OREGON SENTINEL.

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

TERMS:
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OREGON SENTINEL.

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VOL. XXIII--NO. 2 JACKSONVILLE, OREGON: JANUARY 16, 1878. $3 PER YEAR

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

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Vice President.....W. A. Wheeler.
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Secretary of War.....Richard W. Thompson
Secretary of the Navy.....Charles Devens.
Secretary of the Interior.....Carl Schurz.
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Postmaster General.....David M. Key.

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

STATE OF OREGON.

CAPITAL—SALEM, on County

Acting Governor.....S. F. Chadwick
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.....Silas J. Day.
County Commissioners.....Samuel Furry. Abram Miller.
Sheriff.....J. W. Manning.
Clerk.....E. D. Lindray.
Treasurer.....John Orth.
Assessor.....B. C. Goddard.
School Superintendent.....E. J. Farlow.
Surveyor.....J. S. Howard
Coroner.....Dr. Callendar.

COURT SITTINGS.

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

TOWN OF JACKSONVILLE.

Trustees.....D. Linn, Pres., T. G. Reames, Peter Britt, J. Nunan, Kasper Kuldi.
Recorder.....U. S. Hayden
Treasurer.....Henry Pape
Marshal.....Ad. Helms
Street Commissioner.....Geo. H. Young

JACKSONVILLE P. O. REGISTER.

Stages Leave Jacksonville as Follows:

For Rock Point, Grant's Pass and Roseburg, every day at 8.45 a. m. Mail closes at 8 o'clock a. m.

For Ashland, Yreka and Redding, Cal., every day at 2.30 p. m. Mail closes at 2 p. m.

For Applegate, Kerbyville, Waldo and Crescent City, every Monday and Thursday morning at 3 o'clock. Mail closes at 8 p. m. the preceding evening.

The mail for Central Point, Table Rock, Eagle Point, Brownsborough and Sam's Valley leaves Wednesday mornings, closing the preceding evening.

One mail for Linkville, Hot Springs, Yainax and Lake City leaves Ashland every Monday morning.

Money Order Office open from 9 to 5 o'clock each day, except Sundays.

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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.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Oregonian Pocahontas Tribe

A IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, HOLDS ITS Stated Council at the Red Men's Hall the third sun a every seven suns, in the eighth run. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to brothers in good standing.
H. K. Hanna, C. of R. E. D. WATSON, S.

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.
C. C. BEEKMAN, W. M.
Max Muller, Secretary.

Oregon Chapter No. 4. R. A. M.,

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON TUESDAY evenings on or before the full moon in each month, at 7:30 o'clock. Companions in good standing are invited to attend.
J. R. N. BELL, High Priest.
J. H. Hixson, Secretary.

Jacksonville Lodge No. 10.

I. O. O. F., HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS Saturday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
JOHN MILLER, N. G.
J. H. Pens, Recording Secretary.

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.
JOHN MILLER, N. G.
Rachel Fisher, Recording Secretary.

Jacksonville Stamm

NO. 135, U. O. R. M., HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETings every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
Max Muller, R. S. E. JACOBS, C. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. F. DOWELL. — C. B. WATSON

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All business placed in our hands will receive prompt attention. ☞ Special attention given to collections.

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Will practice in all the Courts of this State; obtain Patents for all classes of public lands, both mineral and agricultural; attend promptly to collections and attend to all county and Probate business. OFFICE—opposite the court house. June 17, 1877tf.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business left in my care. ☞ Office in Orth's brick building. [jan. 30 '76tf.

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JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Having located in the town of Jacksonville for the purpose of practising Surgery and other branches of my profession, I respectfully ask a portion of public patronage. ☞ OFFICE—Second door north of the U. S. Hotel. [nov22, '73tf

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

☞ Office next door to the Telegraph Office. [nov7, '76tf

THE

OREGON SENTINEL

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PRINTING OFFICE

HAVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Plain and Fancy Type, and the only Job Press in Southern Oregon, we are prepared to do all kinds of Printing at the lowest living rates. Satisfaction given or no charges made for work.

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EXECUTED ON SHORT NOTICE.

ADDRESS,

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JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

U. S.
Piano Co.

$290.

IT COSTS LESS THAN $300 TO MAKE any $600 Piano sold through agents, all of whom make 100 per cent pr fit. We have no agents, but ship direct to families at factory price. We make only one style and have but one price.

Two Hundred & Ninety Dollars!

