Gift of Colonel Robert A. Miller

OREGON SENTINEL.

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—AT—
JACKSONVILLE, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON,
—BY—
B. F. DOWELL.

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OREGON SENTINEL.

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GENERAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

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Vice President.....Henry Wilson.
Secretary of State.....Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of the Treasury.....G. S. Boutwell.
Secretary of War.....W. W. Belknap.
Secretary of the Navy.....G. M. Robeson.
Secretary of the Interior.....C. Delano.
Attorney General.....G. H. Williams.
Postmaster General.....J. A. J. Creswell.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....M. R. Waite
Associate Justices:—Nelson, Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis, Field, Strong and Bradley.

STATE OF OREGON.

CAPITAL—SALEM, Marion County.

Governor.....L. F. Grover
Secretary of State.....S. F. Chadwick
Treasurer.....A. Brown
State Printer.....M. V. Brown
Circuit Judge (First Judicial District).....P. P. Prim
District Attorney " " ".....H. K. Hanna.

JACKSON COUNTY:

County Judge.....E. B. Watson
County Commissioners.....John O'Brien.
.....M. A. Hueston.
Sheriff.....J. W. Manning.
Clerk.....E. D. Roudray.
Treasurer.....K. Kubli.
Assessor.....W. A. Childers
School Superintendent.....H. C. Flemming
Surveyor.....J. S. Howard
Coroner.....H. T. Inlow

COURT SITTINGS.

Circuit Court—Second Monday in February, June and November.
County Court—First Monday in each month.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jacksonville.....J. H. Stinson
Eden.....James P. Burns
Ashland.....Ed. DePeatt
Little Butte Creek.....James W. Simpson
Flounce Rock.....L. J. Hull
Table Rock.....H. M. Rogers
Rock Point.....C. Schiefflin
Pleasant Creek.....M. Wakeman
Grant's Pass.....Wm. Kahler
Leland.....L. N. Browning
Foots Creek.....C. Draper
Applegate.....Thos. Mee
Uniontown.....M. D. Sturgis
Link River.....N. Stephenson

TOWN OF JACKSONVILLE.

Trustees.....C. C. Beekman, Pres.; John Bilger, Kasper Kubli, Sol Sachs, Henry Judge.

Recorder.....U. S. Hayden
Treasurer.....Henry Pape
Marshal.....Frederick Grobe
Street Commissioner.....Peter Boschey

JACKSONVILLE P. O. REGISTER.

Stages Leave Jacksonville as Follows:

For Rock Point, Grant's Pass and Roseburg, every day at 6:45 a. m. Mail closes at 5 o'clock a. m.

For Ashland, Yreka and Redding, Cal., every day at 10:00 a.m. Mail closes at 10 a.m.

For Applegate, Kerbyville, Waldo and Crescent City, every Monday and Thursday morning at 3 o'clock. Mail closes at 5 p. m. the preceding evening.

For mail for Central Point, Table Rock, Eagle Point, Browns[illegible]borough and Sam's Valley leaves Wednesday morning, closing the preceding evening.

[illegible] Lakeville, Hot Springs, Yaingx and Lake [illegible] morning.

Money Order Office Open [illegible] each day, except Sundays.

Office Hours,....From 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M.

Office open Sundays 30 minutes after stage arrivals.

Mail Matter must be in on time or it must await the next Stage.

MAX MULLER, P. M.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Warren Lodge No. 10,

A. F. AND A. M., HOLD THEIR REGULAR communications on the Wednesday evenings preceding the full moon, at Jacksonville, Oregon. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
T. G. REAMS, W. M.
MAX MULLER, Secretary.

Jacksonville Lodge No. 10.

I. O. O. F., HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON Saturday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
SOL. SACHS, Sec. C. W. SAVAGE, N. G.
Trustees—Jacob Ish, Isaac Sachs, K. Kubli.

Oregon Division No. 1,

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE, meets on Wednesday evening of each week in RED MEN'S HALL, Jacksonville. Brothers and sisters in good standing are invited to attend.
MRS. DANIEL CRONEMILLER, W. P.
J. R. WADE, R. S.

Oregonian Pocahontas Tribe

NO. 1, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, HOLDS ITS Stated Councils at the Red Men's Hall the third sun n every seven suns, in the eighth run. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to brothers in good standing.
C. W. SANAGE, C. of R. SOL SACHS, S.

Jacksonville Stamm

NO. 148, U. O. R. M., HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETings every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
SIMON CARO, R. S. F. GROB, O. C.

