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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OF OREGON.

U. S. Senators, J. H. Slater, J. N. Dolph; Congressman, M. C. George; Governor, Z. F. Moody; State Treasurer, E. Hirsch; State Printer, W. H. Byars; Supt. Public Instruction, E. B. McElroy; Supreme Judges, J. B. Waldo, Chief Justice, W. W. Thayer, W. P. Lord.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Lake and Klamath counties: Circuit Judge, L. R. Webster; District Attorney, T B Kent.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Senator, P. P. Prim; Representatives, Thos. F. Beall, Thos. Cameron; County Judge, E. DePratt; Commissioners, C. H. Pickens, W. J. Rodgers; Clerk, W. H. Parker; Sheriff, A. S. Jacobs; Treasurer, N. Fisher; Assessor, J. Asipolo; School Superintendent, W. M. Colvig; Surveyor, Jas. Jeffrey; Coroner, H. T. Inlow.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

Senator, H. R. Miller; Representative, A. Porter; County Judge, G. Crockett; Commissioners, A. H. Platter, J. M. Payne; Clerk, Chas. Hughes; Sheriff, A. Herver; Treasurer, Wm. Saurker; Assessor, J. T. Bryan; School Superintendent, A. J. Chapman.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Joint Senator, C. M. Cartwright of Crook; Representative, U. P. Abshier of Lake; County Judge, G. W. Smith; Commissioners, M. Obenchain, R. Hutchinson; Clerk, W. C. Hale; Sheriff, Chas. Putnam; Treasurer, E. R. Reames; Assessor, M. D. Chilcote; School Superintendent, E. DeLap; Surveyor, J. O. Allen.

LAKE COUNTY.

Senator, C. M. Cartwright of Crook; Representative, U. F. Abshier; County Judge, A. Fitts; Commissioners, T. O. Blair, W. D. Arnett; Clerk, C. Snelling; Sheriff, A. J. Charlton; Treasurer, A. McCallem; School Superintendent, W. J. Moore.

MEETING OF COURTS, ETC.

The Supreme Court of Oregon meets at Salem, regular terms commencing on the first Mondays in March and October.

Circuit Court for Jackson county meets the second Monday in February, June and November; for Josephine, second Monday in April and fourth Monday in October; for Klamath, fourth Monday in May and August; for Lake, first Monday in May and November.

For Jackson county the County, Probate and Commissioners' courts meet every month, commencing with the first Monday; for Josephine county, the first Monday in January, April, July and September; for Lake county, every alternate month, commencing the first Monday in January. For Klamath county the first Wednesday in March, June, September and November.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

FRED A. WALPOLE.
LANDSCAPE PAINTER,
Sam's Valley, Oregon,
Will copy Photographs, do Sketching or Drawing of any kind, also Landscape Painting in oil colors. Terms low. Address Sam's Valley.

A. P. HAMMOND,
Attorney-at-Law & Real Estate Agent,
Ashland, Oregon.
All business placed in my hands will receive prompt attention. Special attention given to collecting.

P. P. PRIM,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OGN.,
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in the Court House, first door to the left of entrance.

J. R. NEIL,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Jacksonville Oga.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office in building opposite Court House, corner C and Fifth streets.

W. F. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Medford, Oregon.
All business in my line will receive prompt attention.

H. K. HANNA,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs in Orth's brick.

C. LEMPERT, M. D.,
Graduate of the University of Leipsic, Germany.
Calls responded to at all hours, day or night. Office in U. S. Hotel, Jacksonville.

F. S. STIRLING, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Phœnix, Oregon.

E. P. GEARY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MEDFORD, OREGON.
Office in A. L. Johnson's building.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office on California street, opposite Union Livery Stable.

L. L. WHITNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Eagle Point, Oregon.
Having located at this place I ask a share of the patronage of this section. Calls attended to at any time.

T. R. YOUNG, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Central Point, Oregon
Graduate of the Medical University of Louisville, Kentucky. Calls promptly attended to day or night.

