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, neat, small and powerful; Derringers, the latest 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 quality, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

All orders in my line promptly executed; repairing 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.-tf

RAILROAD SALOON

M. A. BRENTANO

CONDUCTOR,

Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

THROUGH TICKETS

12½ CENTS.

NEW STATE SALOON.

DRINKS 12½ CENTS.

The *thirsty* public are informed that PAPE & SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will quench their *thirst* with the most choice beverages 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 CONstantly on hand; sold by the keg, gallon, or glass. Seeing is believing, give me a call and judge for yourself.

Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1870.-tf

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. feb2tf

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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. RUSSEL.

Ashland, July 9, 1870.—1y

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.,

HOLD their regular communications on the Wednesday Evenings or preceding the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

T. G. REAMS, W. M.,

MAX. MUELLER, SEC'Y.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVI. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871. NO. 11.

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 correspond 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 obtained 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 patronage of the traveling as well as the permanent community.

Jacksonville, Dec. 25, 1869. tf

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.-feb26tf

U. S. HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE OREGON,

Corner of California and Third Sts.

L. HORNE, Proprietor,

BEGS 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 Jacksonville; 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 convenience 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.-tf

CITY BREWERY!

VEIT SCHUTZ, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INformed 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-tf

B. F. DOWELL, E. R. 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.

LETTER FROM B. F. DOWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1871.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Both Houses are busy. In the Senate all the Committees are formed, and poor Sumner is left out in the cold with nothing to do but quarrel with the Administration.

Two hundred and one bills have been introduced in the Senate, and one joint resolution. In the House one hundred and eighty bills and twenty-nine joint resolutions have been introduced, making four hundred and twelve propositions for laws in the first ten days of the 42nd Congress.

SENATOR CORBETT has introduced the following bills:

A bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific railroad to Rogue River Valley. It is very much like the bill of last session, with what is known as the Williams' amendment.

A bill giving the collector of the district of the Willamette one thousand dollars per annum with the fees allowed by law.

A bill similar to the one he introduced last session to survey and segregate the swamp lands, and a bill to incoporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company, which also failed to become a law last session.

PERSONAL.

J. J. Hoffman leaves for Portland (Ogn.) to-morrow.

A. B. Meacham is in New York.

E. M. Yerger, of Memphis, Tenn., is dead. He is an uncle of Col. Yerger, of Mississippi rebel notoriety. He was a prominent lawyer, and once a Chancellor of his State.

Hon. John W. Johnson was elected, yesterday, Senator from Virginia, for six years.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, was elected Senator from Arkansas, for six years.

The Mexican papers charge Peter C. Bliss, the American Secretary of the Legation of the United States, of meddling with Mexican politics, and favoring the re-election of Juarez for President, with the design of annexing Mexico to the United States. Mr. Bliss' friends deny it.

A SENSATION.—"A certain sensation has been produced, I am told, in England," says Dr. Russel, "by the statement that Prussian officers discuss the question of invasion of the British Islands as a possible operation. Captain Hozier, however, will doubtless inform his Government that it is a common practice for officers of the Prussian army, as a part of their military education to devise plans of campaigns in all accessible countries; that they project a campaign in Russia, in Turkey, or in Spain with professional interest. It would not be surprising if a campaign in England and the way of opening it came within the scope of their interesting problems."

RAIN STORM.—From Walla Walla, (W. T.), we learn that on the 10th ult., the most violent rain storm that ever visited that country set in, and continued with unabated fury for thirty-six hours. The Creek running through Walla Walla lengthwise, overflowed, sweeping everything before it. The new bridge over Main street was swept away together with the fine residence of Col. Cock, at the lower end of town. Both were completely wreked. Fences along the line of the creek, and loose farm improvements, were swept off in the flood. The damage so far as known is estimated at $12,000.

HE who does his work well generally does it at a profit.

