

"A Good Legislature."

There is good reason for the small Democratic organs throughout the State for styling the late convulsion of political juggling, who recently met at Salem to enact laws for the benefit of the Democratic party, "a good legislature." They bark for pay, and in this instance that august body has not been ungrateful towards those who eulogized it.

Among other things enacted in the name of the public good, for the benefit of Democracy, we find an act going into effect immediately after its approval by the Governor, which empowers the Governor to designate a paper in each county, in which all legal notices, requiring publication, shall be published, and publication in any other paper is declared to be void and a nullity.

Of course this a blow aimed at the patronage of the Republican papers in the State and for the support of their opponents. The Republican party during the whole period of its ascendancy in this State, never deigned to stoop to such a miserable party dodge as this. They left newspaper patronage open to honorable competition, and made it depend upon the enterprise of newspaper owners, and not on the favor of a partisan Governor. But this is Democracy, pure and undefiled, and after entering our protest, we propose to wait another turn of the wheel of fortune. It is entitled, "an act to protect litigants"—it should have been labelled, "an act for the relief of the Democratic press of Oregon."

Lotteries.

Where nearly all are implicated in the same transgression, it is hard to comment upon it as it deserves. Like a great many others we took a chance in the "Mercantile Library Association Lottery," in San Francisco, and now, after not drawing anything therefrom we see the thing quite in a different light than formerly. But we have done with lotteries and intend to fight them hereafter. The one above referred to took hundreds of dollars out of this county, and but one small \$100 prize was drawn. We think this result has cured many, as well as ourselves, as regards investing in similar schemes, and yet its success has given a mighty impulse to speculations of this nature, which are unquestionably detrimental to the well-being of society. We hope they will be discontinued. They serve no good purpose and their whole influence and tendency is injurious. The "Mercantile Library Lottery" was legalized by a special act of the California legislature, but the many similar schemes which have since been brought before the people, have not even that recommendation and are illegal from beginning to end. We received, not long ago, an advertisement of a "Grand Award of Premiums in aid of the Nevada School District, Nevada City, California," requesting us to insert the same in the SENTINEL, to call attention to it, once a week, in the local column, and forward the name of some responsible person as agent; asking us to take our pay in tickets. We declined the liberal offer, but are sorry to see the advertisement appear in many Oregon and California papers. Even the *Yreka Journal*, although severely condemning the "Mercantile Library Lottery," which it says, took several thousand dollars out of Siskiyou county, only returning one small prize, admits the advertisement of this "Nevada premium award" into its columns. We also find in the local column of the same paper the announcement of another "gift entertainment," for the purpose of paying of the Yreka school house debt; the object aimed to be accomplished may be a good one, but the means proposed to accomplish that object are bad. We would warn our readers against investing in these and all similar enterprises, no matter for what object they are ostensibly started.

THE S. F. Chronicle says: The Central Pacific Railroad Company is now selling second class tickets to Omaha for \$75 and New York for \$100 currency. The running time from San Francisco to New York will be six days and twenty hours.

It is stated that in the Indiana election several names were marked of the Republican tickets with invisible ink, which did not show while the ballots were first cast, but turned black after a few hours.

Fair Elections.

The Democratic press has much to say about the late act of Congress, for securing fair elections in the large cities. All good citizens lament that any necessity exists for such laws; but the elections in the great cities during the past few years have demonstrated the fact that fair elections are impossible, as the law stood before the passage of the law complained of. We say, give it a fair trial, and if it does in fact secure the end proposed, it should receive the grateful acknowledgement of the whole people. Our elections must be kept pure or our free institutions are in jeopardy.

Justification.

In the Portland Herald, of the 8th inst., appears a correspondence, dated Jacksonville, Nov. 2d, and signed by A. J. Barnett, Jos. Walls and A. L. Waldon, members of the last Oregon legislature, from Southern Oregon, in which they attempt to justify their action in the matter of electing a U. S. Senator. They say: "We declined to be parties to any scheme of this kind to promote the election of Mr. Fay in opposition to the Democratic party, and at the hazard of losing our standing in it;" or, in other words, that they preferred to sacrifice the railroad interests of Southern Oregon, rather than hazard their standing in the Democratic party!

Late Telegrams.