DR. GEO. KAHLER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Phoenix, Oregon.
Diseases of women and children a specialty. Calls promptly attended to, day or night. Office at Drug Store.

DR. WILL. JACKSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Office corner California and Fifth streets. ☞ Laughing Gas administered.

J. W. ROBINSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
Office hereafter at City Drug Store. Residence on Fourth street, opposite M. E. Church. Calls promptly attended to, day or night.

W. H. FLANAGAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has returned to his old home at
Grant's Pass, - - - Oregon.
And is now prepared to practice his profession. Calls promptly responded to at all hours, day or night. Office at the drug store.

DR. J. BROWN,
DEUTSCHER ARZT,
Will practice in all Chronic Diseases, also Typhoid Pneumonia, Long Fever, Diphtheria, Consumption, Catarrh, etc. Time and doctor's bills will be saved by coming to me at once. Dr. Brown will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure. His medicine is purely vegetable and has all the power and efficacy of calomel or quinine, without any of the injurious after effects. Office in Jacksonville.

PARKER'S SAW-MILL
Big Butte, Or.,
C. C. PARKER & CO., Props.
The steam saw-mill is running on full time and turning out superior lumber of all kinds. We have on hand a large assortment of seasoned
RUSTIC, CEILING, FLOORING,
FINISHING AND ROUGH LUMBER,
Which will be sold in quantities to suit at very reasonable rates.
Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. PARKER & CO.

NOTE LOST.
ON JULY 25th the undersigned lost a promissory note in Jacksonville, drawn in his favor as assignee of the estate of Keeler Gabbert, for $2,150. The finder will be suitably rewarded on delivering said note to me. E. DIMICK,
Grant's Pass, Jul. 25, 1884. Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FARMER'S STORE!
[Colman's old stand.]
A. G. COLVIN
Hereby informs the public that he is displaying at the above stand a first-class stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Which he will sell
At Very Low Prices
His stock consists of
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Groceries, Provisions, Etc., Etc.
Everything is fresh and of good quality, and prices are put down to
The Lowest Notch!
☞ Country Produce bought and sold.
Remember Colman's old stand, and give me a call when in town.
A. G. COLVIN.

NEW CASH STORE
CARO BROS.
Have just opened a fine stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—AT—
PHŒNIX.
Their motto is
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
And he feels assured that all who favor him with their patronage will be satisfied with his prices and the quality of his goods. He keeps
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
And everything usually found in a first-class General Merchandise Store.
They will give their customers the benefit of the reduced freights caused by the advent of the railroad, and will not be undersold by anybody.
M. A. BRENTANO, Manager.
Phœnix, Oregon, Feb. 25, 1881.

Business Notice.
This is to notify the public that I have opened an office in Jacksonville at the southeast corner of California and Fifth streets, where I will be ready at all times to transact business, such as the drawing up of
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AGREEMENTS
Leases, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale, etc.
ABSTRACTER OF LAND TITLES,
Sell Real Estate, and attend to making out Homestead and Pre-emption papers; also draw up all papers pertaining to the settlement of estates; Collector of Accounts, prompt remittances made; Investment Securities a specialty; Jackson County Scrip bought and sold.
Prompt replies made to all letters.
Charges in accordance with the times.
Refers, by permission, to C. C. Beekman, Esq. Banker; to Hon. L. R. Webster, Judge of this judicial district, and to any business house in Jacksonville. SILAS J. DAY,
Notary Public for Oregon.

NINETEENTH YEAR.
ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.
CONDUCTED BY
THE SISTERS of the HOLY NAMES.
The Scholastic year of this school will commence about the end of August, and is divided in four sessions of eleven weeks each.

Board and tuition, per term	$40 00
Music	15 00
Drawing and Painting	8 00
Bed and Bedding	3 00
DAY SCHOOL.	
Primary Department	$5 00
Junior "	6 00
Preparatory "	8 00
Senior "	10 00

Pupils are received at any time, and special attention is paid to particular studies in behalf of children who have but limited time. For further particulars apply at the Academy.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
JAS. JORDAN, Prop'r,
GRANT'S PASS.....OREGON.
The Commercial is the Largest and Best Hotel in this part of Southern Oregon. Guests will always find the tables supplied with
THE BEST IN THE MARKET,
And the Rooms are fitted up with a view to cleanliness and comfort.
TERMS REASONABLE.
When you come to Grant's Pass, stop at the Commercial Hotel and your wants will be properly supplied. JAS. JORDAN.

