

HONOR IN BUSINESS.

Remarkable Examples of Unlooked-For Honesty.

Some Notable Instances Wherein Bankrupts Have Made Full Restitution Without Legal Compulsion.

Some people pay their debts; some do not; some go in for liquidation, while others again are content to go through the process of being "whitewashed" and after paying a certain sum, more or less (generally less), never allow such a trivial matter as an unpaid balance to again trouble them, says an exchange.

There have been, however, several exceptional and striking examples of commercial honesty and integrity, instances where men have, owing to adverse circumstances, "come a cropper," but have afterward (many years afterward, some of them) paid their debts in full, says a London journal.

A notable case was recorded recently, none the less striking because the man owed but a small sum. Some six years ago a young man had a tobacco-nist's business in a town in the west. Things went wrong with him and eventually he left the town suddenly. His debts, including two quarters' rent, amounted altogether to five hundred dollars. Recently he has returned and not only paid all the money he owed, with interest up to date, but he also insisted on giving a supper to his creditors.

Such an instance as this deserves to rank as honorably as that of Sir Moses Montefiore, who, it will be remembered, made up for having failed by eventually paying all his creditors with seven per cent. interest.

An equally noble example is afforded in the history of the firm of Messrs. Ickeringill. Failing in 1879 for a large sum, the partners were released from all their obligations on payment of fifty cents on the dollar. Since then they have had to overcome many unlooked-for difficulties, but, that notwithstanding, they have called their old creditors together, and at an outlay of over fifty thousand dollars have paid the fifty cents owing on every dollar they were indebted.

A later instance of honorable generosity is related of a certain well-known gentleman. A small company in which he was interested went to the bad, and, not satisfied with simply bearing his own loss, he has felt it his duty to pay in full the balance to make up the amount invested by the shareholders.

A pleasant story is on record in connection with a west of England building society, which a few years ago came to grief. The cause of this was the default of an official who had won the unlimited confidence of the whole board of directors. The culprit was taxed with the robbery, and, probably because there was no other way out of the difficulty, admitted his guilt and offered to make restitution, so far as lay in his power. The secretary and the directors, however, were not satisfied with this, and to save the credit of the society, as well as to make it impossible for the shareholders and depositors to suffer, they subscribed between them every shilling of which the society had been robbed.

Another building-society official, the secretary, this time, "acting on a sudden impulse," departed one night with six hundred dollars of the society's money. The society's headquarters are in a down on the south coast. Recently the directors have been pleasantly surprised by the receipt of two hundred and fifty dollars, inclosed in a letter. It was from the former secretary, the money being "an installment" toward making good his default.

A delicate method of making good a failure in early life that was employed by the late Mr. Neville, the great baker, Mr. Neville's first venture in business ended in bankruptcy. Failure made him try harder to succeed and eventually he became wealthy. Then he invited each of his former creditors to a dinner and under the cover set for each was placed a check for the balance owing, with compound interest up to date.

In 1882 a large firm of merchants failed for a considerable sum. They paid forty cents on the dollar. Recently one of the partners (the one who was, perhaps, least responsible for the failure) returned from America, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in tracing every creditor, to whom he has paid the balance due. This, in spite of the fact that after so doing he was left with less than two hundred pounds with which to start the world anew.

SAVED BY A BLACK ROOSTER.

A Mexican Remedy Which Proved Efficacious in a Case of Smallpox.

At a prominent hotel a few days ago was a gentleman hailing from New Mexico. He had been on the frontier since boyhood, and was regaling several friends with choice bits of personal reminiscence, eagerly listened to by his audience. Finally, says the New York Telegram, drawing attention to the pitted condition of his face, which showed the ravages of that dread scourge, smallpox, he said:

"Yes, I had a dose of it in Socorro along about 1881. Everyone gets smallpox down there, from force of example. You hardly ever see a Mexican who is not scarred, and yet they never go out of their way to avoid it. There is a peculiar superstition held by Mexicans regarding the disease. With them it is associated with their religious creed. It is this: Should one of them die of smallpox, there is no grief manifested by his relatives, as the cause of death is regarded as one of open sesame to the kingdom come, the pilgrim avoiding any tiresome wait in purgatory or other stations on the route. Why, they take their children where it is, so that they may catch it when young, the same as American mothers handle the chickenpox or measles problem."