Ruth Rebekah

DEGREE LODGE NO. 4, I. O. O. F., HOLDS ITS REGular meetings on every other Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
RACHEL FISHER, R. S. K. KUBLI, N. G.

Ashland Drug Store

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a new invoice of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Oils, Extracts, Etc., Etc.,

All new, fresh, and of the best quality, which we will sell cheap.

On all Patent Medicines we will make a deduction of 20 per cent., for cash, and from 10 to 15 per cent. on all other articles.

Particular Attention Paid to Prescriptions.

Suffering humanity in Southern Oregon should apply immediately to

C. B. WATSON & CO.,
Dec. 12, '74ly. Ashland, Oregon.

Notice to Miners

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE BEEN DULY APpointed, and that my bonds have been duly approved as United States

DEPUTY SURVEYOR,

Of Mineral Claims for Mining District No. 1, in the State of Oregon.

OFFICE—NEAR ASHLAND, OREGON.
octl '72ly B. F. MYER.

THE LAW OF DEATH.

BY JOHN HAY.

The song of Kilvany. Fairest she
In all the land of Savatthi.
She had one child as sweet and gay
And dear to her as the light of day.
She was so young and he so fair,
The same bright eyes and the same dark hair,
To see them by the blossomy way
They seemed two children at their play.

These came a death-dart from the sky.
Kilvany saw her darling die;
The glimmering shades his eyes invades,
Out of his cheeks the red bloom fades;
His warm heart feels the icy chill,
The round limbs shudder and are still.
And yet Kilvany held him fast
Long after life's last pulse was past
As if her love could restore
The smile gone out for evermore.

But when she saw her child was dead
She scattered ashes on her head,
And seized the small corpse, pale and sweet,
And rushing wildly through the street,
She sobbing fell at Buddha's feet.

"Master! all helpful! help me now!
Here at thy feet I humbly bow;
Have mercy, Buddha! help me now!"
She groveled on the marble floor,
And kissed the dead child o'er and o'er.
And suddenly upon the air
There fell the answer to her prayer:
"Bring me to-night a Lotus tied
With thread from a house where none has died."

She rose, and laughed with thankful joy,
Sure that the god would save the boy.
She found a Lotus by the stream;
She plucked it from its noonday dream,
And then from door to door she fared,
To ask what house by death was spared.
Her heart grew cold to see the eyes
Of all divine with slow surprise:
"Kilvany, thou hast lost thy head;
Nothing can help a child that's dead.
There stands not by the Ganges' side,
A house where none hath ever died."
Thus through the long and weary day,
From every door she bore away
Within her heart, and on her arm,
A heavier load, a deeper harm.
By gates of gold and ivory,
By wattled huts of poverty,
The same refrain heard poor Kilvany,
The living are few—the dead are many.

The evening came, so still and fleet,
And overtook her hurrying feet,
And, heart sick, by the sacred fane
She fell and prayed the God again,
She sobbed and beat her bursting breast:
"Ah! thou hast mocked me! Mightiest!
Lo! I have wandered far and wide—
There stands no house where none hath died."
And Buddha answered, in a tone
Soft as a flute at twilight blown,
But grand as heaven and strong as death
To him who hears with ears of faith:
"Child, thou art answered! Murmur not!
Bow, and accept the common lot."

Kilvany heard with reverence meet,
And laid her child at Buddha's feet.

Playing Cards.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS CONNECTED WITH THEIR HISTORY.

The New York *Times* has gathered the following facts concerning the familiar playing cards:

Of late years we have been accustomed to but one style of playing cards, but in former days cards were of various different designs. About 1679 there was published a pack containing, according to the advertisement, "an history of all the Popish plots that have been in England, beginning with those in Queen Elizabeth's time and ending with the last damnable plot against his Majesty Charles II, with the manner of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's murder." In a "puff collusive" it is stated "aspersers of this pack plainly show themselves popishly affected." Another pack published in the same reign appears to have related to the Rye House plot, which had for its object the death of Charles II and James II. In the reign of Queen Anne and George I several packs historical and fanciful cards were published. The German, French and Spanish cards were of various designs. In the time of the first French revolution cards, like other things, were revolutionized. In one pack

THE PLACES OF THE KINGS.

