

ASKILAMO

THATCHER & WORDEN



WIDINGS.

INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS, AND DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

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Ashland Tidings.

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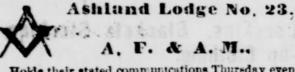
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I am also prepared to do all kinds of brick work

Give me a trial and rest assured that I can satisfy

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Dinners and suppers for special occasions.

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Klamath Lake,

Eleven miles from Linkville, on the road to

Ft. Klamath, Lake Co., Oregon.

Attention paid to the wants of guests

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Give him a call and rest assured

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Particular Attention given to drawing up

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Somebody's Mother. The woman was old and ragged and gray, And bent with the chili of me winter's day; The street was wet with a recent snow And the woman's feet were aged and slow She stood at the crossing and waited long, Alone, uncared for, and the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye, Down the street, with laughter and shout Glad in the freedom of scaool let out, Came the boys like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snow piled white and deep. Past the woman, so old and gray, Hastened the children on their way, Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, afraid to stir, Leet the carriage wheels or horses' feet Should crowd her down in the slippery street. At last came one of the merry troop-The givest laddle of all the group; He paused beside her and whispered low: "I'li help you across, if you wish to go." Her aged hand on his strong, young arm She placed, and so, with ut hurt or harm, He guided the trembling feet along, Proud that his own were firm and strong

Then back ag in to his friends he went. His young heart happy and well concent. "She's somebody's mother, boys, you know, For all she's old and poor and slow; "And I hope some fellow will let d a hand To help my mother, you understand, "If ever she's poor and old and gray, When her own dear boy is far away,"

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head In her home that night, and the prayer she said Was: "God be kind to the noble boj, Who is somebody's son and pride and joy!" -HARPER'S WEEKLY.

BEEF CATTLE.

EED OF IMPROVED GRADES-TENDENCY PROFITABLY STUDIED BY STOCK RAIS-ERS OF OREGON.

We do not know that there has ever

been a time when the live stock men of the west and southwest were so strongly urged to improve the blood of their beef cattle as they are now, nor has there ever been a time when they could have made the improvement with less cost than at this moment. During the last few months the prices of all but the best cattle have been low in the western markets, and there has been nothing of late to warrant a hope that better times are soon coming. This has been ascribed, from time to time, to various causes, but few, if any, have given as a reason the fact that the greater part of the steers put upon the western markets are sadiy lacking in style and condition. A large part of the receipts here is composed of steers of modern weights, rather more than half fat and sadly lacking in that which good breeding alone will give. Just now this description of cattle are particularily hard to sell, because they have to compete in eastern markets with the high grade cattle going for ward in great numbers from Tennessee, from Kentucky, from Virginia, from Southern Onio and Indiana. Within a few years, I anessee and Vir lic generally, that he is still to be found at ginia have made great progress in cattle raising, and are now able to furnish where he is ready at any time, and on all nearly all the beeves Baltimore, Philoccasions to set before them the best the adelphia and some other eastern cities want during the winter months. The stock they send forward, is, it is true, as gotten up in appropriate style, at short no-tice. JASPER HOUCK. a rule grass fattened, but that is no disadvantage to the feeder. The beef is in prime condition when it reaches the markets named, having had but a short run. Tue fat is evenly distributed, the flash, instead of being as it is in the majority of our western steers, of the OLD PIONEER HOTEL of the nearly all next the skin; and the butchers will of course bay the catale when Lake country, and is determined they can get them, at even a consider

As idea of the extent to which the western feeder is suffering from the competition of the states named is given by the fact that one day last week when the receipts of cattle in Baltimore were ,1 000, Tennessee had 400 head there, Virginia 100, while Southern Ohio and Indiana made up the bulk of the other five hundred. If this condition of affairs is bad for us now, what will it be hereafter, if nothing be done to enable western men to compete upon more equal terms with their Eastern rivals. The growth of well supplied with hay and grain. Call and the cattle business in the country menthan one. We know of a valley in LEWIS.

able advance over the prices they

would be called upon to pay for west-

West Virginia where a few years after the close of the war, only a few scrubby cattle were to be seen, Now thousands of high grade bullocks are annualy turned off by the farmers in that valley in prime condition. It is scarce ly reasonable to expect that when so great an improvement has been made within a few years there will be any

falling back into all the old ways. A few years ago almost every family in the land used more or less pork. A change in diet came with the war, and the masses used beef as being healthier. pleasanter and not infrequently cheap er than pork. This winter there has been a radical change. People find that pork, fresh or cured, is cheaper than beef, and thousands, who have used very little pork since the war, are now using it freely. The effect of this change on the profits of cattle owners has been plainly seen during the last three months, for none but the best stock has been selling for what

