

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 pat-
ronage 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

M. A. BRENTANO

CONDUCTOR,

Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

THROUGH TICKETS

125 CENTS.

NEW STATE SALOON.

DRINKS 125 CENTS.

The thirty public are informed that PAPE &
SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will
quash their threat with the most choice liquors
to be found in Jacksonville for ONE DIT.
We expect to lose money by it, but times are
hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.
160069 PAPE & SAVAGE.

DR. BUSH & McALISTER,

DENTISTS,

704, Market Cor. Kearny Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. McALISTER, of the above firm, will
visit Jacksonville sometime in August
next, 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.

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

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. 6-21F

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S

BATH ROOMS,

In the Overbeck Hospital,

WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,

SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

DR. L. DANFORTH,

Physician and Surgeon,

HAS permanently located on the Fort Law
Ranch, two miles north of the Willow
Springs, and offers his professional services to
the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

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.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XIV.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

NO. 47.

THE OREGON SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED

Every Saturday Morning by

B. F. DOWELL,

OFFICE, CORNER OF THIRD STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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not paid within the first six months of the year,
five dollars; if not paid until the expiration
of the year, six dollars.

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One square (10 lines of text), 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.

The School Land Difficulties.

Our Roseburg correspondent, week
before last, noticed, that there was consid-
erable excitement about the school
lands in Douglas county. Doubtless
the same difficulties extend through
Jackson county. We take the following
from the Roseburg *Ensign*:

"There is considerable uneasiness
felt, in this land district, among men
who purchased and paid for tracts of
land known as 'indemnity school
lands.' These lands were selected by
School Superintendents, in lieu of the
sixteenth and thirty-six sections granted
to the State for school purposes. In
many instances, purchasers had paid
the purchase price and accepted a deed
from the Superintendent as evidence of
their title. The money paid for these
lands has become a part of the State
School Fund, and it is now generally
known that the Commissioner of the
General Land Office has never ap-
proved and does not recognize the
selections as school lands, and that all
the lands so conveyed are still public
and liable to be taken under the Home-
stead or Pre-emption acts, or to be sold
as soon as they are offered by the Gov-
ernment. The reason for this unfor-
tunate state of affairs is very naturally
supposed to be negligence or ignorance
on the part of some of the officers
whose duty it was to attend to that
business. In order that we should be
made to know, we make the following state-
ment as to how it came about:

"Most of these selections were made
long ago as in 1855-6, in Umpqua
county by Superintendent Spencer, and
in Douglas by Sanderson. The instruc-
tions require the quantity of school
lands selected for any township to be
located within the limits of such town-
ship, but if a sufficient quantity of good
land cannot be found therein, then the
selection is to be made in the nearest
adjacent township. These instructions
appear to have been totally ignored,
as in T. 27, R. 5 W., embracing this
village and the lands adjoining, more
than twice the quantity allowed was
selected. The instructions further re-
quired the officers selecting these lands
to file with his selections, evidence of
his official character, which was not
done. Where selections are not made
by the proper officers, the Register and
Receiver of the Land Office are instructed
to report their own selections. The
selections made by Sanderson and
Spencer were very informal, and for
some reason never forwarded by the
Register of the Land Office, so that
the Commissioner of the General Land
Office had no knowledge that any at-
tempt at selection had been made. No
valid sale of these lands could be made
until the selections had been approved
by the Commissioner, but the School
Superintendent took the responsibility
of selling them before the selections
had been forwarded to the General
Land Office. The officers that have
had charge of affairs in the Land Office
during the past eight years, supposing
that the former proceedings had been
regular, made no inquiry on the sub-
ject till about a year ago, when John
Kelley wrote for information, and was
told that the selections had not been
received.

"It is a great hardship for a man
who has paid for his land to be com-
pelled to purchase it again; but this
appears to be a hardship for which
there is no remedy and of course it
must be endured."

