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JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 19

HOLDS ITS REGULAR MEETINGS ON
every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows'
Hall. Brothers in good standing are invited to
attend.
JOHN McKEE, N. G.
E. SMITH, R. Sec'y.

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H. KLIPPEL,
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May 1st, 1869. Trustees.

JAMES R. NEIL,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
Third Street, (west side), between California
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Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts
of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection
of Claims against the Federal and State Govern-
ments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption
and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral
Lodes under the recent Act of Congress.

C. W. KAHLER,
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Will practice in the Supreme Court, District, and
other Courts of this State.
OFFICE—In building formerly occupied by O.
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Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.

WILL PRACTICE IN JACKSON AND
adjacent counties, and attend promptly to
all calls on professional business.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
on 4th street, opposite the M. E. Church, Jack-
sonville, Oregon.
Jan. 8th, 1870. jan 8-tf.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
Office—On Pine street.
Opposite the Old

ARKANSAS LIVERY STABLE.
Jacksonville, Oregon.

E. H. GREENMAN,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE—At his residence on Fifth Street
Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in Jackson and adjacent coun-
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DR. A. B. OVERBECK
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE AND SUR-
GERY, and will attend promptly to all calls
on professional business. His office and residence
are at

The Overbeck Hospital,
On Oregon Street, Jacksonville, Oregon. 1-tf

JAMES D. FAY,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
OFFICE—In Court House, up stairs.
Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts
of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection
of Claims against the Federal and State Govern-
ments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption
and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral
Lodes under the recent Act of Congress. 1-tf.

The New French Mitrailleuse.

The sphynx of the present campaign, the new mitrailleuse, referred to by a French paper under the curious title of "Les Filles du Commandant, C. M.," is now creating immense curiosity in Europe. This arm was invented two years ago, and the experiments with the first model were made with the greatest secrecy at Vincennes and Mendon. To prevent spies from obtaining information, or getting a glimpse of the gun, or rather mitrailleuse, a cordon of troops surrounded the place where the experiments were being carried on, out of view of the inventor and the gentlemen forming the commission appointed by the Emperor to test the merits of the arm, with orders to allow no one to pass. The arm, when approved, was manufactured in the Vosges, the same surveillance and caution being observed. As soon as the guns were ready, they were packed in boxes, which were sealed and sent to the various arsenals. No instructions were given in its use till three weeks ago, when four men in each regiment were conducted secretly to a convenient spot, and taught how to manoeuvre it. A gentleman, now in this city, who had a relative employed on the commission above referred to, states that all he would vouchsafe to divulge on the subject of the arm is, that it is on the Gatlin principle, of small calibre, and is used to repel cavalry charges and attacks in column. Like mountain howitzers, it has no carriage, and is carried by two men, who hold it when fired, there being little or no recoil. This arm must not be confounded with the ordinary mitrailleuse or Gatlin gun, which is mounted on a carriage, nor must it be supposed that it possesses equal powers of destruction. While the former can be used by placing it on the sides of a square, or at intervals along a column, to repel cavalry or an advance in columns, the latter can be used as a field battery, and with deadly effect. The range, too, of the two engines of war is different. Our sphynx has only a range, as will have been observed, of 3,000 yards, while the mitrailleuse *proprement dite* can be used at from 4,500 to 5,000 yards. To give an idea, however, of the deadly execution of the new mitrailleuse, we may cite the result of experiments made with it at Satory a short time back. Three hundred old cavalry horses were packed in a field at a distance of 1,200 metres from the gun, and three minutes after the order had been given to "turn the coffee mill" not one remained standing. The next day the experiment was repeated under better auspices, as the gunner had been drilled to perfection in the use of the arm. Five hundred *rosses* were this time operated on, and in ninety seconds they were lying dead on the field.—*N. Y. World*, August 1st.

PILE IT ON.—Speaking of the bill that passed Congress to enforce the Fifteenth amendment, the Columbia (Pa.) *Herald* gets off the following: "Our country has been controlled during the last ten years by the 'cousaded' set of soundrels that ever went unhung, and it requires an extra dose to awaken the masses to a sense of their situation. The American people yelped for the nigger and they have got him several lengths ahead of the white people, with the Land and Naval forces to keep him there. They are getting fines from \$500, to 5,000, and imprisonment from one month to ten years for any white person to try to catch up with him. Spread it on thick; there is no use of having a law unless we have a bell of a law. Sandwich the nigger at our hotels, our landlords have yelped for it; sandwich the nigger in our churches, our preachers have prayed for it; sandwich the nigger in our schools, the parents of our children have voted for it. Give us nigger for breakfast, nigger for dinner, nigger for supper, nigger roasted, nigger boiled, nigger on the half shell and *Grant* us nigger to protect the ballot box.