BERLIN, Nov. 4th.—The capture of Dejon is confirmed. A large part of the town was burned by the bombardment. First Prussian grenadiers lost two hundred men in the engagement, and the second lost five hundred. French losses unknown but believed to be heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 4th.—The National Guard and Garde Mobile refuse to fight under Garibaldi, who is organizing Franciscans at Bensaon. Late advices from Paris give particulars of the disturbances which occurred there on Monday last. Formidable riots occurred by the adversaries of an armistice. They made armed manifestations before Hotel de Ville. General Trochu was threatened by the mob. Muskets and bayonets were pointed at him, but his coolness disarmed rioters.

LONDON, Nov. 4th.—Prussians commenced bombarding Thionville. Entire order exists at Metz. The Landwehr are at Saarbrücken. Particulars of Paris riot, says large number of people crowded into Place Hotel de Ville, agitated by rumor about armistice. Rochefort attempted to address them. They refused to listen. Trochu then attempted also, when great excitement took place. His aid was thrown down. Crowd kept pressing into Hotel. Body of guards advanced and people dispersed.

Flourens afterwards came with the guards. The row was finally quelled. George Francis Train was nominated as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard at Marseilles by Cluseret. The election in Paris on question of maintaining the powers of the government of national defense, resulted in favor of government by an overwhelming majority. Berlin dispatch says the Garde Mobile, and the National Guard at Bensaon, refused to fight under Garibaldi. A Brussels dispatch says that Garibaldi is likely to be hemmed in. He has twenty-five thousand men at Bensaon. Fifty thousand Prussians are marching for that place. The armistice reports are fully confirmed.

TOURS, Nov. 4th.—Official bulletins are up, dissolving the Franc Tiers for bad behavior before the enemy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5th.—Special dispatch from Versailles, says deserters from Paris state that it is thought that the Provisional Government will refuse to hold an election for fear of losing power. A citizen was obliged to wait six hours at a butcher shop in Paris for one-fifth of a pound of meat. Horse flesh sells from eight to eighteen cents a pound. Forty-two thousand eatable horses are still left in the city.

BERLIN, Nov. 6th.—Dispatch from Dole, says Garibaldi has been taken prisoner with thirty Italian officers. Garibaldi writes that there is no enthusiasm among French. They do not believe in victory.

LONDON, Nov. 6th.—Paris provisional government publishes an address repeating resolutions of the government's consent to no armistice prejudicing France. The great obstacle to peace is the disordered condition of Paris.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 6th.—Thiers has received orders to break off negotiations for armistice, and leave royal headquarters. The provisional government has rejected the protocol agreed by Thiers and Bismarck previously. They signified their approval the war goes on. One reason given is Bismarck's firmness on the cession of territory. Another that popular pressure is too strong for French Ministry.

TOURS, Nov. 7th.—Dispatches from Von Dorn say the proposition for armistice was unanimously refused by leaders at Paris.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7th.—Dispatches from Versailles announcing that Thiers received orders from Paris to break off negotiations for armistice, and to leave royal headquarters, confirmed by official dispatch received in this city by North German Minister.

Herald's correspondent says that members of the government in Paris reject the conditions of Bismarck, because they are confident of the ability of France to finally repel the invaders, and save the honor of the country. France is now in earnest, and every day she grows stronger. No bombardment of the city will take place till the outer forts are taken, and the Prussians can not take them. Bismarck says first point of the armistice was not settled. Tours journals charge Prussians with continuance of the war. Bismarck is charged with duplicity in negotiating for peace, simply to give him time to bring up reinforcements. French government ordered the arrest of Bazaine wherever found. Changarnier says Bazaine is not guilty of treachery but incompetent to command large army. All the military movements were a sham. Brussels dispatch says Bismarck says all the points as to armistice were agreed upon, except revictualing Paris. Changarnier says France needs an Orleans Prince.

LONDON, Nov. 8th.—Bismarck has furnished the following explanation of rupture in negotiations for armistice. French government having declined its ability to accept German offer of armistice on basis of statu quo. Count proposed that the French name time for holding elections, Germans promise that in such event absolute freedom of elections shall be respected, even in territory now occupied by Prussians. Thiers thereupon withdrew to outposts to consult with Favre, but returned to Versailles without power to accept terms. King William has issued orders that no person be allowed hereafter to enter or leave Paris. Five passengers have just been captured and will be court martialed for violation of order. All Berlin papers official and otherwise, throw responsibility of impending destruction of Paris on the French. They have thus far refused obstinately to recognize plain facts.

