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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Miss Alena Weber,
Teacher of music at Ashland College, will give instructions in
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To a limited number of pupils outside her college class.
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Loans negotiated, Property bought and sold; collections attended to; Abstracts of title furnished.
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We offer for sale the following described real property. [7-52.]
The Hargadine property, consisting of very desirable town lots, improved and unimproved; and farming lands and stock ranches in sizes to suit purchasers, up to 6000 acres; also.
A Good Stock Ranch, 960 acres, six miles East of Ashland—good for summer or winter range.
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All work guaranteed to be first-class, and of latest designs.

B. F McMILLEN,
Manufacturer of
Wooden Water Pipe!
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Will furnish and lay either round or square timber logs at the lowest prices, and in a manner guaranteed to give permanent satisfaction. His had long experience in the business, and laid the pipes for the O. & C. R. between Roseburg and Ashland.
Headquarters, Youle & Gilroy's Planing Mill
Residence near the town pump on Oak st.
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JOHN RALPH
Would announce to the public that he has opened his
WAGON - SHOP
Near the railroad depot in
Ashland, Oregon,
Where he is prepared to do all work in his line at short notice and in the best manner.
REPAIRING DONE at Short Notice.
10-10

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

VOL. XI. ASHLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1886. NO. 25.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF OVERCOATS

—AT—

O. H. BLOUNT'S,

Leading Clothier and Hatter, Ashland, Oregon.

Being overstocked with heavy winter Overcoats, and not desiring to carry them over, I will offer them for less than cost.

$10 00	CHINCHILLA	OVERCOATS	REDUCED	TO	$6 00
9 00	CASSIMERE	"	"	"	5 00
12 00	"	"	"	"	7 00

Large Line of Men's Light Weight Overcoats at Bottom Prices.
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Men's and Boys' Nobby Suits in almost endless variety and new ones being received every week at O. H. Blount's

Another shipment of New and Stylish Hats just opened at O. H. Blount's. Boss for holidays,

All kinds of heavy Woolen and Cotton Underwear at O. H. Blount's.

Large Lines of Odd Coats, Odd Vests and Odd Pants at bargains at O. H. Blount's,

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Men's Boots and Shoes a specialty—any price you want—at O. H. Blounts.

3000 Fine Cigars just received at O. H. Blount's.

All kinds Smoking and Chewing Tobacco may be found at O. H. Blount's,

Elegant Line of Jewelry just opened at O. H. Blount's.

We carry the largest assortment of Men's and Boys' Goods in SOUTHERN - OREGON.

All we ask is for you to call and see for yourself. No one asked to buy.

Yours Respectfully,

N. B. All sales strictly cash. O. H. BLOUNT.

Talent, Hopkins & Co.,

Hereby inform the public that they have just opened and are displaying at their store in Reeser's block a first-class stock of

GEN'L MERCHANDISE,

Which they now offer at the very lowest living prices to cash customers and they feel assured that all who favor them with their patronage will be well satisfied with the prices and quality of their goods —— Their stock consists of

Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c.

And everything usually found in a first class General Merchandise store. Cash buyers will find it to be to their interest to call and examine our goods and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Reeser's Block, Ashland. TALENT, HOPKINS & CO.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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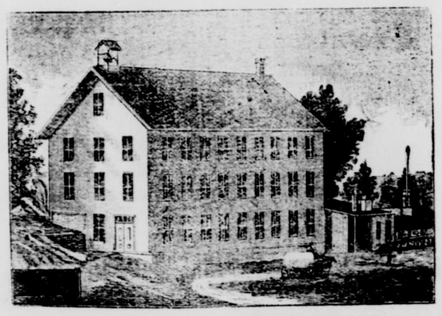

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OVER and UNDERWEAR. - CLOTHING MADE to ORDER.

Office and Sales Rooms in Masonic Building,

W. H ATKINSON, Secretary and General Manager.

The O. R. & N. Lease.

[Chicago Railway Review.]

