OREGON SENTINEL

PUBLSHED WEDNESDAYS
—AT—
JACKSONVILLE, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON
—BY—
KRAUSE & TURNER.

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Oregon Sentinel.

OREGON SENTINEL

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JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Office on Oregon St., next door to Kreutzer's bakery Residence at B. F. Dowell's.

MRS. DR. ELLA FORD ROBINSON.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON,

DISEASES OF WOMEN

A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE AT B. F. Dowell's.

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Dr. Vrooman comes here with the intention of permanently locating himself, in the practice of his profession. Is a graduate, and, from twenty-seven years experience in the diseases incident to this Coast, flatters himself as being able to give general satisfaction.
Office at Kahler & Bro's Drug Store.

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COUNTY AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Mining surveys and all other business in my line promptly attended to.

E. H. AUTENRIETH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

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

J. S. HOWARD,

MINERAL SURVEYOR,

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.

WILL. JACKSON,

DENTIST,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

TEETH EXTRACTED AT ALL hours. Laughing gas administered, if desired, for which extra charge will be made.
Office and residence on corner of California and Fifth streets.

BERTHOLD ROSTEL,

[illegible]st: 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.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

President	R. B. Hayes.
Vice President	W. A. Wheeler.
Secretary of State	Wm. M. Evarts.
Secretary of the Treasury	John Sherman.
Secretary of War	Richard W. Thompson
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, 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. Neil

JACKSON COUNTY:

County Judge	Silas J. Day.
County Commissioners	E. K. Anderson. C. Magruder.
Sheriff	Wm. Bybee.
Clerk	E. B. Watson
Treasurer	N. Fisher.
Assessor	B. 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	U. S. 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. B. 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. E. ROSS, High Priest.
J. H. HUSON, Secretary.

Jacksonville Lodge No. 10.
I. O. O. F. HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS every Saturday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
J. H. PENN, N. G.
SILAS J. DAY, Secretary.

Jacksonville Stamm
NO. 143, 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
— 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.
MRS MARY MILLER, N. G
RACHEL FISHER, Recording Secretary.

Table Rock Encampment No. 10, I. O. O. F.
Holds its 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 Patriarchs are cordially invited to meet with us.
SILAS J. DAY, C. P.
KASPER KUBLI, Scribe.

J. W. RIGGS,

PHOTOGRAPH & FERROTYPE

GALLERY.

ASHLAND - - - - - - OREGON.

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.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS,

No. 11,..............KEARNEY STREET

TREATS ALL CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISeases without the aid of mercury.
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CALIFORNIA ST.,

WILLIAM BYBEE, -- Proprietor.

THIS WELL-KNOWN MARKET, OPPOsite Kahler & Bro.'s drug [illegible] better prepared than ever to furnish the public 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 brushes at JOHN MILLER.

INDIAN TOM'S LAST HUNT.

BY THE EDITOR.

