

BUSINESS NOTICES.
FRANCO-AMERICAN
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
 OPPOSITE THE
Odd Fellow's Hall,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
 Travelers and resident boarders will find
MADAME D' ROBOAM'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 ob-
 tained for
HER TABLE.
 No trouble will be spared to deserve the patron-
 age of the traveling as well as the perma-
 nent community.
 Jacksonville, March 31, 1866.

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
A. PREATER
CONDUCTOR.
 Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.
THROUGH TICKETS
125 CENTS.
DR'S BUSH & McALISTER,
DENTISTS,
 704, Market Cor. Kearny Sts.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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—Corner of California and Fifth
 Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.
 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. LEWIS GANUNG,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON AND
Obstetrician.
 WILL attend to any who may require his
 services. Office at B. F. Dowell's office,
 on the East side 3d Street, Jacksonville, Nov 21

R. F. DOWELL,
E. B. WATSON.
DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
 Office, No. 84 Front Street,
 adjoining the Telegraph Office, Portland Ogn.
SPECIAL COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS,
BONDS, PROMISSORY NOTES,
 BOOK ACCOUNTS, AND ALL OTHER CLAIMS.
 Will be made a speciality and promptly collected.
 Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
 HOLD their regular communications
 on the Wednesday Evening or preced-
 ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OR-
 EGON.
 C. W. SAVAGE, Sec'y.
D. L. WATSON,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Empire, City, Coos County, Ogn.

Oregon Sentinel.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.
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 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.
 No legal notices received at current rates.

An Old Man's Dream.
 Beside the stream whose light beam
 Was curling and singing,
 As dewy blades and azure flowers
 Harmoniously were twining,
 An old man sat, and hooded not
 The blue velvet above him,
 But sighed that to a lovely spot
 No heart was there to love him.
 From lower and true the bird and bee
 Flew happy over, singing,
 While from a tower across the bay
 A marriage bell was ringing,
 The old man wended to the place,
 And met the newly-loving;
 He looked upon each sunny face,
 And stayed awhile his dreaming.
 But as they led again beneath
 Of joy he looked above him,
 And sighed, though all the sky was blue,
 That there was none to love him,
 Again he sought the wildwood stream,
 And rested, sad and weary,
 Upon its mossy bank to dream
 A vision bright and cheery.
 He seemed to have a head of late,
 Where late-towered bells were ringing,
 And decked with jeweled light was one,
 Whose speech was more than singing,
 Oh, she was memory's morning light,
 That beamed on earth above him;
 He stumbled, woke, and found that night,
 God, Heaven and her to love him.

The Two Apprentices.
 Two boys were apprenticed in a car-
 penter's shop. One determined to make
 himself a thorough workman; the other
 "didn't care." One read and stud-
 ied, and got books that would help
 him to understand the principles of
 his trade; he spent his evenings at
 home reading. The other liked fun
 best; he often went with other boys to
 have a "good time."
 "Come," he often said to his shop-
 mate, leave your books; go with us.
 What's the use of this reading?"
 "If I waste these golden moments,"
 was the boys answer, "I shall lose
 what I never can make up."
 While these boys were still appren-
 tices, an offer of two thousand dollars
 appeared in the newspapers for the
 best plan for a state house to be built
 in one of the Eastern States. The stu-
 dious boy saw the advertisement, and
 determined to try for it. After care-
 ful study he drew out his plans, and
 sent them to the committee. We sup-
 pose he did not really expect to gain
 the prize; but still, he thought, "there
 is nothing like trying." In about a
 week afterwards a gentleman arrived
 from the carpenter's shop, and asked
 if an architect by the name of Wash-
 ington Wilberforce lived there.
 "No," said the carpenter; "but I've
 got an apprentice by that name."
 "Let's see him," said the gentleman.
 The young man was summoned and
 informed that his plan was accepted,
 and that the two thousand dollars was
 his. The gentleman then said that the
 boy must put up the building; and his
 employer was so proud of his success,
 that he willingly gave him time and
 let him go. This studious young car-
 penter became one of the first archi-
 tects in the country. He made a for-
 tune and stands high in the esteem of
 everybody; while his fellow apprentice
 can hardly earn food for himself and
 family by his daily labor. Learn your
 trades or business thoroughly.

