

The Oregon Sentinel.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, March 19, 1887

INTRODUCING OURSELVES.

We have succeeded by right of purchase to the ownership and possession of this well-known journal, and, in accordance with the prevailing custom relative to such events, make public declaration of this fact, and introduce ourselves to the patrons of the *Sentinel*, and to its own individual sympathizers and friends. In assuming the position which we now occupy, we appreciate, we trust, the importance of the duties which now devolve upon us, and pledge ourselves to discharge such duties faithfully, honestly and with justice to all, but fearlessly and always in accordance with our conception of the right. The *Sentinel* will continue to be uncompromisingly republican in politics when republican principles best subserve the interests of the people, but the instrument of neither nor any political party for political purposes only. Its columns will ever be open to all for the discussion of matters of general importance, and forever closed to all for the publication of individual grievances. It will be conducted for the people, the whole people, and for the people only.

If Cleveland didn't want to have the appropriation made for the rivers and harbors of the nation, he might at least have acted like a man with the courage of his convictions, and vetoed the bill, and given his reasons. But no; he was afraid the house would pass it over his head, so, like a sneak, he strangled it in his pocket.

The incorporators of the Jacksonville Branch railroad propose visiting Portland to solicit the aid of capitalists to help them in building the line to connect Jacksonville with the Oregon & California. The citizens think the road is an assured thing, and hope to have it in operation this summer in time for the fruit growers to send their fruit to market over it.—[News.]

A newspaper is a window through which men look out upon the world. Without a newspaper a man is shut up in a small room and knows little or nothing of what is happening outside of himself. In our day the newspaper will keep a sensible man in sympathy with the world's current history. It is an unfolding encyclopedia, an unbroken look forward over the future and never finished.

Senators Dolph Mitchell and representative Hermann are credited to the thanks of the people of this state for the manner in which the interests of the state were represented last winter in congress. A large amount of appropriations were secured for Oregon to improve our rivers and harbors, and had the bill been signed by the president, work would doubtless have commenced in a short time. The work however has been nullified by the president, without even giving the people a reason for so doing. Will the people sustain this one man power, and allow their interests to be disregarded simply because he has the power to do so? We think not. The day of re-election is fast approaching when this administration must step down and out.

The European states are still in a condition of feverish unrest. The septennate bill has been passed in Germany, increasing the length of the military term of her subjects. The manufacture of arms and ammunition is being pushed day and night by all the great powers, and military activity is manifested such as has not been witnessed for many years. The peace of Europe depends upon what Russia will do, and no one knows what that will be. War is always sad but often a necessity. Vexed questions of national importance will arise that can be settled only by the arbitrament of the sword. Beyond the sword there can be no appeal. We need have no occasion for regret if the nations of Europe go to war.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The brokers, club men and practical politicians are trying to predict the man that will be inaugurated president of the United States two years from to-day. The republicans are divided between Blaine and Sherman, with heavy odds on the latter. The democrats choose a much wider field for selection. Those who have free trade leanings are certain it will be either Beck, Morrison or Carlisle. Those with a keen sense of the trouble which free trade has always brought on the party, swear by Samuel J. Randall. Henry George and the Knights of Labor are also trying their hands at it, but in a different way. The prediction is made by them that only the one who is fortunate enough to secure the support of organized labor, will have an opportunity to deliver the inaugural address in 1889.

Quite an excitement occurred at Myrtle Point last week during the storm. A young man of that town was missing and search was instituted for him in every available quarter. The young man turned up all right, as he had gone to a neighbor and did not want to come back in the rough weather, but in prosecuting the search the masonic hall was opened and there was a dog, which had been locked up in that sacred precinct for a full week with nothing to eat but the tough flesh of the masonic goat. All his signs of distress had been unheeded and the poor brute thought he never was going to be called to refreshments. If he could have put the sharp points of his teeth into the naked breasts of the masons' trousers he would have imparted some lessons not readily discerned in the glare of the three great lights of masonry.—[Coast Mail.]

"Why did Cleveland refuse to sign the river and harbor bill?" Pure cussedness; that's the only reason. What else could you expect from an ex-shepherd who hanged a man himself to save the customary fee paid to the executioner?

STEAMBOAT RAILWAY

Hon. C. B. Watson returned yesterday from Walla Walla, Weston, Pendleton and Centerville, where he has been making speeches in favor of a steamboat railway, with which he proposes opening up the Columbia river to navigation. The model of the steamboat and track were shown to "News" reporter last evening. The steamer is an amphibious affair and made to run on land as well as in the water. The shaft of the stern wheel has two wheels fitted on to it of much smaller diameter, on the front guard wheels also. These are intended to be run on a railroad track. The wheels on the shaft of the stern wheel are the driving wheels and the same motive power turns them that operates the paddles. The steamer runs into the track which extends into the water. The front wheels are merely intended to support the vessel on the track and climb a grade of 6 per cent. without the least difficulty. It is intended to build a steamer of 150 tons provided with powerful engines, and it is calculated that she will be able to tow five barges of 150 tons each both in the water and over the tracks at the different rapids with the greatest ease.