There was a brave, big-hearted set of fellows among the mountains of Josephine county in early times. They were a little rough perhaps but soft as women when a comrade was in distress, and as intrepid as soldiers of the old guard when in dangerous situations. It needed rough bold men in those days, for the times were rough, and many a story is related of the manner in which they stood shoulder to shoulder for mutual protection. Illinois river, below Kerbyville, was the wildest and most inaccessible part of the county, but gold in paying quantities had been found on it, and in 1852, notwithstanding the mountains through which it ran were a favorite resort for Indians, many of the boys continued to work on it. One of the strongest parties was located on the "Peersoll" bar, and one of the number being Aleck W——, a great strapping western man, lithe as a wild cat, steady and unerring in his aim, always carrying a "pass" for a red skin in his rifle, and gaining the credit of making many a "good" Indian. Aleck was a terror to them; their trails were unsafe, and frequently aboriginal visitors to the Peersoll camp lost their reckoning and never returned. After the close of hostilities between the whites and Indians the latter often visited the camp, sometimes hunting deer for the boys, and were generally treated fairly as they deserved to be. On one occasion a "buck" named Tom, belonging to the Rogue river tribe, a sulky, ill favored wretch, demanded Aleck's gun for a hunt, which was refused, the owner saying that he wanted to hunt on the next day himself. The Indian was offended and inclined to be saucy, and the result was driven out of camp in an angry mood, flinging at "Aleck" as he went such a glance as only an angry red-skin can give. The menace was instantly recognized but the old hunter said nothing. Starting up the mountain on the west side of the river the next morning, with the snow about two feet deep, "Aleck" hunted steadily and faithfully till noon. Usually successful he never was in such ill luck but still he labored on in hopes of getting sight of a deer. Finding that he was above the "sign" he made a detour which took him considerably down the mountains, and then swinging round he crossed his own track made during the forenoon in the deep snow. There was a moccasin print in it. The situation at once flashed on the mind of the hunter; Indians never followed the track of another hunter expecting to find game, and he at once realized that it was himself that was being hunted. Pushing onward a short distance without leaving anything to indicate that the moccasin track had been discovered, Aleck pressed through a bunch of brush, and turning abruptly to the left ensconsed himself behing a large clump of manzanita growing on the comb of a small ridge. Placing his rifle through the branches of his cover so as to command the right point of his broken trail, and lying down in the snow behind it, he waited. One—two hours passed till the watcher, now nearly chilled, thought that he waited in vain. The soft snow made no sound and he dared not raise himself even to a sitting position for fear of discovery, but at last his quick ear detected a slight rustle in the brush and an ugly brown face, made hideous with hatred, and smeared beneath the eyes with powder to protect them from the glare of the snow, was in sight. It was his friend of the preceding day. Stopping where the trail was broken as if conscious that his game was nigh, he glanced wildly about, with his eye balls almost starting from their sockets, and his gun cocked; but only for an instant. There was a little white puff of smoke from behind the manzanita cover, the print of a human form in the snow—an empty wigwam on the river! Leaving the body where it fell Aleck took the Indian's yager, broke it across a tree and flung it into a ravine. Finding a revolver on the Indian he detached the cylinder, throwing it in one direction, the stock in another. Returning homewards the hunter jumped up several bands of deer, but he was nervous and chilled from his uncomfortable vigil and he went home empty-handed. Aleck's failure was noticed, but saying that the sights of his gun had been moved he quietly lit his pipe and kept his own counsel. A year passed by and still "Tom" did not make his appearance. Another year and yet the ugly face was not seen at the camp. At last one of the boys asked "Aleck," "where do you suppose Tom keeps himself?" "How should I know," was the reply. "Am I my brother's keeper? Why do you ask?" "O," said his partner quietly, "I found some bones up on the mountain yesterday and kind 'o guessed they were Tom's." "Well," said Aleck, in surprise, "What, do you think he suicided?" "Yes I guess so, made a hole dead centre between the eyes, then busted his yager all to flinders and threw it down the gulch" laughingly remarked his interrogator. Right there Aleck confessed, detailing every circumstance, explaining his silence as prompted by the fear of trouble from White Indians only, and demanded a fair trial. Being the only witness, and known to be a man of the strictest veracity, the trial at the camp was short and the verdict—"served the dárned sneak right." Aleck still lives in Josephine county and often laughs when he thinks of the little game where the Red tried to out-wit the White.

PIANOS.