A Kentucky Judge on Negro Testimony.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives this:

"I am permitted to make the following extract from a letter just received by a member of the House of Representatives from a distinguished Circuit Judge. I commend it to the attention of members of the General Assembly:

"In my judgment the best Kukluz bill you can pass is the testimony bill. The bare fact of its being known that negroes can testify will do very much to suppress crimes against them. Men wil be deterred from attempting it then, who, knowing the impracticability of their arrest by United States Marshals, and the ignorance and poverty of the negroes, and their consequent inability to prosecute them, or even put a prosecution on foot, now outrage them with impunity. Society needs to be rid of this class of men, who are so fast rendering the name of Kentucky a synonym of lawlessness. The people, in my judgment, are ripe for the change. Common justice to white and black demands it, and no man 'who can give a reason' need fear the people on the subject. * * * * Legislators ought to do what, under the circumstances, they regard as their duty, and that I have no doubt they will do. If the law is repealed it will save the Judges the duty of deciding whether it has been abrogated by the amendments to the Constitution and act of Congress or not. If it is not repealed I am ready to decide the question, and take whatever of consequence personal to myself may follow, whether it be at the hands of my political friends or memies.

"But, however the State Judges may decide, it is quite clear that the negroes wil be witnesses, at first in the Federal and soon in the State Courts, for it must be borne in mind that this is a subject to be finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States; and I suppose no sane man doubts that that Court will decide them competent, even in State Courts; and no sound lawyer doubts but the State Judges wil be bound by the decision of that Court. In six months it will have been decided by the Supreme Court that negroes are competent in State Courts, and then we will have upon us negro testimony, with any evils that may attend it, with no advantages such as might be gained by its admission by the voluntary action of the State, instead of compulsory decisions of the United States Court.

"The negro will be almost harmless in most places, and, taking the whole country over, the evils from his admission are not comparable to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts resulting from his rejection.

"To say that it is dangerous to the whies to make the negro a witness is begging the question, and is an insult to the intelligence of the Courts and juries of the State. Many white persons will commit perjury, but the intelligence of the trier must be trusted to detect it, and it is supposed most generally to be equal to the task; but those who do not agree to make negroes witnesses because they will swear falsely, admit that they are smarter than white liars, and that the Courts and juries cannot detect their falsehoods. For me, I beg to be understood as dissenting from both propositions as unfounded in fact. I am unwilling to contemn the intelligence of the white men and magnify that of the negro by admitting that the white man is so stupid that I can catch him in a lie, and the negro is so smart that I cannot catch him.

"I hop you may find it compatible with your sense of duty to vote for a bill to repeal all laws rendering them incompetent.

"The Judges of Kentucky are a unit as to the propriety and policy of admitting negro testimony in our State Courts."

DECAY OF ORCHARDS.—A correspondent of the *Farmer* furnishes an article on the decay of Oregon orchards. This decay he considers inevitable for this season, viz: "What matures early dies early." "Too heavy crops," he sensibly remarks, "on too young trees, and the propagation from these decayed trees bring ruin to our orchards. If I were to start a nursery again, I would send for seedlings and grafts East, and start anew." He is of the opinion, therefore, that Oregon orchards, in decaying early, succumb to an inevitable law of nature, and that no sort of culture of the trees can avert their decay. He states that he has tried every method of cultivation, with a view of reviving drooping trees, but with the same fruitless result. About ten years he considers the average period during which the apple tree in Oregon will grow vigorously and bear fruit. Then it should be renewed. We are satisfied that this theory is the correct one. It accords with facts and experience. The way to keep our orchards is to plant new trees.

SUBSCRIBE for the OREGON SENTINEL.

The Paperless Man.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"No, sir! I don't want nothin' o' the kind. In the first place, I han't got the money; and in the next place, if I had the money, I wouldn't have none o' your papers."

So spoke Titus Closely, in answer to a man who had called to see if he would like to subscribe for a newspaper. Said man kept a store in the neighboring village, and was also the postmaster; and he had made arrangements to add to his business by establishing a newspaper agency.