A colored servant, sweeping out a
 bachelor's room, found sixpence on the
 carpet, which he carried to the owner.
 "You may keep it for your honesty,"
 said he. A short time after he mis-
 laid his gold pencil-case, and enquired
 of his servant if he had seen it. "Yes,
 sir," was the reply. "And what have
 you done with it?" "Kept it for my
 honesty, sir!"
 "Do not, whenever I lean my head
 on my arm in this way, it pains me
 terribly. What shall I do?"
 "Stop leaning your head on your
 arm in that way, madam."

White Pine.
 The latest estimate of the population
 in the vicinity of White pine, places it
 at about 12,000, distributed as follows:
 Hamilton and vicinity 4,000; Treasure
 city and vicinity about the same num-
 ber; Shermantown 2,500 and the re-
 mainder scattered in small camps and
 through the hills of the entire district.
 Population has remained nearly the
 same for the past two months, arrivals
 about balancing departures. Four regu-
 lar lines of stage ply between there
 and Elko on the railroad, fare \$10, a
 tri-weekly line from Austin and several
 others in other directions and between
 the different towns. Meals and lodg-
 ings cost from fifty cents to a dollar,
 bread and milk are as low as in San
 Francisco and meat from 25 to 50 cents
 a pound, while game is scarce and
 higher. Other articles for miners use
 are as follows: flour, \$100 per 100
 pounds, bacon, sugar, coffee, 40 cents
 per pound; rice, beans, etc., 30 cents
 per pound; lumber, native, \$150 and
 imported \$200 per 1,000 feet; powder,
 50 cents per pound; tunc, mining tools,
 and dry goods all in full supply and
 selling at moderate rates. Rents are
 very high, titles mixed, land held at
 high rates but not much in demand.
 Eight quartz mills having 76 stamps
 are running and others nearly ready
 which will make 116 stamps able
 to crush 120 tons of ore per day. The
 average yield of the ores worked is
 stated at \$200 per ton, a daily product
 of \$25,000, or \$400,000 per month.
 This rate is expected to be more than
 doubled during the present year. Wild
 cat mining claims are plenty but very
 many others that are being opened
 look remarkably promising. No large
 influx of population from east of the
 Rocky Mountains has yet occurred,
 though a few eastern capitalists specu-
 lators and others desiring to trade or
 mine have made their appearance.

A Whale Killed by a Sword Fish.
 A novel sight was witnessed a few
 days since by Mr. Gaffney, who lives
 near Bodega Bay. While plowing
 near the coast, his attention was directed
 to an unusual commotion in the wa-
 ter, nearly a mile from shore, which
 proved to be a conflict between five
 sword fish and a sperm whale. The
 ocean was quite calm and as they near-
 ed the shore their movements could
 be plainly seen. The whale was no
 match for his smaller antagonists, who
 seemed to understand his only means
 of defense, and displayed considerable
 tactics in parrying with their formidable
 antagonist. In making their thrusts
 into his sides, they would keep clear
 of his tail, one blow of which would
 have been fatal to them. With mad-
 dened fury the huge monster of the
 deep would strike right and left, caus-
 ing the water to boil by the force of
 the blow, and then he would dive deep
 to escape the relentless fury of his tor-
 mentors, but he was followed and soon
 brought to the surface. Deep gashes
 could be seen in his sides, and the
 blood flowing freely. The fight was
 witnessed for nearly an hour, when the
 whale, in the agony of despair, flung
 himself upon some low rocks, soon died
 from his wounds. Gashes two feet
 deep and six feet long were made in
 his sides. Many in this city went to
 see him. The third day the tide rose
 high enough to float him from the rocks
 and he floated out to sea.—San Fran-
 cisco Times.

