

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 patronage
of the traveling as well as the permanent
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

M. A. BRENTANO
CONDUCTOR,

Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand

THROUGH TICKETS
125 CENTS.

NEW STATE SALOON.
DRINKS 12 1/2 CENTS.

The thirsty public are informed that PAPE &
SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will
serve their thirst with the most choice liquors
ages to be found in Jacksonville for ONE DIME.
We expect to lose money by it, but times are
hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.
16-5069 PAPE & SAVAGE.

DR'S BUSH & McALISTER,
DENTISTS,
704, Market Cor. Kearny Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McALISTER, of the above firm, will
visit Jacksonville sometime in August,
and will attend to all business in his line
He will give notice of the time of his return
through the columns of this paper.

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, nov21f

B. F. DOWELL, E. B. WATSON.
DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
OFFICE--ON PINE STREET,
Opposite the Old
ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to shippers and con-
signees to or from Crescent City, that the
Crescent City Lighter Company will not be re-
sponsible for any damage to goods or freight
on and after this date.
WILLIAM SAYLLE,
Agent for C. City Lighters,
Crescent City, May 24th, 1869.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

NO. 41.

Sentinel.

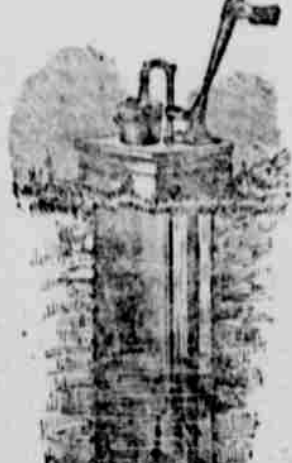
The following numbers of the SEN-
TINEL are missing, and for every five
numbers I will give a year's subscrip-
tion to the SENTINEL. I wish to get
full files, and I hope the friends of the
SENTINEL will look them up, and for-
ward them by mail. Send one of them,
if you have no more. I will give 50
cents a piece in cash for any of the
missing numbers.

1. Vol.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 20, 24, 25.
2. Vol.—All missing.
3. Vol.—Nos. 8, 48.
4. Vol.—Nos. 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 34,
35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45,
46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.
5. Vol.—All missing, except Nos. 2,
23, 24, 27, 29, 45.
6. Vol.—Nos. 9, 40, missing.
7. Vol.—Nos. 16, 57, 58, 59, 66, mis-
sing.
8. Vol.—Nos. 47, 83, missing.
9. Vol.—No. 29, missing.
10. Vol.—No. 48, missing.
11. Vol.—No. 25, missing.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIV-
ing an extensive supply of Goods in their
line of business, consisting in part of
Cook Stoves, Parlor and Box Stoves of various
Patterns, Nails of all sizes; Assorted Iron
and Steel; Horse Shoes and Nails; Cast
Iron Wash Kettles, Boilers, Ovens, Stoves
and Lids, Tea Kettles, and Boilers; Brass
and Enamel Kettles and
Sauce Pans; Chopping Axes,
Bevel Axes, Truss and Helter
Chains; Saws and Traps,
Fox Dogs, Stove Forks,
Swords, Horse Leaks, Butt
and Steep Hinges; Knives
and Forks, Spoons and Ladles;
Meat Cutters, and Irons, Polishing
Lins, Pocket Knives, Scissors and
Saws, Patent Cross Cut Saws; Buck
and Head Saws; Planes and Lumber to-
gethers with a full assortment of Sift Hardware

American



SUBMERGED PUMPS!

These Pumps have been fully tested, and are
acknowledged to possess advantages over all other
Pumps in use; sold at Manufacturer's price,
with freight added.

GIANT POWDER.
Fuse and Caps, Blasting and R. B. Powder,
Shot and Lead; Lift Pumps and Lead Pipe;
Rope, Grid-irons, Chlor Malis, Cedar Tube,
Buckets, and Willow Baskets.

**TIN-, COPPER-,
AND
SHEET IRON-WARE**
Of every description always on hand and
made to order.

Hydraulic Pipe,
Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Window
Glass and Putty.

We invite the attention of Farmers to our
Stock of
**PLOWS,
Cultivators, and Harrows,**
Of the most approved patterns, and highly
finished; also self Sharpening Straw Cutters
and Hay Knives.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL.
Jacksonville, October 16, 1869.

**O. P. S. PLUMMER, M. D.,
Surgeon & Physician.**

Having established my telegraphic head-
quarters at Jacksonville, I will spend a large
portion of my time in your midst, and will at-
tend to such surgical practice as may present,
giving special attention to the surgical treat-
ment of female maladies.
October 9, 1869—6m

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Ann S. Love, deceased.
The subscriber has been appointed Admin-
istrator de bonis non, of said estate; all persons
having claims against said estate, are requested
to present them duly verified for payment, and
those indebted are required to make payment
forthwith, to the subscriber, at the store of
Hoffman & Klippel.
W. HOFFMAN, Administrator.
Jacksonville Oct. 25, 1869.