Jules Favre together with majority of his colleagues urged acceptance of armistice. Trochu dissented and carried his point. Bombardment of Paris will not begin for two weeks. King William is reluctant to destroy so grand a city, and is giving French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

A Two-Headed Child.

Ohio claims a curiosity which puts the Siamese Twins entirely in the shade. This curiosity has among other points, the faculty of existing in at least two different localities in the State. Or else there are two two-headed children residing in two places, if we are to believe the newspapers, which we always do. We append one description. It is not necessary to say to which locality this belongs. Our readers can first puzzle out the question of how the child sits down and then, when they have solved this riddle, they will no doubt be easily able to guess anything else necessary for a full understanding of the matter.

"We have a monstrosity a short distance from here that will heat the world. Last Tuesday morning a lady gave birth to a double child. It is of the natural length of a child, with a perfect head on each end. On one side there are two perfect legs, with feet; this side, only, is the gender apparent—that of a female. On the other side there is one leg, which is as large as both the others, and appears to be double: the foot displays eight toes. The creature is healthy. It takes its food well in both mouths, and digests well. There is but one set of bowels, and it had but one navel string. One end will cry at a time! I think the old women will say: 'Did you ever?'"

Audacious Robbery.

"Stealing a steamboat" has hitherto represented the utmost of kleptomaniac impossibilities, but as times go at present may soon become realized, and realized so frequently as eventually to become the subject of mere ordinary Police Court cases. Our reason for anticipating such a condition of things is that we have already reached the era when the robbery of a railroad train has become an accomplished fact; and after that there is no saying what may not happen. Yesterday the Eastward bound train was robbed of nearly \$42,000 and robbed in true highwayman fashion. The boldness of this deed has never been surpassed, its success seldom equalled, and it is to be regretted that the men who took part in it did not turn their originality, courage and resolution to some better purpose.

THE FACTS OF THE ROBBERY.

Are as follows: Several men whose numbers are variously stated as ten, five and seven got aboard the Eastern bound passenger train at Verdi, a station eleven miles west of Reno. Very soon after leaving the station one of the number uncoupled the passenger cars, from the express car, and the brakes having been applied stopped that part of the train. The conductor and brakemen were prevented from interfering by six-shooters being placed at their breasts. The balance of the robbers then took charge of the fireman and expressman, placing them in the mail-room, where they were locked in. The engineer was compelled to proceed by the argument of the pistol. After a run of five miles the robbers proceeded to thoroughly ransack the express car, securing \$41,800. The car containing \$80,000 in bullion, but nearly \$40,000 of it being in silver, and silver not being portable enough for practical purposes,

the robbers left it scattered over the floor. After taking all they wanted they departed in a leisurely manner over the hills.

Everything seems to have been done in the coolest and most collected manner. The cord was duly cut before the cars were uncoupled, and the telegraph wires were also cut when the engine was stopped. One

GREAT OMISSION.

However, the robbers fortunately made. In the mail-room were packages of greenbacks to the amount of \$60,000. These were left untouched, the highwaymen having their eyes too much dazzled with the gold to think of anything beyond.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Has been offered by the Express Company for the recovery of the money or conviction of the men, and in consequence the whole country is aroused to the search. Parties have started out in pursuit from Reno and Verdi; and a telegraphic dispatch to the Chronicle speaks as follows:

"All the talk upon the streets to-day is of the great robbery between Reno and Verdi. Chief Downey, Sheriff Cummings, Officer Lackey and other officers and detectives started out early in the morning for the scene of the robbery."

The robbers are said to have gone in the direction of Sierra Valley.

SECOND ROBBERY.

Another robbery was committed on the same train on the same day. The S. F. Chronicle gives the following account of it:

As the passenger train of the Central Pacific Railroad, bound east, was leaving Independence Station, about 8 o'clock last evening, four masked men came from behind a vacant building, standing near the track, two of them jumping on the engine, one on the forward end and one on the rear end of the express car. Those getting on the engine covered the engineer and fireman with cocked revolvers and rifles, and the one getting on the rear of the express car cut the bell cord and the express car from the balance of the train. Conductor Carter, of the train, was standing on the front platform of the passenger coach, and when he saw that the express car was

CUT LOOSE FROM THE TRAIN

He hailed the express messenger and asked him to pull the bell cord, which he did, but the men ordered the engineer to go ahead under pain of instant death, which he did; and when six and a half miles east of Independence they ordered the engineer to stop. They then took off the fireman, express and mail agents and left one man in charge. They then ordered the engineer to go ahead, which he did until within about two miles of Pequet, where they ordered him to stop again. Leaving one man in charge of the engineer, the other two proceeded to rifle the express and mail rooms, taking from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express about \$1,400 in coin, \$2,600 in gold dust and a bar of silver bullion. From the mail room they took twenty three packages of registered letters, and cut and overhauled several letter bags of mail. They then

SET THE ENGINE AT LIBERTY.

