

Oregon Sentinel.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. R. YOUNG, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Central Point, Oregon. Calls promptly attended to at all hours.

P. P. PRIM, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW Jacksonville, Ogn., Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in Mrs. McCade's building, corner of California and Fifth streets.

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

J. W. ROBINSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON Jacksonville, Ogn. Office at Dr. Vrooman's Dispensary. Residence on Fourth St., opposite M. E. Church. Calls promptly attended to, day and night.

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

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

A. L. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Real Estate Agent and Collector. Jacksonville, Or. I make conveyancing and furnishing abstracts of land titles a specialty. Loans negotiated and collections made. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

WILL JACKSON, DENTIST, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. TEETH EXTRACTED AT ALL HOURS. Lancing gum abscesses, and all other dental work. Office and residence on corner of California and Fifth streets.

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.

F. RITSCHARD, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, California Street, MAKES a specialty of cleaning and repairing watches and clocks. My charges are reasonable. Give me a call.

"C" B. ROSTEL, Steam Bath Practical Shaving, Haircutting AND ARTIFICIAL HAIR WORKER FOR Ladies and Gentlemen. BLEEDING, Cupping, Leeching, IN NEUBER'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE. Jacksonville, Dec. 11, 1877.

\$60 a week in your own town. Terms \$60 and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLMATT & Co., Portland, Maine

Caution!

Remember that every real "Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark cast in the iron stand and embedded in the arm of the machine.



Any machine now being offered for sale, and represented to be Singer Machines but not having the Trade Mark above referred to, are not machines of our manufacture, and we hereby caution the public against purchasing, except from our only authorized agent,

E. E. GORE, as he is the only person who has the GENUINE SINGER MACHINES for sale in Jackson County. THE SINGER MFG. CO., W. B. FRY, Manager, Portland.

WINTER OPENING

Mrs. P. P. Prim's Millinery Store. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW and complete stock of Millinery goods, consisting of

HATS OF ALL STYLES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, Veilings, ORNAMENTS, SILKS, LACES, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Call and see them at the building formerly occupied by Dr. Robinson on California street. MRS. P. P. PRIM.

CITY MARKET,

CALIFORNIA ST., JOHN FOLL, Proprietor.

This well known market, located nearly opposite the U. S. Hotel, under the new management, is better prepared than ever to furnish the public with the choicest quality of

FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, HAM, SALT BACON & MEATS. Also, Superior SAUSAGE, LARD, ETC.

The most favorable inducements offered to patrons, and no effort will be spared toward giving general satisfaction. JOHN FOLL, Jacksonville, March 6, 1883.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAME.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS school will commence about the end of August, and is divided in four sessions, of eleven weeks each. Board and tuition, per term, \$10.00; Music, 8.00; Drawing and painting, 8.00; Bed and Bedding, 3.00.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Primary, per term, \$5.00; Junior, " 6.00; Preparatory, " 8.00; Senior, " 10.00. Pupils received at any time, and special attention is paid to particular studies in behalf of children who have but limited time. For further particulars apply at the Academy.

UNION HOTEL,

Kerbyville, Oregon, M. Ryder, Propr.

First-class accommodation can always be had at this house at the most reasonable rates. An excellent stable connected with the hotel.

Fair Warning.

Taxes for 1882 are now due, and the tax-payers will please pay their taxes promptly, or the law in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced. The delinquent tax-list will be returned April 1, 1883, and all not paying before that time will be charged the percentage allowed by law, and mileage.

A. S. JACOBS, Sheriff and Tax-Collector, Jackson Co., Or. Jacksonville, March 7, 1883.

YOU CAN FIND THEM

—AT— E. C. BROOKS' New Drug Store, Jacksonville, Or.

Clocks.

A fine assortment of 8-day clocks, with and without alarm.

Watches.

Gents', ladies' and boys' gold and silver hunting-case, open-face and skylight watches, from \$5 to \$150.

Bracelets.

A fine lot of ladies' gold band and bangle bracelets.

Finger Rings.

Diamond and ruby rings, cameo stone rings set with diamonds, cameos set with pearls, garnet and pearls, turquoise and pearls, and onyx rings with hidden mottoes, solid gold band and bangle rings, plain and solid California rings.

Jewelry.

Diamonds in every shape. Ladies' sets of jewelry, from the 50-cent black set to the \$200 bird sets of diamonds. Gents' and ladies' gold chains, lockets and charms.

Pins and Buttons.

Gents' gold scarf-pins, scarf-slides, studs and collar-buttons.

Silver Ware.

Silver and silver-plated knives, forks, spoons, napkin rings, silver sugar-spoons and tongs in cases.

Miscellaneous.

