

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. LEEDS. Editor and Publisher.

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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

Terms of Advertising.

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Local Notices, per line.

DOUBLE HOMICIDE.

On last Friday evening just before 10 p. m., news reached this city of a double homicide, which occurred at the ranch of old Indian "Umpqua Joe."

DEATH OF ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock this morning.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

O. H. BLOUNT'S Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

TABLE WARE AND CROCKERY.

CASH BUYERS.

GOVERN YOURSELVES ACCORDINGLY.

ASHLAND WOOLLEN MILLS.

WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS.

THE BANK OF ASHLAND.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to all Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government."

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH.D., Lab. U. S. Government Chemist.

Change of Baseball Rules.

The committee appointed to revise the national rules of the baseball game met at Chicago last week and made the following changes:

The high and low ball system of delivery has been abolished, any ball now being considered fair that passes the batter between his shoulder and knee, and that passes over the plate. Bunting in the future will not be allowed. Any obvious attempt to make a foul hit will be scored as a strike.

Clubs will not toss for choice position in future, the right of choice resting invariably with the home club.

Five balls and four strikes will be allowed, instead of six balls and three strikes, as heretofore. When a batsman takes his base on balls he shall be credited with a base hit. Any motions whatsoever on the part of pitcher made to deceive the batsman shall be considered a balk.

It is running to a base the runner touches and detaches a base bag, without being touched by the baseman, he will be safe.

Captains of clubs only can question an umpire's decision.

The old rule requiring a runner to return to his base on a run when a foul hit is made was rescinded. Hereafter a runner can walk to his base. No runner can have a substitute run for him in case of injury, but must retire from the game.

A batter is out on the fourth strike, under the new rule, whether the ball is dropped or passed by the catcher.

The question of having two umpires and a referee was dropped.

The pitcher's box was shortened to five and a half feet, and the pitcher will be required to keep his forward foot firmly on the ground when about to deliver the ball.

The ball must be held in plain view of the umpire. The pitcher cannot deliver the ball to the batter after making a feint to throw to first base, but must resume his position in his box.

Only two cones will be permitted, and they shall have a right to talk to the base runner only.

In scoring, when a batter is given a base on called balls, a hit is credited to the batter, and an error given to the pitcher in the summary only.

Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

JOHNSON'S BLOCK, O. H. BLOUNT, Ashland, Or., Clothier & Hatter.

GEO. H. CURREY, Successor to Munsaker & Dodge.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. TABLE WARE AND CROCKERY.

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Transacts a General Banking Business.

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Flannels, Hosiery, Etc. OVER and UNDERWEAR. - CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

W. H. ATKINSON, Secretary and General Manager.

THE BARRIQUADE CLUB.

The Annual Banquet—Prominent Democrats in Attendance.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The fourth annual banquet of the Trochu club occurred to-night at the Palmer house.

The following are the most widely known who accepted and were present: Hon. John G. Carlisle, Hon. J. E. Beck, Hon. Edward S. Briggs and Hon. J. H. Sterling Morton.

The following letter of regret was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1886.

My Dear Sir:—I regret exceedingly that I cannot be present at the banquet of the Trochu club on the 17th inst.

I am much impressed with the proper importance of a thorough and timely discussion by the people of the various questions which are related to the good government and prosperity of the country.

Among other prominent persons who sent letters of regret are: Abram S. Hewitt, S. S. Cox, Rowell P. Flower, William M. Endicott, Perry Belmont, Governors D. H. Hill and Fitzhugh Lee, A. G. Thurman and Fitz-John Porter.

After the banquet, which between 200 and 250 guests and members of the club sat down, the following toasts were made and responded to as indicated:

"Treasury Surplus and Tariff." Hon. J. B. Beck: "The Public Lands, the People's Heritage for Homes." Hon. W. A. J. Sparks: "The Great Republic." Hon. W. F. Fuller: "The President of the United States." Hon. Edward S. Briggs: "Money oply shall not Rule." Hon. J. Sterling Morton: "The American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberty." Hon. James R. Doolittle: "Democratic Party." Hon. F. W. Lehman: "American Industries, their Growth and Prosperity cannot be Promoted by Unnecessary or Unjust Taxation." Hon. John G. Carlisle.