Net cash, with no discount to dealers or commissions to teachers. Our lumber is thoroughly seasoned—our cases are DOUBLY veneered with Rosewood—have front round corners, serpentine bottom and carved legs. We use the full iron plate with overstrung bass—French Grand Action with top dampers, and our keys are of the best ivory, with ivory fronts. Our piano has seven octaves—is six feet nine inches long, three feet four inches wide, and weighs boxed, 958 pounds. Every piano is fully warranted for five years.

Send for illustrated circular in which we refer to over 1,000 Bankers, Merchants, &c., (some of whom you may know) using our pianos in 47 States and Territories. Please state where you saw this notice.

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Rooms 2 and 4 Strowbridge's Building,

PORTLAND----OREGON.

Will practice in all Courts of Record in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory; and pay particular attention to business in Federal Courts.

Interesting to Farmers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BELIEVING IT TO be to the mutual advantage of MILLERS AND FARMERS, have made arrangements whereby the Ashland and Phœnix mills will be under the management of Jacob Wagner, who will have charge of both mills for the company during the ensuing year, ending July 1st, 1877.

We will pay the highest market price for good merchantable wheat. Office of the company at the Ashland Mills.

WAGNER, ANDERSON & FARMER MILL CO., Ashland Oregon.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA
YELLOW DOCK
AND
IODIDE OF POTASS

The best beautifier of the Complexion now in use. Cures Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Rheumatism and Mercurial pains. Sold by all Druggists.

Use Low's Concentrated Flavoring Extracts for Ice Cream, Cakes, &c.

Settle Up! Settle Up!

THE UNDERSIGNED HA PLACED HIS accounts in the hands of T. B Kent for collection, and those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, will save costs by calling on Mr. Kent, and making payment immediately as I am compelled to have my money.

Dated, Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 187
DAVID CRONEMILLER.

Old Type-Metal for Sale.

WE HAVE FOR SALE AT THE "SENTINEL" OFfice a considerable quantity of old type-metal, good for all the purposes for which babbit metal is used, and in many instances superior. It will be sold in any quantity desired, at the same price (babbit metal.

The Fortunes of the Obelisks.

The Egyptian obelisk narrowly escaped total loss while on its voyage to England. So severe a storm was encountered off Cape Finistere that the towing steamer Olga was obliged to cast off from the obelisk craft, and, after removing the crew from the latter to leave it to its fate. Six men were lost during the transhipment. The deserted needle drifted seaward, and finally was discovered by the English steamer Fitzmaurice, ninety miles north of Ferrol, Spain, and taken in tow again. The Fitzmaurice was bound for Valencia, and hence the travels of the famous stone will probably be prolonged.

The sister obelisk to that above referred to has been presented by the Khedive of Egypt to New York city. As we noted last week, it was proposed to defray the expense of transportation across the Atlantic by public subscription, but this of course has since been rendered unnecessary by the magnificent offer of a well known citizen, whose name is as yet withheld, to bear all the expense, amounting to $100,000, himself. This proposition has been accepted, and we understand from the New York *World* that the contracts for the removal and shipment of the stone have been signed. At present the question is being discussed where the obelisk is to be erected when we get it; and opinion seems [illegible] about equally divided in favor of [illegible]lishing it in the center of Madison Square, between 23d and 25th streets, on Fifth Avenue, or in the park into which it is proposed the site of the present distributing reservoir on 42d street and the same avenue shall be converted, after demolition of the now unnecessary reservoir.

In view of the distribution of Egyptian obelisks over the surface of the earth, one being in Rome, another in Paris, another in London, and now another in New York, it has been humorously suggested that the archæologist of a dozen centuries hence will be vastly puzzled to account for the wonderfully wide contemporaneous dispersion of the Egyptian race, which will be indicated by the localities of its monuments.—*Scientific American.*

Who are the Blessed.

Blessed is the man that minds his own business.

Blessed is the woman who never says unto her husband—"I told you so!"

Blessed is the man who can sew on his own buttons when the baby is crying.

Blessed is the woman who won't marry a widower—provided he's your own father.

Blessed is the mother-in law who never reminds you that you married above your station.

Blessed is the rich relation who never looks down upon you—when in the gutter.

Blessed is the poor relation who never looks to you—for money.

Blessed is the old maid who don't hate old people and children.

Blessed is the old bachelor that don't hate cats and pincushions.

Blessed are the married people that don't wish they were single.

Blessed are the single people that are contented to remain so.

Blessed is the husband who never says his mother's pies are better than his wife's.