They going from the road in a northerly direction. As soon as Conductor Carter found that the express car was cut loose, he procured all the guns and pistols he could on the train and started on after the express car on foot, and had almost reached where the robbers, messenger and fireman were, when they met the engineer coming back with the car, when all hands returned to Independence, and got the train and arrived at Toano two hours behind time. Two of the robbers were dressed in soldier's clothes and two in citizen's dress, and they had two Henry rifles and two carbines, besides revolvers in the party, and were

SUPPOSED TO BE DESERTERS.

Who escaped from Camp Halleck a few days since, as they had been seen within a day or two in the vicinity of Independence. As soon as the train arrived at Toano, Division Superintendent Gillett sent an extra engine, with men, to Wells for forces for the pursuers, and also to get what information he could in regard to the robbers, and by daylight had three different parties on their trail. He also started an extra engine and train from Carlin, stopping at Elko for Sheriff Fitch and posse of nine men, with horses, which were taken to the point of the robbery and started in pursuit. A messenger was also sent to Camp Halleck, notifying the commander of the post of the circumstances, and asking for a squad of cavalry to start out in pursuit.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.—We have received the November number of this excellent agricultural monthly. In speaking of subscribing for newspapers it says: "I can't afford it!" This is the answer that will meet you from three-fourths of all the cultivators in the whole country, when you ask them to buy books or to subscribe for papers mainly devoted to their business. It is a great mistake—an unfortunate mistake. They can't afford not to procure all such papers they can get hold of. We think so too, the farmer who can't afford to subscribe for his county newspaper and for one good agricultural paper besides, in not only certainly poor but in a fair way to remain so. The *American Agriculturist* is one of the best and cheapest agricultural papers; it is published by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, at \$1.50 per annum.



This celebrated medicine has won a deservedly high reputation as an alleviator of pain and a preserver of health. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and to use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled, spreading its usefulness over the wide world. Its large and increasing sale affords positive evidence of its enduring fame. We do not deem it necessary to say much in its favor as one small bottle will do more to convince you of its efficacy than all the advertisements in the world. Give it one fair trial and you would not be without it for ten times its cost. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents, 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. Involve

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If you wish the very best CANINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WOOD FOR THE SENTINEL.—Now is the time for those indebted to the SENTINEL office to pay in wood. Wood delivered now, before we lay in our winter supply, is worth just as much to us as money.

Those who are afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Sciatica, should try Dr. S. G. Smith's "Araninaculus," a cure guaranteed. It is claimed by this medicine that its curative powers are wonderful to experience. For Sale by W. B. Douglass, City Drug Store, Jacksonville, Oregon, and all dealers in Medicine.
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Exuberant Health

Is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world need an occasional tonic, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a pure wholesome, unexciting tonic is the grand desideratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, i. e. it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced ad libitum, and as far as the public is concerned, ad nauseum, in the hope of rivaling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known, or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted) the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year.

NEW TO-DAY.

Office of the Gold Hill Co.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Gold Hill Quartz Mining Company held at the office of said Company, a levy of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share was voted. Persons holding stock of this Company will please take notice and make prompt payment, as all delinquent shares will be sold at the expiration of twenty days. HENRY KLIPPEL, Pres., ISAAC SACHS, Sec. Jacksonville, Oregon, November 5, 1870.

NEW TO-DAY.



B. F. DOWELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Will spend this winter in Washington, D. C.

AGENT FOR PROCURING BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, ARREARS OF PAY, Prize money, Pay for Horses, Steamboats and other property lost and destroyed while in the service of the United States, or in Oregon and Washington Territories in 1855-6, or California Indian Wars, and for Quartermaster's Stores or Subsistence Supplies taken for the Army; and for the prosecution of Claims of all kinds AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Ordinance and Quartermaster's Accounts adjusted, and Certificates of Non-Indebtedness procured for discharged officers.

