

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,
Opposite the United States Hotel.
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,
steel, 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 Sportman'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.
JOHN MILLER.
Jacksonville, Oregon, Nov. 5, 1870.-4f

Professional Cards.

B. F. DOWELL. H. KELLY.
DOWELL & KELLY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

C. W. KAHLER. R. 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
rights, both mineral and agricultural; attend
promptly to collections, and attend to all Coun-
ty and Probate business.
Jacksonville, June 17, 1871.

GEO. H. DURHAM,
Attorney-at-Law
63 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND - OREGON.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
S. F. CHAPIN, M. D.
JACKSONVILLE.

Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence,
RYAN'S BRICK BUILDING, 3d St.,
Between California & Main Sts.

DR. W. JACKSON,
DENTIST.
ALL STYLES OF PLATE WORK MADE.
Such as Gold, Silver, Platinum, Aluminum,
and Rubber. Special attention given to
children's teeth. Eider spray used in ex-
tracting.
Will visit Ashland annually on the first of
March; also, Keshville on the fourth Monday
in October.
Call and examine Specimen Work.
OFFICE: Corner of California & Fifth Sts.
RESIDENCE, opposite the Court House.
Jacksonville, Nov. 20.-4f

Dr. L. Ganung,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Jacksonville, Oregon,
California Street, opposite P. J. Ryan's Brick Store.
May 20, 1871.-4f

J. R. NEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
HAVING made arrangements to counsel with
E. STREIB, Esq., of Yreka, I am prepared to
attend to any business entrusted to my care.
24 June 11f

J. N. BELL, M. D.
Jacksonville - Oregon.
Will practice in the several branches of his
profession. OFFICE next door to the New
Drug Store
Jacksonville, Feb. 17 1872

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
OFFICE in the U. S. Hotel, Third Street

D. C. MILLER
IS BOUND TO WORK
ACCORDING TO THE TIMES

HORSE SHOEING
At reduced prices for cash. Ten per cent.
discount will be made on all kinds of work
where cash is paid.
March 20th, 1868 mac21f

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XVII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

NO. 24.

E. C. BROOKS'
New Watch-, Clock-, & Jewelry-
STORE.
JUST OPENED, UNDER THE HALL
of the U. S. Hotel, opposite P. Ryan's
store, Jacksonville, Oregon; where can be
found a general assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold and Silver Chains and Jewelry,
Gold, Silver, and Steel-bowed Spectacles,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks.
The American Watches, in both Gold and
Silver cases will be furnished at
EASTERN PRICES!
All goods represented and sold for just what
they are, and for the lowest living profit.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Sewing
Machines cleaned and repaired for prices to cor-
respond with the times.
October 1, 1870.

POSITIVELY SELLING OUT!
MY ENTIRE STOCK
OF
MERCHANDISE,
Consisting of
DRY & FANCY GOODS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c.
Which will be sold at
COST & FREIGHT,
FOR
CASH ONLY.
Also, the

BRICK STORE,
Cor. Main & Oregon Streets.
Also,
DWELLING HOUSE,
Corner 5th & California Streets.
MORRIS MENSOR.
Jacksonville, Ogn. May 18m

Everybody Can Have

CARO & BAUM
HAVE NONE OF THAT KIND.
CARO & BAUM

Have just received their New and Complete
Stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE & TINWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
DRUGS, OILS & PAINTS,
BOOKS & STATIONERY
TOBACCO & CIGARS,
And a complete assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES.
We are determined not to be undersold by
any house in the county. Don't spend a dollar
for anything in our line without first call-
ing to see our STOCK and PRICES.
CARO & BAUM.
Ashland, Ogn., May 18, 1872. 3m

There is no such Word as Fail.
TARRANT'S
COMPOUND
Extract of Cubes
AND
COPAIBA.
A SURE, CERTAIN AND
SPEEDY CURE
For all Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS and
URINARY ORGANS, either in the Male or Female,
frequently performing a perfect cure in the
short space of three or four days; and always
in less time than any other preparation. In
the use of
**TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
CUBES AND COPAIBA.**
There is no need of confinement or change of
diet. In its approved form of a paste, it is en-
tirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sen-
sation to the patient, and no exposure. It is
now acknowledged by the most learned in the
Profession that in all secret diseases Cubes and
Copaiba are the only remedies that can be
relied upon with any certainty of Success.
Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubes and
Copaiba NEVER FAILS.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO.,
278 & 280 Greenwich and 109 Warren Sts.,
New York.
Sold by Druggists all over the world.
July 13m6