FRED. GROB,
PROPRIETOR OF
The City Saloon,
JUDGES BUILDING,
California St., Jacksonville
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY DESIRES TO inform the public that he is prepared to fill all orders for wines, liquors, cigars, etc., of the finest quality. FRED GROB.
Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1881.

BUNSOW,
SIGN PAINTER,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have established myself in business at this place, and propose filling all orders in my line with promptness and at very reasonable rates. Only first-class work will be turned out, and I guarantee satisfaction.
L. BUENSOW.
Jacksonville, March 28, 1881.

LEGHORN BROS. & GILROY,
Manufacturers of
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS.
Factory and Salesroom at
MARSH'S PLANING MILL, ASHLAND, OR
Orders promptly attended to
AT PORTLAND RATES.

PROF. E. T. KUGLER
Takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has determined to
TEACH MUSIC
By terms consisting of twenty lessons per term, each lesson occupying half an hour. This time schedule has been highly recommended and recently endorsed by the best musical conservatories, and has already become customary with the best musical instructors of the large cities both in the United States and Europe.
Rooms at the U. S. Hotel, Jacksonville

WANTED
AT ALL TIMES, LIVE, ENERGETIC MEN to sell TUNSON'S CELEBRATED MAPS and CHARTS. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS per month guaranteed to agents following our instructions. For particulars address JOHN DIXON,
Sacramento, Cal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A NEW DEAL
AND
A FRESH STOCK
AT THE SAN FRANCISCO
VARIETY STORE!
J. R. LITTLE, Proprietor.
CALIFORNIA ST., JACKSONVILLE.
This is the place to get your
GROCERIES,
CIGARS,
JEWELRY,
CANDIES, NUTS,
PIPES, CARDS,
NOTIONS, CUTLERY,
STATIONERY, ALBUMS,
TOBACCOS, CIGARETTES.
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
And everything usually found in a first-class variety store. Also,
CHOICE FRUITS IN SEASON.
My goods are the best and guaranteed as represented. Prices low, as I do not propose to be undersold.
Give me a call. J. R. LITTLE.

FALL OPENING
—AT—
MRS. P. P. PRIM'S
MILLINERY STORE.
I have just received a new and complete stock of Millinery goods, consisting of
HATS OF ALL STYLES,
RIBBONS,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
COLLARS
AND CUFFS,
VEILING,
ORNAMENTS, SILKS, LACES,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs
Call and see them at the building formerly occupied by Dr. Robinson on California street.
MRS. P. P. PRIM.

NEUSTADTER BROS.,
Manufacturers of
THE STANDARD SHIRTS,
BOSS OF THE ROAD
OVERALLS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
67 and 69 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OGN.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS,
Cor. Cal. & Oregon Sts.,
JACKSONVILLE, - - OREGON
DAVID LINN
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of furniture, consisting of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS, TABLES,
GUILD MOULDINGS,
STANDS, SOFAS LOUNGES,
CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS
PARLOR & BEDROOM SUITS,
ETC., ETC.
Also Doors, Sash and Blinds always on hand and made to order. Planing done on reasonable terms.
☞ Undertaking a specialty.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT
OF THE
U. S. HOTEL,
Cor. Third and California Sts.,
JACKSONVILLE.....OREGON
Having taken charge of this hotel, the undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the public that a complete change has been made.
The table is supplied with everything the market affords.
The Rooms and Beds
Have been thoroughly renovated and put in
FIRST-CLASS ORDER.
And everything will be done to insure the comfort of guests.
The traveling public who favor this house with their patronage will always receive the utmost attention, and everything will be done to make the U. S. Hotel the most popular public house in Southern Oregon.
JOHN DeROBOAM.

