

"For the poor always ye have with you." This has always been, is now, and always will be true, unless the conditions change, especially in the large cities. The cause and cure of poverty and vice have been the study of the philanthropist and the statesman through all the past ages; and yet they are with us still. We will state a few fundamental propositions; 1st. Every able-bodied person should perform a sufficiency of productive or useful labor to support himself or herself and dependents; instead of this, a very large per cent. of our people perform no productive labor whatever; but live wholly off their fellows; this latter class, by the present system, accumulate all the surplus, and leave the producing and laboring classes no reserve to fall back on in case of necessity, so that if employment fails or sickness comes, they become dependent on their fellows. 2d. Under the present false and unjust system enough labor is expended for all practical purposes; but the greed of gain—the false estimate of wealth, the love of power and distinction stimulate the faculties to seek an undue share of the common stock; and as capability and opportunity differ, the result is a few get all the surplus. 3d. A large amount of labor is misapplied. Tobacco costs our people \$500,000,000; whisky and its adjuncts over \$1,000,000,000; foolish, fantastic, injurious, odious, abominable, health destroying, body deforming, wasteful extravagance in female dress, another \$1,000,000,000, making in all \$2,500,000,000, an amount more than equal to our national debt, annually squandered out of the products of the few who contribute to the necessities of human support. 4th. Cities aggregate large numbers of people who have no reliable occupation; no visible means of support; no natural or acquired fitness to compel by honest means a support from nature or commerce, and these must inevitably go under in the struggle. 5th. In addition to the waste of labor in producing whisky and tobacco, we must calculate the waste of life, business capacity, poverty and crime, resulting directly or indirectly therefrom. Then we have failures in business from overreaching; fatigue from excessive labor; disappointment and despair, to make up the sum of results—poverty and vice. 6th. There are thousands in this city without employment and suffering for the most common necessities of life. Women and children, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh; human beings with rights as sacred as ours; claims as strong as ours; a common father for all; a common origin and a common destiny, pawning their household goods and gods, necessary articles and sacred relics, to prevent death by starvation, while there is enough and to spare. "Whosoever having this world's goods, and see his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him!" 7th. No man can get rich rapidly by the products of his own labor. 8th. No man can get rich rapidly without impoverishing others; for wealth is the surplus product of labor—is joint stock for the common use; and hence all accumulations in the hands of the non-producers must work injustice to the laboring and producing classes, and result in poverty and vice. 9th. That surplus which the rich hold, according to natural justice belongs to the poor, and therefore in justice and not charity, they are bound to prevent the distress now prevailing. 10th. Enough goes into the swill barrel, and to feed the dogs of the city, to alleviate a large part of the suffering demanding public and private aid! 11th. Our dear, fashionable, Christian sisters, with the "love of God" in their hearts, and his service on their lips, waste enough on the follies of fashionable dress to prevent all the distress now prevailing. Is God just? Then may we well tremble. For the benefit of those who pretend to believe in His justice we quote from Isaiah, chapter 3: "The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients of his people and the princes thereof; for ye have eaten up the vineyard; the spoil of the poor is in your houses. What mean ye that ye beat my people to pieces, and grind the faces of the poor? "Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes, walking and making a tinkling (clatter of high heels) with their feet, therefore the Lord will smite with a scab (disease from false hair) the crown of the head of the daughters of Zion, and the Lord will discover their secret parts; will take away the bravery of the tinkling ornaments, their cauls and round tires like the moon; chains, bracelets and mufflers, bonnets, ornaments of the legs, headbands, ear-rings, tablets, rings, nose jewels, (a little out of fashion except with a few South Sea Islanders,) changeable suits of apparel, mantles, wimples, crisping pins, (for hair,) the glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods and the veils. Instead of sweet smell, (cosmetics) there shall be stink; and instead of a girdle, a rent; and instead of well set hair, baldness; and instead of a stomach, a girding of sack-cloth; and burning instead of beauty."—Ez.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVI.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

NO. 10.

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.

