Semi-Weekly Times.

CHAS. NICKELL, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF JACKSON COUNTY, OR

THURSDAY.....JUNE 14, 1894.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The TIMES has a circulation of 2560, the largest enjoyed by any newspaper published between Portland and Marysville, California,—a distance of 700 miles. It therefore offers the best inducements to advertisers. Our list is principally confined to Jackson, Josephine and Klamath counties. Business men should take noteof this.

EVEN old Linn, the standby of the Democracy in the Willamette, went wrong and gave a Republican plurality of from 300 to 600.

THE Republicans got everything in Multnomah county except the sheriff, Geo. C. Sears, an independent candidate, being elected for that office over J. W. Minto.

THE water in the flooded districts of Portland is receding, although very slowly. Business people are impatiently waiting for the time when trade can be resumed.

THE latest advices from Klamath and Lake denote the defeat of Dr. B. Daly for joint representative by Virgil Conn., by a very small plurality. The TIMES doesn't believe the story, for we cannot imagine how the people of those counties could be so blind to their best interests.

IT is proposed to strip some of the armor plates from the newly-built cruisers to find whether there has been fraud in the construction or not. The alleged defective plates, that are located on several vessels, can be found easily, and to the ordinary mind would furnish the most conclusive proof as to the truth or falsity of the charges against the Carnegie company.

THERE doesn't seem to be any difference of opinion among business men, whether they belong to one party or another, as to the necessity of speedy action in the Senate on the pending tariff bill. It is a pity that Republican senators should not in this respect reflect the will of their constituencies. The whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is sick and tired of delay.

THE annual session of the supreme grand lodge of A. O. U. W. will convene in San Francisco next Tuesday. Oregon's representatives are Thos. A. Stephens and D. Solis Cohen of Portland and Prof. Hawthorne of Eugene. This is the first session of the supreme lodge ever held on the coast and promises to be of much interest. The members will probably visit Portland and meet with the Oregon grand lodge.

THE total vote cast last week in the first congressional district, consisting of the counties of Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Polk, Marion, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill, was about 44,500, an increase of some 4900 over that of two years ago. The vote was divided about as follows: Hermann, 21,500; Weatherford 10,500; Miller 12,500, a plurality of 9000 for Hermann.

THE measure of protection given by the McKinley law to American workingmen is shown in the personality of the strikers in the coal regions of the east. Nine out of ten of the miners are foreigners, brought here under contract to take the places of Americans, who were "protected" by a high tariff. Americans are now ready and willing to work in the mines, but are kept out by the strikers. Coal is protected under the McKinley law, but the American miners seem to have been left out.

THE *Salem Democrat* says: "The Oregonian has now eight setting machines, which will be used to set type for that paper and the Telegram. They will probably be in full operation by the first of the week. This will throw at least twenty-eight printers out of employment, which will come hard on them. Most of those who will lose their places are men who have grown old at the case, and it will be hard for them to find employment. The Oregonian will save from the workmen thus dispensed over $600 a week, and in a few months will have enough money to put another story or two on its building. The result of this movement on the part of the Oregonian will probably be the establishment of another morning daily in Portland," and yet the Oregonian talks about being the friend of the laboring man. What will become of the poor fellows thrown out of employment? If they are too poor to buy a ticket to hunt up work they will have to walk. Will the Oregonian denounce them as tramps? asks the *Salem Independent*.

THE Portland *Telegram*, speaking of the shameful manner in which Judge Galloway was sacrificed in the last election, says: "It is no disparagement to Judge Galloway that he falls behind on the vote. He is merely the victim of his party's misfortunes. Judge Galloway is a clean man who would have made a splendid fusion candidate if a combination could have been effected between the Democrats and Populists; but going it alone on the Democratic ticket in this year of hard times was leading a forlorn hope. Another trouble with Judge Galloway's candidacy was that some of the men who forced the nomination on him were dealing treacherously with him. After they had nominated him they left him to his fate. They had accomplished their purpose in making Democratic success impossible by killing the fusion movement, and having done this they had no further interest in Galloway or in the success of the Democratic state ticket."