Mothers, if you wish your boys and girls to grow up good, moral, home loving men and women, and it is in your power to do so, get a piano. There is nothing which has a more refining influence upon the mind and actions of youth than music. Hundreds of our youth of both sexes who are now on the broad road to ruin, might have been good moral wives and husbands, mothers and fathers, had home have been made pleasant. How many hundred dollars have been spent in ball dresses, trifling gew gaws, carriages, and in traveling back and forth to the city. Yes, and for feeing quack doctors to prescribe for imaginary diseases. What would the cost of a piano amount to in comparison with the above expenditures. "Oh, but we can't afford a piano and a teacher to teach." But if you can get a piano there is always some one in your neighborhood that can play, and music draws refined company to your house, and your girls and boys will pick up a tune now and then, and mayhap a first-class musical genius may develop in your family. Fathers think what a pleasant home you might have had if all the money you have spent in treating had been invested in home comforts. We say just take time and think, and then resolve to get a piano. This need not interfere with the household labors. No girl deserves a piano who cannot cook a good meal, wash dishes or follow any honorable calling if necessary. Just read James S. Smith's advertisement in another column, he sells a first-class piano or organ at wholesale prices.—San Joaquin Valley "Argus."

THE DONATION LAND LAW.

Hon. R. K. Kinne, special agent of the land office of the interior department at Washington, has been detailed to examine all donation application and proofs now on file in the several land offices in Oregon and Washington Territory, and report their status and condition. He has been instructed to locate all donation claims on the maps and tract books in the local offices, and make copies of all papers appertaining to each claim now on file in the different local land offices in this state and Washington Territory, and have the originals forwarded to the commissioner of the general land office. As there have been many grants and appropriations of public lands to various companies, makes it necessary that all claimants under the donation act passed September 27th, 1850, and the amendments thereto, should examine their proofs and make application for their certificates of patent without further delay, so that their patents may be issued for the land claimed. Although nearly thirty years have passed, proof in many cases is incomplete and nearly all require marriage proof and some additional proof of residence and cultivation. This is a matter of importance, and application for certificates should be made without delay.

Subscribe for the SENTINEL.

SENATOR GROVER.

Speaking of the loans to McClane and Myers, the "Standard" says it "has the best of authority that Grover did not receive a cent of the money, nor was it borrowed for his benefit." This makes a direct issue of fact, which is very easily settled. Grover held a note of $3,000 against McClane. To this same McClane he made a large loan out of the school fund, on very insufficient security, and with a portion of the money this $3,000 note was paid. McClane's own testimony before the Committee shows that the money never passed into his hands. Grover simply transferred it from the school fund to his own pocket and gave up the note to McClane. The Myers loan was made under the following circumstances: Grover sold his Salem factory stock, understood to be a controlling interest in the corporation. The persons who made the purchase had not the money to pay him. Through a circuitous transaction a water power at Salem belonging to the property was sold to A. Meyers, to whom Grover made a loan out of the school fund, taking property of little value as security. Myer's, however, did not get a dollar of the money thus nominally borrowed. The whole sum of $10,000 was transferred directly from the school fund to Grover's company by Grover himself, and the State was put off with security which has proven almost worthless. When the property was sold to Myers, and coincident in time with this school fund loan, the factory company—that is, Grover—acknowledged receipt of $10,000 for the property, and the same is a matter of public record. If these are not facts we invite any one on behalf of Mr. Grover, or Mr. Grover himself, to show the contrary; and as the "Oregonian" wishes to do no injustice, it will gladly publish such statement, and on fair proof will withdraw its own. Here, then, is a plain issue of fact. The "Standard" also is good enough to say that it "thinks a public official who has money in trust should not loan it to himself." This raises the question of the loan nominally made to the West Portland Home Association. In this case also Grover resorted to a roundabout method to get money out of the school fund. He organized a straw corporation under the above name, mortgaged some land west of Portland, which is covered with brush and timber, and is described as being "so steep that it stands edgewise;" and on this imperfect security, on which no private capitalist would loan $5,000, he took $10,000 out of the school funds, and used the money, as he himself has admitted, to "pay his debts." Now if the "Standard" really thinks that "a public official who has money in trust should not loan it to himself," it will speak out in censure of this transaction without further delay. And since it professes also to have "the best of authority, that Grover did not receive the money" on the McClane and Myers loans, it is incumbent on it to give that authority and clear up this matter. We have now, as before stated, a plain issue of fact, stripped of all superfluous and irrevalent matter, and there is no longer excuse for evasion or silence on the part of those who profess to be prepared to maintain the propriety of Mr. Grover's action.—Oregonian.

