

Peter Britt,
Photographic Artist,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Ambrotypes,
Photographs,
Cartes de Visite
 DONE IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.
 Pictures Reduced
 ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

JOHN MILLER'S
Sportman's Depot!
 Third Street,
 Next Door to B. F. Dowell's Law Office.
KEEPS ALWAYS ON HAND THE
 best stock of Guns, patent and home-
 made Rifles and Shot Guns, single and double;
 Revolvers of the latest patents; Pocket Pistols,
 neat, small and powerful; Derringers, (the latest
 and best. Also the best Powder and
 Caps; Flasks; all sorts of Shot and Pouches;
 Cans, Wads, and everything in the Sportman's
 line. The above goods are all of the best quality,
 and will be sold at reasonable prices.
 All orders in my line promptly executed; re-
 pairing done promptly and with dispatch.
 Having sold out my military business, those
 indebted to me are requested to call and settle.
JOHN MILLER.
 Jacksonville, Oregon, Nov. 5, 1870.-1f

RAILROAD SALOON
M. A. BRENTANO
 CONDUCTOR,
 Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.
THROUGH TICKETS
 125 CENTS.
NEW STATE SALOON.
 DRINKS 125 CENTS.
 The three public are informed that Park a
 SALOON of the NEW STATE SALOON will
 quench their thirst with the most choice be-
 verages to be found in Jacksonville for ONE BIT.
 We expect to lose money by it, but times are
 hard, and we cannot see people go thirsty.
 160ct69 PAPE & SAVAGE.

EAGLE BREWERY!
JOS. WETTERER Prop'r.
 THE BEST OF LAGER BEER KEPT CON-
 stantly on hand; sold by the keg, gallon,
 or glass. Seeing is believing, give me a call
 and judge for yourself.
 Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870.-1f

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: At the U. S. Hotel,
 California Street,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 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. L. DANFORTH,
Physician and Surgeon,
 HAS permanently located on the Fort Lane
 Block, two miles north of the Willow
 Springs, and offers his professional services to
 the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

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

ADLAND MARBLE WORKS.
 MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,
 Marble Grays, Stones, &c., always on hand,
 made to order.
 J. H. RUSSEL
 Ashland, July 9, 1870.-1f

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.,
 HOLD their regular communications
 on the Wednesday Evenings or preced-
 ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 T. G. REAMS, W. M.
 M. L. MULLER, Sec'y.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVI. JACKSONVILLE SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871. NO. 6.

E. C. BROOKS'
New Watch, Clock, & Jewelry-
STORE,
 JUST OPENED UNDER THE HALL
 of the U. S. Hotel, opposite P. Ryan's
 store, Jacksonville, Oregon; where can be
 found a general assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold and Silver Chains and Jewelry,
 Gold, Silver, and Steel-bowed Spectacles,
 Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks.
 The American Watches, in both Gold and
 Silver cases will be furnished at
EASTERN PRICES!
 All goods represented and sold for just what
 they are, and for the lowest living profit.
 Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Sewing
 Machines cleaned and repaired for prices to cor-
 respond with the times.
 October 1, 1870.

FRANCO-AMERICAN
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
 OPPOSITE THE
Odd Fellow's Hall,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.
 Travelers and resident boarders will find
MADAME GILFOYLE'S
BEDS AND BEDDING
 Placed in first class order, and in every
 way superior to any in this section, and
 unsurpassed 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.
 Hereafter, her House will be kept open all
 night, and square meals can be had at any time
 through the night. Oysters prepared in every
 style, lunches etc. to be had. Stage passengers,
 and others, out late at night, can always find a
 good fire, hot meals, and good beds at the above
 restaurant.
 No trouble will be spared to serve the pat-
 ronage of the traveling as well as the perma-
 nent community.
 Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1869.

