

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,
 most, small and powerful; Derringers, the latest
 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

Professional Cards.
 B. F. DOWELL. H. KELLY.
DOWELL & KELLY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
 Jacksonville, Oregon.
 C. W. KAHLER. E. B. WATSON.
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 Coun-
 ty and Probate business.
 Jacksonville, June 17, 1871.

J. R. NEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 HAVING made arrangements to counsel with
 E. STEELE, Esq., of Yreka, I am prepared to
 attend to any business entrusted to my care.
 24 June 71 f
GEO. H. DURHAM,
Attorney-at-Law
 63 FRONT STREET,
 PORTLAND - - - - - UREMOU.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
SURGEON,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
S. F. CHAPIN, M. D.
 JACKSONVILLE.
Office and Residence,
 RYAN'S BRICK BUILDING, 3d St.,
 Between California & Main Sts.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
Physician & Surgeon,
 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
 Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck
 Hospital, on Oregon Street.

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

DR. W. JACKSON,
DENTIST,
 OFFICE: Corner of California & Fifth Sts.
 Particular attention given to the regulation
 of the teeth without pain, by the use of
 the late method of anaesthetics.
 All work warranted, and satisfaction guaran-
 teed.
 Jacksonville, Nov. 20.-1f

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. A. B. OVERBECK'S
BATH ROOMS,
In the Overbeck Hospital.
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

Warren Lodge No. 10. A. F. & A. M.
 HOLD their regular communications
 on the Wednesday Evenings or proceed-
 ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, ORE-
 GON.
 T. G. REAMS, W. M.
 MAX. MULLER, SECT.

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVI. JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871. NO. 35.

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 price.
 Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Sewing
 Machines cleaned and repaired for prices to cor-
 respond with the times.
 October 1, 1870.

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 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.

NOTICE TO MINERS.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the under-
 signed B. F. MYER, has been duly ap-
 pointed, and bonds approved,
U. S. Deputy Surveyor,
 of Mineral Claims in and for Mining District,
 No. 1, the said district being defined in extent
 as in public notice issued from U. S. Surveyor
 General's Office for the District of Oregon, un-
 der date of Oct. 30, 1870.
 All persons desirous of entering mineral
 claims in said district under the acts of Con-
 gress approved July 22, 1866 and amendatory
 act approved July 5, 1870, must have the same
 surveyed by authority.
 Mineral claims may be entered that are sit-
 uated on unsurveyed lands as well as on en-
 tirely surveyed lands.
 All communications addressed to me at Ash-
 land Mills, Jackson Co., Oregon, will receive
 prompt attention, as I will give all assistance
 in my power to claimants wishing to avail
 themselves of the law authorizing the sale of
 mineral lands.
 B. F. MYER,
 U. S. Deputy Surveyor.
 Dated at my Office, near Ashland Mills, Ore-
 gon, March 24, 1871.-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.-1c/20/21

THE OREGON SENTINEL,
 PUBLISHED
 Every Saturday Morning by
B. F. DOWELL,
 OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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 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.