Are occupied by Moliere, La Fontaine, Voltaire and Rousseau. The queens are represented by effigies of prudence, justice, temperance and fortitude; and the knaves by four Republicans, one of whom is a grim-looking red-cap-of-liberty ruffian, another a soldier, a third an artilleryman and the fourth a young man in a fancy dress, armed. In another pack Solon, Cato, Rousseau and Brutus serve for kings. A pack published some time ago in New York, had for kings, in hearts, Washington; in diamonds, John Adams; in clubs, Franklin; in spades, Lafayette. It is observed that no cards of an instructive character have ever been popular with card-players, who have no taste or patience for such distractions from the business of card-playing. Moral emblems and everything intuitive of improving the occasion are also exceptionally objectionable to them. In fact, cards offer no machinery to the missionary. Certainty as to the name and origin of cards is lost in the obscurity of ages, and many most ingenious and strongly supported hypotheses have been advanced regarding these points, none have been accepted as absolutely conclusive. Mr. Chatto, a great authority, holds to the opinion that the name is derived from *chatur*, or, as the name is sometimes written in English, chartah, which signifies flour in Hindostanee. It will be observed that the number four enters largely into cards. Thus there are four suits and in each suit there are four honors. From the Hindostanee chartah, then, and not from the Latin charta, Mr. Chatto is, after great research, disposed to derive the word card. He thinks that cards had their origin in chess, which according to the high authority of Sir William Jones, seems to be known immemorially in Hindostan by the name of *chaturanga*—that is, the four *angas* or members of an army—elephants, horses, chariots, and men. Cards are supposed to have been

INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE

Early in the fourteenth century, but they did not come into general use until the close of it. They are mentioned in 1393 by Charles Poupart, Treasurer of Charles VI of France, in his accounts of that date, under the title of "Jeux de Cartes;" and by an edict of Paris, dated 22d January, 1397, working people are forbidden to play at tennis, bowls, dice, *cards*, or ninepins on working days, while a similar ordinance in 1369 does not include cards. The clergy early took kindly to the pastime, which doubtless served to while away many tedious hours of monastic life; and Dr. Jean Baptise Thiers, in his "Treatize on Games and Diversions," published in 1686, states that an order of the Synod of Langres in 1404, expressly forbade these holy men to play at cards.

Of a certain John Jackson, Master of Wigstow Hospital, Leicester, who was immoderately fond of cards, and devoted every evening to the quadrille table, Craddock says in his memoirs: "The 7 o'clock bell at the hospital called him to evening prayer in the midst of a dispute at the game, and he crossed St. Martin's Church-yard in great haste to his constant duty. As soon as prayers were over he returned to the card-table and said, 'I am confident that I was right as to that card.' 'I submit,' replied his opponent, 'for you have had leisure to consider the state of the game attentively.'" Mr. Chatto is of the opinion that

THE EARLIEST CARDS WERE STENCILED,

Not engraved. But an anecdote points to the fact that painted cards were early in use. In 1423 St. Bernardin of Siena, preaching on the steps in front of the church of St. Petronius, dwelt with such power and eloquence on the evils of gambling that his hearers made a bonfire of their cards. But this cut two ways. A worthy card-maker who had heard the holy father's demunications, submitted to him that his sermon would ruin his business, inasmuch as he had learned no other trade than card-painting. Whereupon, the priest took a tablet, sketched the figure of a radiant sun with the name of Jesus indicated in the center by the monogram I. H. S., and said: "Paint this figure and you will never have cause to regret having done so." The card-painter took the advice and prospered. In the great library of Paris—whose name undergoes so many changes, in accordance with political exigencies, that we really do not know what to call it to-day—there is an old wood cut supposed to have reference to this incident, the Saint being depicted holding in his right hand the symbol which he suggested to the card-painter. Cards early became a feature in

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

In 1484 Mrs. Paston writes to her husband that she sent her son to Lady Morley's to learn what sports were used in her house in the Christmas following the decease of her husband, and she said that there were no disguisings, nor harpings, nor luting nor singing, nor no loud disports, but playing at the tables and chess and cards." This was in the reign of Charles III. But Ralph Thoresby the pious antiquary, severely reproaches himself for card-playing on Christmas Day. In his diary under date 1685, he says: "Though I was never fond of cards, yet I was once tempted with relations upon a Christmas Day (after I had been at church in the forenoon) to spend too much of the afternoon in that wicked diversion, which caused me much sorrow upon reflection for though, being educated a dissenter, I had no great veneration for the festivals, yet was sensible that so eminent an instance of divine benignity should have been commemorated in a quite different manner, and have ever since for more than thirty-five years, and I hope forever, wholly thrown them aside." That cards up to Charles II's time had been regarded —— notwithstanding Laud's ordinances in favor of

