

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
 Revolvers of the latest make; Pocket
 Pistols, small and powerful; Derringers,
 the latest and best. Also the best
 Powder and Shot; Caps, 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; 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.-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
 PAPA & 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 PAPA & 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.-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.—1y

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.,
 HOLD their regular communication
 on the Wednesday Evening, preced-
 ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE,
 Oregon.
T. G. BEANS, W. M.,
 Max Miller, Secy.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVI. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871. NO. 26.

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-bowled Spectacles,
Elgin, Waltham, and Thirty Hour Clocks,
The American Watches. In both Gold and
Silver class 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
correspond with the times.
 October 1, 1870.

HOFFMAN & KLIPPEL
 have just received
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
 Hay Forks and Rakes; Grain Soythes
 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 Var-
 nish, 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.

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 Jack-
 sonville; 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 Bed-rooms are supplied
 with **SPRING BEDS,** and every other
 convenience 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

J. R. NEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 HAVING made arrangements to counsel with
 E. SWALE, Esq., of Yreka, F. M. prepared
 to attend to any business entrusted to my care.
 24June71f

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.

Insurance in Oregon.
 Our attention is called to the fact
 that while our State laws require cer-
 tain conditions of foreign Insurance
 Companies, doing business in Oregon,
 only a small number of those having
 agencies established here have com-
 plied with those conditions. This is a
 matter in which we have no interest,
 but it is one that the public doing busi-
 ness with these companies are very
 particularly interested in, as the con-
 tracts made with companies not com-
 plying with our laws cannot be enforced
 in this State, as the laws do not recog-
 nize them; not being legal here, when
 made, the power to enforce them else-
 where is also doubtful. So it would
 seem that the greatest chances are
 taken by the people insured in such
 companies. Only three Fire Insurance
 Companies doing business in Oregon
 have deposited the \$50,000 required by
 law to be deposited with the State
 Treasurer for the safety of the insured.
 Of the multitude of Life Insurance
 Companies which are continually solici-
 ting patronage, only three have paid
 into the State Treasury the one hun-
 dred dollars per annum which secures
 them that privilege.

The public should know under what
 authority such business is done, and
 the Secretary of State would be in the
 line of his duty, it strikes us, to com-
 mence action against such foreign
 companies as neglect to comply with our
 laws. We are aware that he under-
 stands the matter, and have no doubt
 that he will enforce the law unless it is
 complied with.—Oregon Statesman.

Increase in Industry.
 The Louisiana Sugar Bow says:
 "One of the most thrifty, intelligent
 and observing planters on our bayou
 recently remarked to us that since the
 war the old prairie planters had in-
 creased in industry and prosperity over
 100 per cent. While prior to the war
 they were content to work during the
 sugar making season, and get a little
 spending money to last them during
 the year, and raised only corn enough
 to supply themselves with bread, de-
 pending principally upon stock raising
 for a poor support, since the recent
 revolution nearly all have gone ear-
 nestly to work, and the result is their
 homes are supplied with many more
 comforts, their lands are being well
 tilled, and, in addition to being valua-
 ble producers, they are rapidly increas-
 ing in intelligence."

UNDER OBLIGATIONS.—A French
 officer, a prisoner of war during the
 beginning of the campaign, was quar-
 tered for some time on parole in a
 merchant's house in Hamburg, where
 he was treated with every considera-
 tion by the family. Desirous of ex-
 pressing his gratitude to his hosts, he
 left them a sealed envelope, which
 was not to be opened until after his
 departure. When this occurred it was
 duly opened and found to contain a
 letter to the future French commander
 of Hamburg, (when it should have
 been conquered and occupied by the
 French), begging him to treat the store
 said family with as much consideration
 as they had treated the writer. The
 family are under obligations to the
 young officer.

WHEN Mrs. Jones chided her daugh-
 ter for allowing young men to throw
 kisses at her, Mary Ann declared that
 she was quite aware of the impropriety,
 and never had a kiss thrown at her
 that she did not throw it back.

