

OREGON SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.
THE BORN OF AFRICA.

Ever since the terrible defeat of the British arms at Spitzkopf in South Africa Lord Gladstone's administration seems to have weakened on the "Jingo" policy of subduing and annexing the Boers. These Boers have developed such powers of resistance and military skill in conducting a defensive warfare, as to strike even the British authorities that they are dealing with "foemen worthy of their steel," and as a consequence, it has really become manifest that the better part of valor for England to pursue is to make peace with these brave Dutch settlers, based on national independence and the preservation of their Republican form of Government.

Since the development of the aggressive policy of the British Government toward the independent free States of South Africa, many voices, both in England and elsewhere, have been lifted up, and the intended robbery of the Transvaal is being denounced in the severest terms. The shedding of so much British blood in order to subjugate a free, liberty-loving and prosperous people, and to absorb their territory in the British empire could not be endured by the mass of enlightened Englishmen, hence the opposition in England against the further prosecution of the war against the Boers. These white African Boers never did owe allegiance to Great Britain. With an energy, unequalled in the history of modern colonization, they established themselves in the wilds of South Africa, subdued and christianized a number of the surrounding native tribes, and founded a government after the fashion of the Swiss Republic. In late years they have received accessions by immigration from Holland, Germany and Belgium, who were attracted to that distant country by the fertility of its soil and salubrity of its climate. The latest news from the seat of war is to the effect that peace has been established between the contending parties, England recognizing the independence of the Transvaal Republic but insisting on a protectorate. A forty day's truce has been agreed to during which time the details are to be arranged.

Woman Suffrage Problem.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Wisconsin which authorizes and requires women to vote at the next general State election upon the question whether they want to have the elective franchise conferred upon them, and to assume the duties and obligations of male citizens. Separate boxes are to be provided for them. Any female citizen neglecting to vote unless prevented by age, infirmity or sickness, to be proved by medical certificate of disability, is to be regarded guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than \$100 or imprisoned not more than three months or both; and any man guilty of intimidating, controlling or willfully obstructing any woman in voting or of insulting any woman in going to or from the polls, is to be fined not less than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years or both. If the woman suffragists of Wisconsin are not satisfied with this law nothing they are likely to get will satisfy them.

The people of Indiana have again adopted an amendment to their State Constitution changing the time of holding the State elections from October to November. The Supreme Court now has another opportunity to override the will of the people, and retain the State as an October straw to show which way the Presidential wind is blowing. But it is not likely the decision will be reversed this time. The October indications last year were such that Democrats would have felt quite as comfortable had they awaited the November result without any data for forecasting it. Besides, with Indiana a November State, it will be possible for Democratic National Conventions to be more fortunate in selecting their candidates. The Indiana Democrats must be content to be less indispensable than heretofore.

Carlyle once asked an Edinburgh student—who tells the story in the Milwaukee Sentinel—what he was studying for. The youth replied that he had not quite made up his mind. There was a sudden lightning-flash of the old Scotchman's eye, sudden pulling down of the shaggy eyebrows, and the stern face grew sterner as he said: "The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder; a waif, a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life, if it is only to kill and divide and sell oxen well, but have a purpose; and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you."

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

In the desperate struggle for wealth there are too many who fail to realize the importance of beautifying and making their homes attractive. The power to make home lovely is within the reach of all—rich and poor alike, as Gods gifts are for the peasant as well as the king and earth yields her fruits and her beauty at the command of either. Costly elegance is not necessary, by any means, to make a home beautiful; but nothing should be left undone to make it the most desirable and attractive spot on earth. Encourage the love of childhood for it. Strengthen by every possible means the sacred ties that bind the heart to home and the associations of youth will save manhood or womanhood from many a false and dangerous step. When Horatius, laden with his warriors harness, exhausted with toil and brave blows, was sinking beneath the angry Tiber, a glance at the white porch of his vine clad home, filled his heart with strength, and he reached the Roman bank in safety. A glance back at the spot where the hours of childhood have been spent among the attractions of a pleasant home has often recalled the wavering strength of manhood amid life's angry surges and enabled many a struggling swimmer to buffet successfully with the waves of sin and temptation. Make home lovely—though it be humble; let not a spot of earth be wasted, no matter how narrow its compass. Plant your little enclosures with shrubs and flowers—childhood loves them; and back from the dim aisles of time, aye, even from the verge of the tomb, your children will look gratefully and bless the hands that made their little world beautiful. Flowers cost nothing but a little care, which is more than repaid by their possession. Adorn your homes, and though it create envy, it will excite emulation also, and your children will learn to love home as the dearest and most desirable spot on the face of all the earth.

