OREGON SENTINEL.

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OREGON SENTINEL

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. W. ROBINSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office on California st., opposite P. J. Ryan's. Residence at B. F. Dowell's.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office opposite P. J. Ryan's store.

MARTIN VROOMAN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office up-stairs in Orth's brick. Residence on California street.

P. JACK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.)
APPLEGATE, OREGON.
Office and Drug Store at the Drake farm on Applegate eight miles West of Jacksonville. Letters can be addressed either to Jacksonville or Applegate.

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.

B. F. DOWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
All business placed in my hands will receive prompt attention. Special attention given to collections.

DR. J. M. TAYLOR,
DENTIST,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Having permanently located at this place I am now fully prepared to do all kinds of dental work. Particular attention given to all manner of surgical operations in connection with my business, including cleft palates, etc. Charges reasonable.

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,
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.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL!
Lately Occupied Mrs Haskins & Mrs Vining
JACKSONVILLE.
The subscriber who has had large experience in the hotel business in Canada is now prepared to cater for the wants of the general public in first class style. Board and lodging by the day or week.
MEALS 25c EACH; OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
Geo. M. Coburn.

GO TO KAHLER
Bros for paints, oils and brushes.

Cotton batting, 27½cts per pound, at the New York store.

PRESCRIPTIONS
carefully prepared KAHLER BROS.

Three undershirts for $1, at the New York store. *

CITY BARBER SHOP
AND
BATH ROOMS.
CALIFORNIA ST.,
Jacksonville, - - - Oregon
THE UNDERSIGNED IS FULLY prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner and at reasonable prices.
HOT OR COLD BATHS
Can be had at this place at all hours of the day.
GEORGE SCHUMPF.

THE ASHLAND
Wool Manufacturing Co,
Take pleasure in announcing that they now have on hand, a full and select stock of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS AND HOSIERY,
Made of the very best
NATIVE WOOL
And of which they will dispose at very reasonable rates.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Send them in and give our goods a trial.
ASHLAND WOOLEN M'F'G CO.

NEW LIVERY STABLE
BACK OF COURT HOUSE.
MANNING AND WEBB,
Proprietors.
HAVING LATELY FITTED UP THE commodious barn on the School House Flat and in the rear of the Court House. We are now fully prepared to attend to all business in our line with promptness and dispatch and at the most reasonable rates.
Fine Turnouts
The stable is furnished with the best accommodations and most substantial buggies; also a first class hack and saddle horses.
Horses boarded, and the best care bestowed on them.
Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
J. W. MANNING.
Jacksonville, April 10th, 1879.

NEW ROUTE TO THE SEA
BY WAY OF THE
ROSEBURG & COOS BAY STAGE LINE.
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW running a daily line of four-horse stages between Roseburg and Coos City making the through trip in twenty-four hours. Stages leave Roseburg every morning. Sundays excepted, at 6 A. M., and make close connection with San Francisco steamer twice a week. The time from Roseburg to San Francisco will be three days and through fare has been fixed at $14.50. Fare from Roseburg to Coos Bay $6.
CLOUGH & CARLL.

ASHLAND AND LINKVILLE
Express.
H. F. Phillips : : : : Proprietor.
I AM NOW RUNNING A DAILY LINE between the above points, leaving Ashland with coach on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning next day. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday of each week a buckboard will start from Ashland returning on the following day.
FARE, (each way).....$3.00.
Connection made at Linkville with backs for Lakeview.

BLACKSMITHING!
DAVE CRONEMILLER.
BACK AT THE OLD STAND.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL work in my line cheaper than ever, and in fact will do it cheaper than any other shop in Southern Oregon.
Give me a call and I will convince you.
DAVID CRONEMILLER.

P. DONEGAN
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
—AND—
HORSE SHOEING,
COR., OF SECOND AND CALIFORNIA ST.
ALL KINDS OF MARKETABLE produce taken in exchange for work.
P. DONEGAN.

PHOENIX DISTILLERY
AND SALOON.
Phoenix, - - - - Ogn.
J. L. HOCKETT, Prop.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN full charge of this business and is prepared to furnish the public with a first-class quality of Brandy, Wine and Cider. The saloon will always be supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. Oysters and sardines always kept on hand.
J. L. HOCKETT.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention is hereby called to meet in Jacksonville on April 10th, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing 6 delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to meet in Portland April 21st, 1880, at 11 o'clock A. M., and to attend to such other business as may come before the Convention.