"What is the size of this place?" gravely asked a New Yorker of the conductor, just after the brakeman had sung out "O-pa-li-ka," at a southern station, where not a house was visible among the pines, except a rambling shell, called an eating saloon. "It's about as big as New York," was the ready answer, "but it isn't built up, yet."

The Position of England.

The day seems to have passed when the opinion of England could be counted as a force in European politics. The most signal disturbance the continent has suffered since Waterloo is now at hand, and the course of Great Britain is watched with hardly more curiosity than the course of Denmark, or Switzerland, or the Sublime Porte. France, Spain, Prussia, have all thought it safe to despise the sentiment of England. She has been deceived on the Spanish throne question; she has been hoodwinked in a matter so important as the neutrality of Belgium; she demands explanations, and the Great Powers hardly make a pretense of listening to her; she threatens war, and apparently nobody is alarmed. And yet England is a formidable foe. Her navy is the best in the world; her army, if not large, according to modern ideas, is composed of superb material, and as tough as oak; and, finally, her financial strength, despite her heavy debt, is enormous. How does it happen that in the complications which now distract the whole continent she is so little considered? How is it that in half the period of a generation she has fallen from the position of a first-class to that of a third-class power?

The French were not far from right when they called England a nation of shopkeepers. The Ministry seems to have become possessed with the idea that their whole duty is to save English commerce from interruption, and get for English shippers the carrying trade of the continent. They do not see that the commercial supremacy of the kingdom depends in a great measure upon its political predominance. They do not realize that the advance of Napoleon to the Rhine threatens the western coast of the North Sea, quite as much as the eastern. When Austria and Prussia menaced the territory of Denmark, England blustered, scolded, distinctly threatened war, unless the Great Powers of Germany abandoned their designs upon that little kingdom. Those designs were not abandoned; the kingdom was dismembered; and England meekly withdrew her ultimatum. The disgrace of that affair has not been forgotten. Europe is persuaded that England will submit to anything rather than fight, and treats her accordingly with polite indifference.

At the present conjuncture the popular anxiety for decided action is unmistakable, but the Government strangely holds back. There is no doubt that the English people sympathize strongly with Germany, and dread the ulterior designs of France. They are anxious that Great Britain should interfere decidedly and at once protect the threatened neutrality of Belgium—not by empty remonstrance, but by an armed occupation. With a strong force under arms behind the Belgian frontier, with a superb navy hovering about the shores of the North Sea, England would not only avert an impending danger, but regain by a single effort the proud position from which she has fallen. While Mr. Gladstone timidly shrinks from his bold and politic course, the Conservatives have seized the opportunity and threaten to rise once more to power on the swelling tide of popular passion. Mr. Disraeli undoubtedly had the country with him the other night when he demanded in Parliament that England should show a more resolute front, and secure the advantages of peace by proving her readiness for war. We believe the people are in no humor to trifle with the present crisis, and if Mr. Gladstone wavers a double misfortune will follow, for not only will England lose her power to influence the continent toward a speedy peace, but the great Liberal party will lose its hold upon the masses of the English people.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Useful Information.

HOW TO LAY OFF A SQUARE ACRE OF GROUND.—Measure off 209 feet on each side, and you will have square acre within an inch.
CONTENTS OF AN ACRE.—An acre contains 4,850 square rods.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
MEASURES OF DISTANCES.—A mile is 5,280 feet or 1,760 yards in length.
A fathom is six feet.
A league is three miles.
A Sabbath day's journey is 1,155 yards; this is 18 yards less than two-thirds of a mile.
A day's journey is 33½ miles.
A cubic is two feet.
A band (horse measure) is four inches.
A pace is three feet.
BARREL MEASURE.—A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
A barrel of pork 200 pounds.
A barrel of rice 600 pounds.
A keg of powder 25 pounds.
A firkin of butter 56 pounds.
A tub of butter 84 pounds.
BUSHEL MEASURE.—The following are sold by weight per bushel:
Wheat, beans and clover seed, 60 pounds to the bushel.
Corn, rye and flax seed, 55 pounds.
Buckwheat, 51 pounds.
Barley, 48 pounds.
Oats, 32 pounds.
Coarse salt, 85 pounds.
VARIOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A ton of round timber is 40 feet; of squared timber 54 cubic feet.
A commercial bale of cotton is 400 pounds.
A pack of wool is 240 pounds.
A section of Government land is 640 acres, or one mile.
A liquid ton is 252 gallons.
A box 16 by 16½ inches and eight inches deep contains a bushel.

Political Corruption.

