ASHLAND TIDINGS.

FRIDAY..... JANUARY 25 1889

## DOLPH RE-ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

On Wednesday of last week the Republicans of the legislature held a caucus to decide upon a nominee for U. S. Senator. Two ballots were taken. The first resulted: Dolph 46, Geo. H. Williams 11, one each for Moody Hermann and others. The second ballot increased Dolph's vote to 57, and the senator was then made the unanimous caucus choice. At 12 m. last Tuesday, the members of each house voted for Senator. The Democratic caucus had decided upon Governor Pennoyer, who led A. Bush by 2 votes for the honor of the nomination. The vote was 87 for Dolph in both houses, and 18 for Pennoyer. The Democrats all voted for their caucus nominee, but in the house Jennings and Stafford voted for Williams, Paulsen voted for T. R. Cornelius and Waldo voted for Prof. Thos. Condon.

## THE R. R. COMMISSION.

Governor Pennoyer treated the railroad commission, the legislature, and the people of the state generally to a complete surprise when he announced that he had "removed for cause" the railroad commissioners whom he appointed two years ago in pursuance of the act of the legislature providing for the commission. The governor decides, without the aid of the supreme court, that the act delegating any function of the government of the state to a commission is unconstitutional, and then to save the strain upon the constitution he ingeniously removes the members of the commission "for cause," as permitted by the law. The legislature has requested him to plainly state the "cause."

Without having sufficient data at hand to form an opinion as to whether or not the present railroad commission has done as much as was anticipated, the TIDINGS is convinced that the existence of a railway commission with merely advisory powers, is an excellent thing for the state. The transportation problem is an intricate one and new quantities and new conditions are ever coming up to require new solutions. A commission charged with the duty and clothed with the power to examine fully the business done by the railroads will be able to do much for the interests of the people by reporting to the legislature the methods of business followed by the corporations, and the measure of justice or injustice given to the citizens of the state. The light of full publicity turned in upon the business of these corporations who are granted the privilege of doing the public carrying within the state will do much to remedy abuses and prevent unjust exactions.

## GENERAL NEWS DISPATCHES.

Florida orange growers want a tariff duty of a dollar a box laid upon oranges imported.

E. Speer, of Glenn Falls, N. Y., bought of Stanford last week a three-year-old colt, "May King," by Electioneer, dam; May Queen; price between $8000 and $9000.

The Senate tariff bill provides for a bounty of one cent a pound on all beet, sorghum or cane sugar produced in the United States. The vote on the amendment establishing the bounty was 27 to 23, almost on strict party lines.

Cal. Brice, the "rainbow chasing" chairman of the Democratic national committee, wants to succeed Standard Oil Payne as U. S. Senator from Ohio. Brice has the necessary coin, it is said.

Henry Villard has organized a syndicate to build and operate a railroad to connect Helena, Montana, with extensive coal fields, and thus supply the heavy demand of the smelters at that city.

## EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS.

General Harrison's cabinet will have one more member than that of any former president, as the bill giving the bureau of agriculture a cabinet portfolio has become a law.

It is announced that Elijah Smith, president of the O. R. & N. Co., will be elected also president of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, and that the combination will make a warm rivalry for the Northern Pacific in the Northwest.

Corporal Tanner, the one-legged veteran who stumped Oregon and California so effectively for the Republicans, is a candidate for Pension Commissioner, the office now held by Gen. John C. Black. There are many candidates.

Governor Pennoyer's message shows the expenses of the State for the past two years to have been $580,101.84. The amount in trust funds January 1st was $1,951,041.91. The State indebtedness, less funds applicable to its payment, is $29,411.66.

A long and bitter senatorial fight is imminent in the New Jersey legislature. The Democrats have a majority, but eight of them refuse to go into caucus, and will vote against the caucus nominee (McPherson, the present senator,) who will then lack six votes of enough to elect.

Anthony Higgins, of Wilmington, a Republican, was elected U. S. Senator by the Delaware legislature last week on the forty-third ballot. The solid south has lost its grip on little Delaware. Senator Frye is re-elected in Maine, Hoar in Massachusetts and Manderson in Nebraska. E. O. Wolcott is elected to succeed Senator Bowen of Colorado.