"I have a sister who was taken down with the black smallpox when she was but fourteen years old. The Amer-

ican doctors did everything they could, but finally decided the case was hopeless. It was then that the Mexican nurse, Maria, asked if she could try her hand. She explained the remedy, and we gave assent. What do you suppose she did? She went out and hunted around until she got a black rooster. One with a white feather wouldn't do. It would spoil the charm. This rooster was decapitated in the sickroom, and the warm blood used to bathe my sister. Improvement began at once, and to this day I don't know whether it was the black rooster which saved my sister or the dropping of the case by the doctors."

FLORIDA WOOD RATS.

Some Queer Franks Played by the Mischievous Rodents.

The latest narrative of the queer doings of the Florida wood rat, the best known of them all, comes from Mrs. C. F. Latham, of Mico, Fla., says St. Nicholas. Previous to the destruction by fire of the old Oak lodge, year before last, it was often visited by a pair of very sociable and quite harmless wood rats, who nested in a palmetto hut near by, and made it their home until some cats came into the family. The wood rats were big-eyed, handsome creatures, without the vicious look of a common rat, with fine, yellowish-gray fur, white feet and white under parts. Inasmuch as they never destroyed anything save a pair of Mrs. Latham's shoe strings, which they had to cut in order to get them out of the eyelet holes, they were tolerated about the premises, and here are some of the queer things they did.

They carried some watermelon seeds from the lower floor and hid them upstairs under Mr. Baxter's pillow. In the kitchen they found some cucumber seeds, and of these they took a table-spoonful and deposited them in the pocket of Mr. Baxter's vest, which hung upstairs on a nail. In one night they took eighty-five pieces of wood from a box of bee-hive fixtures and laid them in a corn-box. The following night they took about two quarts of corn and oats and put it into the box from which the bee-hive fixtures came. Once Mrs. Latham missed a handful of pecans, and they were so thoroughly hidden that she never found them. About a year later the rats realized that Mrs. Latham had "given it up," and lo! the pecans suddenly appeared one day upon her bed!

ETIQUETTE FOR A CAT.

Tabby Gets a Lesson in Good Manners from a Young Alligator.

A cat is lawless. A dog can be taught to come when called; a cat is heedless of the most persuasive invitations to present herself. The dog is obedient to rule; a cat despises etiquette, unless she has been taught to heed it by a more or less severe lesson. Here is an illustration, exhibited by a "Tabby" mentioned in St. Nicholas:

Tabby manifested curiosity, mixed with jealousy, when Beelzebub, the alligator, was installed as a family pet. She acquired the habit of walking up to him and showing her displeasure by cuffing him with her paw. Then she would retire as if she had performed a duty.

This was done once too often, for Beelzebub had harbored in his memory her former insults, and this last one proved too much for his injured spirit. His eyes flashed with a yellowish light, and when Tabby was walking away he scrambled after her, seized her tail and clung to it viciously.

This frightened the bully, and she started on a race around the room, taking aerial flights over chairs and tables, with Beelzebub desperately clinging to her tail.

When we released the panic-stricken Tabby we were surprised to find that Beelzebub was none the worse for his wild experience, and with widely distended jaws he breathed a general defiance; but Tabby had received a lesson, and she never molested Beelzebub again.

AN INDIAN'S AWFUL FATE.

His Alcoholic Breath Caught Fire and He Was Burned to Death.

The manufacture of distilled spirits, locally known as hooch, has been carried on by the natives of Alaska for a long period, and at times during the early days of the Cassiar excitement it was freely purchased by the white miners as the only liquor obtainable, owing to the strict enforcement of the prohibitory clause against the importation of liquors in the territory. Hooch, says the Alaska Mining Record, is nothing more or less than raw alcohol, being distilled mainly from brown sugar or molasses and corn meal. Undiluted the stuff has a double-proof strength, makes "drunk come" freely, and but a few swallows of it will set a man howling in demoniac glee, and nothing but an Indian, with his copper-lined stomach, can stand a protracted spree on it.

The Kake Indians probably led all others in the manufacture of these spirits, and as proof of their knowledge in the art of making a double-proof article, we give the particulars of the awful fate of an expert Kake distiller, which happened recently on that island.

It seems that this Indian, while engaged in the manipulation of his little coal-oil can still, imbued too freely of its tricklings, and in a drunken stupor lay down by his fire of cedar logs and fell asleep with his face uncomfortably close to the fire and his breath fanning the flames. Through some reason known only to the medical fraternity gas accumulated in the stomach, and the breath of the sleeper reaching the flames this alcoholic gas ignited. The sleeper suddenly leaped to his feet with a terrific scream, and fell back again writhing in agony. The man was burning internally. Smoke and even flames were issuing from his mouth, and his agony was something awful. His loud screams brought the members of the camp about him, who looked on in silent, terror-stricken awe, unable to do anything for his relief. The combustion continued until the Indian was literally consumed inside and for sometime after the spirit of life had fled.

