

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
JACKSONVILLE, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON
FRANK KRAUSE,
TERMS:
One copy, Per Year, in advance, \$3 00.

OREGON SENTINEL.

Table with 2 columns: Description of advertising rates and corresponding prices.

VOL. XXIII--NO. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON: SEPT 25, 1878.

\$3 PER YEAR

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. F. DOWELL, C. B. WATSON
DOWELL & WATSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

H. K. HANNA,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

DR. J. C. BELT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

DR. L. DANFORTH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

J. W. ROBINSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

MARTIN VROOMAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

A. C. GIBBS, L. B. STEARNS,
GIBBS & STEARNS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS,
Rooms 2 and 4 Strowbridge's Building,
PORTLAND--OREGON.

WILL JACKSON,
DENTIST,
Jacksonville, Oregon.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS,
No. 11, KEARNEY STREET
TREATS ALL CHRONIC AND PRIVATE
DISEASES WITHOUT THE AID OF MERCURY.

MINING SURVEYS.
J. S. HOWARD, having been duly appointed
U. S. Mineral Surveyor for the counties of
Jackson, Josephine and Curry, State of Oregon
will make official surveys of mining claims.

Portrait of B. B. Dowell, Attorney at Law, Portland, Oregon, and Jacksonville, Ore.

T. G. REAMES, E. B. REAME

REAMES BROS.,
AHEAD AS USUAL!

THE OLD TEMPLE OF FASHION
REVIVED AGAIN AT THE FORMER

STORE OF SACHS BROS.,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
Jacksonville, - - - Oregon,

Largest and Best Selection

FALL & WINTER DRY-GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS ETC.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE
Ladies to the fact that we have new on
hand the largest and best selected assortment
of LADIES' DRESS GOODS and FANCY
GOODS of every description in Southern Ore-
gon, and we will henceforth make this line of
goods our specialty and sell them at

Prices to suit the Times.

To the gentlemen we will say, if you want
No. 1 SUIT OF CLOTHES you must go to
Reames Bros to buy... we claim to have
the best STOCK OF CLOTHING in Jack-
sonville and will allow none to undersell us.

CROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY
GLASSWARE,
A FULL LIFE OF ASHLAND GOODS
Etc. & Etc.

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. ft. 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!
Not cash, with no discount to dealers or
commission to teachers. Our lumber is thorough-
ly seasoned--our cases are DOUBLY veneered
with Rosewood--have front round corners, ser-
pentine 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, 255 pounds. Every piano is fully war-
ranted for five years.

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

U. S. PIANO CO.,
220vol21y2 810 Broadway, N. Y.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

BEATTY PIANO, Grand, Square
and Upright, and BE-
ATTY'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN
TONGUE PARLOR ORGANS are the
sweetest toned and most perfect instruments
ever before manufactured in this or any other
country. The world is challenged to equal
them. Best discounts and terms ever before
given. Rock Bottom prices now ready
to jobbers, agents and the trade in general.
An offer: These celebrated instruments (either
Piano or Organ) boxed and shipped to any-
where, on five or fifteen days' test trial. Money
refunded and freight paid both ways if in
any way unsatisfactory. Fully warranted for
21 years as strictly first-class. EXTRAOR-
DINARY LIBERAL discounts given to
Churches, Schools, Lodges, Halls, Ministers,
Teachers, etc., in order to have them introduced
at once where I have no agents. Thousands
now in use. New Illustrated ADVER-
TISER (Catalogue Edition), with list of
testimonials now ready, sent free. Estab-
lished in 1859.
Address DANIEL F. BEATTY
Washington, New Jersey.

Homesteads.