Blessed is the wife (formerly a widow) who never calls up the virtues of the "dear departed" for No. 2 to emulate.

Blessed is the man who gives his wife 10 cents without asking her what she is going to do with it.

Blessed is the woman who don't scold when the stove-pipe falls down on the dinner table, and blessed is the man who can fix it up again without swearing.

Blessed is the man who never asks the loan of your umbrella.

Blessed is the neighbor who is so busy with his own affairs that he has no time to pry into yours.

Where are the blessed?
Echo answers, "Where?"

Standard of Value.

A disgusted and satirical Athenian once stood up in the legislative assembly of that State and made a formal proposal that a law should be enacted declaring that asses are horses. The particular absurdity which he undertook to expose by that motion was not a whit more grotesque than the attempt now making in Congress to enact that ninety cent's worth of silver shall be a dollar. Waiving the scientific objections to a double standard of value, it is obvious that the idea of two standards is preposterous unless, at the time they are established, they are at par or very nearly at par with each other. If in a law fixing the standard of weights and measures it should be gravely enacted ordaining that seven pints and eight pints shall be equally a gallon, or that thirty inches and thirty-six shall be equally a yard, the law-making power would be hooted for its confusing defiance of common sense. The standard coin of a country being the measure of other values it ought to have all the steadiness attainable. If gold is to be a standard and silver is also to be a standard the coinage in the two metals should be so adjusted that the market value of the metal in the one should be equal to the market value of the metal in the other at the time the coinage law is passed. Otherwise it is like a law declaring that asses are horses.

The pending Silver bill enacts that 412½ grains standard silver shall be a dollar [illegible] the provision of the statute of 18[illegible] which prescribed that amount of silver as the equivalent of a gold dollar. That law was passed in January, 1837, when the price of silver as measured by gold was 60¾ pence per ounce. The silver quotation cabled from London yesterday showed that the present price of silver, as measured by gold, is 53¾ pence per ounce. The 412½ grains of standard silver which Congress is asked to stamp as a dollar is to-day worth a shade less than ninety cents. It is simply ridiculous to propose that we shall have one dollar worth ninety cents and another dollar worth a hundred cents, and that they shall be equally a standard for measuring all other values. It would be more consistent to reduce the gold standard ten per cent. This, indeed, would be equally dishonest toward the public creditors, but it would avoid the confusion and absurdity of two widely different standards. Is there any body brazen enough to advocate a debasement of the gold standard by coining eagles containing only nine dollars' worth of gold and making them a full tender for the discharge of gold debts contracted under the present standard? But there is precisely the same dishonesty, the same fraud, in authorizing a gold debt of a thousand dollars to be discharged by a tender of nine hundred dollars' worth of silver.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, of mutterings, of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth—these, and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. O, may women, before that sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awaken and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave. And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one—the forgetting wife a happy allusion to the hour of peaceful love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love—a kiss of peace of pardon all the past, and hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish men will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years of matchless bliss, loved, loving and content—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Hewitt is the richest man in the National House of Representatives.

Workmen on the Comstock.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says: We believe it to be right and that we are doing the miners and other working men of the Pacific coast a kindness by warning them against rushing hither in the expectation of obtaining employment, expending in so doing the last cent (in the majority of cases) of their slender means. The advance in price of the leading mining stocks which followed the new ore development on the 1,900-foot level of the Ophir mine would seem to have turned hitherward all the wandering undecided laboring men of the Pacific coast.

Noting the rise of stocks, and the corresponding improvements in times along the Comstock, men in search of employm[illegible] naturally concluded that [illegible]uld be an opportunity for them to find work in the mines, mills, or on the surface, in some of the towns, as great numbers have found to their sorrow and their cost.

There are miners enough and workmen enough of every kind belonging here on the comstock lode to do twice there is at present to be done in any branch of business. The sooner this is understood abroad the better—the better for us who are here to find that they have made their journey and expended their little means for naught.

Let persons at a distance call to mind the lines they have seen formed in front of post offices in early days, and they will have some idea of the chance there is of getting work, here when we tell them that at every mine, and mill in the country there are men enough waiting for work to form a line from 10 to 40 rods in length.

These lines are not actually formed, but the condition to affairs here is substantially the same as far as outsiders are concerned, as though they were. The men are here, waiting and watching. As fast as one man steps out of a mine, or is killed, another steps in takes his place, provided men are taken at all. For a considerable length of time many more men have been drafted out of the mines than have been taken in. All these are now here waiting and hoping that something may occur that will cause additional forces of workingmen to be put to work in the principal mines. What chance, then, for newcomers, when so many old miners are out of employment?