DUGAN & WALL,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
 CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.
MARK your goods, care of D. & W., Crescent
 City; send shipping receipts and bills of
 lading; freight and charges payable in Crescent
 City, on delivery of goods.
 Our warehouses consist of two brick and one
 stone building.
 Assuring our patrons that no pains will be
 spared in looking to their interest, we ask for
 a continuance of their past favors.
DUGAN & WALL
 Crescent City, March 1, 1870.-feb26f

U. S. HOTEL,
 JACKSONVILLE OREGON,
 Corner of California and Third St.
L. HORNE, Proprietor,
DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE
 Public that he has the largest, best, and
 most commodious Hotel in Southern Oregon.
 It is located in the central part of Jackso-
 nville; Stages from the North and South leave
 regularly from the U. S. HOTEL.
 The House has lately been re-painted, and
 renovated; the rooms are newly furnished, and
 well ventilated. The Bedrooms are supplied
 with **SPRING BEDS,** and every other con-
 venience for the comfort of the guests.
BOARD AND LODGING
 Can be had at reasonable rates, according to the
 room occupied.
THE TABLE
 Will be supplied with the best the market can
 afford.
FAMILIES
 Can find at this House rooms especially arranged
 for their comfort and convenience, as well as
 every attention and comfort usually found at a
 well kept Hotel.
A LARGE HALL
 Is attached to the Hotel, for Balls, Meetings,
 Shows, &c., and can be had at reasonable terms.
 Jacksonville, Oregon, Jan. 8, 1870.-1f

CITY BREWERY!
VEIT SCHUTZ, Proprietor.
THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY IN-
 formed that they can find, at any time, at
 the **CITY BREWERY,** the best of Lager Beer,
 in quantities to suit the purchaser.
 Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870.-1f

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

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 fifty per cent. will be
 made to those who advertise by the year.
 Legal Tenders received at current rates.

Put Yourself in His Place.
 It's a very good rule in all things of life,
 When judging a friend and brother,
 Not to look at the question alone on one side,
 But always turn to the other.
 We are apt to be selfish in all our views,
 In the jostling, headlong race,
 And so to be right, ere you censure a man,
 Just "put yourself in his place."
 It is very hard to be just—to know
 The reason another may give—
 How much he has struggled, and fought, and
 How honestly tried to live;—
 How much been cheated—how sorely tried,
 Ere the wrong he was forced to embrace;
 And if you would learn these things, the way
 Is to "put yourself in his place."
 There's many a man crushed down by shame,
 Who blameless stands before God,
 But whom his fellows have utterly scorned,
 And made "to pass under the rod."
 Whose soul is unstained by the thought of sin
 Who will yet find saving grace,
 And who would be praised where you now con-
 demn
 If you would "put yourself in his place."

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 February 6, 1871.
 RAILROADS.

I was mistaken in my letter of the
 17th ult., as to the whereabouts of Mr.
 Williams's bills granting land to the
 Oregon railroad companies; but this
 makes the chances of their becoming
 laws still worse. The one from Hum-
 boldt to Rogue river is on the Speak-
 er's desk and it takes a two-third vote
 to take it up. Mr. Smith, of Oregon,
 and Mr. Smith, of Nevada, are both
 willing now to pass it with the Will-
 iams' amendment. They opposed this
 last Spring; they made the canvass on
 it in Oregon, and beat Williams for the
 Senate and Wilson for Congress; and
 a few of the Republicans, who would
 have favored it then, will now vote
 against it; this with the Democrats
 will beat the bill. Mr. Smith and Mr.
 Fitch are now both in favor of the bill
 with the Williams' amendment, but it
 is too late now. Mr. Fitch, in a few
 days, will move to take it up. In my
 opinion it will be a failure.

Fitch, of Nevada, and Smith, of Ore-
 gon, last spring and summer, both
 opposed the Williams' amendment
 which compelled the railroads to form
 a connection in Rogue River Valley.
 The quarrel between ourselves and
 Fitch, of Nevada, who desired the
 road to cross the Cascades Mountains
 near Diamond Peak; was the last
 pound that broke the camel's back. If
 the Oregonians had been united last
 spring and pushed this bill, or re-elected
 Republicans of energy and ability who
 would have had influence with the
 dominant party who favor railroads,
 it might have been passed on either
 route, but now, in my judgment, it
 stands no chance. I have talked with
 various Representatives of both parties,
 and all agree that it will not pass this
 session. The Democrats, as a general
 thing, oppose land grants of any kind
 to aid in the construction of railroads.
 When I have pressed Republicans to
 aid in the passage of the Williams'
 bill, they reply: "I am in favor of his
 bill, but your delegation are divided on
 the route, and from the reports Oregon
 don't want a grant. The question was
 made in the last canvass, and the people
 decided by the election of Democrats
 that they did not desire a land grant.
 My constituents have no direct interest
 in the land grants. If you want land
 grants you must be united, and beat
 the Democrats who oppose them."
 This is the true sentiment among all

the Republicans with whom I have
 conversed on the subject. Williams,
 Corbett, and Smith, are now all willing
 for this road to terminate in Rogue
 River Valley, but it is too late in the
 session to pass it. Their united exer-
 tions cannot now pass the bill. I re-
 peat: "It sleeps it last sleep, and
 Gabriel's last trumpet cannot wake it
 to life again."