A MODEL of the proposed bridge
across the British channel is to be erect-
ed over the lake in the Bois de Bou-
logne. In constructing the channel
bridge, the piers are to be floated to
the appointed spot, and then, the
buoys being withdrawn they fall into
their position. Each pier is armed
with telescope screws of enormous
strength, which are worked into the
bed. The piers are so constructed
that water pours through them with
little resistance, and each pier is pro-
vided with a staircase, up which,
the should vessels run foul of them,
crew could run and go home by train.

Underground Telegraph.

The American *Journal of Mining* has
the following:

"Engineers have for a long time
been anxious to discover some means
of laying telegraph wires beneath the
earth's surface, as air lines are liable to
be broken, are influenced by atmos-
pheric effects, and may be 'tapped'
or tampered with in the course of the
transmission of messages. A great ob-
stacle to underground telegraphy has
been the difficulty in insulating the
wires. Gutta Percha coverings are
said to be liable to oxidation, and iron
tubes are too expensive. Mr. Donald
Nicoll exhibits, at Paris, a system of
telegraph wires in which perfect insu-
lation and practical indestructibility
are provided. The wires, as prepared,
can be laid in considerable numbers and
fixed by unskilled labor. They may be
laid in trenches formed by an ordinary
subsoil plow in any description of soil,
or in the silt and mud of the sea shore
or rivers. When so placed, the wires
are not affected by the pressure of the
earth upon them, and they have the ad-
vantage of being not only secure, but
secret, for their course can only be dis-
covered, when laid, by those who pos-
sess the key to the route. The pre-
pared wires may be laid between the
rails on a railway, or will do their work
with equal efficiency in the depth of a
line of sewers. The rapidity with
which the wires can be laid is such that
twenty miles of sections, containing
fifty wires, could be laid in one day by
thirty laborers. There is no restriction
as to the number of wires which may
be laid at one operation.

MINISTER SICKLES, under date of Nov.
28th, telegraphs to the Secretary of
State: "I am authorized by the Min-
ister for the Colonies to inform you
that the Government measures for Por-
to Rico will include a free press, public
schools, impartial suffrage, gradual but
speedy abolition of slavery, civil and
political rights without distinction of
color; foreigners to vote after six
months residence. These terms are in
good faith, and will be extended to
Cuba when hostilities cease."

CHINESE MINISTER Burlingame an-
nounces that his diplomatic conduct has
been in entire accord with the Pekin
Government, and has therefore received
its approval. His mission was extended
beyond two years. In February he
will proceed to St. Petersburg. It is
also stated that the completion of his
mission would complete the interna-
tional triumph of China, and place her
among the controlling nations of the
world.

GENERALS Babcock and Ingals have
sailed for San Domingo with sealed
instructions from the President regard-
ing negotiations with the Baz Gov-
ernment looking to annexation. The
terms of the annexation will be the as-
sumption of the debts of the Repub-
lic, amounting to less than \$1,000,000;
and the purchase of the public build-
ings, forts, etc., of the State, amount-
ing to more than \$1,000,000.

HORACE GREELY prints a letter, ad-
dressed to Gen. Butler, asking him to
place himself (Butler) at the head of
the movement looking to instant and
complete removal of all political dis-
abilities whatever, from any and every
one who favors or shall favor the fif-
teenth amendment, and their prompt
restoration to all the privileges of citi-
zenship.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles
that England will soon increase its
mission to this country to first class,
placing it on a par with France, Aus-
tria, and Russia, and sending a Min-
ister of the highest ambassadorial rank.

The President is reported to have
remarked to Gov. Walker, of Virginia,
that that State having complied with
all the requirements of law, he saw no
reason why she should be kept out of
the Union.

Strong reinforcements will be sent
to Ireland by the British Government.
Mr. Ludy is a candidate for Parliament
from Queen's county. A Fenian candi-
date will probably come forward for
Mallow, county Cork.

The old Russian law limiting the re-
sidence of Jews in that Empire, is be-
ing enforced; but the Emperor, it is
understood, will disapprove the pro-
ceedings.

The reports of all the Departments,
save the Navy and Treasury, have been
sent to the Public Printer.