SUNDAY PASTIMES

As an improper recreation on that day, would seem implied by the following entry in *Pepy's Diary*, in 1666: "This evening going to the Queen's side (of the palace) I did find the Queen, the Duchesse of York, and another or two at cards, with the room full of great ladies and men, which I was amazed to see on a Sunday, having not believed it; but contrarily, flatly denied the same a little while since to my cosen, Roger Pepys." In Camden *Miscellany* occurs a passage written by D. Edward Lake, under date Jan. 9, 1677-8: "I was very sorry to understand that the Princess of Orange (afteward Queen Mary II), since her being in Holland, did sometimes play at cards on Sundays which would doubtless give offense to that people. I remember that about two years since, being with her Highness in her closet, she required my opinion upon it. I told her I could not say 'twas a sin to do so, but 'twas not expedient; and for fear of giving offence, I advised her Highness not to do it, nor did she play upon Sunday's while she continued in England."

CHEATING AT CARDS

By those who "ought to know better" has, it may be feared, been common to every age since they were invented. Undoubtedly the following lines convey the sentiments of a large class:

He who hopes at cards to win,
Must never think that cheating's sin,
To make a trick where'er he can,
No matter *how*, should be his plan.
No use of conscience must he make,
Except how he may save his stake;
The only object of his prayers—
Not to be caught and kicked down stairs.

Tate Wilkinson, writing in 1790, says: "Mr. Wesley informed us that when he was at college he was particularly fond of the devil's pops (or cards) and every Saturday he was one of a constant party at whist, not only for the afternoon, but also for the evening. But, continued he, the latter part of my time there I became acquainted with the Lord. He recollected, he said, the last Saturday he ever played at cards, that the rubber at whist was longer than he expected, and on observing the tediousness of the game he pulled out his watch, when, to his shame, he found it was some minutes past his prayer time. He at once left the table and never played again, and his brother and sister experienced signs of grace on that same day, at that same hour, in the month of October."

VERY FEW SOLID FORTUNES

Have been made on the turf, or at the card table, but there are exceptions to prove the rule, and a notable one is presented in the case of General Scott, who made a vast sum, with part of which he bought land and settled it on his daughters, one of whom married Canning, the Prime Minister, and the other the Duke of Portland. Gen. Scott's experience among gambling peers had tended to prejudice him against their order generally, and he made a will by which he ordained that if either of them married a peer the fortune should pass to the other sister. It happened that the Duke of Portland, no needy spendthrift, but nearly the wealthiest man in England, fell in love with one daughter, and the difficulty about her fortune was ingeniously surmounted by her making him a present of her fortune and then marrying him. The other daughter also became a peeress, being so created after Mr. Canning's death. At the period of Chas. Fox's budding manhood

THE GAMBLING ERA OF ENGLAND

Culminated. "At one period of the play," writes the then Lord Carlisle, "I remember there was a balance in favor of one of these gentlemen, Charles Fox or his cousin, but of which I protest I do not remember, of about £50,000." In 1771 Lord Carlisle writes: "It gives me great pain to hear that Charles begins to be unreasonably impatient at losing. I fear it is the prologue to much fretfulness of temper, for disappointment in raising money and any serious reflections on his situation will, in spite of his affected spirits and dissipation, occasion him many disagreeable moments. They will be the more painful when he reflects that he is not following the natural bent of his genius. So far as temper was concerned, the writer's fears proved groundless. "We played a good deal at Goosetree's," says Wilberforce, "and I well remember the intense earnestness which Pitt displayed when joining in these games of chance. He perceived their increasing fascination, and soon after abandoned it forever." Wilberforce's own case is thus recorded: "We can have no play to-night," exclaimed some of the party at the club, "for St. Andrew is not here to keep bank." "Wilberforce," said Mr. Banker, who never joined himself, "if you will keep it I will give you a guinea." The playful challenge was accepted, but as the game grew deep he rose the winner of £600. Much of this was lost by those who were only heirs to future fortunes, and felt seriously inconvenienced. The pain he felt at their annoyance cured him of a growing tendency to play.