BOTH the President and the U. S. Senate had much to do with the Democratic Waterloo in Oregon. Mr. Cleveland's ideas are too pronounced in favor of the East to suit the West and South, and the dilly-dallying of the senators and their truculency to manufacturing interests have disgusted a great majority of the people. In consequence of the depressed condition of business, it is possible that tariff reformers are unreasonable in their demand for prompt action. It is probable that they may overestimate the good effects which the proposed reduction of tariff taxes will have upon the lines of business immediately involved. There can be no mistaking that if manufacturers, merchants and importers knew what changes will be made there would be a revival of trade at once. Hence the impatience manifested and the disintegration going on in the Democracy. Prompt, intelligent and decisive action would arrest demoralization and the party would recover more than it has lost.

IS PATRIOTISM DECLINING?

It is a mooted question as to whether the desire for money-getting and the feverish activity and unrest of the American people is not gradually extinguishing the spark of patriotism in our hearts. The celebration of the anniversary of our nation's birth has of late years lost the interest to many which it once held, losing much of its distinctive character as a national holiday. It is true that celebrations are held; but the money contributed for expenses is given more through a desire to stimulate certain lines of business during that day and with the hope of recovering it than through a patriotic feeling that the event should be fittingly celebrated. Still we do not believe that we are wanting in that love of country without which we must sooner or later go to the wall. The jealousy of the honor of the flag may be regarded as purely sentimental, but the fact will always remain that it is this very feeling which keeps the nation intact and prevents anarchy and civil war on the slightest pretext. The patriotism of the American people will stand the test, however. Every time that the report has come that "Old Glory" has been insulted the feeling of the people on the subject has been expressed in unmistakable terms, and the shout of applause which rang through the length and breadth of the land at the tidings of Admiral Benham's splendid action in Rio Janeiro shows that the heart of the American citizen is in the right place, even if he does not make a public exhibition of his feelings upon every occasion. The South American republics may be cited as a case in point where a nation has no traditions inspiring devotion to certain principles. There every defeated candidate for office can gather a following and plunge the country into civil war, because their governments do not represent any high principles and the flag has no glorious traditions surrounding it. Desperate as the southern people were at the time of the civil war, great was the hesitation with which the first shot was fired at the starry banner, and now there are no people who reverence the flag more than the people of the confederate states, showing that, though blinded and deceived for a time, the love of country and reverence for the stars and stripes were deep-rooted and irradicable in their bosoms.

Who are Tramps?

"He is a tramp" is a reproachful epithet which is inappropriately applied to many thousands of our countrymen who should not be thus classified. The real tramp is the vagabond who would rather go hungry than saw wood for his dinner. He eats without working and travels without paying fare. If on foot he only goes a few miles at a time. He will steal a ride in a box or cattle car without knowing or caring where he will land, and will prolong his stay anywhere if he finds comfortable lodging and good bread and meat, or a shirt or shoes for the mere asking. This class are not as numerous as many suppose. We must avoid confounding the tramp with the unfortunate man who is out of work and is honestly seeking employment. He is entitled to our fullest sympathy and the most kindly treatment. There are a million of our fellow-citizens who are traveling our highways who have nothing to do, and would fain earn a living at any honest work. There are probably forty thousand real tramps in the United States, but they are daily increasing in numbers. The accessions to the tramp army come from the despairing unemployed, who feel humiliated by asking for a night's lodging or a sandwich without being able to compensate the donor. A sensitive man gradually loses his self-respect, labor grows distasteful and he very soon becomes a fit recruit for Coxey's army. The state could very readily dispose of the real tramps by committing them to the work-houses and compelling them to work for their living. The difficult problem to solve is how are the unemployed who are willing and anxious to work to have their need supplied, and be thus separated from those to whom work is distasteful and must have bosses and overseers to make them labor or starve. If this problem is not very soon solved the real tramps will be multiplied a hundred told, and the peace of society will be in fearful peril.