The stockholders of the Lucky Queen mining company met in Roseburg and elected the following gentlemen directors for the ensuing year: W. R. Willis, Sol Abrahams, D. A. Leavens, R. Mallory, John Clark, S. F. Chadwick, and J. Brandt, jr., W. R. Willis, president, D. A. Levens, treasurer, and Mr. Bodley, secretary. The company has leased the mines to a Mr. Rodebough, who will commence work on the mine immediately. The company levied an asssessment of one-half of one per cent. upon the stock.

Dispatches from Ft. Robinson Neb., give an account of a desperate battle between four companies of 3d cavalry, under Capt Wessel and a party of Cheyennes near bluff station, 18 miles N. W. of Ft Robinson, on the 21 inst. It was literally "war to the knife." the savages refusing to give or take. Twenty three savages were killed in their rifle pits, and the remainder of the band captured. Three privates killed—Capt. Wessels and one private wounded.

IS DRUNKENESS CURABLE.

A few days ago we published a communication on this topic, setting forth the virtues of a discovery made by Dr. D'Unger, formerly of Minneapolis, now of Chicago, said to be an infallible cure for drunkenness, a disease which is worse in its results than all other diseases combined. The Chicago Inter Ocean has recently had many articles on this discovery, in which the effects claimed for it are backed by an array of testimony which certainly is of a convincing kind. The remedy is a preparation of chincono rubra, or red Peruvian bark. Taken as he prescribes he asserts that it will cure the diseased nerve-cells of the brain of alcoholic inflammation, so that the desire of strong drink is permanently removed. It is even claimed for the remedy that it will create such an indifference to drink on the part of the oldest toper that he can take whisky in his mouth and have no desire whatever to swallow it. Dr. D'Unger is a physician of the old school, and he appeals to his brethren of the profession to put his claims to the severest test before believing them. He has invited them to send him some of the most inveterate cases for trial, and it is said not a failure has occurred. Some of those whom he has treated have stood the test for nearly a year, and show no signs of a relapse. The discover holds that drunkenness, or dipsomania, as it is called in the language of writers who treat of it, is a disease of the sensorial nerve cells of the brain. This may not be a correct judgment, but it matters little, if it be really true that an effective remedy has been found. If a discovery has been made of some cheap accessible remedy by which drunkards may be actually cured, it is one of the most valuable discoveries in the whole history of mankind. There are few, indeed, who are slaves to this appetite, who would refuse to avail themselves of such a remedy. Upon men of all classes this fatal disease fastens itself. With our high-pressure sort of life in these days, when steam is beginning to be thought slow, and with our miserable habit of treating, everybody is in danger of becoming a drunkard; and therefore the journal before quoted is right in saying that "the remedy, if one has been found, ought not to remain a professional secret a single week. The general government ought to make a suitable compensation to the discoverer to make it known at once to every inhabitant of the earth. It makes appropriations to investigate the causes of the yellow fever, hog cholera, epizootic and potato rot, but here is a disease, or vice, as you prefer, that transcends all forms of pestilence that have ever affected mankind, sweeping into our poor houses, hospitals, prisons and graves, the fairest and best as well as meanest and most depraved by the thousand every week throughout the year.—"Oregonian."