From our Washington Correspondent.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.,
 Sept. 20th, 1871.
CARL SCHURZ ON THE WAR PATH.
 Though I do not consider Carl
 Schurz the giant, who bears and supports
 on his shoulders the atlas of the
 Republican party, but I concede it to
 be a certain fact that the German vote
 in the Republican party will be led by
 independent men of talent, and by in-
 dependent German newspapers. The
 educated German is not a strict party
 man: he thinks for himself, acts ac-
 cording to his convictions, and is en-
 tirely independent. This peculiarity
 of character is the reason why the in-
 dependent position, which Carl Schurz
 has lately taken, will find everywhere
 in German ranks, praise and applause.
 Only in this regard will I mention and
 argue a few points of the speech of Carl
 Schurz.
 Carl Schurz made a well prepared
 speech, on August 12, at Chicago, in
 the German language. This speech
 was also written out by him in Eng-
 lish and published in the Chicago *Tribune*.
 Now if you compare the speech
 in German and in English, you will
 find that Schurz omitted in the Eng-
 lish revision, the following passages:
 "I don't consider the great struggle
 in politics as a comedy, but as an ear-
 nest and sacred subject. I know only
 right and duty, and I am conscious of
 my responsibility, when accusing the
 President of the most evident usurpa-
 tion and violation of the Constitu-
 tion in sending war vessels to Hayti
 with instructions to beleaguer and
 threaten violence to a friendly power.
 Not a shadow of justification can ex-
 cuse this act of usurpation, from which
 a war could arise, pernicious to the
 honor and wealth of this Republic, as
 the war was destructive in former
 years to the fleet and army sent by
 France to Hayti. I shall never cease
 to contend with all energy against
 sanctioning this usurpation as a pre-
 cedence, and I shall never approve of
 this violation of the Constitution, by
 supporting the re-election of Grant as
 President, under no circumstances
 whatever."
 Mr. Schurz exaggerates the above
 mentioned act of the Administration,
 signifying it as the most abominable
 infringement of the Constitution which
 ever occurred in the history of the
 United States. If there is any truth in
 this accusation, it could only be a mis-
 take in giving Admiral Porter too
 much power in protecting Dominica
 against Hayti. But admitting this to
 be a mistake, it had not the least in-
 jurious consequences, nor the least in-
 terruption of friendly commerce with
 Hayti.
 Now compare this trinitia mistake
 without any consequence, with the
 self-willed abolition of the National
 bank by Andrew Jackson, or the com-
 mencement of the Mexican war under
 Polk, or the purchase of Louisiana by
 Jefferson, without any previous con-
 sent of Congress; these acts occurred
 evidently in the history of the United
 States and were transgressions, but
 nevertheless, wise, and therefore ap-
 proved by the country.
 Mr. Schurz further defends and jus-
 tifies a general amnesty, he proposes
 the Ku-Klux law as unjust and impoli-
 tic, affirming that the Ku-Klux out-
 rages had their only origin in the de-
 privation of eligibility of the rebel
 leaders. Now if this were true, would
 eligibility and the election of Jeff. Dav-
 is as Governor or U. S. Senator, stop,
 or even incite the outrageous Ku-Klux
 in murdering and massacring negroes
 and Republicans? Nothing but the
 investing of Negroes with equal rights
 and the Southern ignorance of true
 democratic self-government of the
 principle of equal political and civil

rights among all men, is the only cause
 of political dissatisfaction in the South.
 Mr. Schurz should rather make it

his problem to work in the South for
 establishing an educational and good
 school system there in order to clear
 off the mist of prejudices, ignorance
 and bandit life.
 At last Mr. Schurz appeals in patri-
 otic inspiration to the German honesty
 and independence, to act in politics,
 not as mercenaries of a party, but as
 volunteers and freemen, who will never
 sacrifice moral principles to selfish
 aims, condemning hereby a very small
 class of Germans, who, on account of
 their corruption, form a foul spot of the
 German character of honesty.
 Finally, I cannot omit to mention,
 that this speech of Carl Schurz is
 made use of by the Democrats as a
 campaign document in the coming
 Presidential election.
 Can Mr. Schurz consent to furnish
 with arms the Democratic party, the
 enemy of all great principles of liberty
 and reform, for which he has lived and
 fought?