"I can furnish you with any paper you may like," he explained to Mr. Closely, "and I can furnish it cheaper than you can get it in any other way, because by buying of me you will save the postage. I shall have papers devoted to the interests of the Family; papers for the Farmers; papers for the Mechanic; and papers for both young and old; and, in short, I may assure you that any one of them would be worth far more to you than I propose to ask. Ask your wife what she thinks. You have no idea what a vast amount of valuable information you will find."

Nancy Closely wanted a paper; but her husband said—

"O, bother! I don't want it, I tell ye I've got as much as I can do to look after my farm; and, if Nancy and the children want to read, they can get tracts of the minister."

"Your neighbor, Deepwater, has subscribed for two," said the agent. "He will take a pleasant, high-toned literary paper for his family, and a paper devoted to Art, Science, and Agriculture for himself."

"The more fool he!" cried Titus Closely, contemptuously. "John Deepwater can't afford it no more'n I can. My farm's bigger and better'n his is; and I tell ye, flat an' square, 'at I han't got no three dollars to throw away for a newspaper."

"But—Titus—"

"Shut up, Nancy! I tell ye I don't want it."

And Nancy closed her lips, and the agent went his way; and Titus Closely went forth to plow his ground with the great old wooden plow which his father and grandfather had used before him.

And time passed on. The newspaper agency was established at the village post-office; but Titus did not patronize it. He felt that he had a principle at stake. He had said he wouldn't—and he wouldn't! But in one thing he was consistent; he would not allow his wife or children to borrow papers of his neighbor Deepwater if he knew it.

One evening Titus Closely and his wife took tea, by invitation, with neighbor Deepwater.

"I declare Nancy," said Titus, on their way home, "Prudence Deepwater beats all creation for cooking, don't she? I'd no idea she was such a hand at it. I wonder where she got them fresh strawberries."

"She preserved them herself," answered Nancy.

"O—git eout! Them wasn't preserved—they was fresh as new-picked.

"It is the way they are fixed, Titus."

"Eh! can you do it?"

"I could if I had her paper."

"Her paper?"

"Yes. She found the recipe in the newspaper. And that's where she learned how to do most of all her nice cooking."

Titus changed the subject of conversation.

Autumn came and the Agricultural Fair was held in an adjoining town. Titus went over with a yoke of what he considered very fine oxen; but he found, when the exhibition came off, that he was very far behind the times. New breeds, of which he had known nothing, had been introduced, and his own animals were not deemed worthy of notice.

"Whew!" whistled Titus, as he sat in his kitchen, with a crumpled report of the Awarding Committees in his hand. A friend had given him the printed document. "John Deepwater has got the premium for sheep. By hookey! I'll bet I clip more wool'n he does next season."

"Because youv'e got more sheep," suggested Nancy. "But wait and see. The new breed which he has procured is a very valuable one."

"Bah! Think what it cost him; fifty dollars for a pair on'em!"

"And," added Nancy, "he sold two of his spring lambs to Mr. Thompson for eighty dollars."

"Git eout!"

"Prudence told me so. John Deepwater saw so many flattering accounts of those sheep in his paper that he knew it would be safe to invest."

Titus referred again to the Report.

"Hello! I'm blessed if Polly Downer hasn't got the first premium for cheese—five dollars!"

"Yes," said Nancy. "She was telling me about her cheeses. She found out how to make them in her paper. I tell ye, Titus, it's a good thing to have a good newspaper. I wish you'd—"

"Bah! Don't talk to me!" And Titus threw down the Report, and retired from the kitchen in disgust.

The winter passed; and the spring's work was done; and the time for sheep-shearing came. Titus Closely sheared one hundred and fifty sheep, and obtained therefrom not quite six hundred pounds of wool, being less than an average of four pounds to the sheep.

"Titus didn't I tell you that neighbor Deepwater's sheep would prove by far the most profitable? It costs no more to keep one of his splendid animals than it does to keep one of ours. And then his lambs are heavier; and his mutton is—"

"Stop yer gab, Nance! I know what yer pitchin at; it's one o' them 'tarnal papers! Let John Deepwater go it, if he wants to. I've got more wool'n he has."