THE FALL OF VENICE.

Complete Humiliation of the Proud Oligarchy by Bonaparte.

The French Conqueror Declared the Inhabitants a Miserable, Cowardly People, Unfit for Liberty—Occupancy by the French.

Since the days of Carthage, no government like that of the Venetian oligarchy had existed on the earth. At its best it was dark and remorseless; with the disappearance of its vigor its despotism had become somewhat milder, but even yet no common man might draw the veil from its mysterious, irresponsible councils and live. A few hundred families administered the country as they did their private estates. All intelligence, all liberty, all personal independence, were repressed by such a system. The more enlightened from the mainland, many even in the city, had felt the influences of the time, and had long been uneasy under their government, however smoothly it seemed to be running.

Now that the earth was quaking under the march of Bonaparte's troops, that government was not only helpless, but it actually grew contemptible in its panic. There was, indeed, the most urgent necessity for a change. The senate had a powerful fleet, three thousand native troops, and eleven thousand mercenaries; but they struck only a single futile blow on their own account, permitting a rash captain to open fire from the gunboats against the French vanguard when it appeared. But immediately, as if in fear of their own temerity, they dispatched an embassy to learn the will of the approaching general. That his dealings might be merciful, they tried the plan of Modena, and offered Bonaparte a bribe of seven million francs; but, as in the case of Modena, he refused. Next day, the grand council having been summoned, it was determined by a nearly unanimous vote of the patricians (six hundred and ninety to twenty-one) that they would remodel their institutions on democratic lines.

Not for a moment did Lallemand and Villard, the two French agents, permit their revolutionary agitation in the town. Disorders grew more frequent, and uncertainty both paralyzed and disintegrated the patrician party. A week later the government virtually abdicated. Two utter strangers appeared in a theatrical way at its doors, and suggested in writing to the great council that to appease the spirit of the times they should plant the liberty tree on the Place of St. Mark and speedily accede to all the propositions for liberalizing Venice which the popular temper seemed to demand. Such were the terror and disorganization of the aristocracy that instead of punishing the intrusion by death, according to the traditions of their merciless procedure, they took measures to carry out the suggestion. The fleet was dismantled and the army disbanded.

By the end of the month the revolution was virtually accomplished; for a rising of their supporters having been mistaken by the great council, in its pusillanimous terror, for a rebellion of their antagonists, they decreed the abolition of all existing institutions, and, after hastily organizing a provisional government, disbanded. Four thousand French soldiers occupied the town, and an ostensible treaty was made between the new republic of Venice and that of France.

This treaty was really nothing but a pronouncement of Bonaparte. He decreed a general amnesty to all offenders except the commanders of Fort Luco, who had recently fired on the French vessel. He also guaranteed the public debt, and promised to occupy the city only as long as the public order required it. By a series of secret articles Venice was to accept the stipulation of Leoben in regard to territory, pay an indemnity of six million francs, and furnish three ships of the line and two frigates, while, in pursuance of the general policy of the French republic, experts were to select twenty pictures from her galleries and five hundred manuscripts from her libraries.

Whatever was the understanding of those who signed these crushing conditions, the city was never again treated by any European power as an independent state. Soon afterwards a French expedition was dispatched to occupy her island possessions in the Levant. The arrangements had been carefully prepared during the very time when the provisional government believed itself to be paying the price of its new liberties. And earlier still—on May 27, three days before the abdication of the aristocracy—Bonaparte had already offered to Austria the entire republic in its proposed form as an exchange for the German lands on the left bank of the Rhine.

Writing to the directory on that day, he declared that Venice, which had been in a decline ever since "the discovery of the Cape Good Hope and the rise of Trieste and Ancona, can with difficulty survive the blows we have just given her. This miserable, cowardly people, unfit for liberty, and without land or water—it seems natural to me that we should hand them over to those who have received their mainland from us. We shall take all their ships, we shall despoil their arsenal, we shall remove all their cannon, we shall wreck their bank, we shall keep Corfu and Ancona for ourselves."

On the 26th a letter to his "friends" of the Venetian provisional government had assured them that he would do all in his power to confirm their liberties, and that he earnestly desired that Italy, "now covered with glory, and free from every foreign influence, should again appear on the world's stage, and assert among the great powers that station to which by nature, position, and destiny it was entitled." Ordinary minds cannot grasp the guile and daring which seem to have prearranged and foreseen all the conditions necessary to plans which, for double-dealing transcended the conceptions of men even in that age of duplicity and selfishness.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Manners and Customs of European Royalties as They Are—Not.