are considered good prices. That the Western farmer can hold his own against all the adverse influences mentioned by raising the grade of his cattle, is shown by the fact that well bred steers are selling readily in this market at \$5 to \$5 60 per hundred weight, while all other cattle are extremely hard to sell at prices ranging from \$4 to \$4 50. The English trade still offers advantages to those who have stock fit to send to English markets, and now, there is opening to the breeder here a new market, which promises to give a ready outlet, at fair prices, for well bred young steers. Gentlemen from Germany are now here to inspect the Western cattle, to make themselves acquainted with our mode of raising such stock, and to inquire into prices and cost of transportation. They say that our high grade young

steers will answer their purpose. Daring the last year or two prices of thoroughbred breeding stock have come down to a level which puts good blood within the reach of every enterprising farmer. The cost is so light that an immediate profit is almost sure to come-an ultimate profit is beyond

No farmer can afford to be constantly making changes with the expectation that one kind of stock will pay better than another. The fact is that the raising of either cattle, hogs, sheep or herses will pay, it thought and energy are properly directed in striving to increase the quality of the stock. The markets are constantly fluctuating, but the average price for all kinds of live stock is sufficiently remunerative to make stock raising better in the long run than almost any other investment. The aim of all stock raisers should be to make a business of the business, grow into it and remain in it. If he changes to any other business he loses much of the valuable experience that he has already gained in this.

There is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. Lack of success comes from thoughtlessness more than from anything else. No farmer can longer afford low grades of scrubby cattle, that will only bring, when sold, about half as much per hundred as choice cattle. It is much better and more profitable to keep eight or ten head of the right kind of cattle each year than twenty or thirty half fed scrubs that require just as much time to feed and take care of, as it does of the same number of shorthorn

The market demand for better grades of stock is constantly increasing. Therefore it should be a primary object with all farmers who raise beef cattle, to grade bigh up in the Durham blood. For beef purposes, the graded shorthorn steer of one-half, threefourths or seven-eights blood at two years old past, probably fills the demand with the most value for the cost and the most profit for the feed .-Chicago Drovers' Journal.

SUNSHINE -Seclusion from sunshine is one of the misfortunes of our civilized life. Potato vines grown in a cellar are white and sickly, and so are

KEEPING BOYS DN THE FARM.

We have not only to induce young men who are not reared upon the farm to become farmers, but also to persuade farmers' sons to follow in their fathers' foot steps. Our New England farms are but water sheds for the deep channels of city life. Our young men turn their backs upon the old home stead; the furrow is too long for them to tread, the field too broad for them to cultivate, the home life too quiet to satisfy them; a shorter walk to wealth, a less laborious means of livelihood more excitement evenings beckon them to the distant city. Distance lends en chantment; the horizen, flushed with the light of the city, gives no hint of the suffering and shadows under the

And their spirits leap within them. To b gone before them then; Underneath the light they look at, In among the throngs of men.

The only way to meet and successfully check this tendency is to make the farm life so pleasant the boys will not want to leave. There is a deal of drudgery on the farm, of necessity, a round of routine that wearies, duties that are unpleasant, chores that must be attend ed to, hard work that must be done: but there is a way to meet all these troubles. Hold your boy something better than your dog, a little dearer than your horse, remember that you tionable that some day she will. were a boy once, put yourself in his place, he is neither an ox to be driven, nor a plow to be pushed but a human soul to be cared for, studied, loved In proportion as he is put un for grand uses, is nervy, be you careful blow that would not start the stolid ox will sting the blooded horse to madness; give a holiday now and then, spend it with him; you cannot give him all de may crave, but give him yours lf, be his companion, his friend Don't live so much in the future tense, get and give some enjoyment out of the present. Don't clip your farm as you do your sheep, selling all the woot and shivering yourself. Don't skim your farm as you do your milk, selling all the cream and starving on what is not strong enough to rise. Dou't send all your best fruit to the market and eat the knurly, worthless remainder Don't keep all the small potatoes for home consumption. Don't go as a muzzled ox through your own fields and across your own threshing floor.

Dress your son well; one of the best aspirations of a New England lad is to be well dressed, and in that fact there ies strong argument for city life; a new harness on a horse and a new suit on a man have much the same effect. The suit of clothes that scares the crows from the corn, frightened the boy from the farm first.