AN Omaha paper advises the people
 "not to make such fuss about the
 shooting of one constable, as there are
 over forty candidates for the position."

IF you ever should have the misfor-
 tune to "let the cat out of the bag,"
 never try and put her back again; you
 will only make matters forty times
 worse.

BETTER be right than conquer in an
 argument. Better bear the assumption
 of ignorant men than waste your dearly
 bought experience on fools.

Why the Germans Conquered the French.
 Having seen something of both Ger-
 man and French soldiers in our army
 (and having the recollection of the
 "seven weeks war" against Austria in
 mind), the writer, last summer, ex-
 pressed to a careful student of Euro-
 pean history, his opinion that in the
 war then commencing, the French
 would be defeated. The student, an
 older man, considered the idea absurd,
 and he cited instances—from Jena
 down—to prove that no army ever
 stood (or ever could stand) against the
 French. He was armed with statistics
 of population and statistics of wealth
 to show that—as the battle is to the
 strong—the German army was march-
 ing down upon its certain doom. In
 spite of this, we thought we saw an
 element of strength in their ranks that
 would yet convince our friend that
 only some wonderful and unlooked for
 "time and chance" could save France
 from fearful retribution.

This element of strength was the
 sense of duty which possesses the mind
 of an average German, as it does al-
 most no other mind in the world. He
 may lack artistic taste, gracefulness
 of thought and manner, and poetic fancy,
 but no trip-hammer is more steadily
 and in its manner of doing work. A
 Frenchman does his work well and
 gracefully when he feels like doing it
 at all. A German does his well and
 thoroughly, when it ought to be done,
 will he, nil he. It does not occur to
 him that he might put it off or slight it.
 It is precisely this quality,—which
 characterizes the whole nation as it
 does the individual,—that has made
 their army the best in Europe. It is
 the quality that promises hencforth to
 win all the substantial successes of
 life, whether for nations or for individ-
 uals—for rulers or for rag-pickers.

In Prussia, it has been a matter of
 cultivation. In all official life,—whether
 in teaching school or in command-
 ing troops,—it is the thorough men
 who secure promotion and reward.
 The soldier is a good soldier because
 he has been brought up to be a faith-
 ful worker, and because he has an
 ambition for the respect that his comrades
 and his townsmen reserve for faithful
 men only. The officer is a good officer,
 because his training, from the time he
 first went to the University, and the
 example of those above him and
 around him, have burned into his very
 soul the idea that under all circum-
 stances he is to do his exact duty, and
 to do it well. He has formed a habit
 of thoroughness in his childhood, and
 every position of his life has confirmed
 it in him. Discipline, which is the soul
 of military success, as it is of civil suc-
 cess, may be considered the universal
 ruler of the whole people. In the
 nursery, in the school, in the work
 shop, in the army (where every man
 must serve, be he rich or poor), in the
 camp, and in the court, every man
 must do his duty,—or he must go to
 the wall. Favoritism has less sway in
 Prussia than in any other country in
 the world. The most it can do is to
 give a skilful man an opportunity to
 work for his reward. The Emperor is
 a hard worker, Bismark is a hard
 worker, and Moltke the hardest worker
 of all.

In one of the attempts of Bazaine
 to escape from Metz, it became of vital
 necessity for the German army to gain
 time, and this could only be done by
 sacrificing a regiment of Landwehr
 (nearly all married men, and of a class
 not generally sent on foreign service).
 This regiment stood its ground until
 it was absolutely annihilated,—shot
 down its tracks. It had become the
 duty of these to die, and they died like
 men in the most stolid and most heroic
 pursuance of the idea in which they
 had lived. Throughout the whole war
 the entire army simply did its duty.
 Generals attended to their plans of
 campaign; Commanders looked after
 their men and kept their troops effi-
 cient; Quartermasters had their supplies
 on hand when and where they were
 wanted; Commissaries kept the armies
 well supplied with food; Soldiers did
 their duty to the death. This is the
 simple story of their wonderful suc-
 cess; the sense of duty never lost its
 sway, and failure became impossible.