TAXATION AND ITS DUTIES.
 Though, subsequent to the war of
 rebellion, we found ourselves involved
 in a debt of such vast magnitude that
 a large amount had to be raised by
 taxation in order to meet the accruing
 interest; yet when we consider that
 this debt was incurred in preserving
 the unity of this Republic, no true re-
 publican or freeman can regret this
 enormous expenditure of treasure and
 blood, spent in behalf of a country that
 has been the asylum of freemen of all
 civilized nations, and that is yet to be-
 come the future home of untold mil-
 lions of the human race, seeking refuge
 in a land where despotism is unknown.
 When we contrast this debt of ours
 with that of European nations—nations
 which have incurred debts in wars,
 originating in the personal ambition of
 Monarchs, either to preserve particular
 dynasties or to maintain the so called
 equilibrium of Europe, or some other
 foolish notion, we cannot but congrat-
 ulate ourselves that we are exempted
 from a taxation which impoverishes the
 people only the more to enslave them
 and perpetuate despotism.
 Though debts will always be a
 source of vexation to nations, neverthe-
 less a republic like ours full of energy,
 vigor and strength to stand up under
 this burthen, and, moreover, with a
 constant increase of population and
 development of resources, ought never
 to complain, for each year under a
 wise Republican administration as we
 now have, the debt is being decreased
 and becoming less and less oppressive,
 so that the coming, if not the present
 generation, will be able to wholly ex-
 tinguish it.
 However great the sacrifices may be,
 the true American citizen can never
 murmur a word of reproach against a
 debt that has kept the Union and in-
 tegrity, freed it from the evils of slav-
 ery, protected the rights of all, and
 spared it the disgrace of being split up
 into repulsive factions.
 Our debt is not an inheritance
 charged with a perpetual annuity, but
 a debt incurred by the people for the
 people, and in which each and every
 individual has invested his share, the
 accruing interest of which, the perpet-
 uation of free institutions, through
 which all are equal before the law and
 equally protected without any distinc-
 tions or prerogatives, is an interest
 dearer to an American than any sacri-
 fice of treasure, however great it may
 be.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT.
 "The New Department is a bad blow
 for the Democracy—a good thing for
 the Republicans," says Brick Pometoy.
 In fact, so say many of the leading
 Democrats, and more think it without
 speaking it. If the Democracy is
 wrong, why don't every true and hon-
 est man of that party forsake it. "Yes,"
 Brick says "and go straight over to the
 Republicans."
 The fact is, which has become patent
 on its face, that the Democracy have
 become tired and ashamed of their
 principles (if they have any) and their
 leaders; and now, upon the eve of an-
 other Presidential campaign, they are
 at once aroused to the consciousness
 that they have been following all these
 long years just past, men instead of
 principles; and that those men who
 have been fortunate enough to be lo-
 cated in large cities, where corruption
 is the greatest and where Democracy
 rules, have succeeded in filling their
 purses out of the taxes wrenched from
 the innocent tax-payers.

LIFE.
 A DRUNKEN fellow, with a box of
 matches in his pocket, lay down on the
 sidewalk in Muscatine, the other day,
 to enjoy a quiet snooze. While roll-
 ing over in his sleep, the matches took
 fire. Awakening, he snuffed the air
 conspicuously, smelt the burning brim-
 stone, and ejaculated, "Just as I expect-
 ed. In h—l, (hic) by hokey!"
 The Philadelphian who kissed his
 hired girl while his wife was present
 will be able to be

will be able to be
 SUBSCRIBE for your county paper.

The Contrast.
 We published last week a portion
 of a document from the Congressional
 Executive Committee, entitled as above,
 and herewith give additional extracts
 from the same:
 The document gives an itemized ac-
 count of the recent expenditures, under
 Democratic administration, on public
 buildings in the city and county of
 New York, aggregating \$9,780,482 16,
 and then adds that in relation to these
 enormous frauds, Secretary Delano, in
 his Sandusky, Ohio speech, says:
 "This example ought to be sufficient.
 It illustrates the venality, peculation,
 and political prostitution which cover
 the Tammany Democracy, and render
 its moral atmosphere and presence
 feulent, obnoxious, and infamous.
 Here was paid a larger sum for repairs,
 carpets, and furniture for county of-
 fices, than the present Administration
 paid, in the same year, for mail trans-
 portation throughout the United States;
 nearly three times as much as the en-
 tire diplomatic expenses for two years
 past; as much as the yearly cost of
 collecting the customs revenue; more
 than all the miscellaneous expendi-
 tures of the Interior Department for
 either year of the present Administra-
 tion, and more than the entire annual
 expenses of the Indian Bureau. Here
 is a larger sum paid in eleven months
 for plastering than the entire expense
 of the United States for foreign inter-
 course during the present Administra-
 tion; and more for plumbing and gas-
 fitting in one year, than the expenses
 attending all the public buildings and
 grounds in Washington city. There
 was paid more money to three men for
 such expenditures, in one year, than
 was paid for the collection of the en-
 tire internal revenue of the country in
 any year of the present Administration;
 more than double the expense of the
 United States courts for two years,
 and more than all the expenses of the
 Forty-first Congress.
 "With such a policy as this trans-
 ferred to Washington, the Democratic
 clamor that the national debt must not
 be paid off now, would be found full
 of meaning and full of danger. Public
 credit would fall, and distrust of all
 public securities be openly avowed.
 The Government could not long sur-
 vive such management."
 Let it be said we quote only from
 Republican authority, we will give a
 brief extract from the speech of a life-
 long Democrat, Robert B. Roosevelt:

