

Miscellaneous.

THE ILLINOIS TEMPERANCE LAW.

The General Assembly of the State of Illinois passed, and the Governor approved, in January of the present year, a law for the regulation of the sale of ardent spirits, which seems to us to be so eminently wise that we regret that a lack of space forbids us to present more than an abstract of it. The essential provisions are these: (1.) No man may sell liquor without a license, and no man shall have a license who will not give a bond in the penal sum of \$3,000, with two good securities, to repay all damages that may arise from either selling or giving away such liquor. (2.) No liquor shall be sold to minors or to persons either intoxicated or in the habit of becoming intoxicated. (3.) All places where intoxicating liquors are sold contrary to law shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances. (4.) Any man who causes the intoxication of another, with or without a license, shall pay a reasonable compensation to the person who takes care of the inebriate, to be recovered in an action of debt. (5.) Every person who is injured, in any way, by any intoxicated person, shall have a right of action against any man who caused the intoxication in whole or in part, and against the owner or owners of the building in which the sale took place; a married woman having the same rights to bring suits, and to control the same and the amount recovered as a *feme-sole*. The remaining provisions relate mainly to the operation of those we have given, and need not be alluded to beyond the fact that one of them declares the giving away of liquors to evade the provisions of the act shall be held to be an unlawful selling.

There is in this law the fullest recognition of the right of men to sell ardent spirits, and of other men to buy and drink them. The law insists, however, that only the proper persons shall drink, and that they shall drink only in moderate quantities. No minor shall have the privilege of buying an article whose dangers he does not understand, and no man who has proved, by getting drunk, that he cannot take liquors with safety to himself and others, shall have the privilege of buying again. Ardent spirits are fully recognized as dangerous articles whose sale cannot be entrusted to irresponsible parties; and as those who sell them make all the money there is made on them, and as all experience has proved that they will sell, unless restricted, without reference to the damage they inflict upon the community, the law declares that not only they, but the owners of the buildings they occupy with their traffic, shall be held responsible for all the evil consequences that follow a disregard of its requirements; and that they may be proceeded against by any "husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support."

We are not sufficiently familiar with the temperance legislation of the different States to know whether this law is a transcript of others already in existence, though we believe a law like this has been enacted in Ohio. It is, however, worthy of a fair and full trial. Of course, all the low elements of society will go against it, as they would against the Maine law; but ought to command the firm support of every respectable and responsible member of society, of all political parties. The good people, and the people who do not even pretend to be good, but who do pretend to be lovers of order and of the public prosperity, ought to agree to leave this question out of politics entirely, and unite upon it for an experiment that shall last at least ten years. Let no obstacles be thrown in the way of its fullest execution. There is no oppression in it. No man for whom two good men are not willing to be responsible has any right to deal intoxicating liquors. It oppresses nobody to keep such men out of business; and it oppresses no land-

lord to deprive him of tenants who are pests in the community. "The People of the State of Illinois" simply say to dealers: "We will license you to sell liquors, but you shall not sell to our boys, or our unfortunates whom you have already ruined; and you shall make no man drunk. If you do, we will hold you and your landlords responsible for all the damages, of every possible kind; and if you cannot find bondsmen who will be responsible for your loyalty to the law, then you are not good enough to sell liquors at all. We trample on no man's rights, and we purpose to maintain our own."—*Dr. F. G. Holland, in Scribner's for April.*

"WHISKY HAS USED HIM UP."—*Figaro* talks in the following strain: "There is scarcely a community or neighborhood from Maine to Oregon, where this saying is not used almost every day in the year, and altogether too truly. A subject of this kind is to be found in every town. The merchant has failed, and whisky has done it. The lawyer, with a brilliant talent and a large business, has fallen below the range of respectability and confidence. Whisky was the sole cause. The politician, with bright prospects before him, has played out, and the account is whisky. The judge, of age and respectability, is the subject of private and neighborhood talk. His enemies point with derision, and his friends hang their heads in shame, and whisky has done it. The kind-hearted neighbor and hard-working man has become a pest in society and a trouble to his family. Whisky will beat any man living, and that is just what it is made for."

