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MADAME D'ROBOAN'S BEDS AND BEDDING

HER TABLE. No trouble will be spared to deserve the patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

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

D. L. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Empire City, Coos County, Ogn.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. HOLD their regular communication on the Wednesday Evening, or preceding the full moon, in Jacksonville, Oregon.

EL DORADO, S. E. Cor. Cal. & 4th Sts. Jacksonville, O. S. M. FAREEN.

Executors Notice. THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of Jackson County, State of Oregon, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas C. ...

HIDES! HIDES! THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HIDES of all kinds, delivered at the market of the undersigned, in Jacksonville, Oregon.

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Oregon Sentinel.

THE OREGON SENTINEL, PUBLISHED

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The Pot of Flowers. The following lines are copied from an old manuscript, furnished us by a friend. They originated under the following circumstances: A young lawyer stepping out of his office one bright, sunny day, to relieve his mind from an overload of professional anxiety, found on his return, a little earthen pot of choice flowers, which had been placed there during his absence by a little girl. He immediately sat down and wrote them off.

Do not be me this floral muse, And help me write of a flower-pot; So that they, who these lines peruse, May think of it when I'm forgot. This pot is not made of pure gold, Nor was it presented by a queen. If either its wealth should not be told, But cast upon the spreading green.

A Suspended Bank. On Cupid's look Lovers drew a draft In love of myself, And payable in kisses quaffed From some fair maiden elf.

CHEERFULNESS.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down the dusty cobwebs there!

The fish in Lake Mollybunkenunk, Maine, are said to be superior to those of other Lake Weelyobacook or Nesosstockegantus. Those of Lake Chaubungogungamang were very fine, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they lived.

Letter From B. F. Dowell. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25th, 1869. RAILROADS

Have made but little progress; but they have been under discussion in both houses, in various forms during the past week.

On the 23d, Mr. Drake, from the committee on the Pacific Railroad, said he was instructed by the committee to report to the Senate the following resolution, and ask its adoption.

AN OMBUDSMAN BILL

Has been laid before the committees of both houses, on railroads. It is made up of the Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with a branch to Portland. The Oregon Branch from Humboldt across the Cascades in the vicinity of the Klamath Lakes to Portland, and what is known as the thirty-fifth parallel line, with its branches.

This bill combines the friends of railroads North, South, East and West, and it stands a good chance to pass. If it does it will secure three good roads to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, Oregon," approved July 25th, 1866, reported it with an amendment, authorizing either the East or West-side railroads to file their acceptance of the land grant at any time within one year after the passage of this act.

The road to ruin is always kept in good repair, and the traveler pays the expenses of it.

their assent to the grant; and let the courts of Oregon decide their legal rights. Under this act it will divest the interest of the United States in the land, and it will not impair the legal rights of either the East or West side. As the law now stands I am of the opinion that neither the East or the West-side has any legal rights, and even after the passage of this act the Legislative Assembly will again have to designate which company shall have the grant; because, at the time the West-side was designated there was no company; and at the time the assembly designated the East-side, the time expressed in Act of Congress, had passed before any company was designated. Give us the money and we will soon have a railroad. We hope and trust both this and the Omnibus Bill may become the law of the land before the 4th of March.

FRAUDS IN ELECTIONS.

Senator Williams from the Committee on Territories, has reported back the bill requiring the Territories of Idaho and Washington to hold their elections on the same day of the Oregon elections, and recommended that the bill pass.

Mr. Ashley has introduced in the House a similar bill to Senator Williams' bill extending the time for the railroads to give their assent to the grant of land from Portland to the California line; and Mr. Anderson has introduced a bill in the House to extend the time for the Military Wagon Road Company, to Diamond Peak, to complete their road.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MAINE.

Hannibal Hamlin, recently elected Senator from Maine, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, on August 27th, 1809. He prepared to enter college, but was obliged to become a farmer in order to take charge properly of the estate left by his father. On becoming of age he passed a year in a printing office as a compositor, then studied law, was admitted to practice in 1833, and was actively engaged in his profession until 1848. He was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840, and was Speaker of the lower House for three years of this time. He was next elected to the House of Representatives, and served in the 28th and 29th Congresses from 1843 to 1847. He was again member of the House of Representatives for the State of Maine, and on May 20th, 1848, was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Fairfield. In 1851 he was re-elected to the Senate for the full term of six years, and on January 7th 1857, was elected Governor of Maine, resigning his seat in the Senate and being inaugurated the same day. On January 16, 1857 he was re-elected to the United States Senate for six years, and on Feb. 20th, resigned his position as Governor. In 1860 he was elected Vice President on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln. In 1863, after having been in 1864, a prominent candidate for renomination to the office of Vice President, he was appointed by President Johnson to the position of collector of customs of the port of Boston. This office he subsequently resigned. On January 10th, 1869, he was again elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Lot M. Morrill, whose term will expire March 4th, 1869. Mr. Hamlin was originally a Democrat, but at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in 1854, took an active part in the formation of the Republican party of which he has ever since been a prominent member.

