L. P Fisher Box 2341

ASHLAND TIDINGS

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W. H. LEEDS.

Editor and Publisher.

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The Supreme Court of Oregon meets at Salem, regular terms commencing on the first Mondays in March and October.

The Circuit Court for the First Judicial District sets in Jackson county on first Mondays in April, September and December. In Klamath county on second Monday in June and first Monday in November. In Lake county on the third Monday in May and the second Monday in October. In Josephine county on first Mondays in March and August.

For Jackson county the County, Probate and Commissioners' courts meet every month, commencing with the first Monday; for Josephine county, the first Monday in January, April, July and September; for Lake county, every alternate month, commencing the first Monday in January; for Klamath county, the first Wednesday in March, June, September and November.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
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Complete list of Abstracts of Titles to lands in Jackson county.
Titles examined. Titles perfected. Records corrected, etc. 13:3

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Will practice in all courts of the State.
Collections promptly made and remitted. 9-4

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Will practice in all the courts of the State.
OFFICE with W. H. Parker, opposite Court House, Jacksonville, Or. 1411

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ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office at residence on Main street, next door to Presbyterian church. [11-42

Dr. S. T. Songer,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office in Odd Fellows building, second floor, on Main street. [11-12

E. P. Geary, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MEDFORD, OREGON.
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ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
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Dr. J. B. Newman,
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[Late Surgeon in U. S. Army.]
ASHLAND, - OREGON.
Office on Oak street opposite new brick hotel. 13-26

Mrs. P. M. Webster, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office for the present at the Congregational Parsonage. [12-49

Dr. J. H. Hall,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
(Nine Years in Hospital Practice.)
Main Street, Ashland, Or. [142

J. S. Walter, M. D. S.,
Will practice his profession of Dentistry
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Mechanical and Operative Dentist.
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Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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Long experience in the business enables me to guarantee satisfaction.
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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY 21 Merchants' Exchange SAN FRANCISCO

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ASHLAND TIDINGS

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H. C. Myer, Ashland, Oregon.
KEEPS GARLAND STOVES.
A big carload of stoves and ranges just received. The finest line in the county. Call and see and believe it.

J. M. McCALL'S
ANNOUNCEMENT!

—Full line of—
Spring & Summer Dress Goods,
PARASOLS, LADIES AND GENTLEMENS FINE SHOES AND BOOTS.
Clothing Direct from the East.
All at Prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

Ganiard's Orchestra,
Of Ashland, Oregon, (late of Cal.)
Are now prepared to furnish the best of music for public or private Parties, Balls, Picnics, &c., at any point on the coast.
All the new popular music is played by this Orchestra.
Having employed a large number of musicians, we are able to furnish any number of bands. Any instrument or a caller furnished to other bands. All orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Terms always reasonable. Address
12-15] Prof. Ganiard, Ashland, Or.

Wm. A. Grow,
House, Sign and Decorative
PAINTER!
Ashland, Or.,
—o—
Special Attention to Graining and Paper-Hanging.
LEAVE ORDERS at Smith & Dodge's Furniture store. 1315

Planing - Mill,
SASH and DOOR FACTORY.
The Youle & Gilroy planing mill, at railroad crossing of Helman street,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Is now running, and all orders for sash, doors, etc., or for finished lumber or for mill work of any kind will receive prompt attention, at lowest prices.
JAMES S. ROGERS,
14-24 Assignee of W. M. Gilroy.

A bigger lot of tinware than ever at Dean's. x

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT

The majority of the ills of the human body arise from a diseased Liver. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any other agency on earth.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

An Arkansas Druggist.

Opposite Memphis and about twenty miles inland I stopped at a general store to rest and get a bite to eat. Besides keeping hardware woodenware, dry goods, groceries, saddlery, notions, boots and shoes, smoked and salt meats, there was a stock of drugs in the rear. I got some crackers and cheese, and while eating there came a colored man. He complained of pains in his chest and wanted a remedy. The merchant scratched his nose reflectively, looked along the shelves and finally took down a bottle, poured a 2-ounce phial full and corked it up and handed it over with the remark:

"Take five drops of that in water every four hours. Fifty cents."