Gold and silver trinkets: gold, silver and steel spectacles; and a full stock of everything in the jewelry line. A full assortment of perfumery, toilet soaps, etc. A lot of steel engravings and pictures for children.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

All to be sold at the LOWEST PRICE!

Also accordions, violins, banjos, and the best line of violins, guitars and banjo strings. The best sperm oil for sewing machines. A full line of

Drugs and Medicines.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. E. C. BROOKS.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a distension to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty. Weakness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye. Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh. This system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHITENESS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, and is entirely non-toxic. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 55 Murray St., N. Y.

THE ASHLAND Woolen 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'g Co. Criterion Billiard Saloon! CALIFORNIA ST., CATON & GARRETT, Proprietors. THIS popular resort, under new management, is furnishing the best brands of liquors, wines and cigars. The reading table is supplied with Eastern periodicals and leading papers of the Coast. Give me a call. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. A fine Hazelton Piano, warranted sound and in the best condition. For further particulars enquire at the residence of E. D. Foudray, Jacksonville, Oregon. EUGENIA A. KELLEY.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The flavor of bean soup is improved if a few thin slices of ham are boiled with the beans in beef stock. They may be removed before serving the soup.

Arrow root is recommended as the thickening for custards and sauces of all kinds, both for puddings and for meats. It is a delicate and healthful article, and has a pleasant flavor.

A bit of economy is to have the peel of oranges; dry it and grate it for flavoring mince pies and orange cakes, and custards also. If it is dried perfectly, and is kept in a dry closet, there is no danger of its becoming musty.

A handsome laubrequin for a corner bracket of ebony is made of dark blue satin, with a band of plush or velvet across the bottom. The satin should be fringed out to form the finish; on the satin paint or embroider some streaks of golden red, with a butterfly fluttering over them. Another pretty way to fix a bracket is to have simply a band of fringed out crimson satin tacked to it, with a delicate vine painted in oil or water colors on it.

Sponge drops are nice to mix with other cake in the basket. Beat four eggs to a stiff froth; then stir in one heaping cup of sugar and one cup and a third of flour. One teaspoonful of baking powder should be thoroughly mixed with the flour. Flavor with lemon and drop from a desertspoon on buttered paper spread on tin plates. The oven should be hot, and the cakes will bake in a few minutes. They require watching, as they are very likely to brown too much.

Here is a suggestion of value for a small family, say for two persons. Bake a cake in a long tin, cut it in two parts, and put in any filling you please. You will have two nice layers and the cake will probably be eaten before it is too dry to be enjoyed. A good recipe for this cake is: The whites of two eggs, one cup of white sugar, half a cup of milk or water, one cup and a half of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking powder. If made with care, the butter and sugar beaten to a cream, and as much pains taken as if it were an expensive cake this will be delicious.

Happy is the woman who can have forusein cooking geans, freshly made butter milk. The following recipe for crullers is a proof of this: Half a pint of butter milk, a small teaspoonful of butter, two cups of sugar and three eggs. Beat the eggs and then add the milk and sugar. Half a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little hot water should then be added. Grate half a nutmeg and stir in with a half a teaspoonful of salt and have a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon of good strength. Work in flour enough to make a firm, smooth dough. Roll this and cut out cakes in fancy shapes, or twist like ordinary fried cakes. Fry in hot lard.

A spice cake which costs but little and which if eaten while fresh is excellent, is made after this rule: Rub half a cup of butter and one of sugar together, until they are light as cream. Beat the yolk and white of one egg separately; add this and also half a cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon, and cloves; mix one teaspoonful of baking powder with one cup and a half of flour. Bake in a loaf, and frost, using the white of one egg, and frost the top only. After spreading the frosting over it, set in the oven and brow it slightly. If you choose you can vary this recipe by adding half a cup of raisins or currants.

A Canadian clergyman, not long since, was called upon by an Irish girl who inquired how much he asked for "marrying anybody." He replied "A dollar and a half," and Biddy departed. A few evenings later, on being summoned to the door, he was accosted by the same person, with the remark that she had come to be married. "Very well," said the minister; but, perceiving with astonishment that she was alone, he continued: "Where's the man?" An expression of disappointment and chagrin, too ludicrous to be described, passed over Biddy's features as she ejaculated: "And don't you find the man for a dollar and a half?"

The temperance boom has reached Germany, and the brewers begin to tremble.

MORE MONSTERS.

THE WONDER WHICH A WILLOW RANCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "EXAMINER" ALLEGES HE SAW.

