

**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 lat-  
 est and best. Also the best Powder and Pow-  
 der 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;**  
 Coffee Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

**THROUGH TICKETS**  
 124 CENTS.

**NEW STATE SALOON:**  
 DRINKS 124 CENTS.  
 The thirty public are informed that PAPE &  
 SAVAGE of the NEW STATE SALOON will  
 quench their thirst with the most choice bev-  
 erages 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!**  
**WES. WETTERER Prop'r.**

THE BEST OF LAGER BEER KEPT CON-  
 stantly on hand; sold by the keg, gallon,  
 or glass. Satisfying, 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. 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, Or-  
 egon.  
 T. G. REAMS, W. M.,  
 Max. Mullen, Sec'y.

# Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVI.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871.

NO. 21.

**HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL**

have just received  
**AND OFFER FOR SALE,**

Hay Forks and Rakes; Grain Scythes  
 and Snathes, Wooden and Steel  
 Barley Forks, Grape Vine Cradles,  
 Manure Forks, Grain Scoops,  
 Trace and Halter Chains,  
 Chopping and Broad Axes,  
 Hatchets and Hammers,  
 Bench Screws, Wagon  
 Boxes, Patent Cross  
 Cut and Buck Saws,  
 Hand Saws, and a general  
 assortment of Shell Hard-  
 ware, Cutlery, &c. Nails of  
 all Sizes; Paints, Oils and Varn-  
 ish, Window Glass and Putty;  
 Tubs, Baskets, Clothes Wringers,  
 Well Buckets, Trays and Bowls, &c.

**Giant Powder, Fuse and Caps,**  
**RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER**

**COOK STOVES,**  
 DIFFERENT STYLES!!  
 ASSORTED  
**Iron and Steel.**

Submerged and Douglas Pumps.

Cast Iron Wash Kettles,  
 Bake Ovens, Skillets,  
 and Tea Kettles;  
 Brass and Enameled  
 Kettles, Trays,  
 Pans, &c., &c.

**NEW YORK COMBINED**  
**REAPER AND MOWER.**  
**AND HORSE RAKER !!**

Always on hand,  
 a full assortment of  
**TIN WARE.**

Hydraulic Pipe, Tin, Copper,  
 and Sheet Iron Ware made to order.

**HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL.**  
 Jacksonville, June 10, 1871.

**HARDWARE.**  
 1871.  
**ROCKWELL, COYE & Co.,**  
 Corner Battery & Pine Sts.,  
 San Francisco, Cal.

**HAVE** on hand a complete assortment of  
 Mining and Milling Goods,  
 Building Materials,  
 Nails,  
 Cordage,  
 Axes,  
 Belting, &c. &c.  
 We will furnish Mining Companies with all  
 articles required, at prices

**Defying Competition!**  
 All close buyers are invited to examine  
**OUR STOCK AND PRICES,**  
 before purchasing.  
 Orders guaranteed put up as  
 well as if the purchaser were present.  
 25mar3m

**Dr. L. Ganung,**  
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
 Jacksonville, Oregon,  
 California Street, opposite P. J. Ryan's Brick Store.  
 May 20, 1871.-1f

**NEW MEAT MARKET.**  
**Thilo Gasmann,**  
 BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HIS  
 friends and the public generally  
 that he has opened a MEAT MARKET  
 on California Street, opposite the U. S. Hotel,  
 where may be found, at all times, the best of  
 Beef  
 Mutton,  
 Pork,  
 Sausages,  
 &c. &c.  
 Jacksonville, Oregon, April 9, 1871.-1f

**KAHLER & WATSON,**  
 Attorneys-at-Law,  
 Jacksonville, Oregon.  
 OFFICE: Opposite the Court House.

WILL practice in all Courts of this State;  
 obtain Patents for all classes of public  
 lands, both mineral and agricultural; attend  
 promptly to collections, and attend to all County  
 and Probate business.  
 Jacksonville, June 17, 1871.