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 within 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,
three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one
dollar. A discount of 50 per cent. will be
made to those who advertise by the year.
Legal Tenders received at current rates.

ONLY A BABY SMALL

A recent English work, containing
many pretty verses has the following,
which mothers will enjoy reading:

- Only a baby small.
- Dropt from the sky;
- Only a laughing face,
- Two sunny eyes;
- Only two cherry lips,
- One chubby nose;
- Only two little hands,
- Ten little toes;
- Only a golden head,
- Curly and soft;
- Only a tongue that wags,
- Loudly and oft;
- Only a little brain,
- Empty of thought;
- Only a little heart,
- Troubled with ought;
- Only a feather duster,
- Scat us to rest;
- Only a life to love
- While we are here.

Water Rights and Irrigation, No 9

BY DOWELL & WATSON, ATTYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

The discussion can hardly be com-
plete without referring to two or three
recent English cases where the subject
of irrigation is considered, and in
which the court take occasion to speak
of several of the American cases, al-
ready cited, with approbation, and to
intimate that the American law upon
the subject is much less stringent than
that of England; which, perhaps, may
be accounted for by the size and quan-
tity of water of many of the mill-
streams of this country compared with
those of England.

In Embry vs. Owen, reported in 6
Exchequer, and cited in 10 Wendell
200, the plaintiff was a mill owner up-
on a stream upon which the defend-
ant owned meadows situate above this
mill, which he had been in the habit of
irrigating at regular intervals, but only
when the stream was full, and when
no actual damage was thereby done to
the plaintiff's mill. And it was held,
that by so doing he violated no right
of the plaintiff, but simply exercised
such as belonged to himself. Parke, B.,
in giving judgment, examines the re-
spective rights of the parties as to di-
verting water for the purposes of irri-
gation, and intimates that it would not
be allowed, as in the United States, to
cut ditches for the purpose in the bank
of the stream, but states that each case
must depend upon its own circum-
stances. It is, in his judgment, a question
of degree, and it is impossible to draw
precise limits between what is a reason-
able and what a wrongful use. And
the only general rule to be drawn from
the case seems to be, that while each
riparian proprietor has a right to the
usufruct of the stream flowing through
or along his land, this right is subject
to similar rights on the part of the pro-
prietors on each side of the stream,
within reasonable limits of enjoyment,
while in action will be only for an un-
reasonable and unauthorized exercise
of the right.

The other case referred to is that
of Sampson vs. Holdinot, reported in
1 C. B. N. S. 590, where the question
was between two owners of meadows.
The defendant had stopped the water
of a stream running through the mead-
ows of the parties, for the purpose of
irrigating the upper meadow. The ef-
fect was that the water, instead of
reaching the lower meadow in the ear-
ly part of the day, did not reach there
till so late in the afternoon that the
owner of the meadow could not use-
fully apply it in irrigating it as he wished
to do.

"The court treat the right of irri-
gation as one belonging to a riparian pro-
prietor or as in incident to his estate,
which he is at liberty to use or not, but
does not lose it by neglecting to use it,
although a proprietor below him may
have exercised the like right upon his
own land, and although the lower pro-
prietor may be somewhat injured in the
enjoyment of his right by the upper
one beginning to exercise that be-
longing to himself. No user by a ri-
parian proprietor affects the natural
rights of other proprietors above or be-
low him, unless it be of a nature to af-
fect the use they have made, or the
power to use such rights, and thereby
to raise a presumption of a grant, and
so as to render the tenement above and
below a servient one. Merely using the
stream for irrigation, in the exer-
cise of a natural right, however long
continued, would not have the effect to
make the upper or lower tenement a
servient one, or, in any way, affect the
natural right of the owner as to the
use of the water. If the use be of
more than the natural right, the owner
of the other tenement may have an ac-
tion, whether he has begun to use it
on his own land or not, for it is an in-
vasion of his right, and he may defend
it by a suit, though he may not be able
to show actual damages. The owner
of an upper tenement might divest him-
self, by grant, of his right to use the
water for irrigation. But a mere non-
user of the right would raise no pre-
sumption of such a grant. But the
court held that the mode of using the
defendant's right in this case, by pen-
ning up the entire water for a part of
day, and thereby, during that time,
wholly depriving the plaintiff of the
plaintiff of the natural flow of the
stream, was an unreasonable one, for
which he was liable in the present ac-
tion.