The negro paid and went away, and in a few minutes a woman came in for something for dyspepsia. He took a chance bottle, poured some of the contents into a phial and charged her 60 cents. Then I inquired if he was a doctor.

"Well sorter," he replied.

"And you know drugs?"

"Yes, tolerably fair."

"You put up queer remedies for those two complaints."

"Did I? Do you know drugs?"

"I have served five years as prescription clerk."

"Just the man I've been aching to see for a month! I took this stock on a debt. The fellow agreed to write on each bottle what the contents were good for, but he missed over half of 'em. I've been dealing out sorter on my own judgment, and I've had good luck so far."

"Haven't you killed anyone?"

"'Bout a dozen, I reckon; but all but one has been niggers, and the one white man was no 'count anyhow. Now you just put in the afternoon marking up those bottles and I'll keep you over night and hand ye two big dollars in the morning.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c a bottle.

He Got It.

Among the passengers of a Western train recently was a woman very much overdressed, accompanied by a bright-loooking nurse girl and a self-willed, tyrannical boy of about three years.

The boy aroused the indignation of the passengers by his continual shrieks and kicks and screams, and his viciousness toward his patient nurse. He tore her bonnet, scratched her hands, and finally spat in her face, without a word of remonstrance from his mother.

Whenever the nurse manifested any firmness the mother chided her sharply. Finally the mother composed herself for a nap, and about the time the boy had slapped the nurse for the fifth time a wasp came sailing in and flew on the window of the nurse's seat. The boy at once tried to catch it.

The nurse caught his hand and said, coaxingly:

"Harry musn't touch. Bug bite Harry."

Harry screamed savagely, and began to kick and pound the nurse.

The mother without opening her eyes or lifting her head, cried out sharply:

"Why do you tease that child so, Mary? Let him have what he wants at once!"

"But, ma'ma, it's a——"

"Let him have it, I say."

Thus encouraged Harry clutched at the wasp and caught it. The scream that followed brought tears of joy to the passengers' eyes.

The mother awoke again.

"Mary," she cried, "let him have it!"

Mary turned in her seat and said, confusedly: "He's got it, ma'ma."—[Boston Journal.

Indispensable to the Toilet.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions and inflammation of all kinds; cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint of perspiration or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body, cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a dentifrice, it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache; sore gums and canker.

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The Bank of Ashland

ASHLAND OGN.
Paid Up Capital, $100,000.00
Does a General Banking Business.
Collections made at all accessible points on favorable terms.
Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers on Portland, San Francisco and New York.
Gold dust bought at standard prices.

THE ROMANCE OF IDAHO.

Story of How the State was Named for a Little Indian Girl.

In the autumn of 1865 I resided on Twenty-second street, New York. A genial fellow boarder was a gentleman of about 45 years, who was putting some mining stock on the market. His name was Cole, and he claimed the distinction of having for his initials three C.'s—C. C. Cole—of being one of the first members of congress for the new state, and of receiving the largest mileage ever paid to a member of congress, over $10,000, his mileage being computed from Idaho to San Francisco, thence around the Horn by way of New York, and for a time kept a trading store at Fort Walla Walla.

One evening the strange name of the new state became a subject of comment, and Mr. Cole gave me the following account of how the name came to be adopted, and also the selected meaning which he and others concluded to give as an Indian word's translation. One bright morning about 10 o'clock, in company with another gentleman interested in the government of the territory, while riding over some barren mountain tops, or rather hills, the road became so rough as to compel the slowest traveling. As they plodded on, the new name for the state became a topic of conversation. While talking over the various names that had been suggested they came to the top of the small plateau, on the farther edge of which stood an Indian hovel or cabin.