In the French army, the very oppo-
 site of all this tended to weaken every
 movement. The early attack was de-
 layed for want of plans, of organiza-
 tion, of transportation, of food, and of
 discipline. The men fought like tigers,
 and then ran like sheep. The
 idea of duty gave place to the idea of
 "glory." "Elan"—dash—took the place
 of dogged and well-governed determi-
 nation. Officers started out on the
 campaign with wagon loads of finery
 in which to celebrate their entry into
 Berlin, and neglected the material
 supplies without which it was impos-
 sible to reach the Rhine. The Govern-
 ment sent maps of the southeast country
 to officers serving in Lorraine. Disbar-
 ring officers had drawn supplies for more
 men than they had in the field, and had
 sold for their own benefit more than the
 surplus. The whole organization was
 crazy disorganization from the outset,

and demoralization soon added its inevi-
 table weight and brought defeat. The
 nation had been trained for "La Glo-
 rie." Fidelity—long-suffering—duty—
 these were all forgotten; and the victory
 that had been organized in the homes
 of the German people, long years be-
 fore, when these soldiers were but little
 children, was assured from the outset,
 Enormous destruction of life and prop-
 erty attended its course; but these are
 far outweighed by the lesson the war
 has taught to the world. The lesson,
 namely, that the only sure road to suc-
 cess, is to be sought in a faithful ad-
 herence to the well-marked path of
 duty; in absolute thoroughness in all
 things. It is a lesson that is valuable
 not only for nations, but for men—for
 all men, and if it were well learned
 by all, and followed with universal
 fidelity, even the enormous cost of its
 teaching would be insignificant in com-
 parison with its results.—Hearth and
 Home.

"Nasby" and the Democrats.
 The best thing for the Democracy
 to do with "Nasby" is to read his let-
 ters, and have a good laugh thereat.
 "Jack Alphan" manifested his wis-
 dom long ago by adopting that plan,
 and also made it pay. Postmaster
 "Nasby" reports that the New Depart-
 ure does not work very well at the
 Corners, and the conclusion he comes
 to is after this wise: "To keep our
 people actin' decently towards the
 niggers, we must keep whisky away
 from 'em. Et we keep whisky away
 from the Democracy, the older ones
 of the party will learn to read, and finally
 dritt into Sunday Skools, and from
 thence inevitably into the Republican
 party. The conundrum is a perplexin'
 one, and I confess my intellect ain't
 ecal to the solvin' of it. We must
 hev wat from the nacher of things we
 can't get. Wat the end is to be, I
 don't know."

How to Make Cuttings Grow.
 It has been ascertained that a cut-
 ting will develop roots sooner in moist
 sand than in rich soil. But the sand
 cannot maintain its growth for any
 length of time. To prepare pots for
 raising cuttings, they should be filled
 nearly to the brim with rich garden
 loam—dark and porous, not clayey
 and soggy; then pour in one inch in
 depth, of scouring sand—sea sand will
 do as well as the yellow sand. Wet
 this thoroughly, and place the cutting,
 from which all but the three or four
 leaves have been removed, close to the
 side of the pot; the contact of the
 wire against the stem of the cutting
 promotes its growth. Press the wet
 sand firmly around the tiny stem. A
 great deal of your chance for success
 in raising slips or cuttings depends up-
 on this: Plant as many cuttings as the
 pot will hold, from six to a dozen, ac-
 cording to the size of your pot; when
 they are firmly set in the sand, two or
 three can be inserted in the middle of
 the pot. Set them away in a dark,
 warm place for twenty-four or thirty-
 six hours. Thus, cuttings will grow
 quickly in a hot-bed, because the tem-
 perature is not dry. Their growth de-
 pends a great deal upon light, heat
 and moisture. If a bud is close at the
 base of a cutting, it will strike root
 more easily—and is not apt to decay.
 The root should shoot from a bud, and
 the lower down it is the surer your
 success. When the leaves drop, the
 plant is commencing to grow; if they
 wither on the stem, it has begun to
 decay. By following these directions,
 no one can fail to grow all kinds of
 House plants. Roses and all the rarest
 flowers of the green houses are propa-
 gated in this manner.—N. E. Farmer.