In the latter position the court as-
sumes the same ground as that upon
which the case of Colburn vs. Rich-
ards, above cited, seems to have been
decided."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Polygamy Denounced

A dispatch dated Boyan (U. T.),
October 6th, has the following: "Ac-
cording to the views of the oldest citi-
zens of Salt Lake, Tuesday night was
one of the most marked occasions ever
witnessed in that city. Vice Presi-
dent Colfax, who, with his party, had
been there for the two days previous,
was surrounded by the band from Camp
Douglas, and in response to repeated
calls the distinguished gentleman ad-
dressed an immense crowd in front of
the Townsend House, in the course of
which he gave his views at length on
the subject of polygamy. He quoted
the Book of Mormon and proved, at
least to the satisfaction of his Gentile
auditors, that the whole thing was un-
wise and illegal and ought to be abol-
ished. He was followed by Governor
Bross of Illinois, who fully inforced
the arguments and opinions of the Vice
President. Such freedom of speech
from such sources and on such a sub-
ject has never before, it is claimed,
been exercised in that city. These
gentlemen, it is said, will be handled
without mittens in the Mormon Con-
ference now in session in that city."

A young blood, residing not a half
dozen miles from this place, was the
victim of rather a good joke some
Sunday night, recently. He was trying to
be particularly "sweet" on a young
lady, and had paid her a number of
visits at the residence of her parents.
The old folks had somehow got the
idea into their heads that the "children"
were too young to "keep company,"
and conveyed the desired hint by call-
ing the girl out of the room and send-
ing her to bed, at nine o'clock. The
lady of the house astonished the young
gent by bringing into the parlor a huge
piece of bread and butter, nicely spread
with sugar, which she presented to him,
saying, in her kindest manner: "There,
Bobby, take this and run home to your
mother, it is time little boys were in
bed."—Ee.

A BASHFUL young man escorted home
an equally bashful young lady. As
they were approaching the dame's
dwelling she said entrancingly, "Z-kiel,
now don't tell anybody you heard me
home." "Sary," said he emphatically,
"don't you mind; I am as much
ashamed of it as you are."

Self-Culture.

Theory without practice, an under-
standing of law without obedience, and
self-knowledge without self-culture
avail but little.

Self-culture, physically, mentally and
morally, is infinite. Its acme has
never been reached and never will be.
The more harmoniously and thoroughly
our three-fold nature is developed, the
nearer we approach perfection. Too
often, one division of the triad is culti-
vated at the expense of the other two.
The man of muscle despises the man of
intellect. The man of intellect sneers at
the man of muscle; and both re-
ciprocate the pity and contempt of the
man of extreme moral development
alone.

The man of muscle lets his brain lie
dormant, while he continually exercises
his muscles; consequently, as one in-
creases the other decreases, and he
becomes like one of the beasts of the
field. Not having their instinct to
guard him against perverting his phys-
ical power, and having dwarfed his in-
tellectual and moral faculties until they
cease directing him he grows vicious
and depraved and sinks lower than the
lowest brute.

The man of intellect breaks down
for want of physical stamina, and per-
verts his intellect to evil uses, because
undirected by his moral powers.

The man with a six story top-head,
unsupported back and front, becomes a
religious visionary, an incubus upon
the faith he embraces.

There are others not developed at all.
They are dwarfed all over. They are
weak in every point. What little in-
geniety survives the dwarfing process
they apply toward dwarfing themselves
still more. Would you see specimens
of this class, notice the Grecian bonders
and dandy-swells.

Equilibrium and harmony are want-
ed between the different powers of our
natures. Culture and development are
needed in each division of the human
trinity. No person can be dwarfed in
one division and reach the best man-
hood or the best womanhood. There
is not to be a crushing of one portion
of our natures and a glorifying of an-
other. God gave us no faculty or power
superfluous in itself. Perversion makes
them sinful; proper development, cul-
ture, and direction, make them good
and useful.

Examine yourselves, learn the laws
of your mind and the laws of your
body, what powers need strengthening,
what need restraining, what need
directing to other channels of action,
what need purifying, what need devel-
oping, and then apply your knowledge.

Physiological knowledge and phys-
ical culture should form the basis of hu-
man development. Too long have we
been taught that the body is worthless,
the soul, the mind alone valuable. Too
long has it been preached, taken no heed
of your body which are mortal, but
care for your souls which are immortal.
These teachers say: "Take the soul
away from the body, and what is the
body but a piece of cold, senseless
clay?"

We know not the powers of disembod-
ied spirits, but here in our material
sphere of action, of what account would
be a soul without a body? Each one
is indispensable to the other. They
must work together, and they work
best when both are strong and healthy.
Our bodies are exquisitely devised in-
struments and upon their quality de-
pend our usefulness and happiness.