The Spanish Government announces
its intention to restore the Constitu-
tional guarantees.

A LARGE vein of coal has been dis-
covered near San Diego, Cal.

Our Sisters as Doctors.

There has been recently a great row
in Philadelphia on the subject of fe-
male doctors. A number of young
women, who wished to acquire a knowl-
edge of surgery, undertook to attend
the clinique, with the permission of the
faculty, but they met with rule and
insulting treatment by the male stu-
dents. Two conflicting accounts of the
matter have reached us; but both
agree in this: that the young men were
guilty of gross and inexcusable rudeness
toward the women who attended the
clinique. But even if we accept the
version which is most favorable to the
male students, their conduct was
inexcusable. They were guilty of con-
duct of which any man wearing the
garb of man should be heartily ashamed.
They hissed and jeered at women who
came to the clinique with the simple
aim and intention of acquiring that
kind of scientific knowledge which
qualifies them for the efficient dis-
charge of the duties in alleviating the suffer-
ings of the sick which they proposed
to assume. In the leading Scottish
medical seminaries women are freely
admitted to the privileges which in
Philadelphia they cannot claim with-
out incurring the risk of insult; and
one of the most eminent Professors
of the Edinburgh University has stated
that in the examinations the fe-
male students acquitted themselves
more successfully than the men. We
cannot see why women should not
study medicine and learn all that they
can in regard to the diseases that afflict
our poor humanity; and we regard the
spirit which would debar them from
this field of usefulness as a spirit essen-
tially narrow, prejudiced, and unintel-
ligent.—S. F. Chronicle.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—One of the
most useful and disinterestedly active
persons in attending to the wounded,
at the late railroad accident in Califor-
nia, was a lady of San Francisco, whose
name we believe is Edsworth. The
first unfortunate who was taken from
the ruins received her immediate at-
tention and the tenderest care from
her hands. With tender fingers she
washed the blood from the pain racked
features of the mutilated victims. Her
gentle words gave comfort to them,
and her sympathetic glance, as she
endeavored to ease their sufferings,
brought cheer to many an injured un-
fortunate. No task was too great for
her noble energies. No demand upon
her talents, her womanly sympathies,
her great humanity, was denied. She
did more than her duty, and shamed
many a man by her energetic endeavors
to alleviate the sufferings of her kind.
Two much praise cannot be awarded
her. Such women conquer the prej-
udices with which the world views its
kindred. Such women are heroines,
and were there more of this kind, there
would be fewer villains.

GOOD HINTS.—Here are some, good,
hints to people who seem to think a
postmaster the fit subject of their at-
tention:

When you call at the post office for
your mail, and the postmaster hands
it out to you, ask him if it is all.

If you ask for mail and he tells you
there is none, tell him there ought to
be; then go home and send the rest of
the family to ask through the day.

Don't bring your mail to the office
until the mail closes, then damn the
postmaster for not unlocking the mail
bag and putting it in.

When you want a stamp on your
letter, tell the postmaster to put it on;
if he don't lick it, you lick him. In
case you put the stamp on yourself, soak
it in your mouth long enough to re-
move the postage—it will then stick,
until it is dry.

Be sure to ask the postmaster to
credit you for stamps; if he has any
accommodation about him at all, he will
do it.

If you have a box, stand and drum
on it until the postmaster hands out
your mail, it makes him feel good,
especially if he is waiting on some one
else.

A "BORAY."—A veteran send a "bo-
kay" to his sweetheart with the follow-
ing effusion:

Accept this bokas from a feller
Who oft has heard the cannon bell,
Has helped to do the fies a toater,
And bin to do a heap of shouter.
He has seen the war clouds dark arise,
Like fifty hazards when they die,
Who is longer than his dad,
And waits to marry mighty bad.

THE Wasco County Woolen Mills
have been sold at Sheriff's sale. It
seems that the great difficulty was that
the mills were built on a site where
everything was convenient but water.
In as much as the machinery was
designed to move by water power, the
want of that fluid proved disastrous.—
Pacific Blade.

