

# THE ASHLAND ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VI.

ASHLAND, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1898.

NUMBER 41.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
Western Division... Judge H. K. Hanna  
Eastern Division... Judge H. L. Benson  
Prosecuting Att'y... C. B. Watson  
Mem. Board Equal... R. A. Emmitt

JACKSON COUNTY.  
Judge... W. S. Crowell  
Commissioners... G. S. Butler  
Clerk... M. Perry  
Recorder... Gus Newbury  
Sheriff... Peter Applegate  
Theor. Cameron  
Representatives... E. V. Carter  
Matthew Stewart  
E. A. Sherwin  
Treasurer... L. L. Jacobs  
School Sup't... G. A. Gregory  
Assessor... J. C. Pendleton  
Surveyor... G. T. Jones  
Coroner... Chas. Hines

ASHLAND PRECINCT.  
Justice... Milton Berry  
Constable... M. N. Long  
CITY OF ASHLAND.  
Mayor... J. P. Dodge  
Marshal... J. W. O. Gregory  
Street Commissioner... J. W. Hatcher  
Recorder... Milton Berry  
Treasurer... H. C. Galey  
Supt. Water Works... I. C. Dodge  
Surveyor... J. Leslie Corbett  
Attorney... E. D. Briggs

COUNCILMEN:  
E. F. Loomis, F. H. Carter, W. A. Patrick,  
A. C. Dixon, G. W. Crowson, D. L. Minkler.  
Regular meetings of city council held in  
council chambers in city hall on the even-  
ing of the first Monday in each month.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ASHLAND, OREGON.

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ASHLAND, OREGON.

## THE PASSING YEAR.

Stay yet, my friends, a moment stay—  
Stay, for the good old year,  
So long companion of our way,  
Shakes hands and leaves us here!  
Oh stay, oh stay,  
One little hour, and then away!  
The kindly year, his liberal hands  
Have lavished all his store,  
And shall we turn from where he stands  
Because he gives no more?  
Oh stay, oh stay,  
One grateful hour, and then away!  
Even while we sing he smiles his last  
And leaves our sphere behind;  
The good old year is with the past—  
Oh, be the new as kind!  
Oh stay, oh stay,  
One parting strain, and then away!  
—William Cullen Bryant.

## Great Shooters of Europe.

In Europe, where the question of a  
game supply does not enter into consid-  
eration, killing for count is recognized  
as legitimate and sportsmanlike. He is  
considered to have made a record of hon-  
or who has bagged the largest numbers of  
birds or other game. Thus we read of  
one Trauttmansdorff—Prince Carl  
Trauttmansdorff—who has to his credit  
for a single day's shooting the slaughter  
of 862 head of game, with the best bag  
of pheasants, 303; of partridges, 632;  
of hares, 416; of rabbits, 638; of roe-  
buck, 12; of fallow deer, 20, and of  
blackcock, 14, and a best year's count  
of 10,833 head of assorted game. An-  
other record smasher is Earl de Gray,  
whose exploits have been duly tabulated  
for a series of years, from 1867 to 1895.  
His pheasants score was 111,119, with  
89,401 partridges, 47,468 grouse, 26,747  
rabbits, and as many hares, 2,735 snipe,  
2,077 woodcock, 1,398 wild duck, 567  
deer, 12 buffalo, 11 tigers, a couple of  
rhinoceroses, and 9,000 assorted, making  
a total of 316,699 for the entire period, or  
about 11,000 annually. This is a record  
which the most industrious market  
hunter in this country would need  
work hard to equal. In very truth the  
noble sportsman must have been a mon-  
omaniac in the field. Yet for all his  
slaughter the game supply where he shot  
has not been permanently diminished.—  
Forest and Stream.

## How Indians Swear Piously.

It is said that a certain tribe of In-  
dians have a useful divinity which they  
call a swearing god. It is very small,  
equally ugly and even more convenient.  
It generally stands on a pedestal or is  
nailed to the wall of the living room,  
and the use of the picturesque language  
in its presence is accounted not a sin,  
but a pious duty.

Thus if an Indian bruises his finger,  
or his cayuse steps into a prairie dog's  
hole and wickedly breaks his leg, he  
confines himself to general remarks on  
the weather until he reaches home and  
sees again the comforting face of the  
grinning devil. Then he becomes sud-  
denly possessed of the eloquence of a  
mule driver, and the things that he says  
would make any ordinary effigy shrivel  
up with horror, but the swearing god is  
used to it.

After all, so called civilized beings are  
not so far beyond the Indian. When we  
get angry at a man we burn him in ef-  
figy, or hang up a doll whose distorted  
features convey our impressions of his  
unworth, and throw stones at it.—New  
York World.

## Revenge.

"Hurry up, there!" yelled the con-  
ductor to a man who had chased the car  
about a quarter of a mile. "We can't  
wait all day for you."  
"Is this a Woodward avenue car?"  
asked the tall, thin man, who was pant-  
ing like a tugboat after his long run.  
"Yes," was the curt reply.  
"That's right," said the thin man,  
"always speak the truth, and your  
neighbors will respect you."  
And so saying he hurried around the  
corner, while the conductor came down  
from the car to look for a brick.—De-  
troit Journal.

## When Men Buy Plumes.

I sat behind two women in a Four-  
teenth street car when a funeral proces-  
sion, made up of members of some se-  
cret society in full regalia passed up the  
street. The sight of the plumed hats dis-  
pleased one of the women in front of  
me.