It is recommended that primary conventions be held in the several precincts on Saturday, April 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M. The several precincts of the county will be entitled to one delegate, and one for every 16 votes and fraction of eight or over, based upon the vote cast for Member of Congress at the June election 1878, which gives the following representation:

Ashland	7	Little Butte	8
Applegate	1	Leland	2
Chimney Rock	1	Manzanita	1
Big Butte	1	Pleasant Creek	1
Eden	4	Rock Point	1
Flounce Rock	1	Sterlingville	2
Foots Creek	1	Table Rock	2
Grants Pass	2	Willow Springs	1
Jacksonville	8	Uniontown	2

GEO. BROWN, Chairman.
DR. J. H. CHITWOOD, Secretary.

BUSINESS LAW.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received."

A note drawn on Sunday is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

A note given by a minor is void.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement, without consideration, is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil, are good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

The acts of one partner binds the others.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

THE BOY WHO LOVED HIS TEACHER.

A schoolboy about ten years old was the other day halted by a benevolent-minded citizen on Second street and asked if he liked to go to school.

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Then you don't love your teacher?"

"N-yes, sir. That is, I didn't until yesterday, but now I do. I think she's just bully."

"Why have you loved her since yesterday?"

"Well, you know Jack Cain! He's the worst fighter in our room. He can lick me and two other boys with one hand tied behind his back. Well he was going to lick me last night, and he was shaking his fist at me in school and showing his teeth and getting me all excited, when the teacher saw him."

"Did eh?"

"You bet she did; and the way that she took him out of that and walloped him and humbled him down made me feel as if she were a mother to me! When school was out he dasn't touch nobody. He was wilted down, and when I throwed a hunk of dirt at him he never even looked around! I guess I'm going to try and lick him in the morning before he gets over feeling humble!"—

Various Causes.

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed permaturely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling of the hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not decayed and the glands destroyed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye and will not soil or color white cambric, yet it lasts long on the hair and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers. Hodge, Davis & Co., Portland, wholesale agents.

GOLDEN CATFISH.

A citizen who is engaged in the fishing business on the river near Snodgrass slough, yesterday exhibited at this office some singular catfish. The catfish known here, is in its normal condition, very dark, almost black, about the head, and as opague in most parts as a piece of coal; its belly only is white. Those exhibited here yesterday are six of a lot of twenty-seven taken at one haul of the seine, and the whole of which are of a rich, bright yellow or golden color in every part. The fish were taken at a point about fifteen miles below Freeport. The only catfish planted in California streams were those brought here by the State Fish Comissioner and the United States Fish Commissioner, and they were all of the usual very dark brown hue. The fish shown yesterday would each weigh nearly one pound. They are nearly as rich in hue as the gold-fish, and are quite translucent. How came these fish to be changed in color? Some hold that the catfish has chameleon qualities; others that nature adapts the catfish to the color of the bed of the stream in which it lives; and others go so far as to charge the transformation directly to the yellow mining deposit held in solution by our river water. It is probable the second suggestion is nearest correct, and that the third has its influence also. If the fish in dark caves have no eyes, and are colorless because of the absence of light in those hidden waters, it may be within reason to assume that the catfish takes on, in time, the color of the waters of the bed of the stream where he is spawned. It should be mentioned, however, that a yellow catfish is known at the East in clear waters with muck or dark beds, but none of that kind are wholly yellow, and none have the golden color which distinguishes those referred to as caught here, and which makes them a very [illegible] that there are fifty varieties of catfish in the world. The species we have here, except a few lake catfish of the West, is more commonly known as the horned pout, and seldom grows longer than ten inches. It especially prefers muddy bottoms. The catfish of the Delaware is larger and is of a whitish ash color; the Louisiana catfish grows from two to three feet long, and is brown, spotted with black. A large species is found in Ohio river and its tributaries, and attains the size of four feet sometimes. The great lakes catfish is a deep olive-brown, and weighs all the way from six to thirty pounds. —"Record-Union."

BUCKWHEAT FOR BEES.

A good deal has been said for and against, as regards buckwheat being a good plant, and whether it paid to litter up a farm with the ineradicable stuff for the sake of breeding a few bees. Recent experiment by prominent and extensive apiarists in this and neighboring States, satisfy us without doubt that buckwheat is valuable as a honey plant. It was found in these experimental beds that the silver hull variety has more flowers on the plants, and yields more to the acre. The honey is dark, but is preferred to all other kinds by some people. It blooms from four to six weeks after sowing.

It will do fairly well on any soil, but thrives best on rich soil. It should be sown broadcast, three pecks to the acre. It is usually sown here late in July, but for bees it had better be sown early in June, then it will bloom "the middle of July," when bloom is usually absent, and will we think, yield just as well; though we judge simply from observing small plants. The cultivation before sowing should be deep and thorough.

It is safe in estimating that each acre of buckwheat sown within 1½ miles of any apairy is worth $100—"Willamette Farmer."