It may not be generally known to the outside world, but owing to the scarcity of work here at this time there are many families that are being constantly assisted by our Relief Committee. Women and children, and not unfrequently men are seen to come "off shift" in order to get what food may happen to be left in their lunch pails.

Men coming here now will not only obtain no employment, but will—provided they come without means to get away—swell the ranks of the destitute and add to the distress of those who are already the recipients of charity.

What has been said above in regard to the present opportunities of obtaining employment in mines and mills apply equally well to all other industries and branches of business. Our carpenters had no work worthy of the name last summer; the painters found next to nothing to do; blacksmiths and mechanics of all kinds were out of employment, and hosts of workmen in all these trades are still searching for work.

Men who want work will do better in the small mountain towns of California, or on the ranches of that State, this winter, than by coming here. There they will at least be sure of getting something to eat, even though the wages they recieve be small. Let men who are out of work go to the ranches and split rails, dig ditches, herd stock—do anything rather than to swell the army of the idle.

A young lover wants to know how high stripek stockings come. High striped stocking come just like the other kind. They are woven. If that isn't what he means let him put a banana cover on the sidewalk or get married and go home drunk.

THE RIVER DANUBE.—The Danube River has figured largely in history for 2,000 years, and it again becomes the object to which the eyes of the whole world has turned. It furnished a high-way for the Turks in the sixteenth centuries to penetrate Europe as far as Vienna, and in the Crusades it became an outlet for the religious enthusiam of Europe to flow to the Holy Land. The Danube, from its source in Baden to the Black Sea, is 1,820 miles long, and it drains, with its tributaries, an area of over 300,000 square miles. It passes throug Bavaria Austria, Hungary, and Servia, to the Carpathian Mountains, where it separates Roumania and Bulgaria, and passes into the Black Sea, through several mouths, the principal one being that of Sulina. The Danube is navigable for steamers as far as Ulm, in Bavaria. At Nicopolis, in the fourteenth century, 100,000 Christians were driven by the Turks into the Danube, and in the fifteenth century 40,000 Turks were slain on its shores at the siege of Belgrade.

The King of Texas cattle kings is probably Captain Richard King, who has a farm about thirty miles from Corpus Cristi, in that state. A local journal speaking of his great transactions in live stock says: "In March last he sold to one person from Kansas 20,000 head of horned cattle (all out of his own stock) for the sum of $327,500 deliverable in Hays City Kansas, $100,000 paid down in cash and the balance on delivery, and in April he sent off the stock in thirteen droves, which arrived all safe. To be certain to have the requisite number to be delivered he added 5,000 extra head, and still has left some 50,000 head, besides 25,000 head of sheep and 7,000 or 8,000 head of horses and mule stock. He has some 60,000 acres of land under fencing in 90,000 acres more, and still has 140,000 acres in and about the same tract. It took 700 men to drive this lot of stock, and upward of $50,000 for the outfit.

NEW SEWING MACHINE MOTOR.—We read in Eastern exchanges of a new sewing machine motor, which is said to be "so cheap and so simple that it seems as if it would at once come into very general use. The motor consists of a tabular boiler, 18 inches high, incased in cabinet work, through which steam is engendered by a small parlor lamp being placed underneath it. The apparatus which connects it with the sewing machine is very simple, and consists of only three pieces. It takes only a few minutes to get up steam, and the speed is regulated by a little spring. The invention is compact, neat and and clean, a great savior of health and strength, and in appearance resembles a little parlor stove incased in cabinet work. The inventor of the machine is Mr. T. Wood, of Newark, N. J."

Pick up the tools and put them under cover. There is more farm machinery wasted every year in the state of Oregon than all the taxes amount to. It is a very nice thing for the implement men, with their iron clad notes, fifty per cent. interest; but it is a fearful grind on the farmers. Pick up the machinery and put it under cover. Oil the wood and rusty parts. Some warm day get it out and put it to rights and be ready for the field.

An Irish clergyman once broke off the thread of his discourse, and thus addressed the congregation: "My dear bretheren, let me tell you that I am just half through my sermon; but as I perceteve your impatience, I will say that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard."

A farmer wants us to tell him the best way to raise "beats." The best way to raise the kind of beats we have about here is to steal quietly up behind 'em, when they are not looking, and let fly a number fifteen boot at their coal tails.

Whenever you have ten minutes to spare go and bother some one who hasn't.