The utter loneliness of the spot suggested to the travelers that they had come upon the hiding place of some outlaw, of whom the country boasted a great number. Just before they reached, but while in plain view of the cabin, an Indian came out and called out several times in high spirited, far reaching voice the word Idaho. The tone was a combination of the Swiss yodeler, the Spanish Indian and Louisiana negress, and was supposed a call to the squaw's husband. The sound of the voice as given by Mr. Cole, and as he had been familiar with the Indians for some years as Ed dahhoo-oo—a drop from the first E to the second, a long a, almost as ah-ah, and a musical, long drawn out dwelling upon the who, using the full force of the lungs in expiration and in crescendo.

The squaw's call was answered by the sudden appearance of an Indian girl about nine years of age. She was clean and better looking than most of her race. The inference of both Mr. Cole and companion was that Idaho was the girl's name, and the idea of adopting it as the name of the new state occurred to both men the same time, Mr. Cole claiming to be the first to speak.

All efforts to find the English of the word resulted in failure, and finally, in consideration of the sex and surroundings of the Indian whose name had helped solve the difficulty to find one for the new state, that of "Gem of the Mountains" was decided upon. The real meaning of the word Mr. Cole never knew.

As the Indians name their children from physical peculiarities or circumstances occurring at their birth, and as the child was born about daylight, the translation of "light of the mountains" was at first deemed a good one, but as a name for the state it had to give away to the more appropriate one of "gem of the mountains," which was given to congress as the translation of the Indian word.

I narrate the tale as I got it from Mr. Cole, and add what, at the time, I suggested to him—that the state erect a monument on the spot where the name was selected—and as an amendment, that Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, write the inscription.—[Edward M. Roche in the Boston Journal.

Beegs' Cherry Cough Syrup.

Is giving splendid satisfaction to the trade and the sales are positively marvelous, which can be accounted for in no other way except that it is without doubt the best on the market. Ask for and be sure you get the genuine. We keep it. Chitwood Bros., Druggists.

The Mistletoe.

Mistletoe is one of those plants called parasites. The mistletoe is a gray, thread-like plant, and you will sometimes see it about the streets for sale at Christmas time, for, like the holly, it is a Christmas plant, says a writer in "Little Men and Women."

There are many different kinds of mistletoe, but that which grows on the oak is the most famous in English history.

In England, although the people think a great deal of having the mistletoe of the oak to deck their houses at Christmas, it is not allowed in the churches.

Many, many hundred years ago the mistletoe was a sacred plant in England. The people did not worship the one true God, but they believed in several evil spirits, and these spirits they worshiped and tried to please. For these spirits they set apart the oak trees.

The priests were called Druids, and they built their altars in oak groves. There they prayed and sang their hymns of praise. Dressed in long, white robes, these Druids marched in procession in the oak trees and cut off the mistletoe with knives of gold. After saying a prayer over it, they cut it in short pieces and gave it as a New Year's gift among the people, who kept it carefully.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle by Chitwood Bros., Druggists.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Short Gun.

London World.

The Berlin correspondent of one of the morning papers reports that during the Emperor William's recent visit to Prince Pless in Silesia his Majesty "proved his skill with the rifle" by shooting in two days 755 head of game "to his own rifle." This is great nonsense, for, apart from the fact that people do not usually shoot pheasants and hares with rifles, the Emperor has never used such a weapon in his life, for, having practically only one hand, he always shoots with a short gun, which has been made expressly for him, and with which he takes "pot" shots, holding it and aiming it like a pistol. The bag of 755 head may possibly represent the achievement of the whole party at Pless, but it would be very remarkable if the Emperor himself had shot a tenth of it. He failed entirely last year, when he went out in Syria with the Emperor of Austria, and in fact he can only shoot with any chance of success if the game is driven close under his gun.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.
Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl st, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

ENORMOUS COAL BILLS.

What It Costs to Run a Fast Atlantic Steamer.

[New York Times.]

The great ocean steamship companies have enormous coal bills to pay. If their incomes from passage money, freight and mails were not large they would be ruined, and traffic between this country and Europe would have to be conducted again by the slow and uncertain means of sail power.