It is now definitely stated that the Union Pacific has leased the property of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The terms are not known in full, but it is understood that the lessee guarantees 6 per cent. dividends upon the stock of the Oregon company. This lease is important. It has long been talked of. The Oregon company was a few years ago pushed eastward, and likely to parallel the Oregon Short Line, which the Union Pacific was pushing westward. Unnecessary building appeared imminent, both to the East and West of the point where it was finally concluded that the two lines should join. The junction of the two lines was made in due time, however, and further aggressive construction was stopped by mutual agreement. Talk of a lease of the Oregon company's line by the Union Pacific then sprang up. But the Northern Pacific had long had its own plans regarding the Oregon company's lines. Villard and his Oregon Transcontinental Company were to arrange the absorption of the Oregon lines by the Northern Pacific, but with Villard's dethronement the chances for the arrangement grew poor. Since then negotiations have been in active progress on the part of both the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific interest. The former now appears to have secured the coveted road, and if the Northern Pacific wants a joint lease, or anything, it must deal with its southern competitor.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Chilwood & Son's.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McElroy, Macon, Ga.

Plowing by Steam.

[S F. Chronicle.]

There is at least one farmer in this State who is determined to keep on raising wheat upon a large scale, and at the same time to so reduce the cost of production as to have a good margin for profit even if the present low prices should continue indefinitely. G. S. Berry, a Visalia rancher, has concluded to do away with the expense of horse or mule power in putting in his grain, and he successfully makes use of the steam engines which run his threshers to drag his plows. A single engine has twenty teninch plows hitched to it, and an average of thirty-five acres a day is thus broken. The land being cultivated is heavy and uneven, but that presents no obstacle to the plows, which run easily and do much better work than is possible in the old manner. The fuel used in the engine is the threshed straw left from last season's crop, and so the cost of that item cuts no figure in the expense account. Five men in all are required to operate the machine at an outlay of $11.25 all told daily. This makes the plowing cost 32 cents an acre, and in the single item of feed for stock alone which would be necessary to do a like amount of work there is a daily saving of $15. In this way the cost of putting in the crop will be reduced to a minimum. Already, by the use of combined harvesters and separators run by steam power the expense of harvesting has been lowered to a figure beyond which it is hardly possible to go. In this case, then, the result of the season's operations will demonstrate what is the very smallest outlay required to raise a crop of wheat in this State.

In this connection it may be of interest to know that many of the statements made on the cost of wheat growing are not borne out by the facts. For instance, the manager of an extensive Dakota grain farm, where a crop of 150,000 bushels of wheat is annually raised, averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre, states that the cost from the time of seeding until stored in elevators, including interest on capital, wear of machinery, wages, etc., is a little less than 24 cents a bushel, or about 40 cents a cental. So those who think $1 20 a cental or there-abouts is a low price, may take heart of grace, and not be utterly discouraged from raising another crop of wheat, for surely what has been done in Dakota can be duplicated in California.

A Scientific Suicide.

A very cleverly arranged contrivance has been discovered in the woods near St. George, N. B., by means of which an old and eccentric resident named Tucker intended ending his existence. It has been noticed that the old man spent the greater part of his time in the woods, and a party followed him. He soon stopped beside an open grave which was found to have been constructed for some special purpose. A box had been placed in it and springs arranged so that a man could lie down in the box and pull down a board, when the grave would fill with earth, and brushwood arranged for the purpose would cover the mound. The discovery was only made just in time to save the man's life, for every detail had been completed.

The territory of Alberta, in the Canadian northwest, contains, it is computed, 77,325 cattle, 10,025 horses and 21,300 sheep. Thus, at $40 per head, $3,053,000 is invested in cattle, $601,500 in horses at $60 per head, and $85,200 in sheep at $4 per head. This is a very good beginning, considering it is only three or four years since the first attempt was made to establish ranches in the territory.

Boy's underwear at Blount's *

DANGER FROM INDIANS FEARED.

The Proposed Withdrawal of Troops from Fort Klamath.---Return of Murderous Modocs from Indian Territory.

[Correspondence of S. F. Chronicle.]

TULE LAKE, KLAMATH COUNTY, OR., November 8, 1886.