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.
 In the Senate the bill giving subsidies
 came up on Friday last, and Mr. Davis
 moved to postpone it and to take up
 the House bill giving pensions to "all
 the soldiers of 1812, and widows of
 deceased soldiers." This motion pre-
 vailed by a vote of 28 yeas to 24 nays.
 This was a test vote and ends the
 steamship subsidies for this session.

PENSIONS.
 After a long discussion and several
 amendments the House bill granting
 pensions to all the soldiers of 1812
 passed. It gives a pension to all the
 soldiers of 1812 whether they are in-
 valids or not, and it extends to the
 widows of deceased soldiers of the
 revolution and the war of 1812. Mr.
 Sawyer moved to grant pensions to
 soldiers of 1812 whose services were
 specially recognized by Congress, al-
 though their continued consecutive
 service may have been less than three
 months; this motion prevailed. The
 bill now goes to the House for its con-
 currence in these amendments. There
 is no doubt of its passage before the
 4th of March.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.
 Senator Corbett has introduced a
 joint resolution withdrawing from sale
 and settlement, without prejudice to any
 title now existing, all that portion of
 south-eastern Oregon east of Camp
 Warner and south of Camp Harney,
 embraced between the 117 and 120
 parallels of longitude and the 42nd
 and 44th degrees of latitude, for the
 space of eighteen months. The object
 in view is to select suitable lands with-
 in said described boundaries for an
 Indian Reservation for all the roving
 and unsettled bands of Indians in Ore-
 gon east of the Cascades mountains.
 Superintendent Meacham will receive
 instructions to proceed immediately
 with negotiations for the Umatilla In-
 dian Reservation, and in connection
 therewith the locating of a new Reser-
 vation as above indicated. The proba-
 bilities are that some material changes
 will be made in Indian Affairs in Ore-
 gon. The Superintendent is here work-
 ing, with the support of Senators and
 Representative, for appropriations for
 the surveying of Grande Ronde, Warm
 Spring, Siletz and Umatilla Reser-
 vations.

PERSONAL.
 The Brooklyn Union, of January
 26th, says: "Mrs. Blanche Butler
 Ames and Mrs. Corbett, of Oregon,
 are the most beautiful Senatorial ladies
 in Washington. The first a blonde,
 the second a brunette, neither having
 outlived their first youth."
 Mrs. Williams, a few days ago, fell
 on the steps at Mr. Holladay's and
 broke her ankle; she is now walking
 the room on crutches. She said to-day
 that she feels as young as at sixteen,
 however, she shows her age a little,
 but otherwise she is beautiful, amiable,
 and accomplished, as much so as Mrs.
 Ames and Mrs. Corbett.

Oregon can truly boast of the pret-
 tiest women and fairest babies on this
 continent.
 The old Lema fossil Joseph S. Wil-
 son has been turned out of office, and
 Hon. Willis Drummond has been ap-
 pointed in his stead.
 Mark Twain is in Washington.
 During the past week the Eastern
 papers are full of rumors about changes
 being made in the Cabinet of the
 President in a short time. They have
 been flatly denied in official circles;
 however, there is so much smoke there
 must be a few old smouldering living
 coals.
 George L. Woods, late Governor of
 Oregon, has been confirmed by the
 Senate Governor of Utah Territory.
 The Governor has a good wife and we
 wish him great success in enforcing the
 laws of the United States so as to com-
 pell the Mormons to have but one wife,
 whether good or bad.

A Warning to Immigrants.
 As it is expected that a large immi-
 gration will pour into Oregon and the
 north-western Territories, the greatest
 part of whom will come by the Pacific
 railway to San Francisco, and from
 there per the N. P. Co's steamships to
 Oregon, we deem it incumbent on us
 to warn all coming or intending to
 come that way, to beware of being in-
 veigled into going to what is called
 Lower California.