**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.

**Terrible Shake in China.**

Our Minister in China, Gov. Low,  
 has forwarded to the Secretary of State  
 the following translation of a report of a  
 terrible earthquake, from the Chinese  
 Governor-General of the province in  
 which it occurred:

"I have ascertained that Bathang lies  
 on a very elevated spot beyond the  
 borders of the province, about 260  
 miles west of Li Tang, and more than  
 30 post stations from the district town  
 of Ta-tien, on the high road to Thibet.  
 About 11 o'clock, A. M., on the  
 11th of April, 1871, the earth trembled  
 so violently that the Government offi-  
 ces, temples, granaries, stone and store  
 houses and edifications with all the  
 common dwellings and the temple of  
 Tin-fan, were at once overthrown and  
 ruined; the only exception was the  
 hall in the temple grounds called Ta-  
 chiao, which stood unharmed in its iso-  
 lation. A few of the troops and people  
 escaped, but most of the inmates were  
 crushed and killed under the falling  
 timber and stone. Flames also sud-  
 denly burst out in many places, which  
 strong winds drove about until the  
 heavens were darkened with smoke,  
 and their roaring was mingled with the  
 lamentations of the distressed people.  
 On the 16th the flames were beaten  
 down, but the rumbling noises were  
 still heard under ground like distant  
 thunder, and the earth rocked and  
 rolled like a ship in a storm at the  
 mercy of the waves. The multiplied  
 miseries of the afflicted inhabitants  
 were increased by a thousand fears,  
 but in about ten days matters began to  
 grow quiet and the motion to cease.  
 The Grain Collector at Bathang says  
 that for several days before the earth-  
 quake the water had overflowed the  
 dyke, but after it the earth cracked in  
 many places, and black, fetid water  
 spouted out in a furious manner. If  
 one poked the earth the spouting in-  
 stantly followed, just as is the case  
 with the salt wells and fire wells in the  
 eastern part of the province; and this  
 explains how it happened that fire fol-  
 lowed the earthquake at Bathang. As  
 nearly as is ascertained there were de-  
 stroyed two large temples, the offices  
 of the Collector of Grain-tax, the local  
 magistrate and the Colonel, the Ting  
 lin temple and nearly 760 fathoms of  
 wall ground in, and 351 rooms in all  
 inside; six smaller temples, numbering  
 221 rooms, besides 1,849 rooms and  
 houses of the common people. The  
 number of people, soldiers, and lamas  
 killed by the crash was 2,298, among  
 whom were the local magistrate and  
 his second officer. The earthquake ex-  
 tended from Bathang east to Pang-  
 Chahemuh, west to Nan-tun; on the  
 south to Lin-tsh-shih, and on the north  
 to the salt wells of A-timtz, a circuit  
 of over 400 miles. It occurred simul-  
 taneously over the whole of this region.  
 In some places steep hills split and  
 sank into deep pits; in others, hills on  
 level spots became precipitous cliffs,  
 and the roads and highways were  
 rendered impassable by obstructions.  
 The people were beggared and scattered  
 like autumn leaves, and this calamity  
 to the people of Bathang and vicinity  
 was one of the most distressing and  
 destructive that has ever happened in  
 this country. The Governor-General  
 twice memorialized the Emperor re-  
 specting it, who granted aid to relieve  
 the misery, re-open the roads between  
 the post-houses, and rebuild or repair  
 the offices and dwellings as they were  
 needed. Many are now resuming their  
 occupations and the roads are every-  
 where passable.

A FASHION writer says: "Long  
 trailing dresses are now only worn in  
 the streets by shoddyists, as no real  
 lady would care to carry such a load  
 of filth about her from the dirty  
 streets."

A FISH dealer says, he does  
 not want the Lord around when he is  
 trading horses.

An "imbecile word making reptile"  
 is what one Western editor call another.

Subscribe for your county paper.

**Excursion to Southern Oregon.**

[Continued from last week.]

A correspondent of the *Oregonian*,  
 over the signature of "A. L. L.," writes  
 the following series of letters to that  
 paper, giving graphic and excellent de-  
 scriptions of the country traversed by  
 him:

IV.  
 Jackson county contains a larger  
 area than the State of Massachusetts.  
 In fertility, range of productions, cli-  
 mate and minerals, it is superior to  
 that rugged State. But these are gifts  
 of nature. Whether this will ever  
 equal that in wealth, culture and influ-  
 ence, is a problem to be solved by the  
 people themselves.

The county embraces eight thou-  
 sand square miles, extending across the  
 Cascade mountains eastward, including  
 the lake region of Oregon. There are  
 several large valleys in this county, the  
 most prominent of which are the Klamath  
 and Goose Lake valleys on the east,  
 and the Rogue River valley on the west.

Travelers on the stage pass through  
 this region in the night, and are there-  
 fore unacquainted with its beauties by  
 actual sight. The writer had passed  
 through it three times; and although he  
 had heard of its attractions, had no  
 opportunity to behold them. The  
 glimpses of it which the stage traveler  
 catches do not disclose the best part of  
 the valley.