CARP.—Four gentlemen of this city, Messrs. Church, Lauer, Scott and McClanahan have perfected arrangements for the introduction of the carp fish into our streams. They will send to California for the stock and place it in a slough of the McKenzie river on Rodney Scott's farm. The carp is a valuable fish, and we hope the effort to introduce it may prove successful.—Eugene City Guard.

Coats, worth $8 for $4 50, at the New York store *

FRANK LERLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The number for April is one of unusual attractiveness; its pages are brilliant with literary and artistic gems. Among the most notable articles are a charming German allegory, "The Maiden of the Winged Wheel;" a comprehensive article on the Mormons, by the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, entitled "A City of Saints," It is profusely illustrated, as is likewise "Martin Luther," a biographical study, by A. H. Guernsey. There is a timely and appropriate article by M. E. W. S., entitled "Fashion and Faith." The subject of No. III. of "The Children of the Bible" is "Joseph the Dreamer." The department of fiction contains, besides the continuation of the popular serials "Be-Be the Nailmaker's Daughter" and "Little Hinges," some exceedingly interesting stories by celebrated writers. There are poems of unusual merit; one by J. D. Burns entitled "Baalbek," with two views of the ancient city; "April," by the late Frances Ridley Havergal (finely illustrated), and the "Magnificat," a poem of the New Testament, by the Bishop of Derby are admirable. "Religious Notes and News, at Home and Abroad," is a new and interesting feature. There are numerous illustrations and descriptions of ecclesiastical architecture, scenery, natural history, adventure, etc. Also many articles illustrative of religious habits and customs, with Scriptural interpretations. In fact, the 128 quarto pages teem with most delightful and edifying matter. The illustrations number about 100. A single number is only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3, postpaid. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

CARP RAISING.

John Oliver, of Forestville, writes to the "Sonoma Democrat" as follows: [illegible] morning. I then find that cranes sometimes destroy the fish at night. Imagine a crane standing at the margin of a carp pond asleep with one eye open and the fish, when they have not been fed in the evening, must go out foraging in the banks for food. The crane slyly watches his opportunity, and as the carp comes along down goes the head of the crane and up goes the fish—fifty cents worth of pisci-culture is taken in at every swallow. If you feed in the evening this destruction is avoided. Besides this, if the fish are fed in the morning they are sluggish the rest of the day and you scarcely get a chance to see them. The carp is a vegetarian and may be successfully raised anywhere that frogs prosper. They do not eat flesh of any kind. Their favorite food is boiled cabbage, though they will eat lettuce, potatoes, beans and peas. I prefer bran and shorts. Crude will fatten them quicker than anything else.

Carp have one peculiar habit that I have not observed in other fish. In the winter they "hole up" or "kettle up," if you please. From one hundred to five hundred put their heads together and in this position sway to and fro until they burrow themselves in the mud. In this condition they lie all winter, and in spring, when they come out, near the spawning season, seem to be very hungry and it is necessary, to keep them quiet that they should be well fed until the eggs are all hatched. The impression that they spawn two or three times is not correct, at least I think not, and I will give my reasons for my opinion at some future time. Carp ponds do not need to be very deep, there should be one deep place for them to "hole up" in during winter It is also necessary that the water should be backed over the top soil as they like to feed in the submerged vegetation.

OREGON STATE FAIR, 1880.—The twentieth annual fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Grounds, near Salem, commencing on Thursday, July 1, 1880, and continuing until Thursday evening, July 8th. Grand Celebration on the National Anniversary on the grounds, on Monday, July 5th. The business of the fair will be suspended on that day. Half rates have been secured on all the railroads and steamer lines of the North Pacific Coast.

New goods just received at the New York Store. †

CALIFORNIA TAX LAW.

The following compact synopsis of the tax act of California is taken from the "Record-Union:

What property is taxed.—All not exempt under the laws of the United States, and except growing crops and governmental property.

What is property.—Moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership. Real estate is possession, ownership and all claims to possession of land, and includes mines, quarries and timber, and all rights and privileges appertaining; also all forms of securities for which land may stand pledged. Real estate and improvements are separately assessed.

Improvements.—All things affixed upon or artificially growing on land.

Personal property.—All things not embraced within the definition of realty.

Valuation.—Assessable value of property is that at which it would be taken in payment of a solvent debt.

Credits subject to taxation.—They are unsecured solvent debts. In case of banks, it is not required to show debts in detail or to whom owing.

Debts Taxable.—They are unsecured liabilities.

Capital stock.—Capital stock of corporations in the State is assessable at its market value to individual stockholders after deducting the value of property assessed to the corporation of which the capital stock is representative. Stock of corporations outside of the State is assessable at its market value to individuals.