The railroad on which the vessels will run need not cost much more than an ordinary road. To open the Columbia a half mile of track will be needed at the Cascades, ten miles at Celilo and two miles at Priest Rapids. The total cost of these including a steamer and three barges would be from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. It is calculated that a line of steamers and a free river would save \$4,000,000 annually to the farmers east of the mountains, so the line would pay for itself in less than a year.

Mr. Watson says he met with but one man during his trip who thought that the apparatus would not work. Nearly all were enthusiastic over it, and this was particularly the case with the farmers, who expressed a willingness to back it financially.

It is proposed to construct an experimental steamer and track at the Cascades. The United States Engineer have given the parties interested assurance that they can have temporary use of the right of way at that point. The cost of constructing the line will be about \$25,000. If the apparatus works all right, as it is expected it will, then the United States Government will be asked to appropriate \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 to build the several roads needed. These would be free to all steamers as they would all have to be constructed alike in order to run on the track. Owing to the very successful manner in which the small model works it would seem as though this is the most feasible plan yet invented to open the Columbia river from end to end to navigation. W. A. Grundahl of Astoria is the inventor of the steamboat railway.—[News.]

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

Our representative in congress, Mr. Hermann, called upon the president yesterday and informed him of the deep disappointment in Oregon over the failure of the river and harbor appropriation bill. The president's answer being called forth by this statement and addressed to our representative, may be taken as applying specially to the proposed appropriations for Oregon.

In the president's judgment there is as much money on hand as can be profitably expended during the coming summer. This is a positive affront. Four officers of the engineer corps who have made a special study of the works in Oregon and Washington, assisted by several civilian engineers equally familiar with the works, submitted estimates much greater than the sums provided in the bill. The chief of engineers with all the facts and figures before him recommended the expenditure of sums much greater than those provided in the bill. The secretary of war, who also fully advised, made a similar recommendation. Both senators from Oregon, the representative from Oregon, and the delegate from Washington approved the several appropriations provided in the bill, and would have made them greater. The Oregon items were fully approved by a joint conference committee and there was no protest against them or any one of them, either in the senate or in the house.

At home, where all the circumstances are known, the judgment in favor of the several appropriations was unanimous, if we except the protest of one man, an office-holder by Cleveland's appointment. The state legislature in separate memorials asked for larger appropriations than were provided in the bill. A convention which met at Vancouver last fall, for the express purpose of considering the question of river improvement, asked for larger sums than were provided. The Portland board of trade asked for larger sums than were provided.

The president sets his opinion against all these most impudently. In his judgment there is as much money on hand as can profitably be expended—and that ends it.

The president does not say upon what evidence his opinion is based. He was never within two thousand miles of Oregon and knows nothing personally of its needs. No member of his cabinet was ever in Oregon, so far as we can learn. It is not possible that he took time to investigate the facts in the case. He could not have been advised against the appropriations through a single official source. Furthermore, the facts are against him. Of the sixteen works under way in Oregon and Washington (not to mention the proposed boat railway at the Dalles and other proposed works) eleven are now suspended for want of funds. For these, not a cent is available. For the remaining five the amounts on hand are pitifully inadequate and will simply enable the engineers to potter along for a few months, when they must be shut down.

The system which the president thus enforces by his ignorant and stubborn action is wasteful to the degree of folly. And yet we are gravely assured that the pocket veto was intended to check extravagance. The plain fact is that the veto was based jointly upon the "New York idea" and the principal of states rights, and the president isn't manly enough to tell the truth about it.—[Oregonian.]

BECHER'S LIFE AND DEATH.

Throughout the lifetime of a great majority of the millions now in the world Beecher has been recognized as the greatest single intellectual force of the century in the pulpit. The devising of new creeds and theological migrations, which followed the refusal of Rome to retain England by gratifying Henry VIII in his change of taste as to wives, was a genuine forward movement, which seems to have accomplished its work before the nineteenth century opened. Wesley and George Fox have had imitators, and so have Knox and Bunyan, but for the most part this century has been content, so far as English-speaking people go, with elaborating and applying the theories which generated in the early years of religious freedom. Creed-makers and come-outers have had less standing than expounders and exhorters, and amongst them Beecher held first rank to the last.