"Did you ever see anything sillier than  
that?" she sniffed. "Look at those men  
—dressed up in all those gewgaws just  
to let folks know they've got a secret.  
Where would you find women willing  
to parade around the streets togged out  
like stage soldiers? Who ever heard of  
women doing it? Imagine the Daughters  
of the American Revolution riding  
around in cocked hats, or the Women's  
Christian Temperance union with gold  
laced aprons. Women have more sense.  
They wouldn't deliberately make them-  
selves ridiculous that way."

"Look at those sashes and look at  
those awful hats and those many  
plumes. My husband's got them all. He  
paid \$75 for his outfit. He paid \$15 for  
a stringy ostrich plume for his hat, and  
then"—here the true inwardness of her  
contempt for secret society regalias came  
out—"after paying all that for a plume  
he doesn't wear once in six months, he  
almost dropped dead because I paid \$5  
for a feather I've worn every day for a  
year. A man's just a natural born—  
well, I won't say it."

But you could see that she thought it,  
just the same.—Washington Post.

## No Small Change.

Dean Monahan relates an incident  
which illustrates the absence of small  
change in the early days of Kansas. In  
1868 he went into the postoffice at Hays  
City, threw down a quarter and asked  
for a postage stamp. "Want only one?"  
queried the postmaster. "Only one," re-  
plied the novelist, whereupon the post-  
master handed him a stamp and raked  
in the quarter. "Don't I get any  
change?" demanded Monahan. "Change,  
h—!" replied the government official.  
"We have no change in these parts  
smaller than a quarter!"

And this was strictly true. In Hays  
City the smallest coin known was the  
25 cent piece. A glass of beer sold for a  
quarter, and the same charge was made  
for a pound of crackers or a cigar. It is  
related in the early annals of the town  
how the saloon and dance hall keepers  
held an indignation meeting to take ac-  
tion in the case of a new man who ad-  
vertised to sell two glasses of beer for a  
quarter. The meeting resulted in the de-  
parture of the innovator for pastures  
new. As late as 1872 there was a store  
in Hays City which never gave any  
change smaller than the 25 cent piece.  
If the customer had, say, 15 cents com-  
ing, he was at liberty to help himself to  
a glass of whisky from a barrel which  
stood in the corner, but he need not ex-  
pect his dues in money.

## The Tobacco Flower.

"There is one flower," says a writer  
in a London paper, "which has appar-  
ently been overlooked by Americans in  
their search for a suitable floral emblem  
which, I think, is worthy of their at-  
tention. I refer to that of the tobacco  
plant (nicotiana) in its many varieties.  
It is handsome. The plant is, I believe,  
indigenous to America, and its impor-  
tance, as the solace of the human race,  
is indisputable."

## Negro Development.

Medical researches show that in a  
general way white children exhibit  
more diversity in their measurements  
and the negro more uniformity, this be-  
coming even more marked with age.  
Thus, the negro children are taller at  
the same age than the whites, but there  
are no marked differences up to the age  
of about 14. The size of the head is  
somewhat smaller in the negro, teeth  
are stronger and healthier and more  
regular, and the cutting period more  
strongly defined. There is a decided  
negro ear, which is smaller and has a  
drooping upper lobe, often with an an-  
gle. The negro body is less fat and has  
relatively more muscular development  
in both sexes. The arm spread is greater  
and hands and feet both average longer.  
The thighs are more prominent in the  
middle, and the legs are smaller.

## A Noble Critic.

When Pope was first introduced to  
Lord Halifax, to read his "Iliad," the  
noble critic generously criticised this  
passage and that word at frequent inter-  
vals. The poet was stung with vexation,  
for the parts that most pleased him were  
the ones most criticised. As he returned  
home with Sir Samuel Garth, he revealed  
his displeasure.

"Oh," said Garth, "you are not ac-  
quainted with his lordship; he must  
criticise. At the next visit, read him  
the same passages and tell him you  
recalled his criticisms." Pope made  
use of this stratagem. Lord Halifax was  
delighted and exclaimed, "Pope, they  
are low inimitable!"

## Too Hasty.

"Ruggles, I am in some embarrass-  
ment. I want to make a present of a  
jewel box, appropriately inscribed, to a  
young lady!"

"Corbus, I'm sorry, but I haven't a  
cent!"

"Confound you, did you think I was  
asking you for money? I only wanted  
your help in getting up the motto to  
inscribe on the jewel case."

"Corbus, you interrupted me. I was  
about to say that I hadn't a sentiment  
in my mind that would be appropriate  
to the occasions."—Chicago Tribune.

## Not Exacting.

In one of Miss Mulock's stories she  
says that "a cheerful heart seeth cheer-  
ful things," and gives this incident in  
proof of it:

A lady and gentleman were in a lum-  
ber yard situated by a dirty, foul smell-  
ing river. The lady said, "How good  
the pine boards smell!"

"Pine boards!" exclaimed the gen-  
tleman. "Just smell that foul river."

"No, thank you," was the reply. "I  
prefer to smell the pine boards."

## Rough on the Solons.

It was in Maine that an outspoken  
parson of the old school prayed: "O  
Lord, have compassion on our bewildered  
representatives and senators. They  
have been sitting and sitting and have  
hatched nothing. O Lord, let them  
arise from their nests and go home and  
all the praise shall be thine."

Figures have been collected in a  
suburb of Berlin showing that 44 per  
cent of all the children work two to  
three hours at home before school hours.

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