PACIFIC COAST.—In his oration at
 the Pacific Railroad celebration at
 Chicago, Vice President Colfax said:
 "We talk of New England as the hive
 of manufactures. I put this prediction
 on record, and I won't wait ten years
 to see it fulfilled; that California and
 Oregon are going to almost rival New
 England in manufactures. I believe it.
 With all the hundreds of millions in
 lands fronting the Pacific sea, stretch-
 ing out their hands as they will, to-
 wards this country for those articles
 that can be manufactured here, you
 will see the infant manufactures of the
 Pacific States leaping forward with
 the gigantic stride with which our
 country has always illustrated its co-
 ntr history in the annals of the world."

Cheap Pleasures.
 Did you ever study the cheapness of
 some pleasure? Do you know how lit-
 tle it takes to make a multitude happy?
 Such trifles as a nod, a word or a smile
 does the work. A widow lives in the
 neighborhood, who is the mother of
 half a dozen children. Send them a
 peck of sweet apples and they will be
 happy. A child has lost his arrow—
 all the world to him—and he mourns
 sadly; help him to find it or make him
 another, and how quickly will the sun-
 shine play over his sober face. A boy
 has done as much as he can do to pile
 up a load of wood; assist him for a few
 moments, or speak a pleasant word to
 him, and he forgets his toil, and works
 away without minding it. Your ap-
 prentice has broken a mug, or slightly
 injured a piece of work. Say "you
 scoundrel," and he feels miserable; but
 remark, "I'm sorry," and he'll try to
 do better. You employ a man; pay
 him cheerfully, and speak a pleasant
 word to him, and he leaves your house
 with a contented heart, to light up his
 own hearth with smiles and gladness.
 Pleasure is cheap.
 Who will not bestow it liberally?
 If there are smiles, sunshine and flow-
 ers, all about us, let us not grasp them
 with a miser's fist, and lock them up
 in our hearts. No; rather let us take
 them and scatter them about us, in the
 cot of the widow, among the groups
 of children, in the crowded marts where
 men of business congregate, in our
 families and everywhere. We can
 make the wretched happy, the discon-
 tented cheerful, the afflicted resigned,
 at an exceedingly cheap rate. Who
 will refuse to do so?

A Good Story.—The buffaloes found
 in the telegraph poles of the overland
 line a new source of delight on the tree-
 less prairie—the novelty of having
 something to scratch against. But it
 was expensive scratching for the tele-
 graph company, and there, indeed,
 was the rub, for the bisons shook down
 miles of wire daily. A bright idea
 struck somebody to send to St. Louis
 and Chicago for all the brad-aws that
 could be purchased, and these driven
 into the poles, with a view to wound
 the animals and check their rubbing
 propensity. Never was a greater mis-
 take. The buffaloes were delighted.
 For the first time they come to the
 scratch sure of a sensation in their thick
 hides that thrilled them from horn to
 tail. They would go fifteen miles to
 find a brad-awl. They fought huge
 battles around the poles containing
 them, and the victor would proudly
 climb the mountainous heap of rump
 and hump of the fallen, and scratch
 himself into bliss until the brad-aws
 broke or pole came down. There has
 been no demand for brad-aws from the
 Kansas region since the first invoice.

Warts on cow's teats may, says an
 exchange, be easily removed, by apply-
 ing this simple remedy: In a quart of
 soft water dissolve one pound of alum;
 and in this solution wash the teats and
 udder carefully, morning, noon and
 night. Perseverance in this course
 will, in a few days, remove every
 vestige of disease, leaving the parts
 formerly affected smooth and healthy.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.—An exchange
 speaking of the magical strains of a
 band organ, says: "When he had play-
 ed 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven
 pups sitting in front of the machine on
 their haunches, brushing the tears from
 their eyes with their fore paws."

According to Senator Sumner's theo-
 ry—and it is endorsed by the Ameri-
 can people—the London Times admits
 that the amount of damage done by
 Great Britain to the United States
 equals \$425,000,000, with a fair pros-
 pect of an advance.

Vast ruins have been discovered in
 Zulu county, in south Africa—obelisks,
 with colossal carvings, terraces and halls
 of hewn stone, or cut out of the solid
 rock.
 A printers apprentice says at the of-
 fice they charge him with all the pi-
 ce they do find, and at the house they
 charge him with all they don't find.
 He does not understand that kind of
 logic.