As it is, the steamship companies do not take in any too much money over and above their coal bills and other heavy expenses. Some of them have declared that they were actually running behind, owing to the low prices which had been brought about by competition. The manager of such a line may be imagined as saying confidentially to his captains:

"We have really got to economize in the matter of coal. Our bills for fuel are frightful. They are keeping me awake nights. What with our coal bills and the cost of hired help and wear and tear, and the interest on the money in our places of business, both afloat and ashore, and insurance and incidental expenses, our profits are being more than eaten up. We have got to economize in our coal or in what we pay our help."

And the captains might be supposed to express the opinion that it would be far better to save on the coal than on the pay of the employes, and especially of the shipmasters.

A great deal of money can undoubtedly be saved by going light upon the coal, but if this is done speed cannot be had. If a company wishes speed it must pay for it. The only way to drive a great ocean steamship is to put on the coal—to put on a great deal of it at a time and to put it on often.

The triple-expansion engines, now being used, make a considerable saving, as they use the same steam three times. In the first cylinder, which is the smallest one of the three, the steam is used at a very high pressure. The second cylinder is larger than the first, and the steam is used here at a lower pressure. The third cylinder is the largest of the three, and the steam is used at an even lower pressure than in the second. The amount of coal required to generate the steam for the three cylinders depends very largely upon the rate of speed which is desired. The great ocean greyhounds, while being driven at full speed, require in some cases from 300 to 330 tons of coal a day. Yet the same vessels could be run by their tripple-expansion engines at a reduced rate of speed upon 100 tons a day or even less. After a certain rate of speed is reached, it requires a rapid increase in the proportion of the power used to obtain still higher speed.

In order to secure the mails and the patronage of wealthy passengers who desire to get across the ocean in a hurry, it is necessary to drive the ship at the highest rate of speed of which her engines will admit, and the cost of coal must not be taken into consideration. The passenger traffic is very valuable. When there are as many as 3500 first-class passengers on board, even at the low average of $80 apiece, they will bring about $28,000 for a single trip of six or seven days. They are provided with expensive fare, but this does not cost the steamship company anything like the $12 or more which it receives each day for each passenger. The mails pay well also. Some years ago when it did not take nearly so much coal to run a mail steamer, the Cunard line sent out two ships each week, and it was said that its mail earnings paid its coal bills.

Without the wealthy passenger traffic and the mails it would be impossible to make the ocean greyhounds pay. The coal used upon these vessels takes up so much room that there is little space left for freight. These greyhounds have space in their bunkers for at least 2000 tons of coal, and when they arrive in port they are usually that much lighter than when they sailed. In order to save coal room the White Star Company has built two large steamers for freight only. They run regularly between this port and Liverpool, and are named the Runic and the Cufic, respectively. They maintain an easy rate of speed, and it is said that they earn as much money, if not more, than do the fast passenger steamers of the same line.

The Hamburg-American line has recently added to its fleet several large steamships which are intended for freight and steerage passengers, and accommodate few passengers. These vessels maintain a fair rate of speed at a comparatively small output of coal. One of their new boats, the Scandia, is run very economically in respect to her coal, of which she uses only fifty-eight tons a day. In very good weather she can make 14½ knots an hour. Allowing for an average of a little less than 13 knots an hour, or say 200 knots a day, she can travel five miles upon one ton of coal, and her cargo space enables her to carry 4000 tons of freight; so that with one pound of coal she can carry a ton of freight ten miles. Probably this has never been surpassed in point of economy, if, indeed, it has been equaled.

Some of the new naval cruisers are run at very small output of coal. During the recent voyage across the Atlantic of the squadron of evolution the Yorktown made an average of 200 knots a day upon 19 tons of coal. This gave her about 10½ knots for every ton of coal.

Bituminous coal is used on steamships, and this is worth from $3 to $3 50 per ton here, but it is cheaper in England. The average ocean greyhound that leaves this port has at least $6000 worth of coal in her bunkers and in her engine department are sometimes employed from 150 to 180 men, including engineers, oilers, firemen and coal-passers.

