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Physican And Surgeon,
CENTRAL POINT, OREGON.
Calls promptly attended to at all hours.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
Jacksonville, Ogn.,
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All business placed in my hands will receive prompt attention. ☞Special attention given to collections.

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Notary Public, Real Estate Agent and Collector.
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I make conveyancing and furnishing abstracts of land titles a specialty. Loans negotiated and collections made. All business intrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

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DENTIST,
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Rooms 2 and 4 Strowbridge's Building,
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Will practise in all Courts of Record in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory; and pay particular attention to business in Federal Courts.

O. & O. R. R. CO.'S
Freight Notice.

To accommodate shippers of Southern Oregon the Oregon and California Railroad Company has hired the large warehouse at Riddle, and storage will be charged at the rate of fifty cents per ton per month or factional part thereof.
E. P. ROGERS,
G. F. & P. Agent, O. & C. R. R.
Portland, November 1, 1882.

"C" B. ROSTEL,
Steam Bath
Practical Shaving, Haircutting
AND
ARTIFICIAL HAIR WORKER,
FOR
Ladies and Gentlemen.
BLEEDING,
Cupping, Leeching,
IN
NEUBER'S BUILDING,
OPPOSITE
THE POST-OFFICE.
Jacksonville, Dec. 11, 1877.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine

J. NUNAN,
California Street, Adjoining
HOLT'S NEW HOTEL,
Jacksonville, Oregon,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'!
Latest Pattern and made from
OREGON CITY CASSIMERE
DUCK & DEMIN OVERALLS AND JUMPERS.
SHOES, ETC.,
LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S KID & CALF SHOES,
MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS; ALEXIS TIES AND BROGANS.
[**All California Make.**]
A full Assortment of
Ladies' Dress & Fancy Goods,
Also a large line of
Men's and Boys' Hats.
Gentlemen's Underware, Suspenders &c., I also keep a full line of
GROCERIES, ETC.,
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Canned goods of every description, a full assortment of
Stationery,
TOBACCO & CIGARS.
A large quantity of
Crockery and Glassware,
All of which I will sell
FOR CASH
—AT—
Extraordinary Low Prices.
My motto will be
"QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFIT."
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

I am also agent for the following Standard Insurance Companies:
Foreign Imperial, London, Northen and Queen.
Foreign London and Lancashire,
Home Fireman's Fund.
Home State Investment Ins. Co.
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Home Western Ins. Co.
Traveler's Life and Accident of Hartford Conn.
Risks taken at lower rates than any Agent in Oregon, and will guarantee in case of loss, prompt payment.
JERRY NUNAN.

TUTT'S PILLS
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

THE ASHLAND
Woolen Manufacturing Co,
Take pleasure in announcing that they now have on hand, a full and select stock of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS AND HOSIERY,
Made of the very best
NATIVE WOOL
And of which they will dispose at very reasonable rates.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Send them in and give our goods a trial.
ASHLAND WOOLEN M'F'G CO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A fine Hazleton Piano, warranted sound and in the best condition. For further particulars enquire at the residence of E. D. Foudray, Jacksonville, Oregon.
EUGENIA A. KELLEY.

THE BAD BOY.

HIS GIRL GOES BACK ON HIM AND HE RESOLVES ON REVENGE.

"My girl has shook me."

"Sho! you don't say so," said the groceryman, as he threw a rotten potato into a basket of good ones that were going to the Orphan saylum.

"Well, she showed sense. You would have blown her up, or broken her neck, or something. But don't feel bad; you will find another girl that will discount her, and you will forget all about this one."

"Never!" said the boy, as he nibbled at a piece of codfish that he had picked off. "I shall never allow my affections to become entwined about another piece of calico. It unmans me. Henceforth I am a hater of the whole girl race. From this out I shall harbor revenge in my heart, and no girl can cross my path and live. I want to grow up to be a school ma'am, or a he-miller, or something, where I can grind girls into dust, and make them sue for mercy. Oh, you don't know anything about the woe there is in this world. You never loved many people, did you?"

The groceryman admitted that he had never loved very hard, but he knew a little about it from an aunt of his, who got mashed on a Chicago drummer.

"But your father must be having a rest while your mind is occupied with your love affair," said he.

"Yes," says the boy, with a vacant look, "I take no interest in the pleasures of the chase any more, though I did have a little quiet fun at the breakfast table this morning. You see, pa is the contrariest man that ever was. If I complain that anything at the table don't taste good, pa says it is all right. This morning I took the syrup pitcher and emptied out the white syrup and put in some cod-liver oil that ma is taking for her cough. I put some on my pancakes and pretended to taste of it. I told pa the syrup was sour and not fit to eat. Pa was mad in a second, and he poured out some on his pancakes and said I was getting too counfounded particular. He said the syrup was good enough for him, and he sopped his pancake in it and fired some down his neck.