It seems that a company of land
 sharks has bought that portion of ter-
 ritory from the Mexican Government,
 and in order to make it worth any-
 thing to them, they must have people
 to live upon it. This company there-
 fore offers great inducements for immi-
 grants to settle upon their lands, rep-
 resenting the place to be all that the
 most sanguine could desire. But such
 is not the case, and people who have
 been there, represent it, says the *Moni-
 tor*, as one of the most uninviting
 looking spots to be found on the whole
 Pacific coast. Some who have exam-
 ined the company's location have de-
 clared it utterly impossible that any
 population can be supported there.
 The land, for the most part, is a sandy
 waste, diversified only with dense
 thickets of cactus, and therefore totally
 unsuited for cultivation. Fresh water
 is very scarce in the best localities, and
 cannot be procured in any quantity at
 all over the great extent of the com-
 pany's grant. It has been stated, upon
 what authority we know not, that the
 promoters of the colonization scheme
 are keeping the little good land for
 themselves, and planting the happy
 settlers on that, a square mile of which
 would hardly provide sustenance for a
 grasshopper. But, it may be urged,
 why should these gentlemen pay the
 Mexican Government thousands of
 hard dollars for square leagues of sand
 and cactus? The answer is, because
 with the land, which is comparatively
 worthless, go certain fishing rights, and
 deposits of guano which are rather
 valuable. Magdalena Bay is a great
 resort for whales, and the company in-
 tends to do a trade in oil and bone.
 The islands in the bay are covered with
 guano, of an inferior kind, but still
 good for something, and the company
 intends to ship this off and sell it for
 whatever it will bring. It is to be
 borne in mind, however, that the col-
 onists will not be permitted to meddle
 with the whales or dispose of a pound
 of guano—these things belong to the
 extremely generous company. It will,
 no doubt, be asked—why should they
 give away their lands? Fearful that
 the distinguished gentlemen compris-
 ing it should be found guilty of reck-
 less liberality, we reply—because their
 charter from the Mexican Government
 obliges them to have a thousand *bona
 fide* settlers on the spot by a certain
 date. If the colonists are not on the
 ground, as per agreement, then lands,
 whales and guano all revert to the Gov-
 ernment. Time is rolling on, and the
 thousand colonists are not yet located
 near Magdalena Bay, so the company
 will lose whatever title they have to
 the place. It is easy to imagine how
 comfortable the immigrants will feel
 when left to the tender mercies of the
 Mexican Government. Of course when
 we admit this supposition, we also ad-
 mit the possibility of finding sufficient
 water to support life. Considering
 that a well dug already been sunk one
 hundred and sixty feet and no water
 been struck, we feel that we are stretch-
 ing our probabilities too far. Taking
 all things into consideration, we think
 that Lower California is a very nice
 place—to avoid.—*Catholic Sentinel.*

Arizona.
THE APACHES ON THE WAR-PATH.
 San Diego, Feb. 7.—The Tucson,
 Arizona, *Citizen* has the following:
 A terrible state of affairs exists through-
 out the Territory. In the face of op-
 posite representations the Apaches are
 multiplying their acts of theft and
 murder. Within the past two weeks
 they captured a train, and killed one
 man and wounded several others.
 Another train, between Phoenix and
 Wickenburg, was attacked, and a man
 named George Kane killed, and eight-
 een mules driven off. Tully, Ochoa &
 Co.'s was surprised ten miles south of
 Tucson, and one man killed and all the
 stock stolen. The mail coach on its
 last downward trip, was attacked near
 Phoenix, in the vicinity of Tubal, and
 a man named Joe King shot and mor-
 tally wounded, and a number of horses
 run off. At Florence, 33 mules and
 100 head of cattle were stolen. Gen-
 eral demoralization exists among the
 farmers. No one feels safe. Many are
 abandoning their property and fleeing
 from the Territory, glad to escape with
 their lives. Representatives from all
 parts of the Territory are at Tucson,
 for the purpose of devising means for
 protection from the savages. An order
 has been received for the transfer of
 six companies of cavalry from Arizona
 to undisturbed Washington Territory.