John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, speaker of the house of representatives, made the leading address of the evening.

The toast to which he responded was "American Industries; their Growth and Prosperity cannot be Promoted by Unnecessary or Unjust Taxation."

Although the toast asserted a self-evident truth, began Carlisle, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that even in this age of philosophy speculation and practical knowledge there are men in the front ranks of literature, politics and business, who seriously contend that the government can make its citizens rich and prosperous by taxing them. All taxation, Carlisle declared, no matter how it may be disguised, or in what manner its payment may be enforced, is ultimately a charge upon labor.

He emphatically stated that substantial equality in adjustment of rates of taxation, and uniformity in the designation of articles upon which it shall be imposed, are not only attainable but essential. Under the present system of taxation, Carlisle declared, a few have become very rich, but many have become poor, and the gulf between luxury and penury is growing wider and deeper day by day.

But with the power of taxation exercised only for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the government, principles of substantial equality and uniformity can be recognized and enforced.

Carlisle concluded in the following words: "No matter who may desert or who may falter, the great fight for reform will go on. This country does not belong to either monopoly or communists, and the people will save it from both. The people, in spite of all combinations and conspiracies, will ultimately see that true principles of justice and equality prevail in the legislation of the country. Every existing evil, they will not rush from one extreme to another, but will proceed carefully, deliberately and resolutely to correct inequalities and remove unnecessary burdens and open the paths that lead to peace and prosperity. While free trade is impracticable, industrial and commercial emancipation can and will be accomplished by wise and moderate measures of reform, without interfering with any private enterprise or injuring any public interest. To this some of us at least are irrevocably pledged, not only by the traditions and declarations of the political party to which we belong, but by a sense of personal and official duty which cannot be disregarded without betraying the confidence reposed in us by the people. Whether in public or in private life I shall stand by that pledge, and to the extent of my abilities and opportunities contribute in every way to the early and complete triumph of revenue reform."

RECK ON THE SURETIES. Senator Beck of Kentucky was called upon to respond to the momentous toast, "The Treasury Surplus and the Tariff."

He declared that needless taxation had brought on our troubles. The surplus revenues of the government were produced by excessive taxation and can only be stopped by reduction of taxes.

"We cannot lock up hundreds of millions in the treasury without bankrupting the people by depriving them of their circulating medium. God knows our appropriations are extravagant enough now, and surely we ought not to buy bonds not due at any premium the holders may demand therefor. Nothing remains that I can see except to reduce taxes to the point needed for the wants of the government. If congress has not sense enough

to do that, and I am afraid it has not, rather than have the money locked up, the appropriations increased, or extravagant premiums paid, I shall propose, before this congress adjourns, to loan the surplus at 2 per cent. per annum, so that any one who will deposit the outstanding 4 1/2 per cent. bonds of the United States as security, apportioning the amount loaned in the first instance among the states in proportion to the population, and authorizing either party to cancel the transaction by giving the other six months' notice. If the citizens of the several states do not take this proposition, I would, after ninety days, make it free for all. Some better plan to get the money restored to circulation may be suggested. If any of you can do it I hope you will. I have no purpose except to keep the surplus in my till we can pay our debts and avoid payment of exorbitant premiums, the making of extravagant appropriations, or worse than all locking up in our vaults the people's money. All we need is removal of unnecessary and unjust burdens. The manhood and muscle of our people will soon secure our supremacy."

SEPARATE THE PUBLIC DOMAINS. W. A. J. Sparks, commissioner of the general land office, in speaking upon "The Public Lands, the People's Heritage for Homes," gave his views upon the proper policy to be pursued by the government in regard to each class of public lands.