"He is a gol darned hypocrite, that's what he is. I could see by his face that the cod-liver oil was nearly killing him, but he said the syrup was all right, and if I did not eat mine he would break my back, and by gosh I had to eat it; and pa said he guessed he hadn't got much appetite, and he would just drink a cup of coffee and eat a doughnut. I liked to died; and that is one thing I think that makes this disappointment in love harder to bear. But I felt sorry for ma. Ma ain't got a very strong stummick, and when she got some of that cod-liver oil in her mouth she went right up stairs, sicker 'n a horse, and pa had to help her, and she had neuralgia all the morning.

"I ate pickles to take the taste out of my mouth, and then I laid for the girls. They ate too much syrup, anyway, and when they got on to that cod-liver oil, and swallowed a lot of it, one of them, an Irish girl, she got up from the table and put her hand on her side, and said, 'Holy Jaysus,' and went out into the kitchen as pale as ma is when she has powder on her face, and the other girl, who is Dutch, she swallowed a pancake, and said 'Mind Cott, vats the matter mit me!' and she went out and leaned on the coal bin. They talked Irish and Dutch, and got clubs and started to look for me. I thought I would come over here.

"The whole family is sick, but it is not from love, like my illness, and they will get over it, while I shall fill an early grave, but not till I have made that girl and telegraph company wish they were dead. Pa and I are going to Chicago next week, and I bet we will have some fun. Pa says I need a change of air, and I think he is going to try to lose me. It's a dark day when I get left anywhere that I can't find my way back. Well, goodbye, old rotten potatoes."—"Peck's Sun."

If Adam had been out hoeing weeds in the garden, as a good husband ought, on the day of Eve's tete-a-tete with Satan, Madam Eve would have done the great fall act alone, and mankind would have gone down through successive posterity a shining example of monumental virtue.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Notwithstanding the wonderful progress that has been made during the last half century in regard to the constitution and workings of the useful metals, there is yet a vast deal to be learned. The metals, when pure, are commonly supposed to be simple elements, yet there are some reasons for supposing that it may yet be proven that at least some of them are compounds. Even the great Faraday gave utterance to the thought that the dream of the alchemists might yet be realized—that gold and other metals might be found to be compounds, and that means be devised whereby these compounds be separated, and afterwards so differently reunited that the baser metals might be converted into precious.

The changes which are wrought in iron and steel by converting, annealing and hardening processes are far from being understood by the most advanced metallurgists of the present day. The mysteries of hydrogen gas and its intimate relations with iron are as much of a puzzel as they were fifty years ago, and the theory advanced by Graham, that hydrogen itself is a metal, is still maintained by many chemists.

It is only a few years since absolutely pure iron became known to scientists, and it is now shown to be a metal almost as "unstable as water," and still found in the laboratory as a great curiosity. What had previously been known as pure iron was shown by Jacobi to be a compound of iron and hydrogen. He first separated the so-called elements. During the process the iron increased in volume, changing from dark to a silver white substance, very ductile, and so soft as to be nearly as readily cut as lead. The experiment proved that hydrogen played an important part in hardening and tempering steel—as much as carbon—but how or why none know to this day.

Much more difficulty is found in rolling and otherwise manipulating gold in a factory where much electricity is generated by the action of the machinery, than in a room where no machinery is in operation, and where consequently, frictional electricity is absent. The trouble is manifested in a disposition of the edges of the plates of thin bars to crack.

Many other peculiarities, already known, might be mentioned, and there is no doubt that closer observation will still largely increase the number of curious and yet enexplicable phenomena connected with the working and general characteristics of the metals, both useful and precious.—"Mining and Scientific Press."

Editing A Paper.

Editing a paper is a pleasant business—if you like it. If it contains much political matter people won't have it. If the type is large it don't contain much reading matter.

If we publish telegraph reports, folks say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but rattleheads.

If we omit jokes, folks say we are nothing but old fossils.

If we publish original matter, they damn us for not giving selections.

If we give selections, people say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial.

If we don't, all hands say we are a great hog.

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, the men become jealous, and vice versa.

If we attend church, they say it is for effect.

If we remain in our office, attending to our own business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out, they say we don't attend to our business.

If we don't pay up promptly, they say we are not to be trusted.

If we pay up promptly, they say we stole the money.—"Hobart Journal."

A young lady made a narrow escape at a fire in New York a few nights since. About half of her back hair was burned. Fortunately she was not in the building at the time, having put on her other hair and left the house only half an hour before the fire broke out.

HOW A MAN WALKS.