His father was an ultra-Calvinist, but it does the memory of Lyman Beecher injustice to therefore associate him with the austere and the sternness which the modern world ascribes to the Calvinistic characteristic. He was the robust and cultured head to keep it within physical and intellectual bounds. It will be long indeed before this land will see a more perfect man. He was reared under one roof such a flock as he brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They were intellectual kings and queens and have influenced the age in which they lived more powerfully than presidents and parliaments and marching armies. Their countrymen may not have always agreed with the Beechers, nor did the Beechers always agree with each other, but wherever shades were to be unlocked and a proclamation of spiritual emancipation to be read, a Beecher could be counted on. They are nearly all dead now, and the greatest has just passed on, knowing not the chariot in which they approached the gates that for nearly fifty years have been the theme of his message to this world. Though his old age was vigorous the limit of life was for him as for all that are, but still his end startled the country. His vigorous personality had become so much a part of American life that there is a momentary sense of loss irreparable. It was his lot to follow what he believed to be the truth, though it led him into pointed antagonisms to many of his countrymen, but it was his happy fortune to outlive these, and receive evidences of appreciation and respect from those he had combated. Nor was he lacking in a spirit of forgiveness. He was a statesmanlike political leader, for his conception of a preacher's function as a prophet of the Lord was formed upon the ancient model. He would rather be blowing rain's horns with Joshua around for the hunting a fight, than smouldering over Jerusalem with Jeremiah. But when the fight was over this warrior was tender as a woman to the enemy fallen.

It has been said of him that he would have been more distinguished freed from the limitations of the pulpit, but we doubt it. His participation in the public controversies of his age took one half his force and all its sentiment, because he was a preacher. One cannot imagine him rising from the contents of the bar to preach a crusade of freedom, nor coming from the sick room, a doctor, to drop the pill box while he flung his countrymen to strap on the cartridge box and give battle for the Union. His great qualities undoubtedly found their proper field where they grew and were exploited and we are content to believe that he reached his zenith as the greatest preacher of his time, and that his collateral influence would have immeasurably shrunk had he not been ordained to that calling.

Beecher was a Protestant of Protestants. Whatever of the old puritan strain had reached him through the veins of his ancestors had transmitted the spirit of Knox and Latimer. He never ceased to feel that his intellectual bones had been broken on the wheel in the Tower and that his mental flesh had cracked at the stake. But he was a man of sense, and set down to each age in follies of belief, and tried to make his own better than any that had gone before. So when Wesley, the venerable priest and first prince of the Church in America, lay face to face with the mysteries of the final change about to put aside his scarlet dress for robes ineffable—from Beecher's lips went up invocations, and with his congregation the gentlest and most catholic of ascriptions in behalf of the Roman prelate. He was not deterred for fear of endorsing the seven sacraments. His fellow-worker for the world's uplifting, upon whose heart, for more than three score years on, had been laid the burdens, the sins, the follies and weaknesses of men, was asleep, and when his vision came again it would witness eternities; and from a heart, in which the fountain of charity never ran dry, sprang praise of the life that was ending and prayers for the life to be.

The estimate of Beecher's character which emits the very truth which brought him under ban of his unbrotherly brethren in Chicago will fail to do him justice. He had the heart of a priest and the head of a warrior. His nature was an even combination of hermit and hussar, and in his long life there was something that most comfort all who are weary and heavy-laden. Whatever his views were he took the responsibility of their utterance like a whole man, and never stopped to ask whether they were popular, but wrought all his genius into making

them so. Those who always agreed with him and those who always differed with him and those who sometimes assented and sometimes dissented, join in discerning in him now the qualities of a typical American, the sensibilities of a christian and the intellectual primacy of a genius of the first order.—[California Alta.]

IN MEMORIAM.

William M. Turner, who died in this city, on the afternoon of March 9th was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 15, 1828. When he was four years old, his parents emigrated to the United States, settling at Utica, New York, where he resided with them and was educated, until 1846, when the family removed to Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In 1850, he joined the title of emigration to California, and during a fifteen years' residence in that state, he was variously occupied in mining, clerking and the newspaper business. Appointed Assistant Federal Assessor for the Northern counties of California, under Lincoln, he resigned the position in 1865, when he came to Oregon. Arrived in this state, he resided first at Salem, where he was elected assistant clerk of the state legislature, and afterwards, in January, 1866, he came to Jacksonville and took charge of the telegraph office and assumed editorial charge of the Oregonian. On the 18th of April, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Emily O. Oakes, with whom he lived most happily until his death. In 1877, he was Indian agent for the Malheur reservation, and in 1883 he was appointed United States Game and Forest keeper for Southern Oregon, which position he was compelled, by failing health to resign in the fall of 1885. He joined the Presbyterian church in June 1886. Such, in brief outline, are the main events in the life of one of the best and most honored citizens whose death this community has ever been called upon to mourn. For more than twenty years Mr. Turner was a resident of this county, and during that time he was prominently identified with every matter of public concern. His active intelligence led him to counsel with a natural readiness the salient merits of a cause, and a cause once espoused, his strong and ardent nature led him to advocate it with unflinching energy and enthusiastic zeal. He gave to nothing a half hearted or lukewarm support. What ever he undertook, he did with a will, which, so far from faltering at obstacles, but grew stronger and braver as difficulties increased.