ONE dairyman in Jones Co., Iowa,
has made this season over 91,000 pounds
of cheese from 400 cows.

A Night on a Japanese Bed.

We annex the following from Pro-
fessor Pumpelly's new book, entitled
"Across America and Asia?"

As I was about to pass my first
night in a Japanese house, I watched
anxiously the preparations for sleeping.
These were simple enough: a mattress
in the form of a very thick quilt, about
seven feet long by one wide, was spread
on the floor; and over it was laid an
ample robe, very long and heavily
padded, and provided with large
sleeves. Having put on this night-
dress, the sleeper covers himself with
another quilt and sleeps, that is, if he
has had some years practice in the use
of this bed. But the most remarkable
feature about a Japanese bed is a pil-
low. This is a wooden box about four
inches high, eight inches long, and two
inches wide at the top. It has a cushion
of folded papers on the upper side, to
rest the neck on; for the elaborate
manner of dressing the hair does not
permit the Japanese, especially the wo-
men, to press the head on a pillow.
Every morning the uppermost paper is
taken off from the cushion, thus expos-
ing a clean surface without the expense
of washing a pillowcase. I passed the
greater portion of the night in learning
how to pose my head in this novel
manner; and when I finally closed my
eyes it was to dream that I was being
slowly beheaded, and to awake at the
crisis to find the pillow bottom side up,
and my neck resting on the sharp lower
edge of the box. During my stay
in the country I learned many of its cus-
toms, mastering the use of chopsticks,
and acoustoming my palate to raw
fresh fish; but the attempt to balance
my head on a two-inch pillow I gave
up in despair, after trying in vain to
secure the box by tying it to my neck
and head.

CURE FOR INGROWING NAILS.—A
correspondent of a medical journal
gives the following account of treat-
ment, by which he cured a case of in-
growing nails:

"I put a very small piece of tallow
in a spoon, and heated it over a lamp
until it became very hot, and dropped
two or three drops between the nail
and granulations. The effect was al-
most magical. Pain and tenderness
were at once relieved, and in a few
days the granulations were all gone,
the diseased parts dry and destitute of
feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed
so as to admit of being pared away
without inconvenience. The cure was
complete, and the trouble never re-
turned. I have tried this plan repeat-
edly since, and with the most satisfac-
tory results. The operation causes
but little if any pain, if the tallow is
properly heated. A repetition might
in some cases be necessary, although
I never have met with a case that did
not yield to one application."

BLACKBERRY WINE.—This beverage,
so delicious to the palate, and of such
useful medicinal qualities, is best made
after the following receipt, as given in
the *Journal of Materia Medica*:—"Take
ripe blackberries, press the juice from
them, let it stand 30 hours to ferment
(lightly covered), and skim off what-
ever rises to the top; then, to every
gallon of the juice, add one quart of
water and three pounds of sugar,
(brown will do); let it stand in an open
vessel for 24 hours; skim and strain it,
then barrel it. Let it stand eight or
nine months, when it should be racked
off and bottled, and corked close; age
improves it."

EXHIBITION.—A great workmen's
exhibition will be held in London in
1870. The most notable feature of the
project is that each article exposed is
to bear the signature of the work-
man by whom it was made; that in
trades where divisions of labor is the
rule, specimens of each particular
branch are to be submitted, and work-
men are to be invited to co-operate
with each other in the production of
combined articles. Agricultural pro-
duce and raw materials used in man-
ufactures are also to be exhibited from
all parts of the world. Mr. Gladstone
is President, supported by sundry
noblemen and gentlemen as Vice-Pres-
idents. The Agricultural Hall, Edin-
burgh, a building able to contain 30,000
people, is to be the scene of the exhibi-
tion. The French and other Govern-
ments are zealously co-operating to se-
cure a proper representation of their
products. Louisiana, South Carolina,
California, and other Southern and
Western States are about to send con-
tributions.

A STATE Temperance Convention is
called to meet at Syracuse (N. Y.), De-
cember 22d, for the purpose of forming
a political organization of the temper-
ance men of the State.