BISMARCK ON THE AMERICAN CASE.—Bismarck, according to a reported conversation between him and a member of the North German Parliament, sustains the propriety of the submission of the question of consequential damages in the American "case" under the Treaty of Washington. He is also made to say that there is no fear of war between the two nations, because England, being wrong will recede from her reported positions. The language of the newspaper organ of the German premier is quoted as confirming the opinions expressed in this reported conversation. It says: "Apprehensions have been manifested at some of the commercial centres of the German empire in consequence of the complications that have arisen between England and the United States owing to the interpretation of the treaty of Washington. The German press has had so much to say about the injustice of the English view of the question that we need not say anything on the subject, except that we consider that English view untenable; and, because it is unjust and untenable, we think it is a foregone conclusion that the English government will not persist in it."

WHEN Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury he sent a note to a friend which read as follows: "Dear Sir: If you can conveniently let me have \$20 for a few days, send by bearer. A. H." This happened about eighty years ago, but it will be news to those who know the habits of government officials now-a-days with regard to perquisites. A Federal office-holder borrowing twenty dollars!

DIED.—Jane C. McKeever, youngest sister of Alexander Campbell, and for many years Principal of Pleasant Hill Female Seminary, Pa., has recently died. Her death was not unexpected, as disease has been preying upon her for years. She was one of the excellent of earth. Plain and simple in taste and dress, gentle and devout, she has impressed her spirit on hundreds who were under her instruction.

THERE are three gatherings of coffee in a year in Brazil. Nothing is more beautiful than a coffee plantation in full bloom. The snowy blossoms all burst forth simultaneously, and the fields seem covered with a delicate mantle of white which exhales a fragrance not unworthy of Eden. But the beauty is ephemeral, for the snow white flowers and the delightful odor passes away in twenty-four hours.

Dr. Habel and Prof. Edwards, English scientists, assert a theory that the guano deposits found on the China or Guano Islands, which were in some places upwards of one hundred feet thick, and generally admitted to be the ordure of birds, is in reality an accumulation of the bodies of animals and plants, most of them of marine origin.

A Remarkable Scene in Court.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* relates the following singular occurrence in court:

At 12 o'clock yesterday Judge Woodhull charged the jury in the case of Josiah Ward, indicted for the murder of John Wady, and directed them to return a verdict of "not guilty," inasmuch as the evidence did not support the indictment.

The jurors were then directed to stand up and give in their verdict. Not a juror moved from his place.—They seemed to be extremely puzzled what to do, under the new aspect of the case.

Judge Woodhull—Rise, gentlemen, and say what you think.

At this second command, they slowly rose, one after another, still undetermined about the proper course for them to pursue. The audience also rose at this point and crowded forward toward the bar, without making any disturbance, however, beyond the noise of shuffling feet and suppressed whispers.

Judge—The jury cannot understand exactly what is meant by the court. There is nothing unusual about this case, any more than there would be about rendering a verdict of non-suit. You may render it in this form: "Under the direction of the court, we find a verdict of not guilty."

There was no reply to this, and the judge added: "When you say 'not guilty,' you simply say what the law requires you to say under these circumstances."

The jurors showed very decided evidence of disobeying the request of the court. Their faces were flushed, and wore a curious expression of indecision. One of them finally said: "We won't agree upon that verdict."

Judge—Well, gentlemen, you may retire to your room and consult each other. If you find any other verdict than the one you have been directed to find, it will be instantly set aside.

Mr. Wilson, foreman of the jury—1, as one, in acquiescence with the direction of the court, say "not guilty," but I think differently.

Another juror—That is my view. Judge—It don't make any difference, gentlemen, what your views are; the court has decided the matter now. You need not compromise your consciences at all. It makes no difference what your private views may be, and we have not even speculated upon them. We take this course because we think it right.

Mr. Wilson—We have not had a moment to speak with each other; we are surprised, and we could hardly tell what to say.