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,
nest, small and powerful; Derringers, the lat-
est and best. Also the best Powder and
Powder Flasks; all sorts of Shot and Pouches;
Caps, Wads, and everything in the Sportsman's
line. The above goods are all of the best qual-
ity, 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 saddlery 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
12 1/2 CENTS.

NEW STATE SALOON.
DRINKS 12 1/2 CENTS.
The thirty public are informed that PAPE &
SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will
quench their thirst with the most choice bever-
ages 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.
16oct69 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. feb21f

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
Ranch, 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.

ASHLAND MARBLE WORKS.
MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,
Grave Stones, &c., always on hand, or
made to order.
J. H. RUSSELL
Ashland, July 9, 1870.—1y

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

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 deserve the pat-
ronage of the traveling as well as the perma-
nent community.
Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1869. 1f

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 Sts.

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 Jackson-
ville; 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 comforts 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

B. F. DOWELL, E. B. WATSON,
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.

To Newspaper Publishers of Oregon.
You are respectfully requested to
meet in convention in the city of Salem,
on Friday, June 23, 1871, at 1 o'clock,
p. m., for the purpose of taking into
consideration such matters as may be
deemed best for the protection of the
interests of publishers of this State, of
establishing rates of advertising, news-
paper subscription, and commission to
be allowed advertising agents. News-
paper publishers of Washington Terri-
tory are respectfully invited to partici-
pate. Newspapers favoring this move-
ment, will please publish this call, ad-
ding the name of the Publisher to the
list of signatures.
Respectfully,
A. L. STINSON,
Pub. Willamette Farmer.
MART V. BROWN,
Pub. State Rights' Democrat.
S. A. CLARKE,
Oregon Statesman.
T. PATTERSON & CO.,
Herald.
UPTON & HOWELL,
Pubs. and Pros. Mercury.
B. F. DOWELL,
Publisher Oregon Sentinel.

German Peace Festivities at San Francisco.

We make the following extracts from
a report of a meeting of the Committee
of Arrangements of the German Peace
celebration of San Francisco, published
in the Daily Bulletin, March 15th:
The Committee on Music reported that
they had thus far engaged 10
bands and 35 musicians for the concert
and dancing at the Gardens and one
for Platt's Hall.
Charles Schultze, leader of the Or-
chestra at the California Theater, has
composed a Grand March for the occa-
sion. It will be played on the march
to the Gardens and at Platt's Hall.

Grand Marshal Bauer reported that
work had been commenced on the tri-
umphal cars.
The Committee on Invitations re-
ported that the following gentlemen
have accepted invitations to be present
and take part in the celebration: Col-
lector Phelps, U. S. District Attorney
Latimer, Russian, Swedish, Wurtem-
berg, and Bavarian Consuls, U. S. Mar-
shal Morris.

The Committee on Streets, to make
inquiries relative to the closing of
stores, reported that there would be a
general suspension of business on the
day of the festival, both American and
German houses in various parts of the
city having signified their intention to
close their establishments. * * *

Marriage between Jew and Gentile.
A very interesting legal question has
arisen relating to the intermarriage of
an American citizen, of a Christian de-
nomination, with a Jewess, a resident
at the time of the ceremony within the
Prussian dominions, the marriage rites
having been celebrated by a Rabbi of-
ficiating out of his own diocese and
outside of the territory of which he
was himself a resident and a subject.
By the law of Prussia it appears that
such marriage is wholly void and of no
legal force within the kingdom or em-
pire. The parties interested appeal
from their little "pent up Utica," some-
where in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-
Weimar, and through a notary public,
—whose place of business we here ad-
vertise gratis—named "Neiderstetter,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary, Junker
Strasse, No. 10, Breslau, Prussia," to
no less a personage than Judge Barn-
ard, of the Supreme Court, for his rul-
ing in the matter. For once, perhaps,
Judge Barnard found himself non-
plussed, and he referred brother Nei-
dsetter's communication to a brother
Joachimsen, of the Marine Court.—Et