PETITION.—A petition, numerously signed by citizens of Plevna, Linkville and Lost River precincts, has been sent to the Governor, asking that he appoint a committee to visit and examine large tracts of land lying in the vicinity of Tule and Little Klamath lakes, and who shall have power to take testimony in reference to the manner in which these lands have been selected by the State as swamp and over-flowed, under the act of March 12th, 1860; and who shall have power to investigate the character of said lands which are alleged to be swamp. The object of this petition is to bring about an adjustment of the conflicting claims of the State, and homestead and pre-emption claimants threto. The long and expensive contests between the State and actual settlers on these lands, have been a serious drawback to the settlement and improvement of the county. A just settlement of these claims will be a great relief and give a new impetus to our increasing importance, and give us new strength to bear the burdens necessarily incumbent upon a newly organized county.—State Line Herald.

The upstart that rose to a point of order after sitting down upon the aggressive end of a pin was assured by the Chair that the point was well taken

Recently there were fifteen thousand loaded freight cars, snow bound, between Chicago and Buffalo.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

You question the wisdom of restricting Chinese immigration to America. Having for many years been familiar with the results attending Chinese immigration in California, I wish to give one side of this much vexed question which does not always enter into the argument. The hordes of Chinese poured into California come there with no intention whatever of identifying their business, social and intellectual interests with ours. They wish to make an [illegible]ble in as short a time as pos[illegible]et back home. This is part of their religion. They will not allow their homes to remain in our country. This programme has been strictly carried out for twenty-seven years. Their swarms have dug many uncounted millions of our gold and sent it back to China. They have drawn the greater part of their supplies from China. The Chinese merchants in the interior bought of the Chinese merchants in San Francisco and the San Francisco Chinese merchants imported all his wares from China. Their system has worked like an oil pipe for the transmission of gold across the Pacific. Our principal share of the profit has been that resulting from their carrying trade. The same result to a limited extent has held with other foreigners. But the great majority of Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and others, who also come expecting quickly to gain wealth and return home, have remained in the State. They are in every sense American citizens, and their children are specimens of the finest American blood. But the Chinamen has no interest or attachment for the country. He is an industrious nomad. His heart is ever in China. The Six Companies could, if permitted, within a period of three months throw an army of 10,000 Chinese laborers on any given point in the United States. These 10,000 laborers may remain working at that point for ten years and at the end of that time nine-tenths of them will not in any manner have assimilated with our race. They will have underworked our own people, and the better part of their wages will have gone into the pockets of the Mongolian agents. They will not have voluntarily aided to build any American church, school-house or hospital. The 20,000 Chinese huddled together in the very heart of San Francisco do not patronize American stores. They buy few American clothes. Theirs is a kingdom within a kingdom, and so far as our business, social or intellectual interest is concerned they are so profitless as a cold pebble in a human stomach. We cannot digest the Chinaman He does not assimilate and become a part of the body politic. We want citizens, not nomads or voluntary aliens. If the Chinaman can be prevailep upon to cease being a leech and become one of us, we could look with more labor on his advent.—N. Y. "Graphic."

EDITORIAL WRITERS.—In looking over the rates of salaries paid editorial writers in the East, we could not but notice the difference says the Standard, between East and West and reverse the admonition of Horace Greeley and say "Young Man Go East." Chas. A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, receives $12,000 a year; Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune receives $12,000; Charles Nordhoff writes for the Herald and receives $10,000 a year; the editor of the Boston Herald, Mr. Hascal, is on a year's absence to Europe and draws $10,000; Henry Watterson, Louisville Courier-Journal, earns $7,000; George W. Curtis, of Harper's Weekly draws $10,000, and Hurlburt, of the World, a like large amount.

PRETTY MOUTHS.

Should have pretty teeth in them, but it is not unusual to see between rosy lips, teeth discolored and decaying through neglect. This disfiguring defect should be repaired without delay, by using fragrant SOZODONT, which removes every particle of tartar from the teeth and renders them snowy white. This admirable aid to beauty is perfectly harmless and exhales a most delightful aroma, and is in ever respect preferable to the ordinary tooth pastes and powders. Try it and see for yourself.

A sewing machine agent who was very ill, being told that he must prepare to pay the debt of nature, wanted to know if it couldn't be paid on the monthly installment plan.

E: 104.2