**UNDOUBTED GUILT OF THE CITY OF-
 FICIALS.**
 "That they are guilty no man who
 has read the statements doubts for a
 moment, and no one believes that any
 such sums were actually expended on
 the court-house. Never! I have
 been informed that the building, in-
 stead of costing \$3,000,000 or 5,000,
 000, as is alleged, the latter being sup-
 posed to be the extreme limit, has ac-
 tually cost over \$12,000,000. To prove
 this I have been shown the figures
 purporting to have been taken from
 the Controller's books, but I hope I
 was deceived, and that they were ex-
 aggerations. But of the facts distinctly
 alleged in the public press there can
 be no question. It is admitted by de-
 fault that millions on millions of the
 public money have been paid to a few
 obscure individuals, for which they
 neither did or could have performed
 equivalent labor, while a little printing
 company of \$25,000 capital has received
 \$1,500,000 from the county alone in
 one year."
 That it may not be said that the
 New York Democrats are exceptional,
 a further extract from the speech of
 Secretary Delano is appended, showing
 some of the beauties of Democratic

KENTUCKY FINANCING.
 "If it shall be objected that Demo-
 cratic financing in New York does
 not correctly represent its average
 ability and integrity, then I propose
 briefly to refer the objector to one
 other example. Kentucky has never
 been corrupted by the control or di-
 rection of Republicans. It has been
 and is the refuge and asylum of those
 who, like the Rev. Petroleum V. Nas-
 by, are compelled to leave other local-
 ities for righteousness sake. I will,
 therefore, present the condition of
 financing in this State as it was re-
 cently stated by the Republican candi-
 date, General J. M. Harlan, for Gov-
 ernor:
 "The Republican party charge the
 Democratic party with squandering
 the public money of the State of Ken-
 tucky. I desire to say something to
 you about the State debt. It is a
 question you are all interested in. I
 make this statement, and my friend
 will not dispute it. You may over-