BOUNTIES.

All soldiers who served two years or more during the rebellion, or were discharged by reason of wounds before the expiration of two years, and the widows and heirs of those who served, are now entitled to \$150, or more, according to the time and length of their enlistment or service.

By an act passed July 28, 1866, all soldiers who served two years or more on one enlistment, or were discharged by reason of wounds before the expiration of two years, are entitled to additional Bounty of \$50 or \$100 each, according to the terms of enlistment, and the same increased Bounty is allowed to widows, children or parents of soldiers who died in the service, or of wounds received or disease contracted in service.

Under this Act, all soldiers, or widows, children or parents of deceased soldiers, who received any Bounty prior to July 28, 1866, are entitled to \$50 or \$100 increased Bounty.

PENSIONS.

Widows.—The widows, children, or if no widows or children, the dependent fathers or mothers, or brothers or sisters under sixteen years of age, of officers, soldiers, seamen or marines, of the late war, who have been killed, or have died of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, are entitled to Pensions. Widows are entitled to additional Pensions of \$2 each per month for each child of the deceased soldier under sixteen years of age. All widows pensioned prior to August 1, 1866, and having children as above, are entitled to increased Pensions.

INVALID.—All officers, soldiers, seamen or marines, who have been in service during the late war, or previous thereto, who are disabled in any degree from manual labor, by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the service and in the line of duty, are entitled to Invalid Pensions.

By an Act passed June 8, 1860, Pensions are increased to \$15, \$20 or \$25 per month, according to the extent of the disability, where the pensioners have lost one or both hands or feet, or both eyes, or are otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated from performing manual labor.

OFFICERS EXTRA PAY.

All Commissioned Officers of the Army who were in service March 3, 1865, and were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged after April 9th, 1865, are entitled to three months' Extra Pay.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Claims of officers or soldiers for lost horses, are paid where the horses were lost by being captured by the enemy, or killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle; or being wounded and abandoned by order of superior officer and lost; or by death or abandonment because of the unavoidable danger of the sea when on board of a U. S. transport vessel; or by reason of the U. S. having failed to supply transportation for the horses, and the owners were compelled, by orders from their commanding officers, to embark and leave them; or in consequence of the United States having failed to supply sufficient forage; or because the riders were dismounted and separated from their horses, and ordered to do duty on foot at stations detached from their horses; or when the officers in immediate command ordered the horses turned out to graze in the woods, prairies or commons, because the U. S. failed to supply sufficient forage, and the losses were in consequence thereof. Also for all necessary equipment lost in consequence of the losses as above.

All persons other than officers and soldiers, who have lost or sustained damages to horses, equipments, boats, wagons, harness, &c., while such property was in the service of the United States, either by impressment or contract; also all loyal citizens of the States or parts of States not in rebellion who have furnished horses, mules, lumber, wood, wagons, Beef, Pork, Corn, Fodder, or any other kind of Quartermaster's stores or Subsistence supplies for the use of the Army, can obtain compensation for the same.

CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS.

No discharged commissioned officer can obtain the arrears of pay due him at his discharge, without a certificate that he is not indebted to the United States, and such certificate will not be issued until all his accounts for Ordnance and Quartermaster's stores and all property for which he may have been accountable, are settled in the proper office, and certificates of such settlement or his non-accountability procured.

I also prosecute claims for Arrears of Pay and Pensions, Prize Money, Compensation of Relations while prisoners of war, Indemnity for Lost Clothing, Restoration of Suspended Pensions, Duplicate Land Warrants, Land Pensions and Treasury Certificates, and all other classes of Government Claims.

All Pensions and Bounty and other claims are paid by drafts or certificates, payable to the order of the claimant. No sale or transfer of a claim will be recognized, or money paid upon it, except on authority given by the claimant after the draft or certificate is issued, and in his possession.

I will be pleased to correspond with those who are engaged, or desire to engage in obtaining such claims and also other claims against the United States. I will send them all necessary forms and instructions and keep them advised of all laws and decisions relating to claims, and my fees on such claims will be but one-half the fees charged claimants.

I refer to Members of Congress, Officers of the Government, and others who have resided in Oregon or Washington during the last twenty years.

B. F. DOWELL,

Jacksonville, Oregon, Nov. 12, 1870.