It is understood that a contest for the place expected for New York in Harrison's cabinet has been in progress between Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt. The latest gossip regarding the situation is that Senator Evarts may be sent to the court of St. James, and thus make a vacancy in the senate, in the event of which Platt and Miller may measure their strength and popularity in a contest over that

A bill introduced into the Senate Tuesday by Cogswell, of Lake county, entitled, "A bill prohibiting the reentry upon land of persons legally ejected, and making violators of the law guilty of contempt of court," will bear the close scrutiny of the members of both Houses. It is evidently framed in the interest of the holders of large bodies of swamp land, and if embodied in the Oregon Code will operate against the honest settlers and those who have made anti-swamp affidavits with the intention of pre-empting or homesteading on lands within the bogus claims of the "swamp angels."—[Sunday Welcome.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Pennoyer read his biennial message to the legislature on Wednesday of last week. It is a document which for clearness, originality and extreme views in certain directions well sustains the reputation of the governor. He may certainly be called a "close constructionist" in his peculiar views of the constitution of the state, yet while he is straining every possible point in bringing some institution which he does not favor under the ban of unconstitutionality, he occasionally goes off at a tangent of unexpected liberality of construction in some matter which suits his erratic fancy. The Governor is esteemed as an honorable and honest executive, as sincere in his expressions of opinion as most public men who have an ambition which compels them to keep a "weather eye" open toward the quarter from which flows the current of public opinion, but his rigid front of economy when contemplating expenditures of public money for educational purposes relaxes completely when he looks toward the proposition to open the Columbia river, and he recommends a special tax to raise money for building a ship railroad or a state portage road between The Dalles and Celilo.

After stating the very satisfactory financial condition of the state, the Governor reports that there remains an area of swamp land in the state yet unexamined of about 50,000 acres, and this is to be examined by an agent of the United States, at no expense to the state, the state having agreed to accept the decision of the U. S. agent as to the swampy character of the land. There have been patented to the state 34,087 acres of swamp land; certified and not patented, 97,946 acres; examined and not certified, 150,000 acres.

Concerning the notorious defects of our laws relating to assessment and taxation, the governor is positive that he has discovered the remedy in his suggestion that all property, real and personal shall be taxed, and no deduction whatever be allowed for indebtedness. This might compel some tax dodgers to change their plan of evasion, but it is very doubtful that it would be any more equitable, taken altogether, than the present system.

The recommendations of the message are summarized at its close as follows:

1st. The levying of one-mill tax for two years for the building of a state portage railroad between The Dalles and Celilo.

2d. A change in the laws relating to assessment and taxation, by which no deduction for indebtedness shall be allowed, and by which large incomes will be subject to taxation.

3d. The abolishment of the railroad commission and the passage of a just maximum rate freight law.

4th. A law fixing maximum rates to be charged for Columbia river bar towage of all vessels bound to or from Oregon ports.

5th. A general law empowering the legislative bodies of all incorporated cities to fix maximum rates to be charged by gas, water, electric light or telephone companies.

6th. The establishment of maximum rates to be charged by the railroad bridge at Portland, and by telegraph companies within the State.

7th. The repeal of the law creating the fish commission, and the passage of a law preventing the use of fish-traps and fish-wheels.

8th. The levying of no tax upon the people for the support of any other institutions of learning than our common schools.

9th. The passage of a law authorizing the Governor, in case of violation of State laws, to employ a person to commence prosecution in the courts for the punishment of the offender.

10th. A registration act applicable to cities of five thousand inhabitants and over.

11th. The enactment of a law, similar to a provision of the Rhode Island constitution, requiring the Judges of the Supreme Court to give their written opinion upon any question of constitutional law when required to do so either by the legislature or the governor.

12th. A change in the laws of the state by which all county officers shall have fixed salaries, and providing that all fees collected by them under the law shall be paid into the county treasury.

13th. An addition to our lien laws, giving to laborers employed by corporations of any and every character, a first lien for their wages upon whatever property of such corporations they may have labored.

14th. A change in our laws, by which the punishment for vote buying at our elections will be rendered more certain.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The flood of bills continues to pour in upon both houses, and many have already passed to a second reading. Several bills have been introduced relating to normal schools, one of them to provide for the more efficient work of the Ashland school.

Senator Cogswell has introduced a bill for an appropriation for the wagon road from Lake county to Ager, Cal.

Senator Fullerton has a bill providing for the election of road supervisors, who shall hold office for two years.

The proposed new charter for Ashland has been introduced by Bowditch.