Having become somewhat dissatisfied with the monotonous duties of my sedentary occupation, I at last determined to become a fisherman, and engage in the most interesting and profitable business of angling for the finny tribe. I repaired to the borders of our beautiful Goose lake, and after catching a few minnows weighing only two or three pounds each, in the mouth of the creek, myself and companion built a raft and after providing ourselves with suitable fishing tackle, launched boldly forth for the middle of the lake and were soon in the midst of a school of fish of respectable size, where our efforts were soon rewarded by a catch of eleven fine fish of a size and variety

HERETOFORE UNKNOWN in this valley. We did not remain to catch more, for the size and capacity of our raft, hastily built, would not admit of transporting them to the shore. The raft being only forty feet in width by two hundred in length. These fish are truly remarkable and beautiful, and we think can only be caught in the center of the lake on stormy days. They are built somewhat after the pattern of an ordinary fish, being, of course, larger, as I have intimated by acknowledging the incapacity of our insignificant raft to transport more than a dozen of them. Their beautiful and intelligent heads measured eleven feet in width by fifteen in length. The size and beauty of the scales on their bodies compare favorably with that of a hired girl's kitchen apron, and the size of their fins and tails can only be compared to that of a mainail on an ordinary ocean sloop. The average width of their bodies by actual measurement with our tape line was seventeen feet and three inches, and their length over all

SEVENTY-FOUR FEET and nine inches. We are glad we went fishing, for we consider the catch truly, remarkable, but we are constrained to entertain the idea that as yet none of these fish have been introduced in the placid waters of the beautiful lakes that adorn Surprise valley, but should they in time become an inhabitant of those waters, we are inclined to the belief that these amiable fish would not condescend to feed upon the minor edibles that the

MONSTERS AND DRAGONS of that locality are prone to digest, such as sheep, angora goats, deer, elk, horses, horned cattle and the like. No; they would be quite secure, for their size as an edible for these Goose Lake fish is quite too insignificant. Such trash would stick in the cavities of their teeth and never reach their digestive apparatus. We must admit there is a little mystery as to the nature of the food upon which these fish subsist, but science will yet solve that problem. We were only too glad to know the fish existed and that we had met with such remarkable success. We brought our catch ashore, and have thus far been enabled to supply only the inhabitants of our own valley, but we actually contemplate a trip to Surprise with a few hundred of these fish to pay our expenses. As an edible for the table, these fish have no equal; their flavor is superb—exquisite. Mr. Editor do you eat fish? We shall be only too happy to fill your pan.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

The matter of buying and applying a three-cent stamp is insignificant in itself, but the traffic in stamps for the whole country is enormous. The number and value of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards called for by postmasters' requisitions received at the post office department recently was as follows: Number of stamps, 28,000,000; envelopes, 1,000,000 postal cards, 2,100,000; aggregate value, \$700,000. These orders exceed in the aggregate any before received in one day. So to, would seem the business of peddling milk. Yet the city of London annually consumes 51,000,000 gallons of milk at a cost of about \$20,513,000. "Little drops of water" has a double significance in this instance.

The Panama canal is being pushed. There are 6,000 men at work. More than half the line is under contract. Engineers estimate that the whole forty-six miles will be completed in seven years.

THE SALMON INTEREST OF THE NORTH-WEST.

One of the greatest interests of the northwest is the canning of the magnificent salmon which frequent the waters of the Columbia and the other streams emptying into the Pacific. Salmon canning was begun on this coast by the Hume brothers and Andrew Haggood, all of them having been engaged in salmon canning on the Kennebec river in Maine. They opened their first cannery opposite Sacramento city in March, 1864. In 1866, Wm. Hume, hearing something regarding the salmon prospects of the Columbia river, went up there and found that abundance of fish were being taken at Oak Point, Oregon, by Joe Han Reed and his partner, two men from Maine, who had also been engaged in fishing on the Kennebec river, and who had for several years been fishing and salting salmon on the Columbia river. William Hume returned, and from his reports, the company decided to establish a cannery on the Columbia, and in the fall, George W. Hume went there and constructed the works at Eagle Cliff, Washington Territory. In 1867, their first season on the Columbia, the firm packed 4,000 cases of salmon, R. D. Hume and A. S. Haggood making the cans. From this small beginning the business has advanced until there are now on the Columbia river alone not less than thirty-five canneries which produced in 1882 about 540,000 cases of canned salmon and including the other rivers from the Sacramento to the south of Alaska. On the north the product of canned salmon for 1882 was not far from 1,000,000 cases with a value of about \$5,000,000.