Silver the Cause.

John W. Foster, Harrison's last secretary of state, who has returned from making a tour of the globe, said, in reference to the condition of trade in other parts of the world: "I find a general and widespread business depression prevailing throughout India, the straits settlement and wherever British commerce is extended in the east. The cause of it is attributed to the heavy decline in silver, which is the single currency of the countries of Asia, and this decline, it is there believed, has been brought about by the closing of the India mints and the repeal of the Sherman act." Then Mr. Foster goes on to say further: "I have been frequently called upon, in these countries, to defend the statesmanlike action of President Cleveland in convening congress and bringing about the repeal of the Sherman law, which action has been regarded in the east as a step towards placing the United States on a single gold basis, and I have had occasion to recall the fact that both political parties in our country are strongly committed to a bimetallic standard. On the other hand, the decline of silver has not resulted in serious detriment to China and Japan. Their export products are sold for gold and when converted into national currency yield much greater returns than formerly, whereas the price of labor and domestic commodities have not as materially risen."

CAUTION.

Every other machine of this class now in use made on the plan of the Smith grubber is an imitation of our machine. We will prosecute every man who makes, sells or uses any imitation of the Smith machine in any form. Buy no grub or stump puller unless the name W. SMITH is cast on the machine.

W. Smith's 16 patents cover all forms of the machine. Prior patents are given a wide scope, with a preference. A change of form is not patentable unless an improvement. Such a patent can give no rights to the balance of the machine. When a patentee in his application claims more than his own invention all such patents are totally void as having been obtained through fraud, and it matters not that such infringer give good bank reference. When damage shall have been assessed, will he not put himself in a financial fix that nothing can be collected and the purchaser have to pay the damage. Such was the case in the drive well in Ill., to the extent of $100,000. The purchaser of stolen goods is liable.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

A CORRESPONDENT CALLS IT THE WORLD'S BUSIEST STREET.

A Lively and Historic Thoroughfare—Not of Great Length, but Full of Interest and Excitement—One Has Not Seen London Until He Has Seen Cheapside.

Cheapside is a street, and a busy one—the busiest, I dare say, of the whole world of streets. It is not long; it is not beautiful; it is not the resort of the fashionable; it is a business thoroughfare from first to last, and it has more history crammed into its short stretch than other great thoroughfares have in their combined long ones. Cheapside being not at the side of anything in the present era, but at the heart of all things, being in the heart of London, has a very important place in civic affairs. It is what they call "an artery of traffic," asphalted into the bargain and affording ingress and exit as between the city and the regions west. If it has a quarter of a mile to its length, it has as much as it can legitimately claim, and even that includes a little slice at the eastern end called the "Poultry," a title which signifies a local purpose in the picturesque past.

Cheapside has at one end the Poultry, but this need not be counted as a separate entity. And at the Poultry end is the Mansion House, where lives the lord mayor in gold lace state. Cheapside bumps into Threadneedle street, up to the steps of the Royal Exchange and against the walls of the Bank of England, institutions which are both useful and ornamental. At the other end of Cheapside there is a statue of Sir Robert Peel. But I venture to say that half the people who pass there every day do not know whose statue it is, and of the other half an inconsiderable fraction will have some accurate notion as to who Sir Robert Peel really was, the balance being able to suggest only that he had "something to do with the police."

Cheapside is to London what lower Broadway is to New York, between the postoffice and Wall street. Shops, shops, shops, insurance companies, great mercantile houses, restaurants, a church—Dick Whittington's—that is to say, Bow church, where the bells still tingle—these are the stationary ingredients of Cheapside. Omnibuses, human beings, cabs and carriers' vans are the movable ones. Cheapside is like the channel of a tidal river—at one time of the day the current sets in one direction, and at another time it ebbs to the opposite course.