One of the most remarkable things about a man's walk is the diagonal movement which characterizes it. The reader may imagine the hands and feet to form the four corners of a parallelogram, and the diagonal limbs are, of course, the right arm and left leg, the left arm and right leg. By diagonal movement we, therefore, intend to convey the fact the diagonal limbs during locomotion always swing in the same direction. A soldier on parade keeps his arms motionless by his sides, and on no account must they be allowed to vibrate. This is not what he would naturally do if left to himself. Watch any one person out of the hundreds walking along the streets, and it will be seen that he invariably swings his arms as he goes along, perhaps to an extreme degree if he be a rustic, and less so if townbred. The arms swing by the body like a couple of pendula, and with a speed which entirely depends upon the rate at which he may be walking. The athlete, anxious to complete the given number of "laps" in a mile, or couple of miles, and outstrip his competitors, swings his arms to and fro with a quickness which corresponds with the motion of his swift feet; the business man also swings his arms with a motion which, if not so quick, exactly times with the motion of his legs; and even the idle man about town, lounging along some fashionable quarter, unconsciously gives a slow motion to his arms which corresponds to his tardy legs. Now, if the motion be even carelessly observed, it will be found that the right arm swings forward at the same time as the left leg, and when the right leg is advancing it is the left arm which accompanies it. This is the natural gait, and to convince one's self that it is so, it is only requisite to get a friend to walk across the room in the opposite fashion, i. e. to swing the right arm forward when stepping out with the right leg, and then, in the same manner, when bringing forward the left leg to accompany it with the left arm. Such a gait is both unnatural and uncomfortable to the person who tries it, and also ludicrous to the observer who watches the first attempt of the kind. The diagonal movement of the limbs is the natural method adopted by man when walking, and it is the first and most apparent fact that one ascertains in studying human locomotion.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.—There are now 115,000 miles of railway in the United States, which, reduced to fair values and excluding "watered stocks" have cost, with the equipment, more than $5,000,000,000. This sum is more than one-tenth of the value of the whole property of the people of the United States, including private lands, and more than one fifth of the whole capital which the products of labor have placed upon the land. In 1881 the railroads employed in operating the roads and in construction 1,600,000 persons, equal to a seventh part of the male adult population of the United States. In the same year they paid out $450,000,000 for wages and material. These figures show the very great importance of railway property in this country, and the vast demand for labor which its service creates. In 1881 the railroads of the United States moved 350,000,000 tons of freight. Of this tonage more than nine-tenths was made up of food, fuel, and materials for shelter, commodities in which the working people—using that term to distinguish the great body of the people from capitalists, as a class—have a common and equal interest as consumers.

Union, Walla Walla: Arrangements are now being made between the officials of the Catholic church and Sister Superior of St. Mary's hospital in this city, for the transfer of their present brick hospital to the church, the building to be used as an Academy, and in return the church will aid the Sisters in building a much larger and more convenient hospital, the present one being altogether too small.

Probably the only man in the United States who has used greenbacks for gun-wadding is J. L. Shirley, of Dallas county, Texas. He went hunting with $300 in currency in his pocket, and used paper for wadding. He was loading from the wrong pocket, however, and had shot away over $60 of his money before he discovered his mistake.

THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

The amendment repealing the pre-emption laws is in the interest of actual settlers as against land sharks and reads as follows:

And provided, further, that any person who has heretofore made, or may hereafter make, or procure an entry of public lands under the homestead laws, shall have the privilege of paying the maximum price for the quantity of land so entered, at any time before the expiration of five years from date of entry and after actual residence, improvement and cultivation have been maintained for a period of not less than two and a half years after the entry; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to require evidence actual compliance with the requirements of the law in report of the settlement, residence, improvement and cultivation, in all cases in which title now is, or may be heareafter claimed under the homestead, or other settlement or improvement laws of the United States; and provided, further, that any person applying for benefits of the timber culture laws, shall make his entry in person to the proper local land office, and shall make affidavit that he is an actual resident of the county State or Territory in which the land is situated, and that he has not entered into any contract or agreement to relinquish the entry he may make, and that he has no present or prospective purpose of making any such relinquishment, and the offering for sale, as a matter of traffic and speculation. The relinquishment of entries made under the provisions of the timber and culture law, shall be deemed prima facie, evidence that such entries are made for speculative purposes, and not in good faith, as required by the law, and such entries shall thereupon be liable to cancellation by the commissioner of the General Land Office, and the land covered thereby shall be deemed subject to entry by the first legal applicant; and the first section of the act of May 14, 1880, authorizing the lands covered by a relinquished claim to be held as open to settlement and entry without action by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; and provided further, that when timber culture entry shall once have been made in a tract of public land subject to such entry, and the same shall be canceled or, relinquished, the land covered thereby shall thereafter be subject to entry under the timber culture laws, and no patent be issued for such land until the requirements of such laws shall have been fully complied with.