A Scrap of Paper Saves her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery free at Chitwood Bros.' drug store.

Cold Chills.

Last week we announced that Mr. L. Zimmerman, of this city, would ship thirteen car loads of beef cattle for this market from Omaha, Neb. Now comes the following from the Montana *Stock Journal*: "Present indications point to the shipment of 10,000 corn fed steers from Nebraska to Portland, Or., and Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., between this and the 1st of May, 1890." We have borne up under the daily news of the arrival of butter, ham, lard, eggs, turkeys, apples and many other articles that can be grown here with great success, but this news sounds like a voice coming out of a cloud of darkness, having no other aim than to darken the fame of our North Pacific. List! Do you not hear a voice crying from the wilderness, "Men and brethern what shall we do to be saved?"—[Rural Spirit.

Guard Against the Strike.

And always have a bottle of Aker's English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon croup may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may fasten itself upon you. One dose is a preventive and a few doses a positive cure. All throat and lung troubles yield to its treatment. The remedy guaranteed by Chitwood Bros.

GRADY'S EDITORIAL CHAIR.

Joel Chandler Harris is to Occupy It.

W. F. G. Shanks in New York Star.

Admirers of Joel Chandler Harris of "Uncle Remus" fame well be interested to learn that he is to succeed the late Henry W. Grady as editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*. Mr. Harris has been doing editorial and literary work on the paper for a number of years, and his elevation to the post of editor-in-chief will hardly, therefore be in the nature of a revolution. I had a pleasant chat with him recently with M. J. Verdory, who was one of the most intimate friends Mr. Grady had in this city, and he told me that Captain Howell had almost given up the incessant grind of newspaper work and rarely wrote outside of his favorite field of politics.

"Mr. Harris," he said, "is a very popular writer, as well as a popular man. Next to him as associate will come either Wallace P. Reid, also well known as a story writer in the North, or Capt. Howell, whose work is regarded as extremely brilliant, for so young a man. But it is doubtful if any one will really succeed Grady—his work and personality were too unique."

Joel Chandler Harris occasionally comes to New York to visit Richard Watson Gilder of the *Century*. He looks as little like a literary man as can be imagined. Uncle Remus is short and stubby, with a freckled face and red hair. He can't be much short of 40, and is said to be so modest as to blush upon the slightest provocation. It is told of him that when he paid his first visit to this city some years ago he went from the depot straight to the business office of the *Century*. A clerk asked rather brusquely what he wanted. "I should like to see Mr. Gilder," replied Mr. Harris. The office attaches nudged each other, with a grin, and one of them facetiously replied that the editor would be "back in a month or so." The stranger flushed nervously and said he was very sorry, left his card in a little envelope on the desk and hastily departed. When one of the clerks opened the envelop and saw the name she nearly fainted, for the editor of the *Century* had been looking forward to Mr. Harris' arrival for a week. Not long after that the author of "Negro Folk Lore" went to England, and his flattering reception there quite took off the edge of this most remarkable and embarrassing shyness.

We Can and Do

Guarantee Acker's Blood Elexir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for syphilitic poisoning, ulcers, eruptions and pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Chitwood Bros.

A Real Estate Story with a Pittsburgh Moral.

Pittsburgh is enjoying a boom in real estate just now, and the competition for choice lots runs high.

Mr. Bilgus owned a lot on the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison a week or two ago, but he does not own it now. This is how he happened to part with it:

Two men walked into his office one afternoon and one of them said:

"Mr. Bilgus, I believe?"

"Yes sir."

"I understand you want to sell that lot on the corner of Fifth and Madison. What will you take for it?"

"I don't know that I am anxious to sell that lot," said Bilgus; "still I might if I could get what it is worth."

"Well, what is your price?"

"That property is worth every cent of $30,000, and I don't know but what I ought to ask $35,000. Do you want to buy?"

"Oh, no," replied Bilgus's visitor, taking a memorandum book out of his pocket and putting down some figures. "My name is Gerrish; I'm the new assessor of that district, and I merely wanted to get at the value of your property."