The street has many funny little tributaries, with funny little names, Bread street, Friday street, Ironmonger lane and Old Jewry being some of these—narrow passages where in days more primitive than our own opposite neighbors leaned out of windows and shook hands across the street, while from the pavement they could scarcely have seen the sky, so closely did the overhanging stories approach to the roofs thereof. But there are no dwellings in Cheapside now, nor in the adjacent tributaries. The buildings are all for business purposes only. The old vogue of overhang has been long dispensed with, and a sprightly modern air is worn by the commercial architecture.

One kind of commodity Cheapside has in more abundance than any other place on the whirling footstool—jewelry. It may not be the most sumptuous jewelry that ever was made, it may not compare with the golden filigree work of Zamara, but it is jewelry nevertheless and of a good sort for the moderate classes. And there is so much of it that it overflows the contracted emporiums and flows in cascades and Niagaras of watch chains, necklaces, fantastic guards, behind the plate glass windows.

It seems to be a trick of Cheapside's shops to display all their treasures to the preoccupied eyes of those who here march in legions along the pavement. They pour their wares into their windows with a reckless profusion suggestive of the orient—that is to say, the orient you read about, not the orient which actually exists. The jewelry of Cheapside is mainly silver jewelry, and the radiance of the windows is the white radiance which tarnishes with such hapless result in the London fog.

Cheapside is best seen between 9 and 10 in the morning or between 5 and 7 in the afternoon, either when everybody is coming to or going from his occupation. But all day long the street is crowded from end to end, so crowded that you cannot anywhere cross it in safety, except at the points where constables are stationed to regulate the traffic.

One of the odd features of Cheapside is the line of pedestrians who stand in either gutter, stringing along the curbs and vending catchpenny toys. These merchants are an amusing lot in their way. Their harangues are endless and not wholly lacking in wit, although their language is not altogether parliamentary. They sell the most wonderful assortment of ingenious toys that you can imagine, and every week or two they produce some new thing. Variety is the spice of their trade. The wonderful toys that can be bought of them for a penny allure all kinds of people who go cityward. I know men on the Stock Exchange who make it a point to buy every new penny toy that appears on Cheapside. Their collections have already the appearance of a lesser South Kensington museum or a glorified Lowther arcade. The penny toy venders may not pause in their vending. The watchful "bobby" keeps them on the move, a necessary precaution in this thick stream of traffic. One should see these penny toy men. Until he sees them he has not seen Cheapside, and until he has seen Cheapside he has not seen London. Besides the penny toys are the only cheap things in Cheapside.—London Cor. Boston Herald.

How to Recognize It.

Nedders—What's a bonmot?

Slowitz—Something you always think of after it's too late to say it.—Chicago Record.

Are You Going East?

If so, and desire to go via Portland and enjoy the luxury, safety and comfort for a trip over the old reliable Northern Pacific railroad, you can do so from Grant's Pass and all S. P. points in southern Oregon as cheaply as via any other route. The Northern Pacific runs through trains from Portland to St Paul daily without change of cars—free colonist sleepers, elegant Pullman and tourist sleepers accompanying every train. For full information apply or write to A. D. Charlton, Asst. Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Portland, Oregon, or S. F. Cass, (N. P. ticket agent for southern Oregon), First National Bank, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

The Latest Styles.

A. Fetsch, the merchant tailor of Medford has just received a full line of first-class fashionable goods, etc., and is better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of his customers. Give him a call, for he will give satisfaction in every particular at the lowest prices. He keeps only the best and most stylish patterns and guarantees a fit.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

A MIRACLE IN VERMONT.

THE WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE OF A WELL KNOWN CHELSEA MAN.

STRICKEN WITH AN INCURABLE DISEASE AND YET CURED. HIS PERSONAL STATEMENT IN DETAIL.

This is an age of progress, and everything that hails the advance of new ideas for the good of humanity is hailed with delight.