For several years, Mr. Turner was prominently active in politics—being one of the republican leaders in this part of the state; but, though an earnest and emphatic republican, so high was the esteem in which he was held that he was once elected school superintendent in this strongly democratic county. During his connection with the *Oregonian*, of which he was joint owner with the late Frank Krause—the paper was notably fearless and outspoken on all questions, and many of his pungent paragraphs and powerful articles were widely copied by the press of this and other states.

As a writer, he was really fluent, forceful, versatile. His bright flashes of wit, his keen strokes of sarcasm, and his deep notes of satire never failed to win him a smile for his wit, a wino for his sarcasm, and a tear for his pathos. But neither his wit nor his sarcasm, though keen the one and trenchant the other, were ever used for merely personal effect, but were always employed for the upholding of right or the downfall of wrong.

Fair, outspoken, honest—he feared nothing but God and his own conscience, and hated nothing but wrong and the oppressor. "The what you seem" was his motto, and his whole life attests the faithfulness with which he followed it. Strong even to passion in his friendships—his ardent nature drew him to those who were true and better or warmer friends than he. And yet, he could forgive an enemy and forget a wrong.

For almost a year, Mr. Turner suffered from the malady which caused his death, and for many, very many, weary weeks and months, the brave spirit that had won from life many a hard fought field, fought now the slow battle with death. The uncomplaining patience, the still ralying courage which he ever brought to the stern encounter, showed, perhaps, more than all the rest of his life, the real heroism of the man. This heroism was born of a profound appreciation of the duty of life—an appreciation so profound, that months of suffering seemed scarcely to trouble the calm serenity of the soul, that heavily bore the life—that is, that hopefully waited the life to come.

He left a widow and two children who in their affliction, have the consolation of knowing that they have the deep and earnest sympathy of this entire community. In the death of Mr. Turner, his family have lost a kind, loving, indulgent husband and father, and our city a good, true, brave and earnest man. Peace to his ashes! rest to his soul.

LECTURE ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A tramp knocked at one of the finest residences in Austin, and was received by the lady of the house.

"What do you want?"

"Please give me a dime to buy a glass of beer; excuse me, I mean a loaf of beer."

"I haven't got any money."

"Haven't got no money. Then madam, modest as this cottage is, I would suggest your moving into a cheaper house; you are evidently living beyond your means. Economy is wealth. Economy in the way of clothes and house rent. Cut your expenses, and then perhaps, some day you will have a dime to spare—a dime, madam, that may be the means of preventing a hungry and thirsty fellow-mortal from committing suicide; or it may be a quarter—a coin of the value of twenty-five cents—that will uphold the dark clouds of the horizon of his despairing soul with a silver-plated lining, and fill his stomach with beef beer. Good day, fair lady.—[Texas Siftings]

The reapportionment bill, which passed the legislature, gives Coos and Curry and Josephine one Senator jointly. The assignment is unjust in the extreme, as Coos and Curry have no interest in common with Josephine. Being separated from the latter county by a lofty mountain range, through which there are no direct passages, we are alienated from her so far as acquaintance, intercourse or common interests are concerned, as fully as we are with counties east of the Cascades. If the people of Coos and Curry want to go to Josephine, or vice versa, they must travel through Douglas county or through Del Norte county, California.—[Gazette.]



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Constantly on hand and exchanged for wheat.

BARLEY ROLLERS.

Having added a set of Barley Rollers to my mill, I have set apart every Saturday to Roll Barley for customers. The work will be done on short notice, so that parties can return with their grain the same day. I am prepared to roll barley at all times and in the best manner. This process is far ahead of the crusher. **G. KAREWSKI, Jacksonville, Sept 22, 1883.**

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The Table

will be supplied with everything the market affords, and a general renovation of the

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will be made. The patronage of the public is solicited. **J. DEBOGAN**

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Makes and repairs all kinds of vehicles. All work done with dispatch and neatness.

Notice of Final Settlement

In the county court of the state of Oregon for Jackson county, (sitting in probate March 2d, 1887, in the matter of the estate of William Bower deceased.)

B. C. Goodland, administrator of said estate, having filed in said court his final account for settlement, and also paying for an order for setting the time for hearing the same, wherefore notice is hereby given that the said final account will be heard and decided in said court, on Tuesday the 5th day of April 1887, at which time all persons having any objections to said final account and settlement, must then and there make the same. Done by order of Hon. E. DePeat, Judge of said court.

M. H. PARKER, Clerk.
Dated March 11, 1887.

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GINGHAMS per YARD	7c 25c	CASIMERES	50c 75c

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