LATEST FROM EUROPE!
EDWIN PEACOCK.
FRESCO,
SIGN,
CARRIAGE &
ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER & GRAINER.
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT
Jacksonville, will be pleased to receive
Orders in any of the above branches of the
business.
Orders left at the New State Saloon will
receive prompt attention.
Shop on Oregon street, next door to Crystal's
blacksmith shop.
EDWIN PEACOCK.
Jacksonville, Ogn., Dec 29f

Job Printing done at
the SENTINEL Office.

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.

Brooklyn has a sensation. A local
editor claims to have made a wonder-
ful invention in the shape of a sheet-
iron cat, which works by machinery.
It is armed with terrible claws and
utters all the alluring and pathetic
cries with which the feline race is
gifted. Placed on the roof on a balmy
night and set in operation, it calls
about it all the prowling cats in the
neighborhood, and one by one they
attack the glaring sheet iron monster
and are instantly torn in pieces. In
the morning the roof and the surround-
ing domain are covered with tufts of
fur, dislocated jaws and tangled fidle-
strings. The invention may be truly
said to be a boon in any populous city.
A balloon capable of a certain degree
of guidance through the agency of a
rudder and screw worked by four men,
has been constructed at Paris by M.
Dupuy de Lome.

SMALL POX.—An exchange has the
following concerning vaccination: A
member of the London Royal College
of Surgeons offers to show, from cases
under his care, that vaccination will
not only prevent, but cure small pox.
He says: "If you vaccinate during the
febrile stage the fever is slightly in-
creased, but the eruption does not
make its appearance; and if you vac-
cinate during the eruptive stage the
eruption is immediately arrested. If
the eruption has gone the length of
having white tops there is danger of
infection; if not, it dies away as pim-
ples."

GRAND JURY SYSTEM.—Wisconsin,
by constitutional enactment, has abol-
ished the Grand Jury. Star Chamber
inquisition, and the jurists and lawyers
of that State declare that the best of
results have already followed. In Ja-
maica the system has also been abol-
ished, and presentments are now made
by the criminal officer or prosecuting
attorney of the Government. The ex-
ample of Wisconsin will shortly be fol-
lowed by many of her sister States, ex-
perience showing that the Grand Jury
system is a needless incumbrance upon
the prompt and equitable administra-
tion of justice.—*Farmer.*

A few days since one of our popular
attorneys called upon another member
of the profession, and asked his opinion
upon a certain point of law. The law-
yer to whom the question was address-
ed drew himself up and said, "I gener-
ally get paid for telling what I know."
The questioner drew a half a dollar
"fractional" from his pocket, handed
it to the other and coolly remarked:
"Tell me all you know, and give me
the change." There is coldness between
the parties now.

VANDERBILT is now master of the
streets of New York. His rapid
transit bill having been signed, engi-
neers have begun the survey of the new
underground road to be built from the
Battery to Harlem. Three thousand
men have been engaged, who will
break ground for the road at various
points in a few days, and every effort
is to be made to have the road com-
pleted in two years.

The salary of a mechanic who has
charge of overseeing work in a large
manufacture in Charlestown is some
\$5,000 per annum, and the "boss" em-
ployed by a pile driving contractor at
East Boston, has a salary of \$3,000 per
annum.

A Western woman has got out a
patent for a new style of billiard table
with a combination cushion which will
make various noted firms in the East
look to their laurels.

A Detroitier has invented a machine
which trims wall paper, holds it up
against the wall, puts on the paste and
cuts off and smooths down the strips,
and does the work nicer and faster than
three men.

Forty-seven thousand persons die an-
nually in England of consumption,
which the London *Telegraph* call a
'scourge,' compared to which cholera is
a jest and war a diversion.