It is the province of newspapers to watch for strange events or phenomena of any kind and to immediately investigate a reported case out of the line of regular community happenings. So when the story of Mr. George Hutchinson of Chelsea, Vt., and how he had been raised from a bed where he lay stricken with a supposedly incurable disease was told, the Argus and Patriot detailed a reporter to look up the reported facts of the case, to whom Mr. Hutchinson made the following statement:

"I am a native of Massachusetts, a woodworker by trade and 40 years of age, and for the past 15 years have been working in various sawmills in Vermont and Massachusetts. Eight years ago I moved from Bradford to Chelsea and bought the sawmill of which I am now proprietor. I was in perfect health and known throughout Chelsea and vicinity as one of the strongest men of my weight in that section. December 10th, 1892, I was hurt by a piece of flying board while I was at work in the mill. After that I began slowly to lose my strength and became incapacitated for work or effort of any kind. The seat of my trouble seemed to be my back, but it gradually extended downward. I consulted all the local physicians and was treated by two of them, but the medicines they administered were not of the slightest avail and did not check the disease in the least. In fact, I was a miserable victim of locomotor ataxia and was conscious of a steady advance of the insiduous disease. My back ached continually and my legs began to grow numb and to be less and less usable. By the 15th of April I could do absolutely nothing and was scarcely able to stand. My physicians advised me to go to the Mary Fletcher hospital at Burlington, to be treated, and I took their advice. When I left home my friends bade me good-bye, never expecting to see me alive again. The physicians at the hospital told me that my case was a serious one and I was completely discouraged. I remained at the hospital seven weeks and took the medicines which the doctors gave me. I felt better at the hospital and thought that I was recovering and went home to continue their treatment, which I did for two months, and also had an electric battery under their advice. The improvement, however, did not continue and I began to give up hope. August 1st, 1893, I could not get out of my chair without assistance, and if I got down upon the floor I could not get up alone. About this time I chanced to read an account of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in cases similar to my own. I did not have any faith in the Pills but thought a trial could do no harm, so I bought some without telling anyone what I was going to do. After I had been taking them sometime I surprised myself by getting out of my chair without assistance and found that, for the first time in months, I was able to walk down to the postoffice, and my neighbors began to discuss the marked improvement in my health. As I continued the medicine I continued to improve, and soon recommenced work in the mill, at first very lightly, and increasing as I was able and as I gained in health and spirits, and now for the past three months I have been working ten hours per day almost as steadily as I ever did. I feel well, eat well and sleep as well as I ever did and I have no pain anywhere.

The reporter talked with several other gentlemen in regard to the case of Mr Hutchinson, who is a well-known citizen of Chelsea and a justice of the peace, and they corroborated his statements as far as they were familiar with the case, and stated that he was known to be a reliable man and any statement he might make would be entitled to entire credence.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they are an unfailing specific for such diseases of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.—From the Argus and Patriot, Montpelier, Vt.

KLAMATH COUNTY NEWS.

Circuit court is in session. The docket is not a heavy one.

Attorney Cogswell has five divorce cases to dispose of at this term of court.

Wm. Roberts of Dairy is engaged in building the residence recently destroyed by fire.

The teachers' institute for Klamath county will convene at Klamath Falls on June 28th.

At least 200 trees were blown down by the high wind last week between Cherry creek and Fort Klamath.

The stone wall in front of the brewery has been completed and is quite an improvement in the appearance of that part of town.

Jas. Cruickshank has his shingle mill near Squaw flat in active operation and is turning out large quantities of fine shingles.

Bob Dodson, the Pelican bay hunter, has killed several bear this season. He realizes from $15 to $40 on each hide in Chicago.

W. E. Howe has purchased the Clapp property, formerly occupied by John Houston, and Dr. Boyd has bought the place where Mr. H. has been living.

Klamath county wants a railroad and wants it bad. We can never expect to see our varied resources properly developed until the country is opened up and placed in direct communication with the markets of the world. There is a promising field here for a railroad, and the first one that comes will reap the harvest.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the fourth of July are arranging for an excellent programme on that day. A spacious pavilion will be built and the old half-mile race track put in shape. Several good purses will be hung up. A $50 premium is offered for a game of base ball and there will be boat and bicycle races.