Mountain ranges define it on every  
 side. The isolation is complete. But  
 the valley is so broad that it produces  
 no sensation of confinement. The  
 southern boundary presents for the  
 most part a precipitous barrier; on  
 the other sides are gentle slopes, climb-  
 ing to a great height, and rounded in  
 verdant beauty. Some of these tops  
 are clothed with grass of greenest hue,  
 and some with giant firs, which in the  
 distance look like shrubs. Anon, a  
 bold summit overtops the rest, crown-  
 ed with spotless white.

Between these towering ridges is  
 spread out one of nature's fairest  
 scenes. It is a broad plain intersected  
 by the swift-flowing river, descending  
 into it from the Cascade range by a  
 canyon of extraordinary wildness,  
 through which it plunges with many a  
 lofty leap. Into it from point to point  
 flow the affluents which drain the ad-  
 jacent vales, all bordered with decidu-  
 ous and evergreen trees; and oak open-  
 ings, groups of trees and groves, with  
 lordly pine and fir overtopping them  
 with staid precision, diversify the pro-  
 spect. In various directions appear iso-  
 lated hills, some of which from peculi-  
 arity of form are worthy of a nearer in-  
 spection.

This valley is only a part of the area  
 which may be properly designated the  
 Rogue River region. There are other  
 well-defined valleys which take their  
 names from streams that empty into  
 the river. All of these contain numer-  
 ous settlements.

The isolated position of these valleys  
 naturally prompts the inquiry, how  
 they came to be so extensively settled.  
 The wide range of production, ease of  
 cultivation, and genial and salubrious  
 climate, give the explanation.

The capacity of the soil has been  
 tested for twenty years. All sorts of  
 grain, every variety of fruit known to  
 the temperate zone, and some belong-  
 ing to the tropics, grow and flourish  
 here. Indian corn, so fickle in most  
 places on this coast, is here a regular  
 crop. Live stock was sent on exhibi-  
 tion, worthy of highest prizes. Splen-  
 did horses, strong, sleek, ponderous  
 cattle, thick-set fleeces, crop the rich  
 pasture; and the ever-grunting swine  
 is pushing snout into more redundant  
 fatness.

The climate is captivating. Some  
 days in summer are very warm, but a  
 hot term does not last long, and the  
 mountains furnish delightful and very  
 accessible retreats. The rains of win-  
 ter are frequently suspended by cloud-  
 less skies, with sparkling sunshine and  
 balmy breezes repel depression and  
 make breathing a luxury. Rev. M. A.  
 Williams, who has kept a meteorologi-  
 cal record regularly for twelve years,  
 reports a highly agreeable state of  
 wind and weather, a remarkable equa-  
 bility of temperature, and a combina-  
 tion of climatic qualities which are  
 highly favorable to health and long-  
 evity. Mr. Colver, who is known  
 throughout the State, and knows it by  
 intelligent observation, selected this  
 valley for a home, after having travel-  
 ed over all the States of the Union, ex-  
 cept two. He raises upon his splendid  
 farm a great variety of fruits of deli-  
 cious flavor, and regards the valley as  
 able to compete with any agricultural  
 region on the coast.

Mr. S. D. Van Dyke, formerly a  
 member of the Legislature, gives good  
 reasons for a high estimate of the cap-  
 abilities of this region.

These are examples of views and  
 opinions which are universally entertain-  
 ed by the inhabitants, and appear to  
 be quite reasonable to strangers.  
 The larger part of Jackson county

lies east of the Cascade range. The  
 pass through the mountains presents  
 some sublime views, mingled with  
 some of nature's strangest freaks. Be-  
 yond it, on an elevated plateau among  
 the mountains, is the "Dead Indian  
 Country," which received its name  
 from an occurrence which took place  
 in the time of Indian hostilities. On  
 this extensive table-land snow falls  
 early and stays till May. But the  
 grass grows under the snowy fleece,  
 and when that covering is melted off,  
 makes amends for delay. The droves  
 of cattle which left the shortened her-  
 bage of the plains, as the spring advan-  
 ced, and cropped the grass as they as-  
 cended towards the summit of the hills,  
 wend their way in summer time through  
 the pass, and plunge into the luxuriant  
 pasturage provided on this elevated  
 plain. Thither, not only the droves,  
 but the families also go and camp out  
 for a season. Leaving artificial tastes  
 at home, they seek natural luxuries.  
 Putting an arrest upon fin and wing  
 and hoof, and leaving an income tax  
 upon vine and berry bush, they luxuri-  
 ate in the choicest gifts of nature. The  
 mountain air exhilarates. Rest on the  
 bosom of Mother Earth recruits exhan-  
 sted energies. Communion with nature  
 in her unprofaned haunts tends to in-  
 dependence of character and simplicity  
 of life.