FRUIT TREES
By the Thousand!
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW TAKING ORders through Jackson and Josephine counties for
FRUIT TREES & SHRUBBERY,
Any kind raised in a first-class Nursery.
Those wanting Trees this fall will do well to give me their orders, as I will guarantee satisfaction.
I warrant all my trees if properly cared for.
Terms of payment easy. Produce taken at market price. 1600 lbs. of Peach Seed wanted.
A. S. JOHNSON.
Jacksonville, Oregon, Aug. 1, 1883.

LAST CALL.
THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATOR OF the estate of Madame Jane Holt, deceased, hereby gives notice to all indebted to the estate that they must make immediate settlement, if they desire to save costs. The accounts of those who fail to respond within sixty days will be placed in the hands of an attorney for forced collection. The business of this estate must be closed without delay, and I mean just what I say.
J. DeROBOAM.
Administrator of the estate of Jane Holt, dec'd.
Jacksonville, Dec. 15, 1884.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT AS MY WIFE has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I will not be responsible for any debts of her contraction.
CLARENDON MORRISON.
Dated Dec. 27, 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY — PURITY — On Every Bottle.
Trade Mark
—THE BEST TONIC.
DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Sold only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Portland, Oregon.

PATRONIZE
HOME INDUSTRY!
The Phœnix Jelly Factory
Has now on hand a large quantity of superior Jellies, which are offered for sale at
Very Low Figures.
These Jellies are manufactured from
CHOICE APPLES
AND NATIVE GRAPES,
And are unsurpassed for
PURITY and FLAVOR.
They are put up in neat and convenient packages and sold at
FACTORY PRICES
by the following authorized Agents:
F. J. KING, Yreka, California.
VAN DUNLAP, Linkville, Oregon.
WIMER & FARLOW, Ashland, Oregon.
PLYMALE & ANGLE, Medford, Oregon.
J. NUNAN, Jacksonville, Oregon.
SAM. COLVER.
General Agent, Phœnix, Or.

J. W. MERRITT. DR. J. W. ROBINSON.
CITY DRUG STORE
CALIFORNIA STREET,
MERRITT & ROBINSON
PROPRIETORS.
Will keep on hand the largest and most complete assortment of
DRUGS,
Patent Medicines & Chemicals,
PURE WINES & LIQUORS.
PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
To be found in Southern Oregon. Also a full stock of
STATIONERY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
FINE CIGARS AND CONFECTIONERY.
TOILET SETS.
And a great variety of Perfumery, common and Toilet Soap, etc.
☞ Prescriptions carefully prepared by Dr. J. W. ROBINSON.
Dr. Robinson's Office in Drug Store.

HEALTH-GIVING WATERS.
McCallister's Soda Springs,
Situated on the North Fork of Butte Creek, 32 miles from Jacksonville, in a cool canyon near Mt. McLaughlin, are a delightful resort
FOR INVALIDS.
These waters are highly medicinal, curing in a short time
Dyspepsia and all Stomach Complaints,
As well as many
CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Springs are easy of access, and good Board and Lodging is furnished at low rates by the proprietor. Also a few cabins for rent on the premises.
S. McCALLISTER, Prop.

G. A. HUBBELL.
Real Estate Agent,
AUCTIONEER,
Collector and Notary Public
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office in Dr. Aiken's building on California street.
All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.
G. A. HUBBELL.

GRANT'S PASS
Livery & Feed Stables.
H. THORNTON & SON, Prop's.
Having assumed the sole management of this stable, the proprietor takes pleasure in informing the public that he will always be prepared to furnish the best accommodations for horses.
Turnouts furnished on short notice for all occasions. Give me a trial and I will prove what I say. H. THORNTON & SON
Grant's Pass, Aug. 8, 1884.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WHEREas my wife, Eliza Hawk, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I will not be responsible for any debts of her contraction. SILAS HAWK.
Dated Dec. 20, 1884.

