OREGON SENTINEL

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OREGON SENTINEL

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office on Oregon St., next door to Krentzer's bakery
Residence at Duncan's.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN
A SPECIALTY.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Il business placed in my hands will receive prompt attention. Special attention given to collections.

J. S. HOWARD,
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JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
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.

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DENTIST,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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Office and residence on corner of California and Fifth streets.

BERTHOLD ROSTEL,
Asst: SURGEON of the German Army
—AND—
PROFESSIONAL HAIR-CUTTER,
IN ORTH'S BUILDING,
Jacksonville, - - - - - - Oregon.
The Treatment of Chronic Cases Made a Specialty.

A. C. GIBBS. L. B. STEARNS.
GIBBS & STEARNS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.
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.

NEW GUNS MADE TO ORDER and repairing properly done by MILLER & R

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

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Vice President	W. A. WHEELER.
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Secretary of the Treasury	JOHN SHERMAN.
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Secretary of the Navy	CHARLES DEVENS.
Secretary of the Interior	CARL SCHURZ.
Attorney General	GEO. W. MCCRARY.
Postmaster General	DAVID M. KEY.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

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

STATE OF OREGON.

CAPITAL—SALEM, Marion County

Governor	W. W. Thayer.
Secretary of State	R. P. Earhart.
Treasurer	Ed. Hirsch.
State Printer	W. B. Carter.
Circuit Judge (First Judicial District)	P. P. Prim
District Attorney " "	J. R. Nell

JACKSON COUNTY:

County Judge	Silas J. Day.
County Commissioners	E. K. Anderson, C. Magruder.
Sheriff	Wm. Bybee.
Clerk	E. R. Watson.
Treasurer	N. Fisher.
Assessor	R. C. Goddard
School Superintendent	J. D. Fountain.
Surveyor	C. J. Howard.
Coroner	Dr. A. C. Stanley.

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

TOWN OF JACKSONVILLE.

Trustees	D. Linn, President. T. G. Reames N. Langell, J. Nunan, Kasper Kubli.
Recorder	E. F. Hayden
Treasurer	Henry Pape
Marshal	Ad Helms
Street Commissioner	Geo. H. Young

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Oregonian Pocahontas Tribe.
No. 1. IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN, HOLDS its Stated Councils at the Red Men's Hall the third sun in 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. R. WATSON, S.

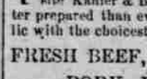
Warren Lodge No. 10,
A. F. AND A. M., HOLD THEIR regular communications on the Wednesday evenings preceeding the full moon at Jacksonville, Oregon. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
C. C. BEEKMAN, W. M.
MAX MULLER, Secretary.

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. E. ROSS, High Priest.
J. H. HYMAN, Secretary.

Jacksonville Lodge No. 10.
I. O. O. F. HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS every Saturday evening. Sister standing are invited to attend.
J. H. PENN, N. G.
SILAS J. DAY, Secretary.

Jacksonville Stamm
NO. 148, U. O. R. M., HOLDS ITS REGULAR meetings every Thursday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
E. JACOBS, O. C.
Max Muller, R. S.

Ruth Rebekah
EGBERT LODGE NO. 4, I. O. O. F., HOLDS its regular meetings on every other Monday evening, at Odd Fellow's Hall. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
MRS MARY MILLER, N. G.
RACHEL FISHER, Recording Secretary.

Table Rock Encampment No. 10, I. O. O. F.

Holds regular sessions in its Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, in Jacksonville, Oregon, in the 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings of each and every month. All sojourning Patriarch are cordially invited to meet with us.
SILAS J. DAY, C. P.
KASPER KUBLI, Scribe.

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PHOTOGRAPH & FERROTYPE
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I AM NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED in this city, and all that favor me with their patronage I will guarantee to give satisfaction. My motto is to live and let live—prices to suit the times. I am also prepared to do outdoor work—taking landscapes, private residences etc.,
Call and see specimens of pictures taken in all kinds of weather. J. W. R.

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SPECIALISTS,
No. 11,.....KEARNEY STREET
TREATS ALL CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISeases without the aid of mercury.
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CONSULTATION FREE.
Sundays excepted. Consultations free. Callor address Dr. A. P. SPINNEY & CO., No. 11, Kearney treet San Francisco.