The following article from the Du-
luth Tribune, whose editor is a United
States land officer, will be of interest
to many persons in this State:

It is of course well known to all
who have been familiar with the in-
structions and rulings of the general
land office, that multitudes of persons
who have ever taken homesteads have
not strictly complied with the law in
regard to establishing "a residence"
thereon. Heretofore, homesteaders,
have, of course, solemnly sworn that
they have resided on their homesteads
as provided by law, but, as a matter
of fact, such residences have been
technical, rather than bona fide. It
seems, however, the general land of-
fice commissioner has decided to put
a stop to this loose way of doing busi-
ness, as new blanks have been issued
to the various offices, prescribing a
new sort of emphatic and specific
questions both for the homesteader
himself and for his witnesses. For the
information of the public, and especial-
ly for the information of homesteaders
who have not yet "proved up," we
publish below the questions which, un-
der the new regulations, the home-
steaders must answer, and the ques-
tions for his witnesses are equally
searching and pointed:

QUESTIONS FOR THE HOMESTEADER.

- Ques. 1. What is your name. Be
careful to give it in full, correctly
spelled, in order that it may be here
written exactly as you wish it written
in the patent which you desire to ob-
tain.
Ques. 2. What is your age?
Ques. 3. Are you the head of a
family, or a single person; and, if the
head of a family, of whom does your
family consist?
Ques. 4. Are you a native born citi-
zen of the United States? If not
have you declared your intention to
become a citizen, and have you ob-
tained a certificate of naturalization?
Ques. 5. Are there any indications
of coal, or minerals of any kind on the
lands embraced in your homestead
entry above described? (If so state
what they are, and whether the
springs or mineral deposits are valua-
ble.)
Ques. 6. Is the land more valuable
for agricultural than mineral purposes?
Ques. 7. What is your postoffice
address?
Ques. 8. Have you ever made a
homestead entry except for this land,
No....? (If you have, give, as nearly
as you can, the date thereof and des-
cription of the land, and state whether
the entry still subsists, or, if it has
been cancelled, state the cause of its
cancellation.)
Ques. 9. Have you sold the land or
conveyed to any one your right and
interest in the same? And if so, to
whom and for what purpose?
Ques. 10. Does any one except your-
self claim the land under the homestead
or pre-emption laws?
Ques. 11. When did you first make
settlement on the said land.
Ques. 12. When did you first es-
tablish a residence upon the land?
Ques. 13. At the date you have given
as being the date that you first es-
tablished your residence upon the land
did you move thereupon in person?
Ques. 14. Up to what time have you
resided on the land?
Ques. 15. Was your residence upon
the land continuous during the period
named?
Ques. 16. If you had a family dur-
ing said period of residence on the
homestead, did your family reside
thereon?
Ques. 17. What improvements have
you made or do you possess on the
land. (Describe them.)
Ques. 18. When was your house
built?
Ques. 19. What is the total value of
said improvements?
Ques. 20. For what purposes have
you used the land?
Ques. 21. How much of the land
have broken and cultivated, and what
crops, if any, have you raised.
Another affidavit which the home-
steader must take contains the follow-

ing clause:

And I do further swear that I have
not heretofore perfected or abandoned
an entry made under the homestead
laws of the United States:

The new instructions also contain
the following note:

NOTE--The officer before whom the
testimony is taken should call the at-
tention of the witness to the following
section of the revised statutes, and
state to him that it is the purpose of
the government, if it be ascertained
that he testifies falsely, to prosecute
him to the full extent of the law:

TITLE LX--CRIMES--CHAPTER 4.

Section 5,392. Every person who,
having taken an oath before a compe-
tent tribunal, officer or person, in any
case in which a law of the United
States authorizes an oath to be admin-
istered, that he will, testify, declare,
depose, or certify truly, or that any
written testimony, declaration, deposi-
tion, or certificate by him subscribed
is true, willfully and contrary to such
oath states or subscribes any material
matter which he does not believe to
be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall
be punished by a fine of not more
than two thousand dollars, and by im-
prisonment at hard labor not more
than five years, and shall, moreover,
thereafter be incapable of giving testi-
mony in any court of the United
States until such time as the judgment
against him is reversed. (See Sec. 1,750)