General Grant's father is the first
 man who ever saw his son inaugu-
 rated President.
 The best harbors in the world, accord-
 ing to European tourists, are to be
 found in the United States.
 The first shipment from Philadelphia
 over the Pacific railway to California
 was an invoice of soap.
 A White Pine ice house and con-
 tents consists of a huge pile of snow,
 closely packed and thickly covered
 with pine boughs.
 A large number of United States sol-
 diers took the cars at Sacramento for
 the East, last week. Others will go
 from Nevada.
 The distance between Promontory
 and Omaha is 1,085 miles, and passen-
 ger trains are now running it in less
 than sixty hours.
 There is a proposition in California
 to move the Mint from San Francisco
 to Sacramento. The papers are hav-
 ing a fierce quarrel about it.
 Of the 225 registered voters of town-
 ship No. 3, White Pine, 113 are native
 Americans, 60 are natives of Ireland,
 and the balance (52) scattering.
 One of the arguments against vivand
 powder in Nevada is that with it a man
 can do three days work in one and get no
 more pay.
 The Olympia Republican calls
 Walla Walla "that sink-hole of iniquity
 and rendezvous of rebel bushwhack-
 ers." A little rough but very true.
 The Bulletin states the number of
 passengers coming over the Pacific
 railroad averages 200 per day. It is
 expected that the number will soon
 reach 1,000 daily.
 John Neal, of Elizabeth, N. J., sent
 to a drug store recently for some medi-
 cine for his horses, and the clerk, by
 mistake, put up something which killed
 four horses valued at \$2,400.
 Col. S. C. Drew, formerly of the Uni-
 ted States Army, with a party of pros-
 pectors, has lately discovered rich gold
 and silver mines on the head waters of
 the South Fork of Owyhee river.
 Brigham Young was sixty-eight
 years old on the first instant. Four
 of his brothers reside in Salt Lake city,
 the elder being seventy-nine years old.
 They are a long lived family and come
 from Vermont.
 A great many business men have
 adopted a rule never to give compli-
 mentary titles, such as "Hon." "Esq."
 or "Mr."—believing that they are use-
 less, meaningless, and in all respects
 played out.
 A Leavenworth paper thinks "an
 evidence of the westward march of
 civilization" is that the Kansas Legis-
 lature appropriated \$1400 for tobacco
 for the penitentiary prisoners, and only
 \$300 for preaching the Gospel to them.
 Henry Ward Beecher is to have
 standing room on the Lincoln National
 Monument in Washington. His
 friends have decided to raise \$6,000
 for the purpose of putting him there in
 colossal size.
 An English surgeon says that fowl-
 er's solution of arsenic adminis-
 tered to children as a prophylactic
 will prevent them from taking dipthe-
 ria, even though others in the same
 family have it. He has tried it success-
 fully in many cases without a single
 failure.
 In a Paris paper of March 28th there
 is an obituary notice of Andrew John-
 son, late President. It says that he
 will be justly esteemed by posterity in
 the list that begins with the name of
 Washington, and that the "old tailor"
 was not a "member of any temperance
 society."

It is rumored that important infor-
 mation has been received at Washing-
 ton concerning the movements of
 English clipper capitalists, to offset
 the influence of the Pacific Railroad
 upon the lines of trade from Asia. An
 influential London company has the
 right of way across Honduras, and
 design constructing a railroad in con-
 nection with lines of English steamers
 on both the Atlantic and Pacific, by
 which it is hoped to compete with our
 Pacific railroad in carrying heavy
 freight.