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CALIFORNIA ST.,
WILLIAM BYBEE, -- Proprietor.
THIS WELL-KNOWN MARKET, OPPOsite Kahler & Bro.'s drug- better prepared than ever to furn ublic with the choicest quality of
FRESH BEEF,
PORK, VEAL,
MUTTON, HAM,
SALT MEATS,
BACON,
Superior,
SAUSAGE, LARD, ETC.,
The most favorable inducements offered to patrons, and no effort will be spared toward giving general satisfaction.
WM. BYBEE

HORSE, PAINT, SASH, SCRUBBING & blacking brusees at JOHN MILLER.

RUINED BY STOCK GAMBLING.

BY THE EDITOR.

'75 was an eventful year in stocks. New enterprises came to the front grasping the public vitals like the arms of a devil-fish and the great financial "maelstrom" on California street boiled and seethed with unusual fury, swallowing many and many a private fortune. The following year we were in Oakland, and walking one afternoon on Ninth street with a friend, Alex M——, we met a seedy looking man of about fifty. There was nothing particularly striking about the face to an old Californian, nothing about the apparel strangely uncommon, and yet the man attracted attention. The face, betokening a world of trouble, was one such as hovered round the gambling tables in the early days, and plainly stamped with the iron brand of ill luck and misfortune. Its lines were deeply cut; the hollow eyes looked out on the world in a nervous piercing kind of way, but the hardly compressed lips indicated that there were burning thoughts within and the mind far from the passing events of the moment. "There," quietly remarked our friend, as we turned to take a second look, "is a victim of stocks, and there is not a little romance in his career." Lighting fresh cigars we sauntered on and soon learned a history familiar to only a few of Oakland's people.

He had come from the mountains of Nevada county, where by industry and economy he had amassed a fortune of about $75,000 in the dairy business. The old man was tired and needed rest. The old woman wanted to see the world, and wealth demanded that the children should enjoy all its advantages. At first the old man was careful. Avoiding officious sharpers, fearing glittering bubbles and applying the [illegible] of the foot hills he prospered in a quiet way. [illegible], however, was under a cloud and dissatisfied. She plead with the old man for more display and more exciting ventures, but the old man held the purse string the tighter. Wealth was inexorable, determined, she sent envy to poison the ear of the old woman and envy succeeded only too well. Fresh and vigorous assaults were made on the old man. It was "nothing," the old woman pleaded, "that Charley, who everybody said was fit for a 'perfession,' and bound to go to the legislater sometime," was quietly learning a legitimate business in the city. "Charley was just as good as Jones' boy, and Jones' boy drove his fast horse." It was insufficient that "Carrie, poor thing," and the old woman wiped her eyes with the dusting rag, was enjoying the advantages of "Mills' Cemetery." "Carrie must have a pianner and a new silk and go into society." But the old man was inflexible till his wife played her trump card. "No use a talkin" she cried indignantly, "about money being scarce; look at Jones and Miller and all their neighbors; they bought interests in the Ophir and Virginny and other good mines in Montgomery street, and the ground must be rich for they never worked any and had lots of money. The old man explained the nature of their mining transactions, but the voice of his spouse grew only the higher. "John," she yelled, "you was the smartest man in Nevady county and my butter was the yallerest and the best, and you allers out-traded every body, and if you can't buy mines and make money like other folks do you had better go to peddlin butter agin." Thus taunted, the old man gave way and made a small but successful deal in "Ophir." He was perfectly delighted with the old woman's sagacity and made a venture in "Overman." The old man had faith in "Overman," which was steadily rising, and his faith was soon rewarded with a clean-up of over six thousand dollars. Things changed now. The thrift and steady habits of the mountains were swallowed up by the follies of the metropolis; John drove his fast nag at the sacrifice of his employer's interests, and Carrie, taken from the Seminary, was submitted to the hands of a fashionable dress maker and fairly launched into society. The old man, astonished at his previous stupidity, was now a constant habitue of California street. He became familiar with words that were before strange and unmeaning; he knew the value and import of "margins" and "shorts;" understood thoroughly the relative position of "bulls" and "bears" and still venturing continued to win. Not that he escaped an occasional toss from an angry "bull" or a scratch from a sullen "bear," familiarity with danger only bred contempt for it and he played higher and higher until his infatuation was complete. Ophir was rising again, and he re-invested, selling at a slight profit. Upward and still higher went the stock, and the old man realizing his mistake, invested heavily at its highest figure. Consolidated Virginia had made more fortunes than any stock on the market, it was still a favorite and sure investment, and the old man wildly staked his remaining means on it. Meanwhile, matters were changed in the humble household. The old man had prayed, like the Persian king, that his touch might transform all things to gold, and money had flowed in so profusely that the heart of his wife was crystalizing into bullion. Charley drove his team now, associating with the young bloods of the city, playing a little with stocks, understanding the mysteries of faro, and beginning to appreciate the dangerous pleasures of the sample room. Mere neophytes of fashion, the females of the family submitted tamely to its tyranny. Festivity and lavish extravagance ruled the hour and it was soon apparent from the hollow checks that Carrie, only a delicate exotic from the mountains, was fast withering in a strange and impure atmosphere, and the mother alone was happy.