Clubbing Rates.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has clubbing arrangements with all the leading newspapers and periodicals in the Union, and is prepared to furnish any of them at greatly reduced rates. The patrons of the TIMES are invited to take advantage of his fact, free of charge.

Ho! for Butte Creek.

The undersigned will leave Central Point or Eagle Point, Brownsboro, Lake creek and Big Butte every day in the week excepting Sunday, returning the same day and carrying the mails, as also passengers and express matter. I will make connection with the train each way. My rates are reasonable.

I. F. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Official Vote of Josephine County--1894.

CANDIDATES.	N. Grant's Pass	S. Grant's Pass	Merlin	Wolf Creek	Leland	Lucky Queen	Slate Creek	Galice Creek	Williams Creek	Murphy	Altonous	Waldo	Kerby	Totals	Pluralities
CONGRESS:															
Binger Hermann r	185	166	37	22	28	18	37	19	57	23	29	44	57	722	176
John D. Hurst pro	9	7		1	1		1	1	1	1	3			21	
Charles Miller p	72	141	63	45	15	3	57	49	58	42	20	11	60	576	
J. K. Weatherford d	34	68	10	20	19		14	9	31	10	17	17	35	304	
GOVERNOR:															
Wm. Galloway d	49	72	11	10	21		14	10	28	11	19	20	38	313	
James Kennedy pro	3	5	1	1	1	1	21	1	1	1	2		1	39	
Wm. P. Lord r	177	157	38	25	26	17	35	18	54	22	27	4	51	696	98
Nathan Pierce p	72	148	63	18	15	3	65	19	62	40	22	12	64	598	
SUPREME JUDGE:															
A. S. Bennett d	56	75	13	21	20		16	10	31	9	17	20	37	325	
R. P. Boise p	75	136	63	14	16	3	66	19	58	40	21	13	60	583	
T. P. Hackleman pro	1	7	2	1			1	1	2	1	3			25	
Charles E. Wolverton r	177	164	32	25	28	18	33	19	57	23	27	38	55	694	111
SECRETARY OF STATE:															
Harrison R. Kincaid r	174	156	34	24	27	18	33	18	58	21	28	40	56	687	91
F. McKercher pro	4	6	1	1			2	1	1	1	2			19	
Charles Nickell d	59	81	11	17	25		17	10	30	11	18	19	34	332	
Ira Wakefield p	73	137	66	18	12	3	66	20	57	41	23	15	65	586	
STATE TREASURER:															
R. P. Caldwell p	71	143	65	13	14	3	61	15	59	41	23	13	61	582	
T. L. Davidson d	52	70	12	19	20		14	10	28	10	71	19	39	310	
Phil. Metschan r	184	165	32	24	27	16	32	18	57	23	29	41	51	690	117
Isaac N. Richardson pro	5	6	2	2	1		4	1	2	1	2		1	27	
ATTORNEY GENERAL:															
C. J. Bright pro	5	5	1	2		1	2	1	1	1	1			20	
W. H. Holmes d	53	70	13	16	21		17	18	28	10	18	20	34	310	
C. M. Idleman r	180	158	33	23	26	16	33	19	57	23	31	41	52	690	79
M. L. Olmstead p	74	149	65	16	14	3	64	17	58	42	21	12	66	611	
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:															
Helen D. Hartford pro	8	6	2	2	1		4	1	1	1	1		1	28	
G. M. Irwin r	146	142	28	22	26	15	32	18	55	21	28	38	53	624	39
T. C. Jory p	72	139	61	14	14	3	63	17	50	36	23	12	61	585	
D. V. S. Zeid d	88	80	19	20	22	2	18	10	40	17	19	22	38	405	