Cultivated and uncultivated land Shall be assessed equally. [Note. The law is silent as to whether the standard value by which this equality is to be reached shall be that of the cultivated [illegible] deeds of trust are taxable as an interest in the property. The property is assessed to the owner or mortgager, and the mortgage or trust deed to the mortgagee; railroads excepted.

Railroads and Franchises are assessed by the State Board of Equalization, except franchises granted by the municipal corporations. The proportionate value of assessments of roads and franchises are distributed to the counties through which the road runs.

Lands, how assessed.—All lands to be assessed in parcels or subdivisions not exceeding 640 acres each.

Assessments are upon property owned or controlled by a tax-payer at 12 M. on the first Monday in March.

Solvent credits.—From solvent debts are to be subtracted credits due to residents of this State.

Statement.—The tax-payer to make a list of all his property under oath.

Ditches, roads and telegraph lines, with their improvements, must be listed as real estate and as a whole.

Basis of taxation.—The only basis of taxation for a county or any part of it is the assessment made by the County Assessor. Cities and towns are excepted, but may accept the basis.

Lien.—Every tax due on personal property is a lien on the real property of the owner.

Delinquency.—Unpaid taxes become delinquent on the last Monday in December, at 6 P. M.

Poll taxes.—Payable by all males over 21 and under 60 years, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed. Poll tax is $2, if paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but otherwise $3.

GRANT HAS IT.—The political calculator of the New York "Graphic" has counted all the noses of the Chicago Convention, and figures it up that out of the 756 votes, Grant will receive 394, Sherman 240 and Blaine 122; number necessary to nominate, 379; Grant's majority, 22.

A young man put six hornets in a whisky bottle and gave it to a Texas man in the dark to take a drink, and though the hornets got their work in as they went down,—the Texan remarked that it wasn't real Texas whiskey, as it lacked fire.

Tobacco in all brands first quality, 65c per pound, at the New York store. *

THE FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

The Supreme Court has rendered another important decision bearing upon the long vexed question of the relative powers of the States and of the General Government. This new decision has the same general tendency as the four recently rendered. It strengthens the "national idea" as opposed to the Jeffersonian doctrine of State sovereignty. If Alexander Hamilton is still existing in the "spirit world," with a knowledge of what is going on in this mundane sphere, he will exult over this new triumph of his cherished theory, while the majestic shades of Jefferson and Calhoun, unless those illustrious "strict constructionists" have gained some new light since they left the scene of their earthly labors, will greet the decision of the highest judicial authority of the nation with weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The decision of the Court affirms the power of Congress to appoint Supervisors of State Elections for the prevention of frauds where Representatives are to be chosen. It declares that the National Government has a right to use force to compel obedience to its laws; that provisions compelling the observance of State laws in the election of Representatives are within the supervision of Congress, and that a violation of these laws is an offence against the United States which the National Government may inhabit and punish. This is another terrible blow to Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and to the cherished Democratic "State Rights" theory.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The "Chronicle" says: It would seem that some injustice has been done President Hayes in assuming that he has taken no steps with a view to secure a modification of the Burlingame treaty. It is now stated, on what is [illegible] be good authority, that negotiations have been going on for a long time on this subject, and that these negotiations have progressed so far as to warrant the belief that the latter Government will propose the appointment of a joint commission to frame a new treaty. It is further stated that the Chinese Government is perfectly ready to concede the whole question by agreeing to provisions in the new treaty placing restrictions upon immigration. The fact that the matter has gone so far that the name of the person to be selected as the head of the American commission is given to the public seems to lend substance to these reassuring reports.

It is further announced that the Secretary of State will in the course of a few days send in his reply to the resolution of inquiry recently adopted by the House asking for information in regard to what has been done toward a solution of the Chinese problem, and that this reply will be of a very satisfactory character.

THE FAMINE.

The "Catholic Sentinel" contains a letter from Ireland that paints a dreadful picture of famine, and depicts the most heart rendering and keenest sufferings among the peasantry. The letter is from Sister Mary Francis Clare, of Kenmare Convent, and in speaking of England's parsimony the writer says:

"America shames England before the world. It is a fact now past all denying, that the English Government will not give relief, work or employment of any kind in Ireland, and she has been asked, nay, she has been implored, even by English gentlemen and noblemen to do this. Far, far be it from us to say that there are not men of large minds and great generosity even in England."

She describes poor women breaking stones on the roads to earn a few hands-full of meal for starving children, and closes with the following appeal:

"I want a very large sum of money to buy seed potatoes and to keep respectable families, who are existing on dry bread and tea, from actual starvation. Pestilence MUST come to men who are weakened and tottering on their feet from want of the commonest food."

A Main man who "did'nt care two shakes of a lamb's tail" about the newspapers, rode fourteen miles through a fierce snow storm to get a copy of a weekly that spoke of him as a "prominent citizen."