There was a quiet stagnation before the terrible financial tornado that swept away the earnings of so many that year; only a hushed and easy lull, not recognized as a precursor but attributed to other causes. Breaking with an unforeseen suddenness, it burst upon the Bay city carrying away [illegible] sweeping away fortunes. Scarcely a [illegible] escaped the [illegible] ment, instantly [illegible] by the telegraph, produced the wildest excitement. Our old friend rushed in terror to California street. Pushing his feeble frame with the strength of desperation among the maddened and surging crowd of brokers and speculators he learned that Ophir had been melted away like a reef of sand before a Nevada cloud burst—that Consolidated Virginia, to him a prospective mountain of silver, had crumbled into dust and left him almost a beggar. Dismayed, maddened, desperate, remorseful, the old man crossed the bay to his Oakland home but the cruelest blow was yet to come. Confronting his wife with the unpleasant news, he was received with a storm of reproach and invective; upbraided for being so foolish as to invest at a dangerous time, and for lacking wisdom and foresight; and was finally driven like an out-cast from the home his industry had reared and his prudence had saved from the wreck. This was the crowning trial. The warm love of maidenhood that had made the old man's youth happy had been turned into hatred. The steady affection of the matron that had strengthened and sustained his manhood—even the love of his children was absorbed by the passionate desire for display; turned into selfishness by the contact with fashionable folly. For days and weeks and months the old man wandered, frequently about his old haunts, but the pitiless waves never returned a fragment of his fortune, and the only concession ever made by his family was the permission to return on payment of his board. The son is only a young man "about town" while Carrie, so brilliant, so full of promise is fading away among the demi-monde of the great city. Stripped of their romantic surroundings, the bare facts in this sketch will be recognized as a history that might be told, only too often, and it will be recognized by many as a sad and true history of a broken and ruined household.

Capt. Goodall, an old pioneer of this county, who used to be in good circumstances in early days, is now old and crippled, making his home at our County Hospital as one of the indigent poor. He served in the war against the Modocs, and was also Gen. Colton's second in a duel to be fought with Dr. Cabaniss across the Oregon line, but which was settled by the intervention of the attending surgeon selected by both sides.—"Yreka Journal."

THE BODIE MINE OWNERS PROBABLY SAFE

Geo. A. Nourse writes to the "Bulletin" on the subject of the Bodie land titles. It has been, he says, many years a question in the land offices and courts whether the United States act granting the 16th and 36th section of each township to the State for school purpose, would hold good when those sections included mineral lands. In Higgins vs. Houghton the Supreme Court of California during the April term of 1864 held emphatically that the 16th and 36th sections went to the State under any circumstances, whatever their character. The case of Sherman vs. Burch has been cited as affirming this decision. That is a mistake, for in this case the land in dispute was agricultural, "not mineral." Our Legislature has claimed, in accordance with the Higgins and Houghton decision, in the "act regulating the sale of mineral lands belonging to the State." approved March 28, 1874.

The case most in point is thus stated by Mr. Nourse.

This question came up in the United States Land Office, in the matter of the application of the "Keystone" and other mining corporations for patents from the United States for their mines and mining claims. These were in Amador county, on a section 36.

One Henry Casey had applied to purchase from the State the half of section 36, which embraced these mines, and the State of California, through him and his counsel, opposed the issue of patents to the mining companies on the ground that the title of the whole section had already vested in the State of California by the school land grant of all sections 16 and 36. No means were left unemployed to impress this view upon the United States land officers.