Mr. Jenkins—If the jury renders a verdict of guilty, the question may be tried again.

Judge—That is exactly what we do not want.

Mr. Jenkins—Cannot the jury always give a verdict which will satisfy their own view of the facts in the case?

Judge—No, sir; I think not. The jury are now under the direction of the court, and it is their duty to give such a verdict as we have indicated. If they refuse to do it, they will be discharged, and the prisoner will also be discharged. If the gentlemen think they have anything to deliberate about they can retire to their room.

The jury did retire, and after being out an hour, returned with the following verdict: "Being compelled by the court, we render a verdict of not guilty."

It was rumored about the court room that eleven of the jurors were in favor of conviction and one in favor of the prisoner.

Immediately after the verdict was rendered, Josiah Ward, in company with his brother Samuel, passed out of the court house and proceeded homeward.

The three trials in this case lasted eighty-eight days, and cost the county \$28,000.

BISHOP FOLEY ON THE PRESS.—Bishop Foley recently delivered a lecture in Chicago before the Union Catholic Library Association. He said there was scarcely a book or paper published in the country which did not fling a sneer at preaching and against true religion. This could do but little injury; but there was a more dangerous foe. Both the daily and weekly newspapers were spreading poison. No paper was exempt from this charge. The Catholic religion had not a single friend among the daily newspapers; they were continually making the most gross misstatements with regard to the doctrine of infallibility. The New York daily papers, with an aggregate daily circulation of about half a million, were spreading poison, and each copy of these papers was read by two or three persons. Besides this, the sectarian press was occupied in the same enterprise. This immense power was daily used against the Catholic religion.

Hawley, Dodd & Co.
Portland, Oregon

offer for sale at the lowest market price
Hardware Iron Steel and
Agricultural Implements.

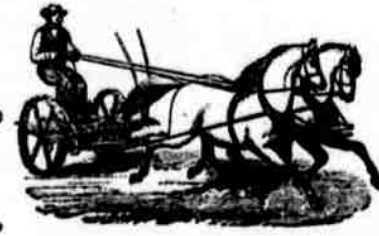
5,000

ALREADY

In Use

ON THIS

COAST.



UNRIVALED
AS A
MOWER
UNEQUALED
= AS A
REAPER.

Exclusive Sale in Oregon for the
Buckeye Mowers & Reapers
The leading Machine in America
Combines the most desirable features
The lightest draft and
The most durable



with
Self Rate
Attachments
if
desired

with new &
Special
Improvements
for this
Season!

Haines Header.
Sweepstakes Threshers
Entirely changed & reconstructed with valuable
additions for coming harvest, heavier
Frame, Shoe & Elevator widened & Straw Carrier
lengthened—improved Concave gear and
many other new & desirable features.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE VIBRATOR THRESHER.

SOMETHING NEW—LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THRESHING MACHINES—SIMPLE, EFFICIENT AND COMPLETE.

Don't fail to see it before purchasing any other kind.

with
Patent
Hounds
&
Reach
something
new



THE MITCHELL WAGON.

with
Patent
Roller
Brake
500
sold last
year

now acknowledged by all to be the best
Wagon on the Pacific Coast.
Send for descriptive Circulars.

Books and Stationery.

GILL & STEEL,

(Successors to Harris & Holman.)

87 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

School Books,

Miscellaneous Books,

Blank Books, and

STATIONERY.

Constantly on hand every variety of SCHOOL BOOKS used in the State, and at LOWEST rates.

SALEM IRON WORKS,

B. F. DRAKE, PROP.,

SALEM, OREGON.

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS & Reapers, Pumps, and all kinds of styles of machinery made to order. Machinery repaired at a short notice. Pattern making done in all its various forms, and all kind of Brass and Iron Castings furnished at short notice.

S. HUGHES,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Deeds, Mortgages, and Powers of Attorney drawn. Acknowledgments taken. Forest Grove, Oregon, Aug. 5, 1871.-if.

DR. E. R. FISKE,

SALEM, OREGON. Office, No. 1, Moore's Brick. Residence, Court street, opposite the University.