STATE PRINTER:															
W. H. Leeds r	174	162	33	2	29	16	34	20	59	23	29	44	56	704	111
Jas. H. McKibben pro	10	3	1	1			3	1	1	3	1			23	
John O'Brien d	52	71	10	19	17		15	10	25	10	17	17	33	296	
Geo. M. Orton p	77	141	66	13	16	3	64	16	60	41	23	12	61	593	
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION:															
A. C. Auldon r	172	149	38	26	29	16	37	19	57	22	30	44	54	693	109
Samuel Dixon p	75	138	62	15	12	3	64	18	58	40	22	13	62	584	
S. U. Mitchell d	56	81	12	16	21		18	9	32	11	18	17	38	328	
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY:															
Abe Axtell p	68	130	59	21	23	3	62	15	50	38	20	13	57	559	
Henry L. Benson r	195	149	47	23	23	15	42	19	74	28	31	45	61	778	219
W. H. Parker d	38	73	6	13	16		16	10	23	8	18	14	32	265	
REPRESENTATIVES.															
W. C. Edwards p	91	167	62	17	16	3	67	17	63	44	23	11	63	644	
Stephen Jewell d	30	40	13	22	16		17	5	22	6	16	20	32	226	
Robert G. Smith r	182	163	37	25	30	16	37	23	58	25	30	40	59	725	83
COUNTY JUDGE.															
J. M. Chiles, d	223	224	35	27	41		47	28	84	32	42	53	90	926	338
F. G. Drew, p	64	132	68	22	17	13	64	15	54	42	24	15	63	588	
COMMISSIONER.															
T. F. Croxton, r	181	171	38	25	32	13	33	20	59	23	27	2	47	695	125
Benj. George, d	43	60	16	19	15		18	10	27	10	22	42	47	321	
W. A. Massie, p	79	140	55	10	16	3	66	14	58	42	21	6	60	570	
SHERIFF.															
Joseph Hiatt, r	176	154	38	23	26	13	43	26	68	21	51	54	104	797	132
Niram Reynolds, p	108	189	67	10	27	6	61	18	60	50	15	10	44	665	
T. S. Wallace, d	20	26	5	21	10		10	2	14	4	4	9	4	129	
COUNTY CLERK.															
T. S. Cundy, p	61	128	55	6	11	1	52	10	45	33	17	4	45	474	
Napoleon Gates, d	56	37	8	9	15		16	2	16	5	9	15	14	173	
C. E. Harmon, r	215	207	47	40	40	18	50	32	85	31	43	55	96	959	485
COUNTY TREASURER.															
A. Bartlett, r	185	187	34	19	24	15	35	20	61	27	29	37	58	731	97
Wm. Cheshire, d	50	29	11	14	12		13	18	20	4	19	22	31	241	
W. E. Dean, p	70	156	65	20	25	3	71	15	63	43	25	15	63	634	
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.															
Alice Carson, r	197	192	42	39	53	12	58	25	74	35	40	52	89	908	282
J. D. Hayes, p	94	169	65	15	9	6	55	18	56	38	21	20	60	626	
ASSESSOR.															
Geo. Bolt, d	57	67	19	19	18		27	26	16	15	19	22	24	329	
J. W. Hunt, p	71	145	52	17	17	3	58	6	48	33	24	16	87	572	
C. M. Stitt, r	176	157	38	24	27	15	35	11	82	24	26	36	41	692	120
COUNTY SURVEYOR.															
Geo. I. Brown, d	86	97	14	21	19		18	11	30	15	25	22	45	403	
B. O. McCulloch, r	154	140	34	22	26	15	35	18	47	21	25	40	42	620	69
Julius F. Merritt, p	60	132	50	12	15	3	66	14	57	39	16	12	63	551	
CORONER.															
W. F. Kremer, d	195	229	42	35	30		47	27	67	27	41	58	78	878	285
Lee Sill, p	74	161	58	13	16	12	66	11	55	46	23	11	66	582	

JOSEPHINE COUNTY ITEMS.