It is reported that Napoleon, in giv-
ing commands to prepare his speech
for the opening Chambers, said: "I
desire the wisest and most absolute
affirmation of liberty."

News Items.

Station has been estab-
lished at Port Townsend, W. T.

Over 30,000 volunteers, in all, have
been sent from Spain to Cuba.

Beams are plentiful this Fall in the
foothills of Fulare county, Cal.

The Catholic church at Weymouth,
Mass., was burned on Nov. 27th.

Twenty cars were smashed through
a collision, at Mast Hope, on the Erie
Railroad, Nov. 27th.

The Government will sell eleven
millions of gold, and buy thirteen mil-
lions of bonds in December.

The Kitchie Block, Topeka, Kansas,
was burned on the night of November
29th. Loss \$20,000.

Emigration is settling into Arkan-
sas from Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri,
and Illinois.

The Iron on the California and Ore-
gon Railroad is laid about three miles
north of Marysville.

Laborer Fenian demonstrations were
made, in several parts of Ireland, on
the 27th, last month.

A DISPENSARY has been issued to
organize a new lodge of Odd Fellows,
at Lafayette, Yamhill county.

A TELEGRAPH cable will be laid
from Port Said to Suez, on the bottom
of the canal.

The tax on the personal incomes
returned in the District of Oregon, for
1868, is about \$100,000.

SACRAMENTO is so full of disreputable
characters that the citizens talk of or-
ganizing a Vigilance Committee.

Fifty men were publicly flogged in
the jail yard at Newcastle (Del.) on
Sunday.

A COMPANY of whalemen, operating
in the Gulf of Georgia, have taken 22
whales this season.

The construction of snow sheds on
the Central Pacific railroad cost the
company \$1,700,000.

A NEW paper, to be called the *Baker
City News*, will shortly be started at
Baker City, Oregon, by Mahaffey &
Kelly. It will be Democratic.

The ratification of the sale of the
island of St. Thomas to the United
States Government has been postponed
for six months.

The excitement in regard to the
gold on Lewis river, near Vancouver,
W. T., has again broken out. Several
large specimens have lately been found.

A SPAN of the Ohio river bridge, over
the Indiana channel, was swung on its
bearings on Nov. 27. It is 400 feet
long, and the largest erected in Amer-
ica.

THE Grand Jury of Passaic county,
N. J., have indicted Fisk and Gould for
fraud and conspiracy, and they will be
arrested if caught on that soil.

THE Colorado Herald says there is
a dearth of preachers in the mountains,
and the people go like sheep without a
shepherd.

The largest wagon ever built on the
coast is at Hamilton, Nevada. It will
bear up 40,000 pounds over any ordi-
nary mountain road.

ANOTHER severe gale swept over
Denver (Col.) lately. A fire, on the
same morning, destroyed \$25,000 worth
of property.

THE Suez canal is not considered
completed. It is claimed that improve-
ments must be made before it can meet
all the requirements of commerce.

An accident occurred on the Western
Pacific Railroad, near Passanont, late-
ly, by which the engine was badly
smashed, and a couple of cars converted
into kindling wood. No lives lost.

THE schooner *A. Heaton*, which left
New York for Portland on the 5th of
June last, arrived at Astoria on the 1st
of December, having been out 179
days.

In many places in the Willamette
valley, where flax had been cut this
season, a second crop has sprung up
from the roots, and is higher than the
first crop. Whole fields of it are in
bloom.

It is understood that the President's
message fills about three newspaper
columns. The message and Boutwell's
report will be sent to Congress in writ-
ing, and must be telegraphed from
Washington.

An *Express* Washington special says
the Ways and Means Committee have
agreed to reduce the tariff \$20,000,000.
Coffee will be reduced to four cents,
and tea to twenty cents per pound.
They will also enlarge the free list.

The "first snow" of the season fell
at La Grande, Oregon, on Nov. 23d. It
did not last long, and soon disappeared
under the genial rays of the sun. Since
then the weather has been unusually
pleasant.