CUT NAILS, WROUGHT NAILS, CLEAT Nails, Lath Nails, Finishing Nails, Fencing Nails, Horse Shoe Nails, rod and Steel Horse shoes at JOSH MILLER'S.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Following is the text of the inter-State commerce bill, as it passed the house:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for a person or persons, engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property, by railroad or by pipe line or lines, from one State or territory to or through one or more other States or territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly, to charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount, freight compensations or reward than is by him or them charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and contemporaneous service in carrying, receiving, delivering, storing or handling the same. All charges for such services shall be reasonable, and any person or persons having purchased a ticket for passage from one State to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment, and be afforded equal facilities and accommodations as are furnished all other persons holding a ticket of the same class, without discrimination.

A RIGHT RESERVED.

But nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to railroads the right to provide separate accommodations for passengers, as they may deem best for public comfort and safety, or to relate to transportation relating to points wholly within the limits of one State; provided, that no discrimination is made on account of race or color, and that the furnishing of separate accommodations with equal facilities and equal comforts, at the same charges, shall not be considered a discrimination. Nor shall any railroad company or its officers charge to or receive from any person who is to be conveyed from one State or territory into another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance to be traveled by such person; and all persons engaged as aforesaid shall furnish, without discrimination, the same facilities for carriage, receiving, delivering, storing and handling all property of a like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of services connected with contemporaneous transportation thereof, as aforesaid. No break, stoppage or interruption, nor any contract, agreement or understanding, shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being treated as one continuous carriage, in the meaning of this act, from the place of shipment to the place of destination; unless such stoppage, interruption, contract, arrangement or understanding was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose, without any intent to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage, or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to allow any rebate, drawback or other advantage in any form upon shipments made or services rendered as aforesaid by him or them.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage or handling of property, as mentioned in the first section of this act, to enter into any combination, contract or agreement, by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, or by any other means, with intent to prevent carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several roads. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property as aforesaid to enter into any contract, agreement or combination for pooling freight, or to pool freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion of them.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as provided in the first section of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation for a similar amount and kind of property, for carrying, receiving, storage, forwarding or handling the same, for a shorter than for a longer distance.

SCHEDULES TO BE POSTED.

Sec. 5. That all persons engaged in the carrying of property, as provided in the first section of this act, shall adopt and keep posted up schedules, which shall plainly state: First, the different kinds and classes of property to be carried; second, the different places between which such property shall be carried; third, rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places, and for all service connected with receiving, delivering, loading, unloading, storing or handling the same, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad or partly on several railroads, or wholly by one pipe line or partly by several pipe lines, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by or to one person alone, or in the connection with another or other persons.

The railroad or pipe lines of a corporation shall include all roads or pipe lines in use by such corporation, whether owned or operated by it under contract, agreement or lease by such corporation.

Sec. 6. That each and all provisions of this act shall apply to all property, and the receiving, delivering, loading, unloading, handling, storing and carriage of the same, as one actually or substantially carriage, or as a part of such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act and compensation therefor, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad or partly on several roads, or wholly by one pipe line or partly by several pipe lines, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by or to one person alone or in connection with another or other persons.

PENALTIES PROVIDED.

Sec. 7. That each and every act, matter or thing in this act declared to be unlawful is hereby prohibited, and in case any person or persons as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do, suffer or permit to be done any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged, by suit in any State or United States court of competent jurisdiction, where the person or persons causing such damage can be found, or may have an agent, office or place of business; and if the court before which any such action is tried shall be of the opinion that violation of the law was willful, it shall make allowance by way of additional costs to the party injured, sufficient to cover all his counsel and attorney fees.

Sec. 8. That any director or officer of any corporation or company, acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any receiver or trustee, lessee or person, acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee or person aforesaid, or of one of them alone, or with any other corporation, company, person or party, who shall willfully do or cause, or willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter or thing in this act prohibited or forbidden, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done, or cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omissions or failures, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not less than $2,000.

EXCEPTIONS.

Sec. 9. That nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, receiving, storage, handling or forwarding of property wholly within one State, and not shipped from or destined to some foreign country or other State or territory; nor shall it apply to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public, or to the transportation of articles at reduced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to or from public fairs and and expositions for exhibition.