HERE is a recipe for making ginger
 beer, a very wholesome and refreshing
 summer beverage: Put two gallons of
 cold water into a pot upon the fire;
 add two ounces of good ginger bruised,
 and two pounds of white or brown
 sugar. Let this come to a boil, and
 continue boiling for about half an
 hour. Then skim the liquor and pour
 into a jar or tub, along with one sliced
 lemon and half an ounce of cream of
 tartar. When nearly cold, put in a
 teaspoonful of yeast, to cause the whole
 to work. The beer is now made; and
 after it has worked two days, strain it
 and bottle it for use. Tie down the
 corks firmly.

To DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two
 ounces of fine white gum arabic pow-
 der, put it into a pitcher and pour of
 a pint or more of water, and then
 having covered it, let it stand all night.
 In the morning pour it carefully from
 the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it
 and keep it for use. A tablespoonful
 of gum water poured in a pint of starch
 made in the usual manner, will give
 to lawn, either white or printed, a look
 of newness, when nothing else can
 restore them after they have been wash-
 ed once.

A PRETTY ornament may be obtain-
 ed by suspending an acorn by a piece
 of thread tied around it, within an inch
 from the surface of some water contain-
 ed in a vase, tumbler or saucer,
 and allowing it to remain undisturbed
 for several weeks. It will soon burst
 open and small roots will seek the
 water; a straight and tapering stem,
 with beautiful glossy green leaves will
 shoot upward and present a pleasing
 appearance. Chestnut trees may be
 grown in this manner, but their leaves
 are not so beautiful as those of the
 oak. The water should be changed
 once a month, taking care to supply
 water of the same warmth. Bits of
 charcoal added to it will prevent the
 water from souring. If the little
 leaves turn yellow, put a grain of ni-
 trate ammonia in the utensil which
 holds the water and it will renew their
 luxuriance.

FAMILY PEACE.—It is recorded that
 an emperor of China, once making a
 progress through his dominions, was,
 by chance, entertained in a house in
 which the master, with his wife, chil-
 dren, daughter-in-law, grand-children
 and servants all lived together in per-
 fect peace and harmony. The emper-
 or, struck with admiration at the spec-
 tacle, requested the head of the family
 to inform him what means he used to
 preserve quiet among such a number
 and variety of persons. The old man
 taking out his pencil, wrote these three
 words: Patience—Patience—Patience.

THE rapidity of growth and the present
 extent and value of the tonnage
 transported upon the railroads of the
 United States, is by far the most inter-
 esting and wonderful phenomenon con-
 nected with these works. The tonnage
 has not only been a creation of these
 works, but has been wholly created
 by them since 1851. The total
 tonnage of all the railroads of the United
 States, in that year, did not exceed
 5,000,000 tons; and the total earnings
 from freight transportation did not ex-
 ceed \$20,000,000. In 1870 the tonnage
 of all our railroads exceeded 100,000,
 000 tons, and their earnings from this
 source equalled \$450,000,000. This
 vast commerce has been wholly a crea-
 tion of railroads, by the reduction they
 have afforded in the cost of transporta-
 tion.
THIS Commissioner of Agriculture
 says tea enough for home consumption
 will be grown in the Western and
 Southern States in a few years.
 It is expected that the North Pacific
 railroad will be completed in two
 more years.