt Lake City, and Virginia City to San Francisco, and this route is, of course, doubled, allowing for all practical purposes but a single circuit."

Glass Staining

Although each of half a dozen of the largest cities in America boasts one or more establishments for the manufacture and architectural application of stained glass, by far the finest and best work of all is done, as might be readily supposed, in New York City. There are on Manhattan Island four factories, besides one in Brooklyn.

The artist first sketches out his idea in pencil on ordinary drawing paper, and elaborates it until the design is complete; he then prepares a large sheet of pasteboard, on which he draws the human and other figures of the exact size, they are to be in the completed work; the various colors and their gradations are then decided on, and their exact arrangement determined, so that the designer can now tell exactly how many pieces of glass he will require of each color and how many of each of the several various sizes and shapes. This important preliminary work being accomplished, the brittle substance itself now for the first time is taken in hand.

The material used is for the most part the common window glass of American or New Jersey make, which is purchased in large sheets made especially for the purpose. A very small proportion of glass of the finer colors, the very best rubies, blues, purple and greens are imported, but by far the larger portion are colored by the American workman.

The clear uncolored glass is cut with a common glazier's diamond, although the multitude of pieces required and their varied fanciful shapes make this a seemingly interminable job. This may be readily imagined when we state that one single window of Trinity Church, in New Haven, contains more than ten thousand separate pieces, every one of which was cut an colored single.

When the requisite number of diamonds, circles, squares, octagons, crescents, and other shapes are cut, according to the number called for by the full size pattern, they are next taken to the painting room, where the color is laid on. This part of the work is very simple, merely consisting in covering with a common flat brush, one side of each fragment of glass with a thin, even coating of the proper color. These paints are all mineral, as they have to be exposed to an intense heat for many hours, in order that the coloring material may sink into the surface of the glass—by, in fact, so fused with its very substance that it becomes actually a part of the glass, and can no more be separated from it than can the medallion head from the surface of a coin.

The glass stainers' reds and yellows are produced from pure silver prepared with antimony; the blues are made from cobalt; another red comes from oxide of iron; white, from block tin; black, from manganese; green, from copperas; purple, is only yielded by pure gold itself. These are all what are known and "enamels," or surface colors, and are not melted through the entire substance of the material. These various mineral substances are reduced to powder by grinding. A "flux" is then prepared from a mixture of red lead, flint glass, and borax, which are melted together in crucibles. To this "flux" the desired color is then added, and the mass is then reduced to a paint, which is laid on with a brush, as before described. While the color is drying on the many shaped bits of crystal, we can take a look at the "kiln," in which they are soon to take a cooking, by the side of which the strongest heat that ever over-roasted a turkey and spoiled a Thanksgiving dinner would be but as the cooling atmosphere of the latest patent arctic refrigerator. This kiln is merely a black oven, about five feet by four in dimensions. In the inside of it is a series of shelves made of iron plates half an inch in thickness, and forty-eight inches long by thirty-six inches broad.

These shelves are placed one over another, about an inch apart, from the bottom of the kiln to its top. They are so arranged that the fire can have free access to them all on both top and bottom, and so suffuse them and their contents all in the same steady, fervent heat. On these shelves the painted glass, now dry, is piled in layers twelve and fifteen deep, until all the shelves have received their complement and the oven is full. The heavy iron doors are then closed, and the baking begins. An intensely hot fire is kindled in the fire-box, and in a short time the iron plates and all the many colored pieces of glass are red hot. The temperature is retained for eight hours, at the end of which time the fire is drawn, and the glass is left to cool. The cooling is very slow, requiring forty-eight hours, in order that the glass which otherwise would be as brittle as ice of the same thickness, may be annealed or toughened. When removed from the kiln it is found that the "flux" (being itself in a great measure composed of glass) in which is incorporated the color, has melted and the surface of the previously clear glass plate having also slightly melted, the two have fused together, so that there is now, in fact a sheet of plain glass, having on one surface a thin "veneer," so to speak, of glass of another color, which is so firmly adherent as to be absolutely imperforable, save at the expense of fracture.

The cooked and colored glasses are now removed to the room of the workman whose business it is to join them, then together in the proper design. To do this he has a large horizontal table, on which he proceeds to build up the proposed window, working by the water color, or pencil pattern before him. Beginning at what is to be the bottom of the picture, he lays the lower border of the design, fastening the pieces together by means of a flat leaden rod, made for the purpose. These rods are a sort of narrow strip of very soft lead, with a deep groove along each of its sides. Into this groove is placed the edge of a piece of glass of the proper color, and the edge of the groove is bent down so as to hold the glass in a secure grip. A second slip of glass, of another color, is then fastened into the opposite groove, and so the "building up" continues, the workmen slowly adding piece after piece to his mosaic pattern till the whole is finished. The leaden frame work, or sash, is then most carefully covered with a cement of oil, putty, and road lead, which renders it weather tight, and proof against both rain and wind. The window having then been properly framed by the carpenter the work is done.

Some little idea of the cost can be gained from the knowledge that the glass work for the Colt Memorial Church will cost \$7,000, the chancel window alone calling for \$2,000—the great chancel window of Trinity Chapel, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fifth Avenue, New York, costing \$5,000, etc., etc. In fact, so excellent is the New York City glass work reckoned, and so great is the demand for it, that the facilities for its manufacture have been more than doubled in the last two years.—N. Y. Times.

Jones has been doing homage to a pair of bright eyes, and talking tender things by moonlight lately. A few evenings since, Jones resolved to "make his destiny secure." Accordingly he fell on his knees before the fair Dulcinea, and made his passion known. She refused him out flat.—Jumping to his feet he informed her in choice terms that there was as good fish in the sea as were ever caught. Judge the exasperation of our worthy swain when she coolly replied: "Yes but they don't bite at toads!"

Napoleon has tolerated the formation of a Typographical Society in Paris.

Massachusetts makes a hundred million dollars worth of boots and shoes annually.

Hantedon county (N. J.) presents a boy, aged twelve, who weighs over 300 pounds.

Why is a lady whose dress touches the floor like a vagrant? Because she has no visible means of support.