Fourteen years ago, on the 29th of this month, the Modoc War broke out on this lake, which was attended with such loss of life and property that it lifted the "evil" from the level of a petty Indian trouble to the elevation of a national disaster. The occurrences in this war were fully detailed at that time by the *Chronicle* correspondent, who followed the movements of the troops, and so it is unnecessary to enter upon its story beyond refreshing the memory that all the ablebodied men among the settlers were murdered, and that three Indians, with Captain Jack, their leader, were hanged for the killing of the Peace Commissioners, General Canby and Dr. Thomas, and a few others transported to Indian Territory. Since then Klamath county has enjoyed prosperity, and the hope of a permanent peace have been based upon the promise made the settlers by the Government that the Indians would be confined within the limits of the Klamath reservation, and there overawed by the presence of the troops at Fort Klamath.

It is the purpose of this letter to show how this promise has been kept, and the dangers which now environ the settlers, and also their efforts toward securing for themselves that protection of life and property which has been endangered by the threatened removal of the troops from Fort Klamath. The result of the proposed abandonment of the fort is a scare which has been shared by the people from Dry Lake, Cal., to Jacksonville, Jackson county, Or. It has called forth public meetings, and Senator Dolph and Representative Hermann have been urged to bring to the notice of the Government the folly of the removal of the soldiers.

On October 5th Representative Hermann sent a letter to the Secretary of War protesting against the transfer of troops and declaring, from personal observation, that the people were fearful of an Indian outbreak. This was borne out by the Indian agent himself, who in his report of last September says that "probably one-half of these Indians are kept under proper restraint by force. Remove the military and it becomes a question of grave doubt whether this class can be kept in subjection with aid only of Indian police." * * *

Despite the fact that Representative Herman's letter was sent in the early part of October, there has been no assurance given the settler that the military will be retained, and consequently the attitude of the Indian has been more pronouncedly hostile within the past few weeks than it has been subsequent to the war.

On the close of the Modoc war the promise was made the settler that the Indians would be restricted to the Klamath reservation, and on the strength of this promise whites again took up land, brought in their herds of horses and cows, and it is estimated that the assessments on Tule Lake now amount to $66,000, representing in the neighborhood of 5,000 horses, cattle and mules, and taking into consideration the houses and various agricultural implements, the people are taxed to the tune of $100,000. The ranches extend over thirty-two miles, and the settlements are scattered from one to three miles apart, having a population of forty-seven men and forty-two women and children. Cattle raising is the main occupation, and the exigencies of the cattle business require that the men shall for the most part of the time be away from home. It is not uncommon for the women and children to be left entirely alone for a week at a time. To put the matter as plainly as possible, the Government never kept faith with the settler, for the Indians never were restricted to the reservation.

The explanation of this is as follows: When the Modoc war was fiercest certain Indians tendered their services as allies. Their offers were accepted. These worthless adherents were paid $1 a day and were supplied with arms and ammunition. When the ringleaders were captured they made the taunt: "You thought yourselves very clever, didn't you, in getting Indians to fight us? Well, they gave us the arms with which you supplied them." Then it was remembered that their allies were always being pursued and had generally to throw away their weapons in order to save their lives. It was these Indians that the Government permitted to live on the reservation. Thus, under the very nose of the settlers, adjacent to their pastures, close to their dwelling-houses, have sprung up the wigwams of the Indians, whose audacity increases with their numbers; who hunt game in the grazing fields, and who, when weary with the chase stalk into the houses and demand rather than ask for food. The condition of affairs to-day is precisely the same as when the Modoc war broke out on November 29, 1872, with, perhaps, the slight difference that the Indians of that day were nomadic, while the Indians of to-day files a pre-emption or homestead, raises a wigwam, locates his ravenous brood, mounts his pony, slings his rifle across his back, starts out to kill a deer or a white man's cow, according to the tickling of his palate. The Indians are encouraged in their vicious propensities by that class of white men who are generally known as "squaw men," renegades who have forsaken their countrymen and have taken up with the Indians to indulge to an unlicensed extent their bestial appetites.