Beyond this, on the lake level, is  
 Fort Klamath; and six miles from it  
 the Klamath Indian Reservation. Far-  
 ther still is Lost River and Goose  
 Lake.

Near the Dead Indian country is  
 Sunken Lake, a great natural curiosity.  
 Mr. J. S. Howard, Surveyor of Jack-  
 son county, related to the writer some  
 particulars respecting it, which he ob-  
 tained by personal examination. It  
 occupies a very lofty elevation, and  
 exhibits with its surroundings a deso-  
 late scene. It must be fed by subter-  
 ranean springs, since no visible stream,  
 except rills from melted snow, ever  
 enter it. Below it, and at a considera-  
 ble distance from it, two streams glide  
 away in opposite directions, one to  
 Klamath river and lake, the other to  
 Rogue River. If these proceed from  
 this mountain reservoir, as is highly  
 probable, they find their way out  
 through subterranean cavities. The  
 first view of it is very grand and thrill-  
 ing. It discloses a chasm, like a vast  
 excavation, in the depths of which the  
 silent waters reflect the surrounding  
 gloom. Perpendicular cliffs, like walls  
 of masonry, rise from the water's edge  
 and prohibit all access to it, except in  
 two places; and the lowest point  
 which overhangs the chasm, Mr. How-  
 ard estimated at 830 feet from the sur-  
 face of the water. Its form is elliptical.  
 The narrow diameter he reckoned at  
 five miles, and the long one at eight  
 miles across. This great gulf looks  
 like the crater of a vast volcano, whose  
 fires were extinguished by an eruption  
 of water. And from this resemblance  
 it is proposed to call it Crater Lake.

A picture of this curiosity, probably  
 the only one ever taken, is now on ex-  
 hibition at Mr. Shanshan's in Portland.  
 The painter, Mr. Sattou, now a resi-  
 dent of Portland, estimates the diam-  
 eter at five or six miles by twelve miles.  
 But I must return to more utilitarian  
 matters.

As I was coming this way, men were  
 looking northward. Here their gaze  
 was divided. They were looking  
 northward, and also toward the east.  
 They were all looking for the locomo-  
 tive. The announcement of a new  
 railroad connection is received with  
 enthusiasm. The California Pacific  
 Eastern Extension Company proposes  
 to enter Jackson county, near Goose  
 Lake; send a branch track into this  
 valley, and another to Ogdon to con-  
 nect with the Union Pacific. The Or-  
 egon Central will place this valley on  
 the main coast line, and the new pro-  
 ject will give it a direct connection  
 through the trans-continental line, with  
 the vast network of railroads on the  
 Atlantic side. The prospect is very  
 bright. These connections will un-  
 doubtedly be made. And all of West-  
 ern Oregon and Washington, and the  
 North Pacific coast, will share in the  
 benefit. Starting from Portland, trav-  
 elers can then pass through to the  
 Eastern States without change of cars,  
 or being at the outset marked as way-  
 passengers, to be set down by a branch  
 railroad, to wait for the train.

The settlement of this valley is con-  
 nected with gold mining. Mr. Colver's  
 surveys led to the discovery of rich  
 placer diggings, twenty years ago.  
 And the search for the precious metal  
 in the surrounding mountains, led to  
 the discovery of gold quartz, silver,  
 iron, lead, and inexhaustible supplies  
 of coal. Here are the ores of both  
 precious and useful metals, and here is  
 the coal to smelt them. Salt springs  
 and medicinal waters also abound.

A vast amount of gold has been  
 lifted from its native deposits, and car-  
 ried out to enrich other localities--making  
 the valley by so much poorer instead  
 of wealthier. This seems to be the  
 fate of mining localities. The yellow  
 stream hastens to get away. It should  
 be arrested, and made to irrigate the

soil whence it first flowed. But no  
 arbitrary law can effect this. The  
 course which wealth takes is like the  
 course of trade--it flows where it can  
 be used, and equivalents rendered for  
 it. It is the old law of exchange and  
 circulation, as inflexible as a law of  
 nature. What the mining districts  
 need, then, is an intelligent population,  
 sustaining the institutions and promot-  
 ing the ends of modern civilization,  
 engaged in diversified pursuits, with  
 cultivated tastes, happy families, at-  
 tractive homes, and local attachments.  
 Such a community manipulates the  
 law of circulation within itself, as well  
 as beyond. It keeps the golden stream  
 meandering in every direction, sending  
 off supplies on every hand, percolating  
 the soil, and distilling its drops like  
 the dew.