Among other bills introduced are one by Paulsen to provide for precinct assessors; others to extirpate the Canada thistle; to abolish free scholarships in the state university; to divide Umatilla county, and create new county of Morton; to regulate the practice of medicine; to give stock inspector of Lake county a salary of $800; to promote irrigation; to amend the railroad commission act; to incorporate a large number of towns in the state; to amend the school laws; to amend the lien law; to authorize the appointment of official reporters of circuit courts.

Representative Price has introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Central Point.

### Harrison as a Senator.

Washington Post.

The general was not of the coterie of senators who indulge in extravagant lunches at the capitol, but was extremely plain in his diet. He drank but little wine and his restaurant bill never made a very big hole in his salary. He was sociable and exchanged courtesies with his colleagues, but was not in the habit of turning his committee room into a banquet hall for the entertainment of his friends—a practice which is sometimes indulged in by members of the senate. A stranger seeing Senator Harrison seated at his desk was given the impression that he was a man of considerable size, but this illusion was quickly dispelled when he rose. Harrison is not a tall man, and what length he has is not in his legs. This fact once brought out the cutting and characteristic retort from Senator Vest that "Harrison was the biggest man sitting down and the smallest man standing up he ever knew." The senator was very regular in his attendance on the sessions of the senate and the meetings of his committees, and had the reputation of being a painstaking legislator.

Lecture at Congregational church this evening.

The latest styles in neckwear at O. H. Blount's. *

Eleven pounds of D G Sugar for $1 at the Red House. x

Fresh compressed yeast for sale at the U. S. Bakery. *

Some new school satchels at Burckhalter & Hasty's. *

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Oregon's common school law and her record in the matter of neglecting to provide adequate facilities for the training of teachers for her public schools are a disgrace to the state, and are always matter of just criticism and unfavorable comment when comparisons are made in these matters between our state and others. Not excepting the solid south and New England—crowded full of higher schools of all sorts, there are only one or two states in the Union besides Oregon which have not directly aided in the establishment of normal schools. Oregon, however, drags along at the rear of the march of progress, and has never appropriated a dollar to this end.

A state university has been established and fed by liberal annual appropriations to give a few of our professionally inclined young men an opportunity to prepare themselves for the law or for medicine, and, to the credit of the institution, it may be said that it has done much good in the education of teachers as well as other high schools have educated them, but the value of special training for the important work to be done in the common schools has never been realized from it by the state. Opponents of normal schools have until within a year or two disputed the proposition that special training is needed for the profession of teaching, but it is now too late in the era of development of our educational system to stop to argue that point. We might as well argue over again the advisability of establishing free schools.

The greatest obstacle to the inauguration of the normal school system, however, is, and always has been, the expense—it will cost something to make good normal schools. But with charming inconsistency the gentlemen who object to normal schools because of the expense, go on year after year appropriating money for the state university—an institution reflecting honor and credit upon the state, but not half as much entitled to direct state aid as normal schools. The normal school should be as much a part of our common school system as is the superintendency, state and county, of the schools. Our schools need more good teachers, and the quickest, cheapest and best way for the state to get them is to open good normal schools to train teachers for just such work as should be done in the common schools.

The gentlemen who oppose normal schools because of the expense they would incur, at every legislative session vote approval of or acquiesce in a law which through the frequent and unnecessary changing of text books used in the common schools causes the people of Oregon more expense by far than would the maintenance of a good normal school system. The money thus expended goes to enrich some book publishing concern, and the benefits to the pupils of the schools will not for a moment bear comparison with the results of normal training for the teachers.

Oregon has a grand destiny as a state. Can she afford to manage her educational interests upon the cheap plan?

### Jesse D. Carr's Domain.

A Washington dispatch says that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior the report of a special agent relative to the inclosure of public lands by Jesse D. Carr in Townships 47 and 48 north, ranges 7 and 8 east, in Modoc county. The report states that the inclosure contains about 52,480 acres of land, of which 12,568 acres are State lands, 160 entered lands, and the remainder—39,752 acres—vacant public lands. The Commissioner recommends to the Secretary that the Attorney-General be requested to direct the proper District Attorney to institute both civil and criminal proceedings for violating the provisions of the act of February 25, 1885.

It would seem from this report and recommendations that the land baron of Modoc county has not been content to acquire land by the ordinary method of purchase from the State and United States, but that out of a total of 52,000 or thereabouts, he is in possession of nearly 40,000 acres without any title at all, as the report of the Commissioner describes that much of his holdings as "vacant public lands," meaning, of course, lands whose title is in the United States, and of which there is no legal occupant. In other words, the Commissioner charges that Carr has squatted on about 40,000 acres of Government land and enclosed it, and recommends that proceedings be taken to recover the land and to punish him criminally for his acts.