J. H. King, the miller, has gone to California for a short stay.

Will. Smith of Grant's Pass is clerking in Booth & Tuffs' store at Wolf creek.

Ed. Sherman of Williams creek is at Grant's Pass, under the treatment of Dr. Kremer.

G. E. Burgess was among those residents of this place who were in Jackson county this week.

Chas. Stevens of Williams creek has been furnishing the Jacksonville market with strawberries of a fine quality.

The freight train which left Grant's Pass on Wednesday was composed of 41 cars and was pulled by two engines.

C. M. Kellogg, a prominent citizen of Baker city, is paying his brother-in-law, A. R. Yantis, and his family a visit.

Dr. W. H. Flanagan of Grant's Pass was at Ashland last week, inspecting the Golden Fleece mine, in which he is interested.

Dr. Will. Jackson, J. C. Moss and Lou. Heberlir left a few days ago for San Francisco to see the close of the Mid-winter Fair.

Measles are epidemic in Grant's Pass. The infant child of T. Y. Dean is reported as dangerously ill from this disease, we are sorry to learn.

Hiram Root, an old man, was found dead recently in his bed at the residence of William Leonard. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases, but was not thought to be seriously ill.

Proceedings in the Henry Wynes case, which had been commenced in the probate court for Jackson county, have been suspended and the whole matter transferred to Josephine county, where it has lately been ascertained the decedent lived.

An Oakland correspondent of the Roseburg Review says that Louis Sandoz has returned from Josephine county, where he has been developing his large mining interests. He is now arranging for the erection of a mill and other machinery necessary to the successful working of his mines.

Sewing Machine Supplies.

A full assortment of needles of every description, oil cans, attachments, oil and everything pertaining to sewing machines can always be found at the S. F. Variety store in Jacksonville. The best goods at the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Pimply Girls
Pimply Boys
And Every Person
Afflicted with
Torturing
Disfiguring
Humiliating Humors
Find Instant Relief
And Speedy Cure
By Using
Cuticura Remedies

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, Sole Props. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.

Pimples, blackheads, oily skin and falling hair prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

ARRIVALS IN JACKSONVILLE.

CHAPPELL HOUSE.

P Davis, Gold Hill
J Humphrey, Medfd
Paul Jones, Spokane
R L Hargrave, "
Jno Wrapp, Griffin Ck
N Cornutt, Riddles
A S Johnson, Sterling
G W Colvig, Gts Pass
Chas Stephens, Wlms
G Mathews, Foots Ck
W Daly, Butte Creek
B F Hemstreet, Medfd
J T Tuffs, Wolf Creek
E Nicodemus, Leland
W Snider, Griffin Ck
T Winslow, Applegate
N Grimsley, Cen Point
J T Kennedy, Applegate
E San. Smith, Gold Hill
J McCarghon, Wash

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

J Rhinehart, Cal
C W Hudson, Gaston
H C Berry, Tacoma
Jacob Bittmont, ——
Jas Banford, Wash
D Traverse, Jaksn Ck
G Fleming, Tacoma
C Hamilton, U-town
T Huse, Mass
J L Madden, Gold Hill
S H Havash, Burns
E M Jones, Cal
Bert Case, Sams Valley
E Band, Jackson Ck
J Kavoule, Tacoma
J B Smith, Tacoma
Lew Stone, Jackson Ck
—— Ober, Ashland

TAYLOR HOUSE.

F S Rogers, S F
G W Tomb, "
W B Moore, City
O Guthman, Phland
L Ruppin, "
Jas McCarroghn, Cal
C Shepherd & wf Ashld
C Pierce & wf, Seattle
Frances Louise Kubli, "
H G Blackwell, Mich
Eli Ellis, Ashland
O Ober, Ashland
Ed Loomis, Cal

Invaluable.

Gov. McKinney, of Virginia, says "This office finds The World Almanac an indispensable adjunct to its library, its utility and accuracy rendering it a most invaluable vade mecum."

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gent