The Sheep Interest.
The readers of *The Journal* can
form some conception of the impor-
tance of the Sheep interest to a coun-
try, from the recent statistics which
come from Australia, when it appears
that the income from the sheep indus-
try exceeds that from the mines, and
amounts to over \$100,000,000 per year.
The importance of the interest in this
country, is, perhaps, not so great, but
it is well advanced towards it, this year's
clip being worth from \$50,000,000 to
\$75,000,000; but there is no reason
why the returns from this branch of
national industry should not equal
those of any country in the world.
We have all the requisites for success;
and if the interest could be released
from the embarrassing effects of legis-
lation, and the education of the Agri-
cultural mind upon the sheep question
made a little more thorough, the
United States would rank, in the value
of its sheep industry, second to no other
country. And even with the present
state of the interest, there is scarcely
any one mining interest which can
make a better showing, or prefer
stronger claims upon the consideration
of the public.

Not the importance of this interest
but to be estimated by the value of
the wool clip alone. Its effects in re-
moving in some localities, and in sus-
taining, in others, the fertility of the
soil, is a matter of national advantage,
the extent of which no statistician can
accurately determine. And then the
large manufacturing interest which it
sustains, and which could not survive
a day without it, cuts no inconsider-
able figure in the list of our industries.
The cheapening of clothing which it
secures, is a blessing which is shared
by all classes of society, even by those
whose hands are ever raised against it.
—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The New York *Evening Post*, edited
by the veteran William Bryant, is
opposed to both Grant and Greeley.
Speaking of the latter, the *Post* has
the following bitter remarks:

"Should Horace Greeley ever be the
President of the United States, we
firmly believe that the corruption and
the crime of an administration with a
man at its head so weak in principle
as he, so imbecile of character as he,
so surrounded by such a crowd of ad-
venturers and cormorants and knaves
as would surround him—that the cor-
ruption and the crime of such an ad-
ministration would reach proportions
that would put their perpetrators be-
yond the cognizance of ordinary Courts
of law, and that would call for and
compel other correction than ordinary
penitentiaries can afford."

Bryant has known Greeley pretty
well for more than a quarter of a cen-
tury, and being an independent politi-
cian, his views should be carefully
considered.

OUR STATESMEN.—Clay reached the
age of seventy-five; Jackson, seventy-
eight; Calhoun, sixty-eight; Webster,
seventy; John Q. Adams, eighty-one;
Buchanan, seventy-eight; Van Buren,
eighty-one; Taylor, sixty-four; Cass,
eighty-two; Marcy was seventy-one
and Edward Everett the same. Ben-
ton was seventy-six and remarkable;
Webster, Calhoun, Cass, and Van Bu-
ren were born the same year—1782.
Going back to men of older date, John
Adams saw his ninety-first year; Jef-
ferson his eighty-third; both dying on
the 4th of July, 1826. Burr lived to
eighty-one, which is a striking con-
trast to his ancestors, for his father was
forty-two at the time of his death, and
his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards,
was only sixty six. Monroe lived to
seventy-three, John Jay to eighty-four,
and Patrick Henry to sixty-three. We
thus learn that our politicians, notwith-
standing their cares and vexations,
enjoy an existence much beyond the
average.

BURIED ALIVE.—An Irishman took
the contract to dig a well. When he
had dug about twenty-five feet down,
he came one morning and found it
caved in—filled nearly to the top.
Pat looked cautiously around and saw
that no person was near, then took off
his hat and coat, hung them on a wind-
lass, crawled in some bushes, and wait-
ed events. In a short time the citizens
discovered that the well had caved in,
and seeing Pat's hat and coat on the
windlass, they supposed that he was
at the bottom of the excavation. Only
a few hours of brisk digging cleared
the loose dirt from the well. Just as
they had reached the bottom, and were
wondering where the body was, Pat
came walking out of the bushes and
good-naturedly thanked them for re-
lieving him of a sorry job. Some of
the tired diggers were disgusted, but
the joke was too good to allow any-
thing more than a hearty laugh which
soon followed.

The Catholic population of this coun-
try is reckoned at 5,500,000.