Without attempting to prejudge this case, or assert that the facts correspond with the Commissioner's report, it is proper to condemn in the severest terms the kind of practices which are charged against Carr by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The custom has been too common in this State for rich men to seize unoccupied tracts of public land and reduce them to private possession, and by so doing effectually prevent their occupation and settlement by poor men. Assuming that Jesse D. Carr has thus gobbled up 40,000 acres of land in Modoc county, what chance would a poor man have in a contest against him? Such a tract of land is a principality in itself, and the henchmen and retainers of the lord of the manor would be apt to make short work with the settler who should dare to impugn their master's title.

Whether the "proper District Attorney," who is the United States District Attorney for California, would prosecute Jesse D. Carr with the diligence which the recommendation of the commissioner would seem to warrant is an open question. Some time ago a Democratic contemporary alluded to District Attorney Carey in terms which could hardly be called complimentary, and if its intimations are borne out by the facts, that official would be scarcely the right man to institute civil and criminal proceedings against the baron of Modoc county. But under a new Administration there may be a new District Attorney, and then there will be a chance to try the validity of the enormous holdings of public lands in this state, not only in Modoc county, but elsewhere.—[Chronicle.

### A Tribute to Senator Dolph.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The announcement that the Republican caucus of the Oregon legislature had selected Senator Dolph as the man whom the Republicans would elect to the senate for the next six years was received with great pleasure in the senate. Senator Dolph is highly esteemed by his colleagues. His judgment on public questions is always regarded as careful and statesmanlike. His industry in behalf of his state is most commendable. Senator Dolph has steadily grown in the estimation of public men since he first entered political life here. He now stands in the senate among the half a dozen best lawyers there, and is one of the most learned in the land laws of the country. Both his learning and his character give his words weight in the senate. He was warmly congratulated on the action of the caucus in Oregon.

### Are You Skeptical?

If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for all throat and lung troubles, croup, whooping cough and colds. We guarantee the preparation. Chitwood Bros.

Goods given away at the Red House. Why not take some while they are going? x

### RAILROAD COMMISSION.

GRANT'S PASS, OR., Jan. 21, 1889.

ED. ASHLAND TIDINGS,

*Dear Sir:*—The dismissal of the Railroad Commission by our Governor, and his argument of the non-constitutional authority for its existence, bring before our law makers an important question. Inasmuch as it seems to be the practice to allow our present Governor many queer notions about our constitution without ever arguing the case with him, I will extend him the usual courtesy. I desire, however, to present through your columns a few of the plain reasons for the continuation of the Railroad Commission.

Their existence in almost every state; the fact that many of the states have expended vast sums of money and years of trial and study in the effort to determine the people's interest in the great problem of transportation; and the further fact that the solution has, in every case resolved itself into a commission, proves their wisdom. Experience is the greatest light to law and civilization, and certainly in this matter, is our best guide. The railroads are arteries through which our life's blood, as a state, must flow. Upon the wisdom, liberality and justice of their management, therefore, depends the future of every interest we have. There is no form of human action so selfish, so grasping and so forgetful of the common interests of the people as the corporate powers of our day and age. The more remote the real hand of this power is from the actual scene of operations the more domineering and unreasonable is its control. Locate the seat of power of our railroads in New York and you will receive less attention and concession than if located in our own state. Place the power in England or Germany and still less will the interests of our people be considered. Our state creates great powers through its incorporation laws, with their controling influences in these places, so entirely remote from the people that their reasonable requests and demands cannot be heard. The local management is put into the hands of some man, foreign to our people, with no interest in the welfare of our state, and, very likely, under instructions to see to it that his road pays a certain dividend upon the entire stock; that is so well watered that a "reasonable" charge for transportation would make the dose too thin to be palatable to the foreigns Lords. The citizen of Oregon, whose interest it is the duty of the state to protect above all else, must take the mere pittance left him for the return of his years labor, or as an individual appeal to the courts for justice. The folly of the latter course is so plain that it needs no comment.

The Governor recommends, as a relief, the enactment of a maximum freight rate. This is considered by many the correct thing. Let us examine this proposition and see if there is any wisdom in it. In the first place, from what source are we to get the information as to what is a just and reasonable rate? Are the members of the legislature capable of solving so intricate and ever changing a problem? To ask such a question is to answer it in the negative. If they were able to fix a rate that would be just to-day; long before a year had expired it might in no wise suit the ever changing conditions. The building of new roads and the meeting of new competition and the development of new industries require such changes in the transportation charges that no fixed rule can possibly meet the requirements or bend to justice.