He referred first to lands that had been granted to railroads. He held that while the obligations of the government, as far as incurred, must be carried out, the effects of this doubtful and mistaken land grant legislation must not be so magnified that, while requiring of the government a strict compliance with its part of the contract, the corporations shall be allowed unlimited license to violate theirs. It was true that it takes two parties to make a bargain, and it was equally true that failure of one party to a contract is release of the obligations of the other. He was prepared to say that in grants amounting to 100,000,000 acres there has been no such compliance with the law by the companies as binds the government to any legal obligation in respect to granted lands. By the Northern Pacific railroad alone nearly 40,000,000 acres of the people's heritage for homes were being unjustly withheld. An act should be passed declaring forfeiture of grants, if only to the extent of the portions of unconstructed roads at the time fixed by law for their entire completion. Such an act, while a measure of partial justice only, would yet be of incalculable benefit by restoring to the people for settlement and free homes not less than seventy millions of acres, and would leave the companies, at the average price of lands, more than enough to meet the legitimate cost of the entire construction of their roads.

Great land grants to private individuals, Commissioner Sparks said, were nearly all made for colonization purposes, and are not binding unless the conditions involved have been complied with. His characterization of these grants was almost equally sweeping as that of railroad lands. The manner in which existing laws operate in regard to swamp lands, pre-emption, homestead, timber culture and desert lands, was disparagingly commended by the speaker. Before resuming his seat, Commissioner Sparks briefly reviewed his course in office, and declared that his office had been directed solely to the prevention of illegal control of lands, recovery of those fraudulently held to which title has not yet been passed, and to protection of lands for actual settlement and benefit of actual inhabitants.

Manumoth Cheese. New York Times. Thomas J. Lipton, of Glasgow, who is said to be the most extensive retail provision dealer in the world, being the proprietor of over thirty stores in Great Britain, is awaiting a big consignment from New York in the shape of fifteen monster cheeses that are now on their way over the ocean.

People Who Live in Trees. New York Sun. Dr. Louis Wolf, who made the sensational discovery a while ago that the Sanku river afforded a more direct and more easily navigable route to central Africa than the Congo, made another discovery in the course of the same journey which was quite as remarkable if not so important. On the banks of the Lonami river, far toward the center of the continent, he says he found whole villages that were built in the trees. The natives, partly to protect themselves from the river when in flood, and partly to make it more difficult for their enemies to surprise them, build their huts on the limbs of the trees where the thick foliage almost completely hides the structures from view. The inmates possess almost the agility of monkeys, and they climb up or descend from their little homes with astonishing ease. It is believed they are the only Africans yet known who live in trees. In Borneo some of the natives are said to live in trees, and Mr. Chalmer in his book on New Guinea, tells of a number of tree houses that he visited on that island. These huts, which are built near the top of very high trees, are used for lookout purposes, or as a place of refuge for women and children in case of attack. They are perfect little huts with sloping roofs and platforms in front, to which extends the long ladder, by means of which the natives reach the huts. Mr. Gill describes one of these houses which was used as a residence. He says it was well built, but that it rocked unaccountably in the wind.

The Difference Between Cook and Wife. [Texas Tidings]. During the absence of Mrs. Yerger, the cooking of Matilda Snowball had not been giving entire satisfaction. Colonel Yerger said to the cook: "Look here, Matilda, this kind of cooking just simply ain't going to do."

"What's that you say?" "I say your cooking ain't worth a continental. I don't propose to pay you \$15 a month to burn up my victuals."

"And I want to tell you sumthin'. Yer nuss'n't talk ter me as if yer was talkin' ter yer wife."

Starting Next Train. WILLY POINT, TEXAS, Dec. 1, 1885. After suffering for more than three years with disease of the throat and lungs, I got so low last spring I was entirely unable to do anything, and my cough was so bad I scarcely slept any at night. My druggist, Mr. H. F. Goodnight, sent me a trial bottle of Dr. BOWEN'S COUGH AND LUNG SYRUP. I found relief, and only used out the 14 bottles. I was entirely cured. J. M. WELLES. Sample bottle 5c at Chittwood & Son's, b.

Gilmore's Neuralgia Cure is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the face, side and stomach. For sale at City drug store.