Improve the house; paint the house, and build a fence around the front yard. Lay ont walks, cultivate flowers, open the sitting room. Webster is right when he defines kitchen as "a cook room." Use it as such. A place keep pots and paus, not people. Wear a coat in the house; never sit down at the table in your shirt sleeves. Oxen and horses may eat as they work-you are men. "These are tries." Yes, they are trifies, but it is just these trifles which go to the formation of coaracter, and your sons and daughters feel the difference between their home life and that of their fellows of the town more keenly than you think. Give your boy a pleasant room Take

him out of that little closet with its bare walls and bare floor, and bard bed, and small window. Give him a education; appeal to his better nature Have here and there a picture-a cheap print if you will, but something artis tic; curtain the window, cover his bed quilt that rivals Joseph's coat in variety; give him . better than a centennual chair in age and unfit for any other room. Provide him slippers and insist on his wearing them in the house. Have a few books and a first-class daily or weekly paper. Let the stream of modern thought leave some sediment on his mind. Urge him to invite friends to pay visits; have social gathering. Invite learned men and gentle women to your house, and let them teach him to find

"Tongues in trees, books in running brooks.

Sermons in stones, and good in every-

When he has learned to see the footprints of the Creator in the quarry of hundreds of miles off, which sings them the hill, he'll not care so much to folgirls grown in a parlor. Expose either to | low the foot-steps of man on the pave much sunshine and they beg'n to show ments of the city. When he can hear color, health and strength. During those | the tongues in trees, he'll listen less dreadful years, '49 and '51, I saw at longingly to the tongues of men. least five cases of cholera on the shady | When he has found books in the run. side of the streets to one on the sunny hing brooks, he'll care less for novelsside. This was in Baff lo, N. Y. Ah and when he has found good in everyeminent physician reports from his thing, he'll shan the bad in everything practice in New Orleans, eight cases of as well. Make the farm in field and vellow fever on the shady side of the bouse pleasant and attractive, and in tioned has been great in more ways street to one on the sunny side. - Dio the great majority of cases the prob-

FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[COAL TRADE JOURNAL.]

It is not generally known, even incaltivated circles, that the amount of arable soil in America is greater than in Europe, Asia, and Africa put together, and can therefore sustain more lives. I speak from a scientific baris, and I will show what that basis ft. Our continent is narrow, and therefore the winds of the ocean water it well. The mountain chains on the east side of the American continent are low; on the east side of the old world they are high. From this it results that the trade winds, laden with the wetness of the sea, are attracted to our land. The bredth of the old world and its high eastern rauges cause the rainless interiors of Asia and Africa. Again; America is the land of fertile plains; the old world of scorehed plains. Our plains rnn north and south, and and so attract and receive the rains. America is higher under the equator, the old world is wide, herce with us a small surface is exposed to the scorching sun. The result is that the productive soil in the old world is 10,000,000 square miles, and in the new 11 000 000. Thus . bursts upon us in all the light of soientific truth the fact that America can sustain a greater population than the old world, and if she can it is unques.

FOR THE FAR WEST.

The following extract of a letter from New York to the Chicago Journat has its duplicates in a very large number of eastern journals.

The disposition to go west is daily increasing here, especially among the laboring classes. Last Tuesday a large party started for homes beyond the Missouri, and others are to follow in quick succession. This revival of immigration to the west is due to three causes-the good crops of last year. poor prospects of mechanics and artisans here, and the belief that all the good and cheap lands are rapidly being taken There are thousands of people in and around New York who are trying to sell their farms or city and villiage dwellings, with a view of moving to the far west.

THE TELEPHONE.

MORE SENSITIVE AND ACCURATE THAN HUMAN ORGANS.

PROF. YOUMANS IN POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

When we begin to use the telephone.

for the first time, there is a sense of oddity, almost of foolishness, in the experiment. The dignity of talking consists in having a listener, and there seems a kind of absurdity in addressto prepare food, not to eat it; a place to | ing a piece of iron; but we must raise our respect for the metal, for it is anything but deaf. The diaphragm of the telephone, the thin iron plate, is as sensitive as the living tympanum, to all the delicate refinements of sound. Nor does it depend upon the thinness of the metalic sheet, for a piece of thick boiler plate will take up and transmit the motions of the air particles in all the grades of their subtility. And not only will it do the same thing as the tympanum, but it will do vastly more; larger apartment; make it a means of the gross, dead metal proves, in fact, to be a hundred times more slive than the living mechanism of speech and audition. This is no exaggeration. In with something besides a patchwork quickness, in accuracy, and even in . . grasp, there is a perfection of sensitive capacity in the metal with which the organic instrument cannot compare: . . We speak of the proverbial "quickness of thought," but the telephone thinks quicker than the nervous mechanism. Let a word be pronounced for a person to repeat, and the telephone will hear and speak it a hundred miles away in a tenth part of the time that the listener would need to atter it. Give a man a series of a half dozen botes to repeat, and he cannot do it accurately to save his life; but the iron plate takes them up, transmits them to another plate forth instantaneously with absolute precision. The human machine can hear and reproduce in its poor way. o ly a single series of notes; while the iron ear of the telephone will take up whole chords and strains of music, and sending them by lightning through the wire, its irou tongue will emit them in perfect relations of harmony.

VALUE the friendship of him who stands by you in the sterm.