Make a fixed rate, that cannot be established without serious injury, either to the people or the railroads, and every request from business interests for a change, will be answered by the railroad manager, with, "The state has fixed the rate and we will not alter it."

Many new enterprises that would otherwise spring into active life will remain dormant, and there is no place to appeal, no aid to invoke, no assistance from the state; nothing to do but remain chained to the dull, dead, heavy, anchor of fixed rates established by the legislature, of which body not a single member knew the first principles of the transportation problem.

If the railroad Commission is abolished, we will be turning backward the wheels of time, and turn the political affairs of our state entirely over to the control of the railroad companies.

Every man doing business of any amount on the railroads would be made a political power to further the ends of these corporations. If he dared assert his independence, rates would be raised on his business, he would fail to get cars as needed, his fruit would spoil, his lumber remain unmarketed, his melons fail to get to market in time, his shipments of furniture be delayed, or his fruit boxes be left at his factory by careless train men. More especially would this be the case if the shipper were in any way connected with politics and dared to oppose the demands of the corporations. The entire railroad management of our state would be a great political machine, that would crush out every thing not to their liking. The business men and politicians would be their tools, and the people their slaves. Such was once the condition of Oregon, and we are just beginning to emerge from the darkness of that era into the bright light of the nineteenth century. Our Democratic Governor, true to the instincts of his party, would turn backward for us, the wheels of time.

Why was it that manufacturing and the thousand industries of our state have lain dormant: It was simply because our laws allowed the railroads to run the country to their likings. If a man had five, ten or a hundred thousand dollars to invest in the development of our lime, marble or granite quarries, our lumber manufactures, fruit or vegetable interests, he could only invest it at the mercy of our railroad managers. If they found him successful, they could raise his transportation rates, and pocket his entire profits; drive him from the business entirely, if they desired, and buy it for a friend, on the inside, at a nominal price. The man who was foolish enough to invest had the chance to bring suit against the company. What a grand opportunity for relief! The state is strewn with the remains of those who have tried it. Capital was too shrewd to be caught in such a trap and our state was held back. The railroad managers were the virtual managers of the whole country and, as I happen to know in two cases, were under instructions to make their roads pay fixed dividends, that could only be done by holding the people in poverty. The power and influence of these corporations, have grown far beyond the conception of the framers of our constitution, and the seat of their power has been transferred to other states, and even into foreign countries; a result never contemplated by the founders of our state, and it seems like utter folly in the face of all this, to say, that our constitution will not admit of the creation of a power to protect the interests of our own citizens as against those great corporations that are creatures of our laws.

The great value of a Commission lies more in its existence than in any punishment it way execute. It transfers the execution of laws against corporations from individuals to the state, and all things human fear nothing so much as their creator; it brings to bear upon them the strongest power we have. It is the duty of our legislature to enlarge rather than destroy the powers of the commission. It is the plain duty of our law makers to increase the power of restraint as the powers detrimental to our best interest may grow, and it is especially their duty to make justice so cheap and easy of access that our humblest citizen may have it for the asking.

Such is the work of our Railroad Commission, for such purpose was it organized, and for such purpose should it be continued, with all of its powers so enlarged and strengthened that even the Governor cannot destroy it.

H. B. MILLER.

### Is Life Worth Living?

Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency and constipation. Guaranteed and sold by Chitwood Bros.

Burckhalter & Hasty keep in stock Harman's pure rubber shield for penholders and pencils. It strengthens the grip on the penholder and eases the fingers from cramp and fatigue and protects the fingers from the ink. *

## DEEDS RECORDED.

The following have been recorded in the office of the County Clerk since report in last issue of the TIDINGS:

Daniel Fisher to Franklin P. Lane—lots 4 5 and 6, in sec 13, tp 38, R 2 west, 1.9 29-100 acres; $1600;

H. B. Carter to F. Roper—lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, blk 45 in Summit addition to Ashland; $250.

Minerva J. Armstrong et al. to Arthur C. Mickelson—15 29-100 acres in sec 16, tp 37, R 2 west; $304.

O. & T. Co. to C. A. Clark—blk 37, Medford; $105.

C. A. Clark to Belle Clark—blk 37, Medford; $1.00.

John R. Helman to Ellen Norcross—1 53-100 acres in Ashland; $1.