"And you wintered twice as many sheep as he did."

"Shet up! will ye!"

Nancy was silent. But the end was not yet. After the haying had been done, Mr. Deepwater and his wife called over and took tea, and spent the evening with Titus and Nancy. In the course of the conversation Prudence told to Nancy many new things which she had learned of household mysteries, while Mr. Deepwater talked to Titus of the great improvements which were being made in agriculture. And Titus was interested in spite of himself, though he tried to appear otherwise.

"By the way, Titus," said John Deepwater, late in the evening, "when you get ready to sell your wool, I think I can recommend you to a good market.

"Much obleeged, John; but I've sold.

"Sold? To whom?

"To Saddler & Ryder, of Brinkton."

"Did they come for it?

"Yes. Old Saddler came himself."

"What did he pay you?"

"Thirty cents."

Thirty-cents? Thirty cents a *pound?*

"Yes."

"Goodness mercy, John! You didn't sell your whole clip at that price?"

"Y-e-e-s. Why?"

"*Why?*—Why—wool, like yours is worth forty-five cents; and I was authorized by Mr. Fairman to offer you that price for your clip. You must have had over five hundred pounds?"

"Yes," said Titus, gaspingly, "I sold five hundred and seventy."

"But—didn't you know that wool had risen in value?"

"No. Mr. Saddler said thirty cents was all 'twas worth."

"Mr. Saddler deceived you. But you should have watched the Market Reports. Didn't you notice them in the paper?"

"I—I—don't take no paper."

"I declare, Titus, I am sorry for you. But it can't be helped now."

Mr. Deepwater saw how badly his friend was feeling, and he said no more.

When the company had gone, Titus Closely took down the old slate from its peg by the side of the looking-glass, and began to cipher. The difference between thirty and forty-five was fifteen; and fifteen multiplied by five hundred and seventy gave a product of eighty-five dollars and fifty cents.

On the following morning Titus Closely went to the village, and subscribed for two papers one for himself, and one for his wife; and in time he came to regard the Newspaper as one of the greatest institutions of the age.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

FINGER CALCULATIONS.—A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* says: The reference of Prof. De Morgan to the employment of the fingers for the purpose of notation induces me to speak of the very ingenious application in China, of this living abacus to arithmetical calculation, of the faculty it gives for the settlement of accounts, and the easy solution of all sums, whether of addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division, from one up to a hundred thousand. Every finger on the left hand represents nine figures, the little finger the units, the ring finger the tens, the middle finger the hundreds, the fore finger the thousands, and the thumb the tens of thousands. The three inner joints represent from 1 to 3, the three outer 4 to 6, the right side 7 to 9. The forefinger on the right hand is employed for pointing to the figure to be called into use; thus 1,234 would at once be denoted by just touching the inside of the upper joint of the forefinger, representing 1,000; then the inside of the second or middle joint of the middle finger, representing 200; thirdly the inside of the lower joint of the ring finger, representing 30; and lastly, the upper joint of the little finger touched on the outside, representing 4. Or again, 9,999 would be represented by touching the side of the lower joint of the thumb (9,000) and the lower side of the joint of the fore, middle, and the little fingers, representing respectively, 900, 90 and 9. The universal correctness of the accountancy of China, when there is no purpose of fraud, and the rapidity with which all trading and commercial accounts are calculated, are facts of notoriety to all who have any acquaintance with purchases or sales made in that country.

SOME consider the frightful small-pox epidemic, now prevailing in London, to be the result of the anti-vaccination war of a few years ago, as ninety per cent. of the cases prove fatal where vaccination is neglected.

DOWN THE RIVER.—Mr. A. McNeal, of Salem, built himself a skiff at that place, lately, put his family and household goods and gods aboard, and started down the river, bound for the new city of Kalama.