The effect of these new and more
rigid rulings will probably be to pre-
vent some homesteaders from securing
their patents, who could have done so
under the old rulings, and the govern-
ment undoubtedly means to put a stop
to the loose way in which some per-
sons have heretofore gone through
the farce of proving up, but it may be
that the government will look with
some degree of allowance upon those
homesteaders who have lived up to the
homestead law as closely as they have
supposed that they were required to
do. Be this as it may, would recom-
mend all persons, who have had home-
steads, for the requisite length of time,
and who intend to prove up, to do so
as soon as practicable. Considerable
inquiry is now being made for home-
steads, and several contests have re-
cently been instituted; and parties
who delay proving up and who per-
haps have acted in good faith and
done the very best they could to com-
ply with the law, but who in some
respect may have been unable to do so
strictly, will be liable to be put to
the trouble and expense of a long con-
test, should they delay the matter for
any great length of time. Especially
is it to be the interest of all persons
who, under the rulings, may be in
doubt as to whether they can hold
their homesteads or not, to be satisfied
on that point as soon as possible.
They should as soon as practicable
come forward and make their proofs
and state the facts just as they exist
and rely upon the generosity of the
government, in view of its past deal-
ings with homesteaders, to allow them
to squeeze through.

The Sacramento Bee notices a new
process for drying fruit, which was ac-
cidentally discovered. The superin-
tendent of the Placerville foundry,
having placed some apples in the cold
air draft of the furnace, found that
after a few hours' exposure to the cur-
rent they were cured in a very superior
manner. Further experiments led to
the belief that this mode of drying
will be found preferable to the hot-air
process, as it saves the expense of fuel,
and the blast of cold air dries the fruit
from moisture without the possibility
of burning it. The result is said to be
much more satisfactory than even that
produced by drying, while the time
required is much less and the work
can be carried on without regard to
weather.

The examinations and surveys or-
dered by the act of Congress of June
18, 1878, at Cape Foulweather, Alsea
river and bay, Coos bay, Coquille river
and Port Orford have all been com-
pleted, and the various parties engaged
on these works have returned to Port-
land. Charts and reports are being
prepared, and will be forwarded to
Washington in time to be laid before
Congress when it convenes.

Dye and Anderson.

The following extracts taken from
the testimony elicited yesterday during
the examination of the Tullis murder-
ers are taken from the Sacramento
Bee:

C. F. Trask, living near Courtland,
on the afternoon of the murder saw a
boat going down the river with two
men in it. The boat was newly built
and rough looking, not painted, and
made of redwood. Noticed a small
bundle, done up in paper, on a seat.
Witness described the appearance and
clothing of the two men in the boat,
and stated that the man pulling had
his hat over his eyes and the man in
the stern never looked to one side or
the other. Witness recognized Ander-
son positively as the man who was
pulling.

D. J. Simmons, an auctioneer and
general broker of Sacramento knew
Dye; was appointed Administrator's
auctioneer, but never had an estate
to sell. In the month of June
Troy Dye came to him and wanted
to borrow \$100. Witness told him
that he was pressed a little then and
could not let him have it. Dye came
repeatedly for the money, but did not
obtain it, and said frequently during
the conversations, "We will soon have
a big estate to settle, and that will
make it up."

Here, for the first time, seemingly
during the examination, Dye betrayed
anxiety, rising from his seat, rushing
over to where Haymond sat, and en-
gaging in short and earnest conversa-
tion. The witness went on to say
that on the 4th or 5th of July he
would not give Dye \$100, but let him
have \$50. The two went out to the
door together, and Dye took occasion
to remark that there would soon be
a large estate down the river to sell.
Witness inquired of him whose it was,
and Dye answered that it belonged to
a man named Tullis. In response to
the question as to whether Tullis was
dead or not, Dye replied in these
words: "No, but he is old and sickly,
and can't live long." Witness told
a straight-forward story, which was not
impaired in the slightest by a cross-
examination by Mr. Haymond.

A fatal case of poisoning by peach
stones, which is noted in the French
papers as having recently occurred in
Paris, should serve as a warning to
families in which children are allowed
to take care of themselves for hours at
a time. Probably very few adults
themselves know how poisonous
peach-stones are. The victim of the
recent accident in Paris secreted the
stones of a number of peaches, and ob-
taining a hammer, when left alone,
broke them open industriously and ate
them, the result being that he was fac-
tally poisoned by hydrocyanic (prussic)
acid. Since the peach season is now
upon us, it is as well to explain what
quantity of poison the peach-stone
possesses. Writers on toxicology state
that one ounce of the kernels contains
about one grain of pure prussic acid,
this quantity, it is well known, is suf-
ficient to kill any adult person. Even
two-thirds of a grain has very often
proved fatal, and indeed may well be
regarded as a fatal dose for any child.