Rachel Stone to Ellen Norcross—1 53-100 acres in Ashland; $1.

Hattie M. Logan to Matilda J. Reeser—land in tp 39, R 1 east, 10 acres; $2500.

Hattie M. Logan to Matilda J. Reeser—10 acres in tp 39, R 1 east; $2.

M. J. and F. Reeser to Maggie Walker—lots 27 and 28 in Highland Park addition to Ashland—$275.

H. C. Turpin to Thomas Joseph—S E ¼ in sec 17, tp 36, R 2 east; $900.

Nathan N. Garrett to E. E. Miner—lot 2 in Mickelson's addition to Ashland; $500.

E. P. Geary to R. Price—N ½ sec 28, and S E ¼ sec 29, tp 36, R 1 west; $800.

A. P. Talent to E. E. Ostman—land in sec 3, tp 39, R 1 west; $800.

Samuel Colver to Benj. Smith—lots 5 and 6, blk 13, Phoenix; $60.

Samuel Colver to F. W. Town—lots 3, 4 and 5, blk 18, Phoenix; $80.

Eneas Blair to M. Alice Gallaut—27 acres in tp 37, R 2 west; $1000.

Mary E. Fielder to Anson M. Ford—land in tp 37, R 2 west; $88.

John P. Walker to W. H. Atkinson et al.—land in tp 39, R 1 east; $1.

E. B. Hunsaker to W. H. Atkinson—lots 18 and 19 in Hunsaker's addition to Ashland; $900.

O. & T. Co to Lucy E. Langley—lots 9 and 11, blk 43, Medford; $50.

E. P. Geary to R. Price—land in secs 28 and 27, tp 36, R 1 west; $800.

A. C. Helm to Fordyce Roper—lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Helm's addition to Ashland; $2,500.

Wm. Smith to G. W. Hamlin—45 acres in tp 38, R 1 west; $577.

Hattie and J. W. Alnutt to Wm. Smith—½ interest in lots 1, 2 and 3, sec 18, tp 38, R 1 west, 77 66-100 acres; $385.

Hattie Alnutt to Wm. Smith—lots 1, 2 and 3, sec 18, tp 38, R 1 west, 77 66-100 acres; $667.

Oliver Harbaugh to Chas. N. Tinker—15 acres in tp 37, R 2 west; $375.

### KLAMATH COUNTY.

[Linkville Star January 18.]

Mrs. J. W. McCoy, of Fort Klamath, is quite sick.

Linkville will probably not incorporate this year.

The mercury on two or three occasions this winter has registered five degrees below zero at Fort Klamath.

E. Skaggs has sold a portion of his ranch which lies close to Keno and part of his cattle to Wm. Rider.

The county clerk of Klamath county will pay a bounty of 5 cents per scalp on rabbits from January 1, 1889, until further notice. They must be in lots of not less than fifty.

Chas. Low and wife, who reside between Keno and Linkville, were tendered a surprise party Monday evening, and an excellent time was had by all those in attendance.

For the year 1888, Reames, Martin & Co., agents for Wells, Fargo & Co., sold at the Linkville office 19.6 money orders amounting to $46,736.14. This is $7336 more than was sold during the year 1887.

James Lewis, an old gentleman known around Linkville, was assaulted and badly beaten in his cabin Saturday night of last week. His watch, a silver one, and $12 in money were taken from him. The parties who did it first got him beastly drunk.

### The Mystery Cleared.

Says a Portland dispatch of Jan. 18: Late last night an insane man was brought to the County Jail who said he was the man who shot Frank Pearson on the platform of a car of the San Francisco express Tuesday night near Gervais. As he was placed in charge of the jailer he drew a pocket-knife and attempted to cut his own throat. To-day he is more rational, and says his name is Andrew Corea, and that he is a native of the Azore islands. When on the cars he says he heard a man saying they would fix him. He went out on the platform, and saw two men talking, one of whom he imagined had a pistol in his hand wrapped in a handkerchief. He stood there a moment, when the man pointed the pistol at him and Corea shot him. He then jumped off the train and stayed at a farm house all night. Next day he came here and followed a Deputy United States Marshal to jail for fear some one would kill him. It is generally believed this fellow shot Avery. There is no explanation as to what Avery and the man with the blonde mustache were quarreling about. It is supposed that a woman was at the bottom of the trouble. Corea was sent to the insane asylum this afternoon, and if his mind is restored he will be handed over to the authorities of Marion county for trial.