**A Substitute for the Grand Jury Sys-
 tem in Wisconsin.**
 A carefully prepared bill was intro-
 duced in the assembly, on Monday
 evening, by Judge Orton, designed to
 provide for a substitute for the grand
 jury. It is mainly a copy of the
 Michigan law upon that subject, and
 provides that all criminals shall be
 presented for trial by information instead
 of indictment, drawn by the district at-
 torney, and that he shall draw no in-
 formation, except in cases which have
 been examined first by justices of the
 peace, and, in any case where he re-
 fuses to draw an information on the
 case presented by a justice, he shall re-
 port the case to the Circuit Judge with
 the evidence; and it further provides
 for an arraignment, before a county
 judge for the defendant to plead, so
 that, if he pleads guilty, he may be
 sentenced immediately, and not be
 compelled to lie in jail until the ses-
 sion of the circuit.—*Madison (Wis.)
 Journal.*

How to Get Rid of Stumps.—W.
 G. Comstock, of East Hartford, Conn.,
 wrote that when in the Northwest
 recently, he was told of the practice in
 the Superior region: "In the fall, bore
 an inch or an inch and a quarter hole,
 according to the size of the stump,
 vertically into the middle of the stump,
 eighteen inches deep, and put into it an
 ounce to an ounce and a half of sal-
 petre; fill the hole with water and plug
 it up. In the spring, take out the plug,
 and put into the hole half a gill to a
 gill of kerosene, and ignite it. It will
 go on burning without any blaze until
 the whole stump to the extremity of
 the roots is consumed, leaving nothing
 but ashes. The stump must be moist;
 and old dry stump will not be pene-
 trated by the salpetre. If it is true
 that stumps can be consumed so easily,
 it is important.

A MYSTERY IN THE CALENDAR.—In
 this year there will be 53 Sundays, but
 only 52 weeks. Nowhere during the
 year does Sunday come oftener than
 once in seven days. The first week in
 the year commences with Sunday, and
 so do all the other weeks. This may
 appear mysterious at first, but by con-
 sulting the calendars for 1871 and
 1872, it will be seen that the last week
 in 1871 begins with Sunday, and has a
 Sunday following it. As two Sundays
 cannot come together, the year 1872
 begins with Monday, and, it being
 leap year, Sundays will occur once in
 seven days thereafter. This arrange-
 ment will place Sundays at the end of
 the week, instead of the beginning, and
 is a complete theological triumph for
 the Seventh Day Baptists. This com-
 plication of the calendar is supposed to
 have been planned by the Jews, who,
 on account of their superior education,
 were entrusted with its revision. This
 explanation is not to be binding upon
 anybody, nor to conflict with any per-
 son's constitutional privilege of univer-
 sal toleration.

**Why don't the great men of France
 stir? Why do they remain motionless
 and cold while our bleeding country
 is ruined? asked an orator in Paris the
 other day. "Because they are cast in
 Bronze," answered a voice from the
 gallery.**

The Oregon City Locks.
 A correspondent takes the following
 sensible and practical views concerning
 the proposed locks at Oregon City and
 the navigation of the Willamette:
 On Friday last two responsible citi-
 zens of Portland went up to Oregon
 City to take a view of the site of the
 proposed locks, with a view, as they
 informed me, of putting in bids for
 their construction. It is also un-
 derstood that a party from California
 is preparing to bid for the contract. Bids
 are to be opened on the 1st of March,
 and the locks to be completed in from
 two to four years. The Legislature,
 you know, allows the lock company to
 charge six bits per ton toll. Now
 where is the saving on freight to the
 shipper on the upper river? It is well
 known that the P. T. Co. Company, since
 they built the basin, have transferred
 freight around the falls at a cost not to
 exceed 124 cents per ton, and with the
 addition of more improved facilities
 they can do it for 70 cents per ton,
 which would make a saving of 65 cents
 per ton to the shipper as compared
 with the lock toll. Shippers of pro-
 duce always prefer the lowest rates,
 when the time is nearly the same to
 market. With the above difference in
 favor of the P. T. Co's transfer through
 the basin, where is the prospect of a
 revenue to the State from Lock toll?
 In the language of David Crockett,
 "nowhere." It is suggested that if the
 locks were completed, farmers up the
 river would build flatboats and run
 their own crops down to Portland in
 the fall, Mississippi style, and sell boat
 and cargo. But they have no toll to
 pay on flatboats on those rivers; and
 the chances for selling flatboats in
 Portland are not quite so good as in
 New Orleans.

Yet in face of all these and many
 other discouragements, no doubt but
 that the work will be attempted, and a
 large part of the magnificent tract of
 school lands be used up, while the
 poor children are left to grope in igno-
 rance. The reduction of the freight
 tariff at the beginning of the year by
 the P. T. Co., and later of taking
 freight by weight instead of measure,
 on all parts of the river, is approved
 by all, and another evidence of the en-
 deavor of the Company to establish the
 lowest living rates.—*Oregonian*

PERSONAL obligation—to eat.