[illegible] nics, I claimed, among other points [illegible] ineral lands in section 16 and 36, [illegible] not pass by virtue of that grant, but remain the property of the United States. After a contest of great bitterness the decisions of the Land Department of the United States, sustained this view.

The United States Register and Receiver at Sacramento, the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, and finally, the Secretary of the Interior, sustained the claims of the mining corporations, after full and elaborate argument at each stage of the proceedings, adopting this view of the operation of the school land grants.

After the mining companies had obtained their United States patents, the grantee of Cary D. W. Gillets, armed with a State patent for the half section, brought suit against the "Keystone Con. M. Co.," in the Twelth District Court, for the posession of their mine, which had been in possession of themselves and grantees for over 20 years.

The action was transferred to the United States Circuit Court (the plaintiff being a citizen of New York), and was tried during the past year before the Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, Judge of that court, without a jury. It was elaborately argued in printed briefs, and considered by Judge Sawyer with even more than his usual thoroughness—the amount of stake being very large. He rendered an oral opinion thoroughly discussing the matter, and, as one of the grounds of his decisions in favor of the Keystone Co., he held that the school land grant of March 3d, 1853, was not intended to embrace, and does not embrace any sections 16 or 36 which are mineral lands.

As yet there has been no writ of error sued out in this case. If it shall go to the Supreme Court of the United, States we shall probably have a final decision of this mineral land question. I cannot doubt for a moment that Judge Sawyer's decision will be sustained.

The irradiation of countenance exhibited by a bridegroom at the moment he leads his chosen one before the altar is certainly very beautiful; but, by way of comparison, did you ever observe the face of a man who, taking down his winter coat and shaking out the moths, dives casually into one of the pockets and bringing up a forgotten quarter?

—It is estimated by Secretary Sherman that the sales of United States four per cent. bonds next year will reach $250,000,000.

THE TULLIS ASSASSINS.

SACRAMENTO, January 10. — The Court House was thronged all day. The first witness called was Edward Anderson, for the rebuttal of Dye's testimony, but the defense admitting that Anderson did not influence Dye, the witness was excused. Doctors Simmons, Hittell and Tyrrell tesified to the present sanity of the prisoner. Recess was taken, after which the Court again met. The prisoner took his seat, but at at once exhibited signs of spasms and he was taken out for half an hour and restoratives were administered, so that at 2-15 the trial was resumed. C. R. Swift of San Francisco, counsel for the Tullis heirs, commenced the argument for the prosecution and spoke an hour. He was followed by J. N. Young for the defense, who spoke two hours. Recess was then taken. At the evening session the District Attorney concluded his argument at 9:30 o'clock. He was followed by Creed Haymond, who made an eloquent appeal for the mercy and sympathy of jurors, which lasted two hours. The argument of counsel for the prosecution lasted till after midnight, when Judge Denson delivered his charge, which reviewed in the usual manner the questions of reasonable doubt, circumstantial evidence, the plea of insanity, etc. The jury retired, and at 1:25, after a half-hour's consultation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Dye was then remanded to the custody of the Sheriff and directed to appear for sentence on Friday, the 24th inst. Counsel for the prisoner asked for sufficient time for consultation, as he did not yet know what steps would be taken.

The trial of Anderson comes on to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The trial of Clark, the third one implicated in the Tullis murder, has not yet been set for hearing. The trial of Caulfield for the murder of Englishis set for Monday.

SENATOR GROVER.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, has not particularly distinguished himself during his political career; indeed, he is never heard of except when he gets into some disreputable scrape or other; but his disreputable scrapes are generally frequent enough to save him from prolonged obscurity. First, he was mixed up with Tilden and Patrick in the shameful attempt to reverse the choice of the people of Oregon for president; then he was ground through a senate investigating committee on a charge of buying his seat; and now a legislative committee pillories him for plundering a variety of state funds while governor. If Grover likes fame, he is getting plenty of it.—St. Paul "Pioneer Press."