### A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Chitwood Bro's Drug Store.

### The Latest Slang.

The "chestnut" as a slang phrase, is done with, frost-bitten, quiet, and an equally meaningless word has been substituted. It is "dusty." Do you admire anything from a stylish toilet to a dainty dish you are privileged to say, "there is nothing 'dusty' about that." On the whole, when one takes time to consider, there is more sense about "dusty" than in most fashionable slang. A dusty object suggests one whose freshness is despoiled. Just how the "chestnut" was ever significant no one has yet clearly defined.

### Wisdom's Robertine,

Leading ladies of society and prominent professional stars have testified to its excellency in the most emphatic terms. Guaranteed harmless and matchless. Chitwood Bros., druggists, Ashland, Or., sell it at 50 cts. per bottle and give a beautiful card to every purchaser.

### People Everywhere

Confirm our statement when we say that Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the throat and lungs. For whooping cough and croup it is magic and relieves at once. Remember, this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee by Chitwood Bros

### Pimples on the Face

Denote an impure state of the blood and are looked upon by many with suspicion. Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution purify and strengthen the whole system. Sold and guaranteed by Chitwood Bros.

### Bargains in Dress Goods.

In order to reduce stock we have reduced the price on all our dress goods. A splendid assortment to select from. Call and examine. J. M. McCALL. *

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DUNKARD CHURCH, GRANITE street, Ashland. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH, ASHLAND. Regular services next Sabbath, both morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Gookin.

M. E. CHURCH—H P SATCHWELL, Pastor. Services: Sabbath School, 9:30. Preaching at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Ashland, Oregon. Rev. F. G. Strange, pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching morning and evening. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday evening.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL church of Ashland, Rev. G. J. Webster, pastor, corner of Main street and Siskiyou avenue. Morning hour, 11:30; evening hour, 7:30; Sunday school, 12 m.; prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited to be present.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

MISCELLANEOUS

Assignee's Sale.

Big line of Buttons reduced to 5c per dozen.

Ladies' & Misses' Cloaks and Wraps at ½ price.

Single width Broadhead Dress Goods reduced from 35c to 20c per yard.

Double width Broadhead Dress Goods reduced from 60c to 35c per yard.

Ladies' pebble goat shoes $1.30 per pair.

Ladies' fine kid shoes at $2.50 per pair.

Ladies' elegant French kid shoes $3.50 per pair.

The whole stock must be sold in 30 days. The store must be vacated as it is rented for other business.

I. R. DAWSON,
Assignee of J. D. Fountain.

A. H. CARSON. L. W. CARSON.

Redland Nursery!

Six miles South of Grant's Pass, Josephine county, Oregon.

A. H. CARSON & SON, Prop's.

100,000 Trees in Stock!

—Consisting of—

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH,
PLUM, PRUNE, CHERRY,
APRICOT, NECTARINE,
ALMOND, WALNUT, and

Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Grape Vine, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Figs, Etc., Etc.

Our trees are grown without irrigation on Red hill land, and all of known varieties that succeed in Southern Oregon. Those contemplating tree planting will do well to visit our orchard and nursery, or write us for price list. Postoffice—Murphy, Josephine county Oregon. R. R. station, Grant's Pass

A. H. CARSON & SON.

WOODBURN NURSERY!

Largest Stock in the NORTHWEST!

1,250,000 Trees.

54,000 Bartlett Pear,
15,000 Winter Nelis Pear,
15,000 Beurre d'Anjou Pear
25,000 Royal Ann Cherry
10,000 Black Tartarian Cherry,
15,000 Black Republican Cherry
30,000 Esopus Spitzenberg Apple,
30,000 Yel. Newtown Pippin
20,000 Baldwin Apple,
15,000 Red Cheek Pippin Apple
15,000 Northern Spy Apple
10,000 Early Crawford Peaches.

Other Kinds of Fruit in Proportion.

Also, Nut, Shade Ornamental and Evergreen Trees—Vines and Shrubbery.

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J. H. SETTLEMIER,
Woodburn, Oregon.
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I've got a fine cigar,
I bought it of B. & H.,
La de da de da.

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Lots of fine instruments just arrived at Hunsaker's music store, and more coming. Come and make your selection. E. B. knows how to please you, and will sell honest goods at living prices. *

RED HOUSE COLUMN.

RED HOUSE!

AT COST.