As a further evidence of the manner in which the Government has kept faith with the settlers, it permitted four months ago seven Modoc Indians who took an active part in the massacre of November, 1872, to return here from the Indian Territory, and one of their number—the notorious Long Jim—it is reported is using his earnest endeavor to again stir up war. He has made frequent boasts to the settlers that "Lost river is his country, and that he and his friends intend to occupy it." One of Long Jim's first visits was to Mrs. Louisa Boddy, whose husband, two sons and son-in-law were murdered by Long Jim's friends in the trouble, and on asking one of his friends if he had experienced any difficulty in getting away from the Indian Territory, whither they had been transported, "Oh no," replied the redeemed murderer; we had friends in the Church." The pardon of Long Jim is a travesty of justice. Long Jim and eight men killed settlers named Miller, Chris. William Brotherton and his two boys, Rufus and William; also one Axexander and John Sanver. They then attacked Brotherton's house, and Mrs. Brotherton sustained a whole day's siege. He was recognized by Mrs. Brotherton as one of the most red-handed of the murderers, seeing him kill John Sanver before her house. To the surprise of every old settler Long Jim returned last July, arrayed in dudish clothes, supercilious and insolent. He visited the country around, he called on the ranchers, and if the farmers were at the table eating he seated himself and called for a knife and fork. If his visit was of a temporary nature he begged to be excused in offering a gloved hand.

The records show that Long Jim was one of the eight Modocs indicted for murder by the Grand Jury of Jackson county in 1872. Mrs. Louisa Boddy wrote to the Indian Bureau and asked whether Long Jim and young Scouchin, son of the most dreaded of their chiefs, could take up tule land and annoy the settlers with their insolence. To this letter the Chief of the Indian Bureau has paid no attention, though it is rumored that some action is to be taken with regard to the removal of Long Jim, as his threats have been numerous.

There is not a week that Indians do not leave the reservation and wander along the borders of the lake for the ostensible purpose of visiting their friends; there is not a man among them who has not a firearm of some description; there is not an Indian among them who does not complain of the Indian Agent (J. Emery), threatening to take his life. The squaws of white men have hinted that consultations are being held, and it is generally known that the Indians have determined upon hostilities should the Government decide to compel these vagrant Indians to live on the reservation. The position of the settler is not a pleasant one. He has to be civil and kind and submit to insolence, however intentional and pronounced, through fear that his unprotected stock will be killed through spite. The Indian is shrewd and knows each man's brand as well as he knows his own pony or wigwam. J. H. G.

CHANGE OF INDUSTRY.

[Hollister (Cal.) Free Lance.]

At present wheat-growing and stock-raising are the principal industries of this county. Whereas the time has been when both these industries yielded profitable returns, that time has gone by, especially as regards wheat-raising. Stock, cattle and horses, still continue to demand a good price. But the hill land now devoted to stock-raising does not bear a heavy yield of feed, and many of the oldest stockmen in the county calculate only on one head of stock to every ten acres, and this on land held at from $2.50 to $10 and even $15 an acre, so that even stock-raising, as compared with other industries in other portions of the country, is not as profitable as they. The same is certainly true of the wheat industry. For plowing, seeding, cutting, threshing, sacks, hauling and insurance the cost per acre for wheat-raising is at least $7.50. An average yield of wheat is 1500 pounds to the acre, for which, at $1.20 to the hundred, the rancher receives at the rate of $18 an acre, thereby giving him a profit of $10.50 to the acre.

Now is this profit satisfactory? Is $10.50 per acre all you, as an enterprising, progressive rancher, want to get out of your farm? Are you content to go ahead for the next twenty years and raise your family and meet all your notes, household and farm expenses on a margin of $10.50 per acre? There are some people, of course, who are perfectly satisfied so long as they have enough to eat, a decent coat or dress to wear and a little money to spend; but there are other people constituted differently, who want to go ahead in the world, and who are trying in vain to do so by raising wheat at $1.20 per hundred pounds.

Compare this county with others that adjoin it. Is it inferior to any of these in soil, climate or natural resources? Not at all. Its valley is every whit as fertile as that in which lies the city of San Jose. Its mountains and foothills are just as valuable as those that lie to the north and to the south of us, and which are held at so much higher prices per acre than ours. We can raise everything here that can be raised about San Jose or Fresno. We are inferior to these localities in no respect. Yet contrast the actual returns of the above-named counties per acre with those of this county. Hundreds of acres there are yielding from $200 to $400 per acre net, each year. In San Benito county identically the same land is yielding but $10.50 per acre. How can this profit be increased and made to compare with the profits of our neighbors? The answer is, by doing as they did; by changing our industries. Instead of raising wheat, barley or hay, engage in some other industry. What the industry should be depends on circumstances. Some land is fit for one thing, other land for something else. Some land will raise grapes better than anything else, other land peaches, other land pears, other apricots, and so on. But of one thing we are certain, and that is that this county can yield a far greater profit per acre than it yields at present, and the time is soon at hand when this increased profit will be obtained, and obtained by a change of industry.