The pomp and ceremony which serve as a barrier between kings, princes and grand duchesses, and Americans of the common or garden kind, render it difficult for the latter to study the manners and habits of the earth's exalted, except at very long range, and if it were not for the information offered us by the makers of cigarette pictures, the artists who design museum posters and other persons possessed of accurate information, it would be impossible to give a satisfactory account of their various modes of life.

But, thanks to the great American taste for advertising, says the Cincinnati Gazette, he who runs may read the story of the daily actions of England's queen and Russia's czar, not to mention other personages of almost equal importance.

From the trustworthy sources indicated above, one learns that Queen Victoria has in the evening of life developed an extraordinary fondness for various branches of prepared food, many of which are of American manufacture. In the morning she makes careful use of Apple's soap, preparatory to partaking a cup of Steep's cocoa. At luncheon she tops with Skimble's canned corn beef, and at dinner she will have no dessert but Lucy's prepared blanc mange. So particular is her majesty in regard to her favorite articles of food that every package, can and bottle must be adorned with the name of its maker in letters large enough to be easily read by the group of princes, princesses, nobles and courtiers who stand at a respectful distance whenever royal parties of any proprietary article of food.

The prince of Wales has also been noted for many years for his fondness for extensively advertised toilet preparations and costly brands of cigarettes and champagnes. Whenever there appears on the market a new Turkish cigarette with a gilt mouthpiece, and costing a little more than an imported cigar, we may be sure that his royal highness will contrive to purchase at least one box of the largest size, no matter what economy he may be compelled to practice in other ways to make up for it, and smokes the cigarettes with much ostentation on the terrace in front of Windsor castle or some other equally conspicuous place. On such occasions the prince usually wears a red uniform and is attended by several regiments of lanciers.

The late czar of Russia having been brought up from his childhood on a simple diet of caviare tallow candles, vodka, caravan tea, bear's grease, and other products of his native country, never distinguished himself as a consumer of prepared food and drink. He was better known—that is to the frequenters of dime museums—as a mighty hunter of freaks, and up to the day of his death he was regarded as one of the most distinguished and erudite connoisseurs of human monstrosities in all Europe.

According to the unimpeachable testimony of the superb works of art which lure the humble amusement seeker into the temples which are given over to the worship of the eccentric and the deformed, his imperial majesty assisted at the capture of several of the best known freaks of eastern Europe, and was always ready to accord special audiences to those taken in remote portions of his empire. The dog-faced lady, for example, was dragged from her cave in the Balkan mountains by a detachment of the imperial guard, commanded by his majesty in person, and it was the same enlightened sovereign who captured the turtle boy, who sunning himself on a bit of sandy beach on the Caspian sea.

When prevented by officers of state from enjoying the excitement of the freak chase, his majesty always made a point to give special receptions at the winter palace to such curiosities as were found in his realm, all of which were instantly brought to St. Petersburg that they might receive this special mark of the imperial favor. At these receptions there was always a museum artist in attendance in order that an accurate representation of the scene might be placed before the American public, and it is through the magnificent oil paintings thus obtained that we know of the fondness of Prince Gortchakof, M. de Giers, Prince Bismarck and other eminent statesmen for the society of human monstrosities destined for the American museum platform.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Jackson County.

Julia Miles, Plaintiff, vs. Thos. R. Miles, Defendant, a divorce.

To Thos. R. Miles, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above plaintiff in the above entitled Court, now on file with the Clerk of said Court, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served in Jackson County, Oregon; or if served upon you in any other county in the State of Oregon, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; or if served upon you out of the State of Oregon, or by publication, then by the first day of the ensuing September term of Circuit Court to wit: the ninth day of September, 1885; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take a default against you, and will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit: for a decree severing the marriage bonds heretofore existing between plaintiff and the defendant, and for a decree awarding the care and custody of the minor child, Claude R. Miles, the issue of said marriage, to plaintiff.

This summons is published in THE MEDFORD MAIL for six consecutive weeks, by order of the Hon. H. K. Hanna, one of the Judges of the First Judicial District, made at Chambers, this 23rd day of June, 1885.

CROWELL & PARKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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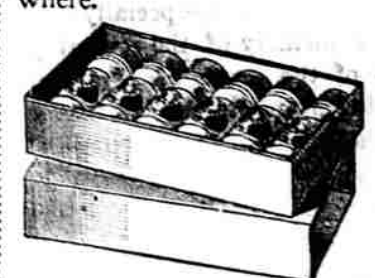
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