It is a surprise to the whole country
that the subscriptions for the four per
cent United States bonds continue for
so large amounts. Statements have
been made to the effect that the aggre-
gate sum taken during August will be
fully \$25,000,000. If all our bonds
could be owned in the United States,
and the interest kept at home instead
of being sent abroad, times would speed-
ily change. The people seem to real-
ize that it is better to invest their earn-
ings in safe securities than to use them
for speculative purposes.

A dispatch dated London Sept. 5th
says: Later estimates of the number
of persons drowned by the collision on
the Thames are higher than those given
yesterday. It is now stated that
between 600 and 700 were lost, the
majority of estimates favoring the lat-
ter number. A diver says he felt
corpses packed four and five deep in
the cabin of the Princess Alice.

A Scotch paper is responsible for

the following anecdote: A Scotch-
man who was sailing with a num-
ber of ladies in a boat--including
his wife, her sister, her mother,
and his mother--and the boat hav-
ing been overturned near the shore
by a squall, shouted out to the res-
cuers to save one old lady in par-
ticular, who was afterwards found
to be his mother. On being asked
why he did not point out his wife,
as the chief object to be rescued, he
calmly replied: "Well, ye see, a
man can get as many wives as he
needs, but he can never get anith-
er mither."

What a Fly Did.

James Howard, of Walker, mar-
ried an interesting young lady nam-
ed Symonds about a year ago, and
they have lived cosily and happily
together ever since. But the other
morning at breakfast an inquisi-
tive and hungry fly dropped down
from his perch on the ceiling, and
stretched his legs, began skirmish-
ing around for his breakfast. He
crawled slowly around Mr. How-
ard's coffee-cup once or twice, sniff-
ing the delicious aroma and wonder-
ing how he could manage to get
a drink, when his foot slipped, he
lost his grip, and in a moment more
was floundering around in the li-
quid. His struggles attracted the
attention of James, and he pulled
him out and playfully tossed him
across the table. The unfortu-
nate fly alighted in a wet and
bedraggled condition on Mrs. H.'s
plate. She indignantly grabbed
him and flung him back into her
husband's plate. James gazed
steadily at her moment, and see-
ing blood in her eye deliberately
picked up the fly, and, with a hand
trembling with suppressed rage,
threw it back on her plate. Then
began a regular game of shuttle-
cock between the two, and that
fly flew back and forth until he
was completely worn out. Then
the young wife, bursted into tears,
seized her bonnet and rushed from
the house to the residence of her
parents, vowing she would never
come back, and James went out
to the barn, swearing to himself. In
an hour or so the father of the much
abused wife came over with a team
and removed all her baggage, and
now they "meet as friends no more."
They have separated for good, and
thus two lives are rendered misera-
ble by the single misstep of a fly.
On such small things do our desti-
nies depend!

As compared with the best English
hay, which is supposed to be the best
in the world, alfalfa hay possesses a
greater amount of fat-forming prin-
ciple, and almost as great an amount
of flesh-forming. Alfalfa is ahead of
the best red clover as a fat former, though
inferior in other respects. When we
come to consider these figures, and
compare the amount of alfalfa hay
produced on a single acre of ground,
it will be seen that an acre of alfalfa
hay will fatten three or four times as
many animals as English hay or the
best of red clover. We suspect that
experiments will demonstrate the fact
that California farmers have been cut-
ting their alfalfa too ripe, and that bet-
ter hay would be produced if cut
greener.

Our wheat seems to be purchased al-
most as fast as offered for shipment
abroad. In Oregon and California it
goes on shipment as fast as it arrives at
tide water. With such prices as we
are obtaining for our surplus wheat,
there must be an immediate change in
our finance for the better. Then our
barley crop, which is large and of ex-
cellent quality, will be in demand at
good prices; for it is announced that
the crop has been seriously injured in
the states east of the Rocky mountains.
Altogether, the outlook is quite good.