State Normal Schools.

[Mountain Sentinel.]

In commenting on the question of State appropriations for the support of Normal Schools the *Oregonian* of the 6th instant says: "There are several reasons why the appeals from Monmouth or other so-called Normal Schools should be rejected. First, the general principle of State support of Normal schools is wrong. It is no more the business of the State to educate teachers than to educate lawyers or doctors. It is quite as important that our bodies be well cared for and that our laws be wisely made and administered as that we be well taught. If Normal Schools are necessary for the production of efficient teachers (a proposition which we are inclined to doubt) they will create and sustain themselves, just as the schools of law and medicine do."

The reasoning of the *Oregonian* is fallacious, and, if carried to an ultimatum would argue that the public school system itself is a mistake. If it is no more the duty of the State to educate teachers than to educate lawyers, it is then no more duty of the State to educate its youth, than to care for its sick free of charge, or bear the expenses of a client in paying his attorney. Teachers are the servants of the State, and paid by the State, to conduct a system of schools under the direct control and care of the State. If the wants of all the sick were attended to at a public hospital sustained at public expense, it would then become equally the duty of the State to educate its physicians, and thereby make them as competent and efficient as possible. Assuredly, an appropriation for maintenance of one or more Normal Schools in the State, would be much wiser and more productive of good than the appropriations that have hitherto been made to the Marion county fair and other institutions equally reprehensible.

We sincerely hope that, instead of following the advice of the *Oregonian*, the legislature at its next session will establish a complete system of Normal Schools and make ample appropriations for their support.

A correspondent at Malone, N. Y., says that ex-Vice-President Wheeler is approaching a state of physical collapse, and it is now on the lips of gossip that his decline has been hastened by the use of opiates taken to induce sleep. The correspondent says details of the total collapse of Wheeler are sad and painful to narrate. His physician is reticent, but be the cause what it may, the fact remains that the once strong and aggressive political leader is now a wreck of humanity. Not a night passes that his physician does not attend and assist the sufferer to procure a semblance of sleep.

Call in and examine sample of maple syrup at Geo. H. Currey's. *

King of Soaps at the Red House, per box $1.50. *

Choice comb honey at Clayton & Gore's. *

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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Regular advertisements inserted upon liberal terms.

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Of all descriptions done on short notice Legal Blanks, Circulars, Business Cards Billheads, Letterheads, Posters, etc., gotten up in good style at living prices.

THE LISTER.

New Way to Plant Corn.

[Texas Live Stock Journal.]

Some weeks ago the *Stock Journal* had an article on methods of corn raising specially adapted to this climate, claiming that instead of planting on ridges, the corn should be planted in furrows. This position was taken from a theory that the sun was too strong, here, and that the corn roots should be protected by being planted deep, which theory has been proved correct by practical experiments. But the writer thereof was mistaken in the assumption that such cultivation was especially adapted to semi-tropical Texas. He has since learned that it is now already much in practice in Kansas, Nebraska and neighboring states, which is constantly on the increase. As everything in that country is done by machinery, some inventive genius has studied out the implement for this mode of cultivation. It is known as the lister. It is a double plow, having one point and shave and mold-boards running right and left, making a double plow and throwing the soil both ways, leaving a deep furrow. Immediately behind the plow and attached to it is a sub-soiler running from two to four inches below the bottom of the furrow, and stirring up the sub-soil. No previous plowing is needed, and many follow immediately behind with a drill and plant the corn. When the corn is coming up it is harrowed or brushed and the young weeds killed. As the corn grows the cultivation between the rows is continued, always working the soil to instead of from the plants until it is clean and large enough to lay by. The theory and practice of cultivation by the lister is identical with that described in the *Stock Journal*, only by reason of the sub-soiler more thorough. With the lister no preparatory plowing is needed, but a good team of at least three strong horses must be used to the lister, and in most soils in Texas it should be run at least six inches deep. The Kansas Farmer of Nov. 3 publishes a number of letters from farmers in different sections of that state all of whom have used the lister, and all are highly pleased with the results. The only objection to the lister in that state, is that it may plant too deep early in the spring, and owing to the chillness of the soil rot the corn and cause a poor stand. That objection in this warm climate would not amount to anything. The great advantage of lister planting that it will stand long drouths, and requires less labor, while a larger crop is assured. It is estimated that there are now fully 50,000 listers in use in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, and the number is rapidly on the increase. It is an implement badly needed in Texas, and the sooner it is adopted the more corn will be raised, and at a profit.