Alcohol And The Nervous System.

In all the range of poisons that affect the system there are none which are so destructive of the mind and body as that of alcohol. Affecting directly the nervous system—the brain, spinal cord, and nerves—its influence is thus what might be termed double. Scientifically, the mind may be regarded as a force resulting from certain conditions which are fulfilled in the great nervous center, and therefore, whatever deranges this latter produces abnormal action of the mental phenomena. Intellectuality will be disordered, the emotions deranged, and volitional power changed or modified. But as from the brain and other nervous centers every organ derives its functional activity, consequently whatever acts upon it must necessarily modify all the organic functions of the body—of the body considered apart from the mind. Under such circumstances it will be seen that a poison like alcohol must be of a most disastrous character, affecting as it does not only the physical, but the mental constitution. A single dose of arsenic or strychnia may kill, so, also, oftentimes a single dose of alcohol will; but if it should not, it is the worse for the victim, if in case he afterward becomes the subject of chronic poisoning by it.—Cincinnati Medical News.

We presume the best way to view the magnificent subscription purse just completed for Gen. Grant is a matter with which the public has no concern. If the Goulds and the Vanderbilts wish to give their money to Gen. Grant it is their affair, and if Gen. Grant wishes to take their money it is his affair. If we may, however, be allowed a word on the subject, it is that Gen. Grant would be a much greater man in the eyes of his countrymen if he had politely but firmly told these gentlemen that he was well able to earn his own living, and was not in need of any assistance just at present.

The Indians on the Lapwai reservation, in Idaho, are petitioning Congress to allot them lands in severalty, and to dispose of the balance of the lands to actual settlers for the benefit of themselves. The citizens of Lewiston are praying Congress to the same effect and hope the day will hasten when the incusos of the Indian reservation, which has so long retarded the growth of that town, will be removed.

Lighthouse Inspector McDougal lost his life on the 28th ult., at Cape Mendocino while attempting to go ashore in a boat from the steamer Manzanita. The sea was running very high when the craft was engulfed by the breakers, and McDougal and two other men perished in the waves.

The President has decided not to call an extra session of Congress. Right. We believe the country can get along well without further legislation until December, when Congress meets in regular session.

A TASTY MACHINERY.

The postal service of the United States has grown from a thing of comparative insignificance half a century ago to Government machinery the like of which no country ever before produced. Within the life of many people now living we counted our mail routes by a few thousands of miles, and the service was less than weekly over only a very few of them. We have now a daily mail service over much more than a hundred thousand miles. It seems but a short time ago when a postal estimate for \$5,000,000 a year startled the most extravagant politicians. The estimates now are for over \$10,000,000. The report of the late Postmaster-General shows that from 1850 to 1860 the expenditures of the Department were but a little over \$105,000,000, or an average of \$10,500,000 a year; the receipts averaging but \$6,790,000, or 35 1/2 per cent. less than the expenditures. The actual deficiency was then nearly as much yearly as now, when the expenses are four times as great and the service twenty times as comprehensive. The receipts from 1870 to 1880 were \$287,000,000 against \$316,778,000 expenditures. The average deficiency was less than \$3,000,000 a year. From 1858 to 1861 the receipts were 44 per cent. below the expenses. But for the three years ending June 30, 1880, the difference was only 11 per cent; the deficiency being less than \$4,000,000 a year. Yet this was an era of the greatest amount of service—compared with the first named, as 4 to 1. It appears that, as the machinery enlarges the per cent of deficiency diminishes. In 1860 it was 42 1/2 per cent; in 1880, but 7 1/2 per cent. At the same time, too, the cost to the people who use the mails for the transportation of letters, papers, packages has been wonderfully reduced. Twenty years ago it cost 10 cents to send a letter 3000 miles. Now the uniform charge is 3 cents, and on papers and packages there has been as great a reduction. The thriving part of the Department is the "star" route service. This means all other than railway and steamer routes. That is to say, service in remote corners of the country by stage or horse carriage. It has been calculated that by means of fraudulent contracts and official compounding with contractors, these star route rings have plundered the Government annually for the last ten years to the extent of a million and a half a year. When the Department shall have succeeded in the abatement of this nuisance, and after the outlying Territories and settlements shall have become more densely populated, we may confidently expect that the revenues of the postal service of the United States will equal the costs of it, vast as they are becoming.—S. F. Chronicle.

Senator Mahone.