The foundations of such a society  
 are laid in this valley. The men and  
 women are here who helped to lay  
 them, and now measure its course with  
 joy. All honor to them! May they  
 live to pluck the golden fruit!

It is well that the precious deposits  
 of this State have not all been extract-  
 ed. Western Oregon is probably as  
 richly endowed with valuable minerals  
 as any portion of the globe, of similar  
 extent of surface; and no doubt the  
 supply is inexhaustible. The introduc-  
 tion of varied industries will demand  
 the extraction of these minerals, to be  
 used at home or wrought for other  
 markets.  
 Western Oregon is beginning to feel  
 the mighty movements of our age.  
 She hears the locomotive bingle of a  
 grand march. Its sonorous blast is  
 awakening strange echoes in nature's  
 solitudes. A few years of wise legis-  
 lation, supported by intelligent and  
 patriotic co-operation, will make her  
 an empire in herself. Her three great  
 valleys, interlinked by social and com-  
 mercial, as well as political ties, unit-  
 ing their advantages with those of the  
 mountains and the sea, now invite an  
 enlightened immigration to share in  
 developing these inexhaustible resources.  
 A. L. L.

**INGENIOUS DEVICE.**--A correspond-  
 ent of the *Boston Journal* tells the  
 readers of that paper how to remove  
 fence posts from the ground without  
 resorting to the tedious process of dig-  
 ging them out:

Having to take down a lot of old  
 fence this spring, and pull up the posts,  
 which were set deep into the ground, I  
 made use of an old device for taking  
 out the posts without the labor of dig-  
 ging them out, which seemed so entire-  
 ly new to my workmen and my neigh-  
 bors that I will describe it here, hoping  
 it may save hard labor for some of my  
 readers, enough to pay them for their  
 trouble of reading this article. I took  
 a bit of plank about as long as the  
 posts were high, or a little less, and  
 and setting it so that the top inclined  
 toward the post, I passed a chain  
 around the post at the ground, then  
 up over the plank to the ox-yoke, then  
 start up the team and the chain lifts  
 the post right out of the ground. No  
 digging around is needed, and a man  
 and boy with a yoke of oxen, or a good  
 horse, can take them out faster than  
 twenty men could dig them out--a  
 very simple way, so very simple that I  
 should not have thought to mention it,  
 if it had not seemed to astonish my  
 friends so much.

**ZINC WATER PAINT.**--The unpleas-  
 antness of occupying a newly painted  
 house may readily be avoided by the  
 use of zinc water-paint. Powdered  
 oxide of zinc, (which may be heated  
 with a little potassium starch, if more  
 "body" is wanted) is combined with  
 the desired mineral or vegetable color,  
 and with this an aqueous solution of  
 chloride of zinc, to which some tatarate  
 of potassa has been added, is then  
 mixed; the water paint thus formed  
 being applied with a brush on the sur-  
 face to be coated. In half an hour  
 this paint will be perfectly dry; and  
 the object of the alkaline tartrate is  
 to make the drying process less rapid.  
 The advantages of using the water-  
 powers are very numerous; they are  
 more durable than oil-paints, do not  
 blacken by exposure to sulphurous  
 vapors, are devoid of odor, dry quick-  
 ly, resist dampness and the action of  
 water, can be cleaned with boiling  
 water and soap like oil-paints, and pre-  
 serve the wood to which they are ap-  
 plied from decay and render it less com-  
 bustible. This latter property may be  
 increased by the addition of borax. Both  
 oxide and the chloride of zinc can be  
 manufactured without danger to the  
 health of the workmen, sold at a low  
 price and kept for any length of time  
 in any climate.

**CURIOS EPITAPH.**--In a certain  
 cemetery in a town in New London  
 county, Conn., can be found a lot con-  
 taining five graves--one in the center,  
 the others near by at the four points of  
 the compass. The inscription on the  
 latter read, respectively, after the name  
 of the deceased, "My I Wife," "My II  
 Wife," "My III Wife," "My IV Wife";  
 while the central stone bears the brief  
 but eloquent expression, "Our Hus-  
 band."

"I FEEL," said a dying cobbler, "that  
 I wax weaker every day, and that I am  
 gradually approaching my end; only a  
 few more stitches, and awl will be over.  
 In Heaven there is rest for the sole;  
 awl my sorrows shall be healed." He  
 then calmly breathed his last.

It is estimated that nine inches of  
 dry snow on the ground is equal to one  
 inch of rain.