hear me say that the State debt is
 \$400,000. It is not. It is \$1,000,000.
 I will be able to be
 leaving him a gold mine and \$40,000.
 His village contemporary professes to
 regard the matter as a plan to obtain
 credit for a straw hat and box of col-
 lars.
 Since 1867 the Democratic
 party has been in power. They have
 collected this vast sum of money an-
 nually, and spent it each year, and to-
 day there is not a dollar in the treas-
 ury. Not a dollar. They have not
 only collected a million of dollars an-
 nually, but \$650,000 from the school
 fund, and spent that, and at the last
 session of the Legislature they passed
 an act authorizing the Governor to
 borrow \$500,000 more out of the sink-
 ing fund to defray the ordinary ex-
 penses of the General Assembly. They
 have collected over \$4,000,000, and
 spent every dollar of it; borrowed
 \$600,000 more, and authorized the
 borrowing of an additional \$500,000.
 I ask my competitor, what have you
 done with that money? How have you
 appropriated it?
 LOUISVILLE.
 "If this exposition fails to please, I
 desire to present one more example of
 this subject.
 "The city of Louisville has always
 been in the hands of the Democracy,
 and their management of the city
 finances is so ably stated by that care-
 ful, able, and reliable gentleman, Ed-
 gar Needham, Esq., in a speech recent-
 ly made in that city, that I deem it
 best to present a portion of his facts.
 He says:
 "AMOUNT OF TAXES ASSESSED IN THE
 CITY OF LOUISVILLE.
 1862..... \$ 373,257
 1863..... 454,590
 1864..... 467,318
 1865..... 569,559
 1866..... 887,288
 1867..... 998,438
 1868..... 1,067,172
 1869..... 1,081,177
 1870..... 1,386,018
 "Observe, fellow citizens, how beau-
 tifully progressive these figures are;
 they become small by degrees and
 beautifully less, only the smallness
 and lessness is at the wrong end; but
 that doesn't trouble our Democratic
 speakers a particle, for they have quite
 as much as they can do to attend to
 the affairs of the National Government.
 "The State tax for the city of Louis-
 ville and the county of Jefferson has
 also increased in about the same ratio.
 In 1860 the State tax was \$123,066 49;
 in 1869 it had increased to \$251,730 86,
 and in 1870 to \$388,268 79.
 "The amount of tax per capita has
 also largely increased. In 1860 the
 amount of tax (city and State) in Lou-
 isville was \$8 59-108 for each inhabi-
 tant, but in 1870 the amount had in-
 creased to over \$17.
 "There are in Louisville near one hun-
 dred and twenty-six classes and kinds
 of business which must pay a license
 tax ranging from \$10 to \$500 each.
 "Just as soon as Congress took off a
 portion of the license taxes the city put
 them all on again, but a good deal
 heavier."
 In view of the foregoing facts, which
 will not be contested, let the people
 go forward and choose, not those
 whom they will serve, but those by
 whom they will be served.

The Old-Fashioned Mother.
 Think God some of us have an old-
 fashioned mother. Not a woman of
 the period, enameled and painted, with
 her chignon, her curl and bustle, whose
 white jeweled hands never have felt
 the clasp of baby fingers; but a dear,
 old-fashioned, sweet-voiced mother,
 with eyes in whose clear depths the
 love-light shone, and brown hair,
 threaded with silver, lying smooth
 upon her faded cheeks. Those dear
 hands, worn with toil, gently guided
 our tottering steps in childhood and
 smoothed our pillow in sickness.
 Blessed is the memory of an old-fash-
 ioned mother. It floats to us now,
 like the beautiful perfume of woodland
 blossoms. The music of some other
 voices may be lost, but entrancing
 memory of hers will echo in our souls
 forever. Other faces will fade away
 and be forgotten, but hers will shine
 on until the light from heaven's por-
 tals shall glorify our own. When in
 the fitful pauses of busy life our feet
 wander back to the old homestead,
 and crossing the well-worn threshold,
 stand once more in the low, quaint
 room, so hallowing by her presence,
 how the feeling of childish innocence
 and dependence comes over us, and
 we kneel down in the molten sunshine
 streaming through the western win-
 dow—just where long years ago we
 knelt by our mother's knee, lisping
 "our Father." How many times when
 the tempter lures us on has the mem-
 ory of those sacred hours, that moth-
 er's words, her faith and prayer, saved
 us from plunging into the deep abyss
 of sin. Years have filled great drifts
 between her and us, but they have not
 hidden from our sight the glory of her
 pure, unselfish love.
 "I LOVE to look upon a young man.
 There is a hidden potency concealed
 within his breast which charms and
 pains me."
 A daughter of a clergyman happen-
 ing to find the above sentence at the
 close of a piece of her father's manu-
 script as he had left it in the study,
 sat down and added:
 "Them's my sentiments exactly, papa
 —all but the pains."
 A NEW JERSEY editor has announc-
 ed the death of his uncle in Australia,
 leaving him a gold mine and \$40,000.
 His village contemporary professes to
 regard the matter as a plan to obtain
 credit for a straw hat and box of col-
 lars.
 Since 1867 the Democratic
 party has been in power. They have
 collected this vast sum of money an-
 nually for the support
 of the State government. The sheriffs
 collect it, and it is paid into the State
 treasury.