Soldier's Homestead Act.
AN ACT to enable honorably dis-
charged soldiers and sailors, their
widows and orphan children, to ac-
quire homesteads on the public lands
of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress Assem-
bled, That every private soldier and
officer who has served in the army of
the United States during the recent re-
bellion for ninety days, or more, and
who was honorably discharged, and
has remained loyal to the government,
including the troops mustered into the
service of the United States by virtue
of the third section of an act entitled
"An act making appropriations for
completing the defenses of Washing-
ton, and for other purposes," approved
February thirteenth, eighteen hun-
dred and sixty-two, and every seaman,
marine, and officer who has served in
the navy of the United States, or in
the marine corps, during the rebellion,
for ninety days, and who was honora-
bly discharged, and has remained
loyal to the government, shall, on
compliance with the provision of an
act entitled "An act to secure home-
steads to actual settlers on the public
domain," and the act amendatory
thereof, as hereinafter modified, be
entitled to enter upon and receive
patents for a quantity of public lands
(not mineral) not exceeding one hun-
dred and sixty acres, or one quarter-
section, to be taken in compact form
according to legal subdivisions, includ-
ing the alternate reserved sections of
public lands along the line of any rail-
road or other public work, not other-
wise reserved or appropriated, and
other lands subject to entry under the
homestead laws of the United States:
Provided, That said homestead settler
shall be allowed six months after lo-
cating his homestead within which to
commence his settlement and improve-
ment: And provided also, That the
time which the homestead settler shall
have served in the army, navy, or
marine corps aforesaid, shall be de-
ducted from the time heretofore re-
quired to perfect title, or if discharged
on account of wounds received, or
disability incurred in the line of duty,
then the term of enlistment shall be
deducted from the time heretofore
required to perfect title, without refer-
ence to the length of time he may have
served: Provided, however, That no
patent shall issue to any homestead
settler who has not resided upon, im-
proved, and cultivated his said home-
stead for a period of at least one year
after he shall commence his improve-
ments as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. That any person entitled un-
der the provisions of the foregoing
section to enter a homestead, who may
have heretofore entered under the
homestead laws a quantity of land less
than one hundred and sixty acres,
shall be permitted to enter under the
provisions of this act so much land as
when added to the quantity previously
entered, shall not exceed one hundred
and sixty acres.

Sec. 3. That in case of the death of
any person who would be entitled to a
homestead under the provisions of the
first section of this act, his widow, if
unmarried, or in case of her death or
marriage, then the minor orphan chil-
dren, by a guardian duly appointed
and officially accredited at the Depart-
ment of the Interior, shall be entitled
to all the benefits enumerated in this
act, subject to all the provisions as to
settlement and improvements therein
contained: Provided, That if such
person died during his term of enlist-
ment, the whole term of his enlistment
shall be deducted from the time here-
tofore required to perfect the title.

Sec. 4. That where a party at the
date of his entry of a tract of land un-
der the homestead laws, or subsequent-
ly thereto, was actually enlisted and
employed in the army or navy of the
United States, his services therein
shall, in the administration of said
homestead law, be construed to be
equivalent, to all intents and purposes,
to a residence for the same length of
time upon the tract so entered: Pro-
vided, That if his entry has been can-
celed by reason of absence from said
tract while in the military or naval
service of the United States, and such
tract has not been disposed of, his
entry shall be restored and confirmed:
And provided further, That if such
tract has been disposed of, said party
may enter another tract subject to
entry under said laws; and his right
to a patent therefor shall be deter-
mined by the proofs touching his resi-
dence and cultivation of the first tract,
and his absence therefrom in such ser-
vice.

Sec. 5. That any soldier, sailor, ma-
rine, officer, or other person coming
within the provisions of this act may,
as well by an agent as in person, enter
upon said homestead: Provided, That
said claimant in person shall, within
the time prescribed, commence settle-
ments and improvements on the same,
and thereafter fulfill all the require-
ments of this act.

Sec. 6. That the Commissioner of
the General Land office shall have au-
thority to make all needful rules and
regulations to carry into effect the pro-
visions of this act.
Approved April 4, 1872.

Mock Turtle—connubial affection
before company—sometimes.

Professor Cope has discovered, in
California the bone of extinct species
of whale.