A shoemaker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "If that's all," replied the shoemaker, "put on the boots, and the objection will gradually wear away."

The first bar of tin ever produced in the United States from native ore, was made in San Francisco, recently.

Never Speak Slightly of Women.

At a recent meeting in Boston, at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast of "woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being in the surroundings. At the conclusion of the speech a gentleman, rose to his feet and said:

"I trust the gentleman in his applications refers to his own mother and sisters, and not to ours."

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming—the maligner of woman was covered with confusion and shame.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in preface a few words which we have for a long time had in our mind to say. Of all the evils prevailing among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightly of the virtue of woman. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as in the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters.

As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is safe to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of the thoughtless, they have no more right to measure other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crimes in our police courts.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their utter faith in woman. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put a seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of woman.

UNLOCKING THE ROCKS.—The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth, as the difficulty of extracting them from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well known chemist of Massachusetts has cut this Gordian knot. After having merited and received the gratitude of half mankind, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half, by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless treasure of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process, which renders at little cost, the hardest rocks and ores friable like chalk, so that the precious metals are loosed from their confinement, and easily gathered. Mines too poor to pay, may be worked at a profit now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore, is diminished. Either is a great achievement to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter as his specialty and chief ambition—Buffalo Sentinel.

DODGING A HATTER.—An individual purchased a hat in a shop kept by a tradesman by the name of Dodgion. The article was got in the absence of the proprietor, and the purchaser left the shop, entirely forgetting (by mistake, of course) to pay for the aforesaid "tile." The tradesman, upon hearing the facts started after him, in hot pursuit. Upon overhauling him, the following scene occurred:—

"See here, sir, I wish to speak to you." "Move on."

"I am Dodgion, the hatter." "That's my fix."

"I tell you I am Dodgion, the hatter." "So am I; I'm dodgin' the hatter, too—and very likely we are both of us dodgin' the same chap."

The scene ended with a striking tableau, in which Mr. Dodger found himself considerably "mized up" with "Dodgion, the hatter."

A Fast Story.

An Englishman was bragging of the speed of English railroads to a Yankee traveller seated at his side in one of the cars of a "fast train" in England. The engine bell had rung as the cars neared a station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of "taking down his companion a peg or two."

"What is that noise?" innocently inquired the Yankee. "We are approaching a town," said the Englishman, "they have to commence ringing about ten miles before they get to the station, or else the train would run by before the bell would be heard! Wonderful, isn't it! I suppose they haven't invented bells in America?"

"Why yes," replied the Yankee, "we've got bells, but we can't use them on our railroads. We run so fast that the train always keep ahead of the sound; the sound never reaches the village till after the train gets by."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the Yankee. "Fact," said the Yankee. "Had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when a whistle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate—harricane—nowhere, and I had to hold my hair on. We saw a two horse wagon crossing the track about five miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle on screeching like a trooper. It screamed awfully but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a round by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broken wagon and dead engineer lying beside me. Just then the whistle came along, mixed up with some frightful oaths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses."

"Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights supposing they would travel faster than sound. We got one so powerful that the children woke all along the road, supposing it to be morning. But the locomotive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness with the light close behind it. The inhabitants petitioned against it. They couldn't sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally we had to station electric telegraphs along the road with signmen to telegraph what the train was in sight and I have heard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say as that is true—the rest I know to be so."

Slavery in Brazil.

Having got out of the business ourselves, our sensitive American hearts are in a condition to be justly shocked and indignant over this fresh compend of slavery advertisements in a Rio Janeiro (Brazil) paper. The first is a wholesale offer: "To be sold, several good slaves for country work; also, several black girls with pretty faces." Here is the perfection of attraction: "To be sold, only for a private family, a most beautiful brown girl, who can cook in perfection, and iron skillfully, has a docile character, for completion of her education and good conduct, for lady's maids." A middle aged gentleman with many accomplishments is to be sold like one of the brutes. "For sale, a black barber, middle aged, who can bleed, extract teeth, and apply leeches, and is quite active, fit for a country house." A pretty African mother and her two children, one black and the other brown, are here offered: "For sale, a pretty black woman of Minas, of assured conduct, with two children—a pretty little black girl, four years old, and a handsome brown boy of eleven." Here is one of the many west-nurse advertisements: "For sale, a perfect creole female servant, eighteen years old, an excellent nurse, with plenty of good milk—her first child; conduct as good as can be desired."

As nearly as can be ascertained, there are a million and a quarter of Free Masons on the globe. About one-quarter are in the United States.

The individual who watched an opportunity is supposed to have strained his eyes.

Is a man who reads a book bound in sheep, in danger of getting on the rampage?

Carpets are bought by the yard and worn by the foot.

What did Adam first plant in the garden of Eden? His foot.

Why are the clouds like a coachman? Because they hold the rains.