A Cure for Blackleg.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Feb. 13, 1883.
Editor Willamette Farmer:

That fatal and incurable malady among cattle known as "blackleg" is causing uneasiness on the part of stock men in the "cow country." The best known treatment proves abortive in every case, the disease is so rapidly fatal in its results. Where stock receives the close attention commonly bestowed in the East, it may be possible to treat with medicine and prevent its spread. With our herds such treatment is not practicable. Bleeding has proved to be an effective prevention, and one which we can employ. Before a calf shows any outward signs of the "blackleg," the blood in its veins becomes thick and black and finally ceases to circulate in the extremeties. Bleeding any time, before circulation stops in the feet and legs, will prevent attack. If the blood of the animal is found to be black and thick a large quantity of blood should be taken; if thin and light colored, less will be sufficient. It is most convenient to bleed in the neck by buckling a strap tight around it, and opening a vein which will swell above. None but small animals need to be treated. The labor is not much more than branding. Three men can bleed twenty in one hour if accustomed to handling cattle. It is a positive remedy. Out of 100 calves, 95 were bled and five were not. The whole lot was turned out on infected range; all of the five and only the five died.
I. N. HIBBS.

Latest advices from Washington indicate the probability that by July 1st of this year a law will go into effect making the rate for letter postage two cents.

THE "COMING FARMER."

As civilization advances the intelligences of the farmer increases. Pass over the entire world to-day and just in proportion as farms are well cultivated, houses and gardens, adorned and beautified, other things being equal, intelligence prevails, good schools are appreciated, newspapers abound, and refined and ennobling social enjoyments take the place of whittling, smoking, dram-drinking and gossip, and the corner saloon on stormy days or long winter evenings.

It is so in our land from east to west, from north to south. Intelligence shows in improved horses, cows, sheep, hogs, poultry—in well cultivated fields, convenient houses tastily painted, in modern or at least well kept barns and yards; in the care of manure, in attention to good seed, in securing good markets for products, without the meanness of bantering in the purchase of goods at reasonable prices, in convenience with the house, so that the greatest amount of labor can be performed with the least possible expenditure of strength whether of the family or domestic. And also in a good, well kept kitchen and flower garden. In fine, intelligence shows everywhere, even to a passer by. The wayfarer can tell where intelligence reigns without seeing a member of the family or entering the house. We say other things being equal. Many an intelligent farmer is fighting against odds. Circumstances over which he had no control to compel him to struggle for his bread. Every muscle has to be exerted and all his intelligence applied to the necessities of life. And yet his intelligence will crop out in many ways to make his humble abode different form the ignorant growers of one or two kinds of produce, and who know nothing more.

Education, mental strength, and vigor, pay as well on the farm as in any other department of human labor. This is beginning to be realized. The time has been when Hiram was too smart a boy to stay on the farm, he must go to school, study law, medicine or be a preacher. Joe is only fit for the farm. Keep him at it. The time is at hand, when, if we have a dull lazy boy, who can never tell a robin from a lark, that we will send him off to school to make a doctor or a lawyer, and educate, the smart, active, observing boy and make him the farmer. Almost any fool, by having only one idea to grappel with can under a good tutor become a respectable amanuensis, copy forms, draw up deeds, and make a kind of a lawyer, or be able, if he pursues the studies—mere machine work, prescribe remedies according to the books, but only the clear headed boy with sound judgment, quick perceptions, firm resolve and indomitable will and industry can make anything more than a mere laborer—a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the man of brains and culture. The cream comes to the top however. Failures are however. But there are twenty failures to secure a living off the farm where one intelligent farmer fails of a good living and of leaving something to his children.

Agricultural colleges and agricultural papers are working slowly, steadily, surely a revolution through the country. They exalt that which of all human callings most deserve examination—agriculture, the foundation of nature's integrity and strength. A business that calls into requisition more varied talents and qualifications than any other known among men. No human or divine knowledge is wasted when employed on the farm. If means allow and taste impels, he can make his farm the theatre of all that is grand, the center of all that is refined, the place where the few who ascend the topmost rounds of fame in other professions will delight to resort. Such is the coming farmer. The field is open to all.—"Practical Farmer."

The "Sun" describes the trial of the new postal telegraph company's wires for Cleveland on the 2d, as successful in sending 3,000 words in a minute. A dispatch of that length is cut up into seven parts, or takes, as copy is given out to printers. These are transferred by seven operators to cylinders, which are set stimultaneous in motion, and transmit the message over the wire. The company claims it can send eight and receive eight dispatches at the same time, over the same wire.