Sec. 10. That the words "a person or persons," as used in this act, except where otherwise provided, shall be construed and held to mean person or persons, officer or officers, corporation or corporations, company or companies, receiver or receivers, trustee or trustees, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, or other person or persons, acting or engaged in any matters and things mentioned in this act.

GLASS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR IRON.—That glass could be made to take the place of iron and other materials for certain mechanical purposes has lately been exemplified in the manufacture of glass pulleys for cable railways. The advantages of glass pulleys are obvious. In cable railways, such as are in use over the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge and in the streets of some of the cities, the operation of the cables over metal pulleys has resulted in serious damage to them from the friction with the pulleys. When the pulleys are of metal the friction is a maximum one; but no other substance hitherto could be found sufficiently strong and tenacious to take its place. Glass pulleys will reduce the friction to a minimum, and they will last for an indefinite time. Mr. J. J. Hardin of Chicago has a number of different sized pulleys made for experiment. They are about thirteen inches in diameter and about two and a half or three in width, with a groove in the center of the rim to receive the cable. However, only the rim or tire is of glass, the interior part being composed of iron made in the form of a spider, which fully supports the glass exterior. In this spider is a hole for the reception of the axle upon which they run. The thickness of the glass from the surface of the rim to the iron part of the spider is only about three-quarters of an inch, but the glass is made extra tough and strong, and the pulleys have been proved capable of successfully resisting any pressure brought to bear upon them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE civil service reform act applies to the subordinates in all the departments at Washington, and to all public offices throughout the country having twenty or more employees. This is estimated to include about 10,000 of the 100,000 or more persons engaged in the civil service of the government. The law can be extended, however, to other offices, to which it is applicable by order of the President, without further legislation. The operation of this law in preventing removals of employes within its scope is confined to preventing appointments by favor and influence, thus removing the temptation to arbitrary removals. The president would have no motive in ordering a wholesale removal of clerks when the vacancies thus made would very likely be filled from among the same class, by reason of the great proficiency of its members in the knowledge acquired to pass the examinations. The incumbents of "presidential offices," so called, appointed with the consent of the senate, are protected by the tenure of office act against removal without the concurrence of that body. This act applies to postmasters and all other civil officers whose nominations must go to the senate—district attorneys, internal revenue and customs officers and the like. Governor Cleveland has never removed competent and faithful officials for partisan reasons, and he is publicly and privately committed strongly against such a policy.

FRESH SALMON FOR ENGLAND.—Portland has hardly commenced to feel the good effects of extended railroad communication, but every day the benefits conferred by them are becoming more and more appreciated. Yesterday the Pacific Express Company shipped two boxes of fresh salmon, 150 pounds to the box, to New Orleans, the same to arrive there in five days. The people of the crescent city will doubtless appreciate, like the rest of the world, the flavor of Columbia river salmon. Another shipment of two large boxes of salmon was made to London, England, by the Pacific Express, *via* the short line. The fish are consigned to Groves & Co., wholesale fish mongers, and will go to their destination across the Atlantic in fifteen days from the time they left here. The freight charges on this shipment will be but eighteen cents per pound, which is very cheap considering the distance carried.

GIRLS who think they can reform the men they marry should read a recent decision by the Supreme Court of Iowa. It was a divorce case brought by a wife because her husband was a confirmed drunkard. This evidence was not denied, but it was developed in the evidence that she knew of his intemperate habits when she married him, and married him hoping to reform him. The judge of the court of final appeal denied her the divorce in these stern words: "You voluntarily chose a drunkard for a husband, and you should discharge the duties of a drunkard's wife. His failure to keep a pledge of reformation made before marriage does not justify you in deserting him. Having knowingly married a drunkard, you must make yourself content with the sacred relationship."