The course of General Mahone of Virginia in the U. S. Senate is worrying the Bourbon Democracy. The Democratic Solons of that august body are daily snapping the party whip over him, but notwithstanding his diminutive frame of body, he holds his own most admirably, and it is becoming painfully evident that his assailants are receiving more than they have bargained for. Even the Bourbon press of the country, both great and small, is pitching into him rough shod, principally attacking and belittling his person. The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) has this to say about the averdupois weight of the independent Virginia Senator: "The ashes of an ordinary-sized man, after cremation, weigh from five to seven pounds. It will be seen, therefore, that there are no scales delicate enough to determine the weight of Mahone's ashes."

The Republicans are not concerned about Mr. Mahone's ashes just now, but are mildly merry over his vote. When the proper time comes the Democrats can take the ashes.

The Socialists in the great cities of the Union are bent on blood. They approve of the Car's assassination and denounce Secretary Blaine for expressing regret and condolence at the horrid fate of the Emperor. At a Socialist mass meeting held in Chicago the other day, it was declared that it is the purpose of the Socialists to kill every crowned head in Europe and their chief counselors. Radical remedy this and one not likely to help the cause of liberty, which these crack-brained lunatics profess to espouse.

Since the withdrawal of General Grant from the presidency of the World's Fair Commission that position is still hanging fire. Hugh J. Jewett also declines the honor. It now looks as if the fair itself was going to fall through, or that the commission appointed to work up its interests intended to take it away from New York and to locate it at some inland city. Chicago and St. Louis are understood to be candidates for this great International Fair.

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BLINDS AND DOORS

—AND—

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Furniture, Sash, Blinds, Doors and Moulding constantly on hand and made to order.

I will contract to design and erect all kinds of buildings. When desirable to those employing me, I will furnish all the material required for the construction of any building, ready for occupancy.

Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OGN. 7

March 14, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Saturday, April 23, 1881, before the Judge or Clerk of Josephine county, Oregon, viz: John H. Hauken, Homestead Application No. 2384, for the W 1/2 of S 24, Sec. 3 and W 1/2 of N E 14, Sec. 10 T 33, S R 5 W, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James Jourdan, Wm. Jourdan, M. Chapman and Charles (none all of Applegate, Josephine County, Ogn. Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

HORSE - SHOEING.

—

A. BARNEBURG, Prop.

HAVING LEASED THE SHOP FOR

merely occupied by Mat. Shannon I ask a share of the public patronage.

Staple produce or Cash taken for work.

LAST CALL.

Those knowing themselves indebted to Mrs. J. Bilger, on book account, will come forward and settle immediately. The firm has changed hands and all old accounts must be settled. MRS. J. BILGER.

SETTLE UP.

Having quit business I must have a settlement with all those owing me either by notes or book account. Costs will be saved by settling at once as no grace will be given.

JOHN MILLER.

NOTICE.

All those who know themselves indebted to the firm of Hughes & Adams saloon keepers, Kertyville, Josephine county, Oregon. The accounts and books of the above firm have been placed in my hands for collection and settlement, and you are hereby requested to call at my office at Kertyville, and see the figures.

W. L. FORBES Receiver.

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E. JACOBS' STORE

Oregon Street, Jacksonville

WHERE A COMPLETE AND

magificent assortment of new goods has just been received, consisting in part of

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
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FANCY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
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HATS AND CAPS,
TOBACCO & CIGARS,
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CARPETS, TINWARE,
ALL KINDS PAINTS.
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WINDOW GLASS

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A FINE ASSORTMENT

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LADIES' HATS AND

FLOWERS, &c., &c.

In fact everything to be found in a first class stock of General Merchandise, which will be sold at prices

That defy Competition.

The highest price allowed for country produce.

Give me a call at my establishment in the Masque building and be convinced that there is no humbug about this.

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FRED OTTEN. - Proprietor.

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He also keeps the largest stock of, and all the latest improvements in

GUNS AND PISTOLS,

—AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

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LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF OIL.

Give him a call and examine his stock before making your purchases.

THE S. F.

VARIETY STORE,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

LITTLE & CHASE,

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WILL BE KEPT WELL STOCKED

with the choicest

CIGARS,

JEWELRY,

CANDIES, NUTS,

PIPES, CARDS,

NOTIONS, CUTLERY,

STATIONERY, ALBUMS,

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Gent's Furnishing Goods

And everything usually found in a first class variety store.

Our goods are the best and guaranteed to be as represented. Prices low, as we do not profess to be undersold.

Give us a call.

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CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.

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Next Sixty Days

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

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A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF STOVES

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WOODEN & WILLOW WARE,

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Paints, Oils, Varnish, Glass

CUTLERY, WIRE,

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catalogue and price list.

NOTICE.

Those who are indebted to