General News Items.
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 was not a "member of any temperance
 society."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.
 The Chicago papers are crowded
 with accounts of the Woman's Uni-
 versal Suffrage Convention of Illinois. It
 was numerously attended. Among
 the numbers was Miss Anna Dickenson,
 Dr. Mary Peckpaugh, of St. Louis,
 Wm. Wells Brown, a colored orator
 from Boston. Mrs Stanton and Miss
 Anthony.
 Resolutions were reported by a com-
 mittee, declaring that as woman is
 equally interested with man in having
 good laws enacted, she ought to pos-
 sess the right of suffrage, and resolving
 to make a united effort to form a new
 constitution for Illinois, so that there
 shall be no distinction among citizens
 in the exercise of the right of suffrage.
 The resolutions were adopted.
IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME
COURT ON GOLD CONTRACTS.
 In the Supreme Court, this morning,
 Chief Justice Chase delivered the opin-
 ion of the court in the case of Bronson's
 executors against Rhodes, being one of
 the cases recently argued before the
 court on an appeal from the Court of
 Appeals for the State of New York.
 The opinion of a majority of the court
 is that contracts made payable in coin
 can be specifically enforced, and can-
 not be satisfied by legal tender notes.
 Messrs. Justices Swayne and Davis
 concurred as to the general result, but
 read different opinions. Mr. Justice
 Miller dissented.
 "This decision does not involve the
 general question of the constitutionality
 of the legal tender act, but affirms the
 integrity of contracts made prior to
 that legislation by Congress.
ANOTHER PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT.
 Senator Robertson of South Carolina
 yesterday introduced a joint resolution
 proposing the following constitutional
 amendment:
 Article 17 That Congress shall
 have the power to establish a tribunal
 for the purpose of considering and de-
 termining all questions which may
 arise as to the validity of the electoral
 vote of any State for President and
 Vice President of the United States,
 which said tribunal shall exercise the
 jurisdiction under such regulations as
 Congress shall make."

RAILROAD CHARTER STOCK.
 Has declined materially during the
 past week. The Senate Committee
 cut down the amount of land to the
 Northern and Southern Railroad Com-
 panies one half, and the guarantee of
 the interest on the bonds of all the
 companies from \$40,000 to \$30,000, per
 mile. The friends of the "Omnibus
 Bill" now oppose it. It stands no
 chance this Congress to pass either
 house. This will also kill Mr. Mallory's
 bill chartering a company from Port-
 land to Humboldt, and Mr. Williams
 from Humboldt by Klamth Lakes to
 Portland.
 The Air Line Railroad Bill from
 Washington to New York passed the
 House on Friday by 102 yeas, to 51
 nays. Only two Democrats voted for
 the bill. It is doubtful about the pas-
 sage of this bill through the Senate. It
 asks no land or subsidies of any kind;
 but simply the right to construct the
 road and charge liberal prices for trans-
 portation. It would tend to diminish
 the present monopoly. It is a good
 charter, and it ought to be passed.
 Some of the Union Pacific Railroad
 Co. formed a new company called the
 "Credit Mobilier." This company took
 the contract for building the road
 from Omaha to the Central Pacific
 road. It is said to be owned by the
 wealthiest of the stockholders of the
 Union Pacific; and that it is designed
 to freeze out all the little stockholders
 and the United States in the Union
 Pacific Company. This "Credit Mo-
 bilier" company having the first mort-
 gage on the road and being owned by
 a majority of the rich stockholders in
 the Union Pacific Company, they can
 manage the road so as not to be able
 to pay off the first mortgage bonds,
 and when these bonds become due as
 the interest is not paid, they will close
 the mortgage and sell the road and
 purchase it themselves, and thus own
 the whole road clear of the United
 States and the little stockholders. The
 same men control both companies, like
 Holiday & Co. manage, control and
 contract for building the East-side
 Oregon road.
 It is alleged this "Credit Mobilier"
 Company has made, clear of all ex-
 pense, nearly one-half the price agreed
 to be paid for the construction of the
 road. This, and the apprehended frauds
 of the Union Pacific Company has led
 to defeat any railroad legislation
 during the present Congress.

WASHINGTON NEWS.
 The following letter was written by
 B. F. Dowell last February, but was
 detained by the snow blockade on the
 Rocky Mountains until the 5th of May;
 but as it contains important news on
 railroads, legal tenders and a proposed
 constitutional amendment, we still
 publish it:
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 Feb. 16th, 1869.
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