IN FRANCE,

As in England, card gambling was frightfully in vogue during the reign of Louis XV and XVI. This form of gambling has very much declined in both during the last thirty years, being very much transferred to the turf, where quite as great damage has been done to ancestral estates in several instances as by losses at cards, a fact illustrated by such men as Lord Courtenay, whose debts by the time he was thirty reached $3,500,000. Gambling at cards is still kept up very briskly in Russia. The moral to be deduced from reflections anent card-playing seems to be that it should be avoided by those persons who cannot be moderate—just as others should entirely avoid drink for the same reason. These playthings are certainly liable to frightful abuse, but, on the other hand, they are to many a source of very substantial consolation. Thousands of old men and women, whose eyesight is failing and whose hearing waxes dull, are enabled, by means of the devil's playthings, to while away dreary and weary hours, to the inexpressible relief not only of themselves, but of those about them.

A young man named Kibley, recently found in the mountains near King's valley, Benton county, a gun, revolver and knife, lying together near a log where they had evidently been laying for several years, as the stock of the gun was much decayed by the action of the elements. Whose were they? and how came they there are open questions. Two or three chambers of the revolver were empty when found.

"Ish dere some ledder here for me?" inquired r German at the general delivery window at the post-office yesterday. No, none here, was the reply. "Vhell, dot is queer," he continued, getting his head into the window; "my neighbor gets somedime dree letters in one day, und I get none. I bays more taxes as he does, und I have never got one ledder yet. How comes dose dings?"—*Free Press.*

A NEBASKA druggist got a boy to take a big snuff of hartshorn as a joke; the boy kicked over a kerosene lamp; oil took fire, and loss on store was $1,300. The druggist is now driving a team.

The Postmaster General is resolved to use his influence to have the present newspaper postage law modified as soon as Congress meets.

THE RELATION OF FORESTS TO MOISTURE.—The destruction of the forests of the central portions of Europe is said to have lowered all the large rivers of Germany. According to the statement of M. G. Wex, of the Vienna Geographical Society, the river Rhine is now more than two feet lower than it was fifty years ago, and the Danube has fallen more than four and a half feet within the same period. It is not quite certain, however, that the cause assigned is the only one that has operated to lower the water of those streams, although theoretically it might be so considered. Upon our own continent the same effect has arisen from the denudation of the soil. We are not aware that any accurate observations have been taken, but in those States which were originally covered with heavy timber, even within the memory of a single generation, large streams have become small ones, small ones have declined to rills, and these in many cases have dried up altogether, leaving only their bare channel to mark their course. In many of the old States these changes are well known to have taken place within half a century. The explanation seems to be very simple. So long as the soil was sheltered by forests from the direct action of the sun's rays, evaporation went on slowly, and the tiniest brooklets found their way to the large streams; but when the land was stripped of its trees, all the countless sources of supply were cut off by evaporation, inevitably causing a decline in the volume of every stream below them.

WHAT IT ORGANIZES.—The Democratic party is the organization of the dangerous classes; those who prey upon community or who would destroy it.

It is the political embodiment of whatever there is of total depravity in the nation.

As a party, the Democracy is officered by the usurers and led by the master monopolists and speculators.

It is the party of the Roman Heirarchy and its counsels find inspiration in that ecclesiastical diabolism whose foremost expressions is in the Syllabus thundered forth by the Vatican, denouncing all free thought and the political social life and movement that grows therefrom.

It does not follow that all Democrats are conscious supporters of these forces. Ignorance, prejudice and the habit of accepting opinions at second hand, all tend to keep their party alive, and to bring to their standard both the brute will and trained wit which naturally allies themselves with evil. There is an Italian proverb born of the elder Napoleon's wars, which reely translated, says "not all Frenchmen are theives, but most of them are." This may be rendered for our purpose—Not all Democrats are dangerous, but many of them are.—*Republic.*

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.—About twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Sperenberg, noted for the deepest well that has ever been sunk. Owing to the presence of gypsum in the locality, which is at a moderate distance from the capital, it occurred to the government authorities of the mines to obtain a supply of rock salt. With this end in view the sinking of a shaft or well 16 feet in diameter was commenced some five years ago, and at the depth of 280 feet the salt was reached. The boring was continued to the further depth of 980 feet, the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 13 inches. The operations were subsequently prosecuted by the aid of steam until a depth of 4,194 feet was attained. At this point the boring was discontinued, the borer being still in the salt deposits, which thus exhibit the enormous thickness of 2,997 feet.

FAITHFUL TO ITS TRUST.—Never, in the history of the world, has a party been more faithful in carrying out the will of the people, than the Republican party. It has been true to every promise; it has kept sacred every pledge; it has carried the nation through a period of great peril; it has been the recognized bulwark of civil and religious liberty. Its past record is a true index of its future possibilities. To this record, the only one that can determine the merit of individuals or parties, the nation may well point with pride. What the party has been, it now is and will be in the future.