THE warden of the Manitoba penitentiary, near Winnipeg, has a fine herd of hybrid cattle, crossed between the male buffalo and the domestic cow. They are very hardy and seem pre-eminently adapted to ranging our plains. They readily mate, and nature seems to provide their offspring with a constitution adapted to all climatic changes of the Northwest. They are not housed during the winter; get their food under the snow, and thrive where our cattle would starve. The beef is excellent, and yarn has been spun from their hair. They do not show a disposition to stray away, and, altogether, it would seem as if it might be interesting to scientists to study this question of infusion of the buffalo blood in our herds.—*Drovers' Journal.*

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

Mr. M. Wilkins, who has so ably represented Oregon at the New Orleans Exposition, has returned to this State. An *Oregonian* reporter interviewed him concerning the Exposition, from which we extract the following:

"How does the World's fair which you have just left compare with the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia?"

"It is in every way a greater and a grander one. I see you have published some things from the New Orleans papers about the fair, but nothing has yet been said which does justice. In fact, until about the time I left there, it was not known to what magnitude the exposition was growing. The collection of exhibits displayed there is greater than has ever before been gathered anywhere in the world's history. Every State in the Union has utilized the great space set apart for it in some manner or another, with the result that in magnitude the present exposition far surpasses that at Philadelphia in the centennial year."

"How was the Oregon exhibit arranged?"

"We had a place along the main aisle, where we built a lattice-work eighty feet long, which is covered with display grains on each side, and cannot fail to attract the attention of every visitor. Underneath each stalk of grain is a jar filled with the grain itself, together with some vegetables, fruits and canned goods. All the salmon, five brands, are entered in competition for diplomas. At one end of this framework of grain we have our large sign, beside which and fairly overtopping it stands our sheaf of oats, eight feet long. Then there are two large and long tables covered with fruits and vegetables of all kinds, which, together with wool, woolen goods, handsome furniture woods, etc., make up our exhibit."

"What is the opinion of visitors?"

"I believe the Oregon exhibit has received more praise from the very first than any other there. I took particular care to have everything in order and displayed to the very best possible advantage on opening day, and I have since felt amply repaid for it. I believe that Oregon's was the only exhibit that was ready on opening day, and the result was that we profited by it to no small extent. There was a great throng the first day and everybody came to take a look at Oregon. It made us lots of friends, and there has been a throng around our exhibit every day since. It did not take the people very long to find out where to go to see the big fruits, tall grains, etc. I happened to overhear two reporters talking, and one said to the other, pointing in our direction, 'there is a State exhibit that comes nearer to showing than any other in the entire building.' The fact of the matter was we displayed what we had and didn't build up anything around it to hide it from view. Kansas, right next to us, built a great house and covered it all over with ears of corn, alternate white and red, and then they had another house or two covered with other grains, and you couldn't see anything else of their whole vast exhibit, although there were forty car-loads of it."

"Did you bring back any photographs of the exposition?"

"Yes, a stack of them; but they are in my trunk on the other side of the river, and I cannot get at them until I get home. The photographer who took the Oregon exhibit remarked: 'I have shown more agriculture in that picture than in that of any other State in the Union.'"

Regarding the success of the exposition, financially, Mr. Wilkins said he did not think anyone could say at the present time.

BLINDED BY THE MOON.—"Moon blindness," said an old sailer, gazing at the upper rigging of a California clipper near Wall-street ferry yesterday, "why, of course there is such a thing. I've seen it often. I had a touch of it myself once. I don't see, though, how the English Rear Admiral makes out that the loss of the gunboat Wasp was due to moon blindness. It gets its name, not because a man who has it can't see distinctly under the moonlight, but because it is caused by sleeping with the moon shining on the face. You know at once when you have it. In fact you often get stone blind, and remain so for a month or more. I can't imagine how it could occur near England, for people are not likely to sleep in the moonshine there. In the China Sea and the Indian Ocean it is well known. The Lascars frequently have it, and when a passenger steamer remains at a port the captain generally warns everybody who wants to sleep on deck—and most of them do in those hot latitudes—to be careful to keep well under the awning. I remember once landing a passenger at Singapore quite blind. He persisted in sleeping on the forecastle head, as we lay for a night in Penang, and the moon shone on his face for five or six hours. When he awoke his sight was gone, and he thought it was still night, though the sun had aroused him. We went back to Calcutta, and when we reached Singapore on our next trip he had recovered, but he hated the sight of the moon ever afterward. I never knew a case of moon blindness that was not cured. You have only to keep in the dark until sight comes back. Mine was only partial blindness, though the sight of one eye was nearly gone. I was well in a week. The attack is generally accompanied by a bad sick headache, but most people are too much frightened to think about that. I never heard of a woman being afflicted with moon blindness."—*New York Sun.*