PLEASE READ:

Axle Grease 10c per can reg. price 15c.
Blueing, 10c per box. reg. price 15c.
Buckets. 30c each. reg. price 40c.
Mixed Bird Seed, 8c lb. reg. price 12½c.
Baked Beans, 25c can. reg. price 30c.
Cards (visiting) 15c pkg. reg price 25c
Coffee, (best Roast) 35c lb reg price 40c
Clams, per can 15c reg price 25c
Citron, 30c lb. reguler price 50c
Clothes Wringers, $2½ reg price $2.75
Codfish, 20c pkg. reg price 25c
Candles, 14 for 25c reg price 10 for 25c
Candies. (choicest) 30c lb reg price 50c
Candies, (plain) 15c lb reg price 25c
Currants, 10c per lb reg price 12½c
Cocoanut, 25c per lb reg price 50c
Corned Beef, 25c can reg price 30c
Clothes Lines (wire) 45c reg price 50c
Cream Tartar, 35c lb. reg price 50c
Chopping Knives, 15c reg price 35c
Corn, dried, sweet. 10c lb. reg price 12½c
Corn, in cans. 17c reg price 20c
Demijohns, way down
Erasers, at cost
Extracts, 2 oz. bottle. 15c reg price 20c
Extracts, 8 oz. bottle. 30c reg price 50c
Extracts, 16 oz. bot.. 80c reg price $1
Envelopes, 5c pkg reg price 10c
Hops, 15c per pkg reg price 20c
Mucilage. 10c per bottle reg price 15c
Maccaroni, per box $1,25 reg price $1.50
Oysters, 10c per can reg price 15c
Oat Meal, 17 lbs for $1 reg price 13 lbs $1
Pepper, 4 cans 50c reg price 60c
Peaches, canned, 25c reg price 30c
Pencils, lead. per doz 25c reg price 50c
Rice, 14 lbs $1 reg price 12 lbs $1
Raisins, per box 85c reg price $1
Soda, per 1 doz pkgs 75c reg price $1
Syrup, per gallon 50c reg price 75c
Soaps, 25c per box off
Tobacco, 50c per plug reg price 55c
Tobacco, 40c plug reg price 50c

In Crockery and Glassware.

Cups & Saucers, 55c set reg price 65c
Plates, per set 55c reg price 65c
Glass Sauces, 40c dozen reg price 50c
Glass Sets, 4 pcs., 40c reg price 50c
Goblets, per doz $1 reg price $1.50
Tumblers, 80c per dozen reg price $1
Chambers, 65c reg price $1
All Chimneys at cost.
Lamps, 50c regular price 75c
Lamps, 25c regular price 40c
11 lbs. D. Granulated Sugar for $1.
Flour, 90c per sack
Coal Oil, per case $3 Is worth $3.75

And All Other Goods Marked Down Proportionately.

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VERY RESPECTFULLY, &c.,
GEO. ENGLE.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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One Farm containing 109 acres of land suitable for mixed farming Well located 3 miles from Ashland.

40 Acres 6 miles from Ashland; suitable for a comfortable home. Price if sold at once $25 per acre.

20 Acres of Fruit Land 1½ miles from Ashland; $100 per acre.

14 Acres Fruit Land ¾ mile from Ashland. Fine Location for a home. $150 per acre.

10 Acres of good Fruit Land at $100 per acre.

10 Acres Fruit Land at $60 per acre.

4 One-half acre lots from $100 to $160 each.

5 Lots in Hunsaker's Addition.

10 Lots in Miner's Addition.

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G. F. BILLINGS.

ASHLAND, - - - - - - - - - OREGON,

(Office near Postoffice.)

60 DAY

Grand Clearance Sale!

Men's Red Flannel Shirts. Reg. Price $1.50; To be closed out at $1 each.
Men's Heavy Grey Underwear. Reg. Price $1.50; To be closed out at $1 each.
Men's Heavy Boots from $1 up.
Een's Heavy Shoes from $1 up.
Men's Overcoats from $5 up.
Men's Heavy Lined Duck Ulsters reduced to $3 to close.
Men's Black Diagonal Suits. Regular $20; Reduced to $15 per suit.
Men's Chinchilla Coats and Vests Below Cost to Close.
Men's Hats from 40c up.
Men's Woolen Pants reduced to $2, 3, 4, pair.
Boys' Overcoats reduced to $3 each.
Men's Cottonade Pants. Regular $1.00; Reduced to 50 cts. pair.
Tobacco, Cigars, &c., way down to close.

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