SOUTHERN OREGON RAILROAD.—The people of Jackson County, Ogn., are making a determined effort to organize a company to build a narrow gauge railroad from Jacksonville to Ellensburg, in Curry county, or to tide water, where vessels of 300 tons can be reached. The distance is from 90 to 100 miles, and it is estimated that the road can be built and equipped for $10,000 a mile. The road can follow the course of Rogue river, and a preliminary survey can be made for about $3,000, which the citizens of Jackson county are subscribing money for, aided by those of other sections equally interested, which effort deserves encouragement and support in this section also. Such a road, if built, would no doubt be soon extended as far as Ashland, within 45 miles of Yreka, from which point it could be extended to Yreka for less than $100,000, and give us our San Francisco freight at all seasons of the year, for less than half what we now pay. It would also be the means of reaching a market for surplus products of Southern Oregon and Northern California, where greater crops could be raised if we had any opportunity to ship products at a reasonable rate.

Resumption was successfully accomplished on January 1st, and a Washington telegram of January 6th states that letters from banks in various sections of the country, received by the Treasurer to-day, say they are receiving more gold than they are paying out. Treasurer Gilfillan expresses the opinion that the gold balance in the Treasury will increase largely, and that in short time it will be as difficult to put gold out as it has [illegible]

THE OLD EMMA MINE CASE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Judge Moore is engaged in hearing a suit growing out of the once notorious Emma mine. The complaint is by F. A. Bragg, who claims one-thirtieth of the profits of the mine between 1868 and 1870, and a like share of the amount for which the mine was sold to the English company. It seems that in 1868 an association was started here, consisting of F. A. Bragg, James Smith, James Steele and Tarleton Jones, for the purpose of making a speculation in silver mining. Smith was furnished with money and sent out, and after an unsuccessful trip he struck the Emma mine and, it is claimed, bought a one-sixth interest, which he was to divide equally with his four parteners, but when he found the mine was a paying venture he forgot his agreement. He died in 1872, after reaping $1,000,000 profits, most of which he spent. The mine was sold in 1871 to an English company for $5,000,000, with which sale the public is familiar. Bragg claims a fifth of this one sixth interest, both in the immense profits and the amount of sale. The case was begun three or four years ago, and a very large amount of testimony has been taken. Steele and Jones and the representatives of Smith are made parties defendant.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Chemistry never achieved a more decided triumph than in the production of SOZODONT, which is a botanical preparation of wondrous efficacy in preserving and beautifying the teeth, rescuing them from decay, and rendering them as white as alabaster. It is a toilet luxury of which all should avail themselves. The unpleasant odor communicated to the breath by catarrh, bad teeth, etc., is entirely obviated by [illegible] of which one bottle lasts a long time. Druggists and perfumers sell it.

DENIED.—In the matter of the U. S. vs. W. C. Griswold, on motion for a new trial, Judge Deady this morning overruled the motion. We learn that Mr. Griswold, to release his sureties, gave himself up to the marshal, he having been put under arrest at the commencement of the trial and having given bonds with A. Bush and J. F. Miller as sureties. The marshal took the receipt of Sheriff Ben Norden for the defendant who was in the Portland jail at last accounts but will no boubt have the privilege of the jail limits, which included 500 acres, so he will have breathing room. Under the U. S. law he will probably have to remain under nominal durances for 30 days, when he can make oath to his inability to pay the judgment of $35,000 rendered against him and that will release his sureties. This presents the case as the facts and probabilities reach us. Our advice to Griswold would be to pay the judgment, or at least Dowell's half of it as soon as possible, for Dowell rivals the mills of the gods that grind slow but exceeding fine—a veritable Nemesis.—Salem "Statesman."

The English are enormous consumers of sauces and jellies. The latter are made by the ton in the London manufactories out of old hides, sheep and calf-skins, old kid gloves, buckskin breeches, horses' hoofs, scraps of leather, size and glue. During the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851, hides in London advanced cent per cent in price on account of the great demand for jellies in the refreshment rooms of that city. Cargoes, instead of being devoted to the use for which they were imported, —that of boot and shoe-making—were bought up by the manufacturing confectioners for jelly making.

—A telegram from Washington informs us that the Pacific coast has eight "life-saving stations." How many of those are provided with boats, and how many hours would it take to get the crew together and launch a boat at the few stations that are equipped? The S. F. Com. Herald says: The life-saving system of the Pacific coast is at present devoted to saving the lives of federal officers, who would starve to death if their salaries were withdrawn, and they were left to face with work.

—The total cost of setting up Cleopatra's needle in London amounted to $75,000, of which $50,000 was given by Prof. Wilsen, and $25,000 by Mr. Dixon.

[illegible] ribe for the SENTINEL.