Not Affected by Age.

Some old specimens of Royal Baking Powder that have been kept on the shelf of a grocery store for ten years were recently tested by Professor Schedler of New York, for the purpose of measuring the loss of strength they had undergone. It was found that although the powder had been exposed to atmospheric changes during all that time—for it was not in air-tight cans—its loss of raising power or strength was less than one per cent, the powder being practically as good as the day it was put up.

This is a most valuable quality in a baking powder, one which few possess. Most powders if not used when first made are found to be ineffective. If kept even a few weeks they lose their leavening power, become lumpy or caked, and valueless. This is particularly the case with "bread preparations" or baking powders made from phosphates.

This superior keeping quality in the "Royal" arises from the extraordinary care in its manufacture, and scientific principles employed in its combination The articles used in its composition are thoroughly dried by heat before being compounded, and are so prepared and coated as to prevent the action of the acid upon the alkali prematurely, or except under the influence of heat or water necessarily used in cooking or baking.

The Royal Baking Powder is now used extensively in Australia, Africa, and other low latitudes, where it has been found to be the only baking powder that will withstand the hot, and moist atmosphere without deterioration.

Sisson's.

The Shasta *Courier* says the railroad company has selected the very charming spot of Northern California upon which to build a town, and from present appearances it will be a thriving little place noted for its surroundings and its enterprising people, and the institutions they propose to establish. The new place is called Sisson's, after one of the earliest pioneers of Siskiyou county. Work will be commenced at once to erect the buildings necessary for the town, which is to spring up in a short time. Already a turntable has been constructed, a huge water tank is building, and in a few months the freight house and depot, and a large two-story hotel will be put up by the company. Grounds have also been reserved for a public park. Next spring a large roundhouse and machine shop will be erected. It will be necessary to have establishments of this kind, in order that engines and cars may be repaired, if they are damaged while going over the numerous heavy grades betweeen Redding and the Oregon line. Sisson's is a central point.

Two Valuable Inventions.

[Yreka Journal.]

Mr. Geo. H. Chick, of this city, has invented a silver plate for apron to battery of quartz mill, with metallic chambers that causes the plate to attract gold and silver, as a magnet will attract iron. Sulphurets and iron will pass over the plate without adhering to it. The metallic chambers can be attached to old plates with same result, and cause no loss to those having them. Below this plate are a set of silver plated riffles, with pockets for quicksilver and amalgam, which is kept in active motion by water passing through perforated pipes. Quicksilver or amalgam cannot pass the riffles no matter how great the pressure of water. This invention is also valuable for placer mining as well as quartz mining, and from an examination of both inventions as shown us by the miniature models, we are inclined to the belief that they cannot fail to prove practical. The inventions will soon be placed on the market, and no charge will be made, if they fail to perform the work claimed by the inventor.

What a Wife Said.

Simply this and nothing more:
It came from T. K. Bolton's store;
It was proved to be a perfect cure,
Pleasant tasting, safe and sure.
That Gum Tree (Eucalyptus) cough Syrup.

T K Bolton & co would call the attention of their friends and the public to this excellent preparation, made in Australia and San Francisco, california, from the leaves of a peculiar variety of the Eucalyptus or blue gum tree of Australia. It has no sickening property to disturb the stomach, and is most reliable for curing coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough, bronchitis, croup and any tendency to consumption. Sold by T K Bolton,
City Drug store, agent for Ashland

Dry stove wood for sale by Billings. *