Talks about Health.
BY DIO LEWIS, M. D.
I have studied the object of exercise
for twenty years. I have invented a
system of gymnastics, which has been
introduced into nearly all the schools
in America, into most of the English
gymnasias, and was introduced into the
schools of Berlin a few years ago, with
public ceremonies.
I have been the recipient of honora-
ble testimonials from American Col-
leges, many important educational bod-
ies, and from many sources in England
and Germany.
Please excuse this parade. My object
in making these statements, is to give
a just emphasis to an opinion which I
wish now to express. It is this—that
walking when properly managed, is the
best of all exercises. None of the arti-
ficial exercises can be compared with
it. Every important muscle works ac-
tively in walking. Notice an active
walker. See how every part works—
legs, hips, arms, shoulders—the man
works all over. Brisk walking gives
even the upper half of the body fine
play. Then walking costs nothing.
You are not obliged to join a class,
and employ a teacher. Again, walk-
ing takes you into the open air and
sunshine, while in gymnastics you are
in the dusty atmosphere of a hall; and
it is not a small advantage that in
walking you enjoy a succession of
changing scenes—suggestions of new
thought. And walking with a friend,
the conversation may be interesting
and instructive. All this may be found
in natural and active walking.
But if the ankles were shackled, so
that the feet could be moved but a few
inches, the great value of the exercise
would be at an end.
I asked you to note the arms and
shoulders of an active walker. How
they swing, and wriggle and wiggle,
—how thoroughly alive even the up-
per half of the body is! The physiology
of that part of the body in walking is
this: the shoulder is a sort of center
for the muscles of the chest. They
start from the shoulder, and spread
out in every direction like a fan. These
muscles, which run in every direction
over the chest, around, about, up, down,
crosswise, and interlocking with each
other in a wonderful net—these mus-
cles, which determine whether the
chest shall be full, strong and active,
or thin, weak, and inactive—these mus-
cles, about the chest, which determine
whether the vital organs within the
chest shall be large, active and strong,
or small, slow and weak—these mus-
cles which may contribute more than
any others in the body, to the strength
and action of life—these muscles, I say,
depend for their activity, for their de-
velopment and strength upon a free
and vigorous motion of the shoulders.
Brisk walking, with a swinging of the
arms, gives the required movements of
the shoulders. Now we understand
how it is that active walking contrib-
utes so much to the fullness and
strength of the chest, and the organs
within the chest.

Please put your finger down there,
and look out of this front window with
me. It is a bright day, and the ladies
are out in force.
Now, let us notice how they walk.
Why, they don't swing their arms at
all! Their arms must be laced down
upon their sides! No, they are holding
their arms still, and see, they have
tucked their hands into those large tur-
rollers which they carry on their stom-
achs. Their arms look for all the world,
like the wings of a Christmas turkey,
all tied down, and ready to be put into
the oven.
It must be hard work to walk in that
way!
It is very hard indeed, and you see
they have to walk very slowly, and
wiggle their hips.
What a funny motion that wiggle is.
I should think fastidious people might
call it vulgar and immodest.
Oh, well, that depends upon the fash-
ion. That wiggle-waggle is all the go
now.
I should think it would lame them
across the back.
It does; there is not a lady in twenty
who is not lame across the small of the
back. Let a man wear a shawl and
hold it together in front with his hands,
and he will not walk for before his
back will ache. It is a hard strain up-
on the spine to walk without swinging
the arms.

American ladies have muscular legs
and hips; but look at their arms, (can-
dle dips No. 8,) their angular shoulders,
and their flat, thin chests.
A large part of this ugliness and
weakness comes of carrying their hands
in muffs, or folded in front, or under
shawls—in brief, from not swinging
their arms in walking. Ah, when those
beautiful fur mittens and gloves, which
are now becoming fashionable, shall be
generally introduced, and our girls are
able to walk off in that brisk, bright
way, which we all so admire, not only
will their cheeks take on a warmer hue,
but their arms, shoulders and chests,
will become plumper, and finer; but