In Mr. Hittle's "Commerce and Industries of the Pacific Coast" we find the following information concerning the canning interests of the Columbia: The salmon fishery of the Columbia gives employment in the season to 5,600 men, 3,100 Chinamen being employed in the canneries, while 2,500 whites take charge of the boats and nets. The cannery proprietors own 1,200 boats, and lease them with nets and all the necessary tools and supplies to the fishermen, a large proportion of whom are Scandinavians, Italians and Fins, and, as rent, must give one third of the catch, and must sell the other two thirds, at a stipulated price. Each boat has two men, a captain and a helper. The former hires the latter boards him, and gives him ten cents for every fish caught. The fisherman who own their boats and nets sell where they please, but usually receive the same price as is paid to the men using the cannery boats. It is expected that the captain of the boat make at least \$100 and his helper \$70 a month for their labor. The average catch of a boat for a season may be 2,000 fish worth \$1,200, equivalent to \$300 a month, of which \$100 is allowed for the use of the boat and net and other material. The price on the Columbia was sixty or sixty two and a half cents a fish in 1881, the price having increased gradually since 1866 (and is still increasing.) In the canneries about 850 white men are employed as superintendents, clerks, foremen, etc., earning from \$50 to \$175 a month, averaging \$62. White men make the nets, cans, boats and cases, and have all the capital in the used in the business. The 3,100 Chinamen receive \$372,000 for their work of four months; the 850 white laborers in the canneries receive \$210,000; the 2,600 fishermen, \$850,000. The wages in the fishing season and cost of fish paid by the canneries amount to \$1,432,000; and of this the 4,000 Chinamen get less than a third, while the 3,500 whites divide the other two thirds among themselves. The proprietors get \$2,750,000 for the product leaving them \$1,316,400 above the cost of the fish and wages in the fishing season to pay other cannery expenses, interest on the investment and profits.

A convenient little tool has just been patented in Germany for boring a hole through an opening much smaller in diameter than the hole itself. The tool consists of a shank in which small knives are concealed; the shank is inserted into the hole, a spring at the end is pressed, and the knives spring out of the shank to the required distance. They are, of course, curved and shaped so that they work together on the same principle as an auger.

Regardless of the Law. A week or so ago, two Clackamas county citizens, who shall be nameless, without the fear of the laws of Oregon before their eyes, concluded to kill a deer. They soon killed one and had just finished dressing it, when a neighbor happening along saw what they were doing. For silence he demanded and received both hams. The pair that had killed the deer were chagrined to see the choice parts on the road to a gridiron other than their own, but not to be outdone and to get even with the "receiver," they managed to send still another party to intercept the possessor of the hams. The latter was met in a grassy glade, his features one broad smile, and his chuckles of satisfaction were not low and smooth. The last arrival demanded possession of the hams or else he would inform and the carrier of the hams, the possessor of the smiles and the utterer of the chuckles reluctantly gave them up and went a sadder and it is hoped, which he will be when he reads this, a wiser man. The way of the transgressor should be always hard.—"Enterprise."

Salt for Hogs.

I have seen salt fed to hogs for more than fifty years, says a correspondent of the "Southern Farmer," and in the last twenty years have fed many heavy hogs, ranging from 300 to 600 pounds net. I fed them liberally with salt; have never lost one nor has one been sick an hour. These hogs have been in a close pen, and their principal food was corn meal made into a dough. This dough I have salted at least once a day. Sometimes my hogs would fail to clean out their trough; in that case I would put a handful of salt into my bucket, with a little corn meal, and let their troughs empty and lick it up with good relish. I never failed to sell I feed coals from above. I make it a regular custom to feed coal, and it is astonishing what a quantity a hog will eat, and how healthy and robust it will make him. Let the hogs have plenty of salt and charcoal and we shall hear a great deal less of the cholera.

Tramps that is "tramps" as is "tramps," in its incipient stages, is beginning to develop itself in the towns and villages along the main arteries of travel in the state. It is one of those diseases that above all others should be nipped in the bud. Although a serious affliction to any community that may be cursed with it, it does not appear that it needs strong medicine. Intelligent and experienced experts, all seem to be agreed on the course to be pursued, not only when the disease has broken out but before there is any manifestation of it at all. It acts as a preventative as well as a cure. To eradicate tramps from any community give them exercise and a low soothing diet. The mildest case should have nothing stronger than bread and water and ten hours work per day. We suggest that our city council put such a prescription among our ordinances.

We think that many farmers would tan sheep and other skins with the hair or wool on if they were told how. They are very convenient for sleighs, wagons, horse-rugs and many other purposes. We give the following from a reliable source, remarking that it is essentially the same that we have found in use by the trappers and hunters in the wilderness: All fatty and fleshy matter should first be removed from the skin, and with sheep skins of alum and half an ounce of borax; dissolve these in one quart of hot water, and when cool enough for use tan with this mixture.

Many an old farmer will remember that when railroads first began to be built it was feared that that method of transportation would seriously interfere with stock raising, as no more horses would be required for stage coaches. This was a prevalent idea, but the fact is that to day there are mere horses engaged in hauling produce to and from railroad depots alone than the whole country possessed fifty years ago, and stock raising is one of the most remunerative enterprises in which a farmer can embark.