A WASHINGTON special says: Democratic officers of the army are beginning to arrive in Washington, and a Democratic captain, who has been out on the frontier for seventeen years, says: "I have come to Washington to stay. I have seen all the frontier service I ever intend to. Now some of the Republican boys can go out and take my place for awhile. It is the first time I had a chance to see Washington for a great many years. I walked up through the war department to-day to pick out a good soft berth for myself, and you have no idea how polite they were to me. I also discovered that there were an unusual number of Democrats in the service."

A RUMOR has been current that the Central Pacific Railway managers propose, if the Reagan bill passes and laws are enacted to compel the road to provide for its indebtedness to the Government, to abandon the road to the United States. To what stupendous lengths the gang of robbers operating under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad Company may yet go is impossible to imagine. They have pocketed over $31,000,000 in dividends, but were always too poor to pay their debts to the Government. And the Senate is in partnership with the plunderers.

As an example of their stoicism, it is said that during a fight with our troops in the west an Indian woman concealed her little girl in a barrel, telling her to remain perfectly quiet, whatever happened. After the battle the child was found with her arm shattered by a minie ball, but she had uttered no sound.

THE LAW OF TRADE.

A rural cotemporary is unable to understand why the United States "should always be shipping gold to Europe." That would be surprising if it were the case, but it is not. We are not "always" shipping gold to Europe. The flow of the precious metal is very often in the other direction. It comes to us, instead of being sent from here. A nation not in the position of a lender of capital on a large scale, or even perhaps a borrower of foreign capital which depends upon current trade for the protection of its gold reserves, is very frequently in the condition of which our cotemporary complains. It is the result of an inexorable law of trade. Whenever such a nation buys more than it sells in its international commercial operations, it must either ship gold or become a borrower. In respect to the gold reserve of such a nation, it may consequently be of paramount importance to keep the balance in her favor, even if it be necessary to sell its productions at low prices, and to suit its population in the use of articles of luxury or even of comfort. In such a situation a favorable trade balance assumes a peculiar importance. It is obvious, however, that a nation which imports as freely as England does, for instance, in the excess of its exports, and still constantly increases its wealth and financial power, is prosperous and flourishing from a very different policy from that which controls trade in this country. England is a money lender, which we have never been. Every year the dividends and interest due on hundreds of millions of invested capital flow into the coffers of Great Britain. We have no such resources. England has been a sagacious as well as an enterprising merchant, and has driven good bargains in all quarters of the earth, both in buying and selling. As her statistical records prove, she has sold high and purchased at low prices, and the balance has appeared in part in the enormous importations in gold and goods which she has made, while steadily increasing her board of earnings. Such are the economic results of different policies.—*Examiner.*

AN OYSTER WHIPS A DUCK.—A rough-and-tumble combat between a wild duck and an oyster occurred here the other day. The duck was a large and full-grown one, that had recently come from the north to enjoy our winter climate. It was of the diving species, which inhabit the bays till the spring, when they return north. When the oyster feeds it opens its shell wide till the full oyster is plainly visible. A sight of such a morsel was too much for the duck. He made a headlong plunge, inserting his bill between the oyster's open shell. Like a flash and with the power of a vise the shell closed on the duck's beak. Then came the struggle for life. The oyster, which was quite a large one, was dragged from its bed with three smaller ones clinging to it, the cluster being heavy enough to keep the duck's head under water. In this way the duck was drowned. Its buoyancy was sufficient to float with the oysters and thus drifted near the docks,