Yet, there are people who sin in their
bodies year after year and call them-
selves Christians! Some "murder
against, and others glory in the "afflictions
of Providence," as they term the pen-
alties of violated physical laws. God's
natural laws are immutable. What
allowance may be made in the
future state for inherited weakness,
and unavoidable ignorance, I know
not; but at present there is no excuse
for ignorance and sin. Physiological
knowledge and physical culture are
within the reach of all.

Sickness, suffering and feebleness are
the results of sins of ours or of some-
one else considerably nearer at home
than the Garden of Eden. Self-knowledge,
vitality, strength, and longevity should
be assiduously cultivated. Physical
degeneracy should be the exception in-
stead of the rule. We hold our lives
in our power, our strength and health,
as well as our education and position.
Circumstances may affect, but they do
not make; we can be their masters in-
stead of their slaves.—Ladies' Own
Magazine.

A Letter of Benjamin Franklin.

The Chicago Evening Journal has
been favored with permission to copy
the following interesting and charac-
teristic letter of Dr. Franklin not be-
fore published:

FROM DR. FRANKLIN TO MISS E. HUBBARD.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1756.

Dear Child:—I condole with you.
We have lost a most dear and valuable
relation, but it is the will of God and
Nature that these mortal bodies be
laid aside when the soul is to enter in-
to real life. Existence here on earth
is hardly to be called life. 'Tis rather
an embryo state—a preparation to liv-
ing; a man is not completely born un-
til he is dead. Why, then, should we
grieve that a new child is born among
the immortals—a new member added
to their society?

We are spirits. That bodies should
be lent to us while they can afford us
pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowl-
edge, or in doing good to our fellow
creatures, is a kind and benevolent act
of God. When they become unfit for
their purposes, and afford us pain in-
stead of pleasure, instead of an aid be-
come an incumbrance, and answer none
of the intentions for which they were
given, it is equally kind and benevolent
that a way is provided by which we
may get rid of them. That way is
death.

We ourselves, prudently in some ca-
ses, choose a partial death. A man-
gled, painful limb, which cannot be
restored, we willingly cut off. He that
plucks out a tooth, parts with it freely,
since the pain goes with it, and he that
quits the whole body parts with all the
pains and diseases it was liable to or
capable of making him suffer.

Our friend and we are invited abroad
on a party of pleasure that is to last
forever. His chair was first ready and
has gone before us. We could not
conveniently all start together, and
why should you and I be grieved at
this, since we are soon to follow, and
we know where to find him?

Adieu, my dear, good child, and
believe that I shall be, in every state,
your affectionate papa.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A Female Athlete.

Several weeks ago several of the
young people who reside in the neigh-
borhood of Savin Hill, in Dorchester,
came together and on the spur of the
moment improvised a jumping match
for a small purse between Mike Flynn
and a young man named Murphy. In
this match Murphy was badly worsted,
whereupon his sister Kate, a bright,
strong and sprightly girl of about
twenty summers, became very indig-
nant and gave out to her companions
that she could outjump Mike Flynn if
her brother could not. Kate became
very earnest in her assertions, and
to satisfy her a match was made for a
purse of seventy-five dollars, and great-
ly to the surprise of her friends when
the match came off she won it. This
greatly shamed the Flynn jumpist and
his friends, so Miss Kate was challeng-
ed to another contest for \$200 a side,
which came off at Savin Hill recently.
The affair attracted quite a crowd to
witness the sport, not less than 400
people being present. Kate made her
appearance dressed in flowing red
flannel drawers, a blue bloomer, with
white meringo shirt and a pair of pretty
gaiters tightly laced to her feet. Mr. Flynn
was dressed neatly in the same man-
ner. The arrangements being comple-
ted the exercises began, Flynn leading
off with a leap of ten feet three inches.
Kate then took her position, cheered
on by her friends, and made the leap,
clearing a distance of ten feet four and
a half inches. This created great ex-
citement in the crowd and nerved up
Kate for something still better. The
second leap was called for when Flynn
came up to the scratch and cleared ten
feet seven inches. This was a very
long jump and the Flynn party felt
greatly encouraged. But Kate was
again introduced, her friends cheering
and feeling confident that she would
beat. Carefully she placed her little
gaiter boots on the line, and straining
every muscle in her well knit frame
made the leap clearing ten feet nine
and three-quarter inches. This was too
much for her competitor and amid the
plaudits of the whole company she re-
tired with her purse of \$400. As this
affair has created great excitement in
the neighborhood it is possible that
Kate may be started for another
match.—Mohawk Valley, (N. Y.)
Register.

One hundred Chinese men and boys
attend the school at the First Metho-
dist Episcopal Church in San Francisco.