better fitted to perform the duties, and
enter into the pastimes and pleasures
of life.—From Wood's Household
Magazine for March.
Funding the Debt.
All are desirous of having our finan-
cial burdens lighted as rapidly as pos-
sible. Nearly all, without regard to
party affiliations, unite in awarding to
the present Secretary of the Treasury
the credit of endeavoring to liquidate
the national obligations. Though con-
siderable difference of opinion has pre-
vailed as to the wisdom and feasibility
of some of his plans, he has the credit
of undertaking them with honest mo-
tives. And they have many of them
been attended with marked success.
The principle of the national debt has,
for example, been reduced since March
1st, 1869, to the extent of \$204,754,413,
or a little over one hundred millions of
dollars per annum.
So far as Mr. Boutwell's funding
schemes are concerned, their feasibility
is yet to be determined. They have
encountered serious opposition in some
quarters from the start. His original
measure was shorn by the House of
Representatives of the compulsory
features bearing upon the national
banks, and permission was withheld
from him, through the action of the
Ways and Means Committee, with Mr.
Schenk as Chairman, to issue new
bonds in foreign languages, to pay the
coupons at foreign agencies, or to pay
one per cent. commission to have the
new bonds placed. When this was
done many were of the opinion that
the Secretary would abandon his fund-
ing plans altogether. Instead of doing
so, however, he decided to take what-
ever bill he could get from Congress,
and begin operations at once under it.
Then the European war suddenly came
on, compelling a postponement of these
operations, and those who had hitherto
believed that bonds drawing a lower
rate of interest could not be floated,
concluded that we had heard the last
of funding. No sooner, however, were
peace negotiations opened between
Germany and France than Mr. Bout-
well resumed his funding labors.
He has appointed agents in the United
States and Europe to receive sub-
scriptions for five hundred millions of
five per cents; three hundred millions
of four-and-a-half per cents; and seven
hundred millions of four per cents. As
we before observed, the success attend-
ing these loans is yet to be determined.
So far, however, the prospects for plac-
ing the five hundred millions of five
per cents are decidedly encouraging.
Viewing the matter as in nowise a party
measure, journals and financiers of
all political opinion give the Secretary
a hearty support in his endeavors. The
fact that he has persisted, in the face
of so much opposition, gives much assur-
ance to believe that he will successfully
carry out his programme, and lessen
our financial burdens to the extent of
several millions of dollars annually, by
lessening the rate of interest on the
national debt.—Hearth and Home.

The New Congress.
The XLII Congress met at noon,
March 4th, and organized. In the new
Senate there are 58 Republicans, 15
Democrats, and one vacancy (in Vir-
ginia). The last Senate stood 63 Re-
publicans, and 11 Democrats. It is
rumored that Messrs Clayton of Ar-
kansas, and Alcorn, of Mississippi, will
not accept their seats. It is understood
that the seat of Mr. Vance, of North
Carolina, will be contested by Joseph
C. Abbot, and that of Mr. Hamilton,
of Texas, by Mr. J. J. Reynolds. The
House consists of 131 Republicans and
96 Democrats; vacancies 2; yet to be
elected, 14. The vacancies occur, in
Illinois, where J. W. Logan, Represen-
tative at large, has been chosen Sen-
ator, and in Michigan, in the IVth
District, Representative Thomas W.
Ferry having been elected to the Sen-
ate. Of the 14 yet to be chosen, Con-
necticut elects 4, in April; California 3,
in September; New Hampshire 3, in
March; and Texas 4. Of the Represen-
tatives of these States in last Con-
gress, 10 were Republicans. The last
Congress stood, 171 Republicans, and
72 Democrats. Five of the new Rep-
resentatives are colored. There will be
eight contested election cases, with
the probability of more.—Ib.

The ladies employed in the *Congressional*
Globe, Washington, press-room
have presented to their foreman, Mr.
Samuel P. Robertson, a handsome Ma-
sonic jewel, in the shape of a Maltese
cross. The inscription reads: "Presented
by the ladies in the *Congressional*
Globe press-room to their foreman, Mr.
S. P. Robertson, as a token of their re-
gard, February 9, 1871." The presenta-
tion speech was made by Miss Anna
E. Conway, which was appropriately
responded to by Mr. Robertson.—Ez.

An old lady read about the strike
of the wire drawers in Worcester,
Mass., and said that of all new-fangled
things, wire drawers must be the
queerest.

Subscribe for the OREGON SENTINEL.