Among the causes which have led to the corruption of latter day politics may be enumerated the increased and extravagant emoluments of office, the violence of party spirit, and in a greater degree than either of them, a debauched public opinion which commencing by recognizing the rule that all is fair in politics has arrived at the natural result of such a commencement in considering everything fair that is successful. We are not misanthropical nor are we disposed to draw invidious distinctions between the honor and integrity of the present age and the past in favor of the superior virtue of the latter, for we believe that as civilization advances, humanity grows better in every respect. But that American politics are becoming daily more corrupt, is a fact too palpable to require proof; for if success results from trickery and corruption the end is not only justifying the means used, but base as the latter may be, success redeems them from even criticism and they are boasted of and soon recognized as legitimate agencies in political warfare. Honor has almost ceased to be an object with aspirants to political positions. Extravagant emoluments, power and plunder are what they seek, and if their characters are tarnished in the pursuit of these objects of ambition and avarice, the possession of them is a sovereign salve for damaged reputations and a passport to the welcome recognition of the elite of the land. This recognition of vice as respectable has relieved it of moral restraint, for moral force is impossible where public opinion is corrupted. Statute law is the only power left to restrain the commission of crime, and the law is powerless to rough-lock the propensity of persons to win wealth and power by the use of disreputable means—your pre-eminent rascal entitled to be breveted to the highest rank of villians, is the individual who observes the letter of the law and despises its spirit.—*Ex.*

Samson was an eminent tragedian in his day, and in his last act brought down the house.

It is said that Butler can't endure the Chinese. They use chop sticks instead of spoons

Mineral Lands.

For the information of those seeking to enter mining ground, we herewith publish the following circular from the General Land Office:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
July 25, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: Information has been called for as to the fees to which Registers and Receivers are entitled for services in acting upon mining claims. The following is therefore communicated for the government of all concerned:

In the 15th section of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1870, "To amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes," it is declared "That Registers and Receivers shall receive the same fees for services under this act as are provided by law for like services under other acts of Congress."

Now, the mining act is substantially a pre-emption law, as the occupant, under the local customs of miners, is the only person privileged to purchase, and an application for a patent under the mining statute assimilates to a declaratory statement in the case of entries under the general preemption law.

It is, therefore, proper to apply the provisions, as to fees in general preemption cases, to the special preemptions under the mining act. Hence, Registers and Receivers in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and in the Territories of Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana are entitled to charge applicants for mining patents, at the date of filing the diagram or making the application, the sum of three dollars, being one dollar and fifty cents each to the Register and Receiver.

For taking testimony, either in the form of affidavits or in writing out the answers of witnesses, they are allowed a joint charge of twenty-two and one-half cents per hundred words, these being the fees specified in the act of Congress approved 21st March, 1864, "Amendatory of the Homestead Law, and for other purposes," (U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, p. 35), which we assimilate to services as to mining claims.

Then the claimant has to pay the expense of surveying the claim and making a plat thereof, the cost of the publication of the notice in the newspaper, and five dollars per acre for the surface ground embraced by the survey.

Such are the items of expense incident to obtaining a patent for a mining claim, so far as the United States or its officers are concerned.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the fees payable to the Register and Receiver by the mining applicant are:

1st. \$1 50 to each for filing diagram and application.
2d. 22½ cents per hundred words for reducing testimony to writing, under the principle laid down in the 4th and 6th sections of the said Homestead Act of March 21st, 1864, should the applicant desire it taken down by those officers instead of by themselves or other persons in the presence of the land officers.

The other payments required of applicants for mining patents are:

3d. To the Receiver, the sum of \$5 and \$2 50 per acre, respectively, for lode and placer claims, as shown by the final survey, and

4th. A deposit, in favor of the U. S. Treasurer according to existing instructions, of the amount estimated by the Surveyor General to cover the actual expenses of survey, plat, and cost of publication of notice.

These are the only charges, fees, or emoluments which, by law or regulations, the Register and Receiver have any right to exact from the mining applicant, and none other must be charged or received under any circumstances.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

A RETIRED BAKER'S RECIPE FOR BREAD.—Take an earthen vessel, larger at the top than at the bottom, put in one pint of warm water, one and a half pounds of flour, and half a pint of malt yeast; mix well together and set away in a warm place until it rises and falls again, which will be in from three to five hours. Then put two large spoonfuls of salt into two quarts of warm water, and mix with the above rising; then put in about nine pounds of flour, and work it well; let it rise until light; then make into loaves. New and runny flour requires one-fourth more salt than old and dry flour. Bake as soon as light.

Emma Williams, a notorious woman of Kansas City, offers to give \$5,000 to found a home for fallen women, if the Christian people of Leavenworth or Kansas City will give \$15,000. Whatever the motive, the act is a meritorious one.