Bilgus smiled a sickly sort of smile.

"I was only in fun," he said presently. "I don't suppose I could get more than $18,000 for the lot if I had to sell it, and the man who would offer me $20,000 would be snapped up so quickly it would make his head swim."

The assessor smiled just a little, but went on making memoranda.

"Say," exclaimed Bilgus, jumping up, "don't put that lot down at more than $18,000. I'll take that for it, upon my honor, I will."

"Very well," said the assessor, "I'll take it for that. Here's a certified check for $500 to bind the bargain."

Bilgus was speechless now.

"I thought you were the assessor," he gasped presently.

"Well, can't an assessor buy property?"

Bilgus kicked like a dozen mules, but it was no go. Mr. Gerrish had his witness to prove that Bilgus had offered the lot for $18,000, and rather than defend against a threatened lawsuit, the unhappy man made out the deed.

The real estate was worth $25,000 easily; but I am sorry to say that Mr. Gerrish told an untruth when he said he was the new assessor.

Happiness and Contentment

Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Ackers Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Consumption and Indigestion, and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents a bottle by Chitwood Bros.

One in Oregon.

Thirty-five years ago at Balaklava the charge of the Light Brigade made immortal by Tennyson, took place. Out of the 600 men that went into that memorable charge but 198 came back to tell the tale. A roster is kept of those now living who were members of the Light Brigade, and according to the latest accounts there are but tweney-one names on the list. Of these nineteen are in England and two in the United States. The latter are Captain Thomas Morley, who is connected with the army medical department at Washington, and Capt. Victor Robert Gurney, who resides in this city—New York Mail and Express.

The above is a mistake. Two years ago a gentleman over whose head had passed the snows of many winters came to Oregon from some of the older states, and was installed as pastor of the First Baptist church of Astoria. He served there a year and then took up his residence at Brownsville, Linn county, where we think he is at present located. His name is A. LeRoy; he is highly cultured and a gentleman in every sense of the term. Mr. LeRoy was one of the 600 who made that "memorable charge" at Balaklava, and it is of more than passing interest to hear the gentleman give his version of the fearful "charge of the Light Brigade." This, then, will add a third to the list of survivors in the United States.—Ex.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. I. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, F. I. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

FOR THE FARM.

How to Make a Permanent Meadow.

For permanence of any work the foundation must be of the best kind, and such as to meet all future needs and exigencies. A meadow needs to be prepared for a year, or at least some months ahead, and, as it is a valuable possession, it deserves careful and thorough preparation. It is often remarked that our meadows are not as good as those made by English farmers. No doubt this is true. But the reason alleged, viz., that it is owing to climatic differences, is wholly wrong. It is not our climate, but our methods, which are defective. In the noteworthy blue grass regions of Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of Missouri, one may see the most verdant and luxuriant meadows, that have existed as they are now for forty, fifty, or even one hundred years. It may be said that these meadows are naturally fitted for grass, and the grass is naturally fitted for the soil. That is it precisely. The fitness of the two for each other is perfect. But what is nature? Is it not something within the power of man to control? Natural laws are not changed by human agency, but they are turned to our uses by skillful appliance of the right means. A wheat crop of forty bushels per acre is a natural product on a well cultivated farm, just as much as a five bushel crop is when the land is permitted to become barren by neglect of proper cultivation. And so a permanent luxuriant meadow is a natural product developed by art and skill from natural resources. The English meadows, which are viewed with pleasure by every traveler, are made in this way. Let us follow out the work as it is done: The land is fallowed for a summer, plowed deeply, and replowed and harrowed until the soil is completely broken up, and made as fine and clean as a garden; stones are removed; drains are made if needed, and every facility for nature to work is afforded by removing every obstacle. The land is enriched with manure and lime. When everything has been done the seed is sown—not one kind only, but several, and in the most liberal measures. The varieties of grass are chosen to suit the soil, and, when sown evenly over the surface, the seed is covered with a suitable harrow, so that the young and tender plants may have a firm roothold, and not suffer or perish if a few hours of hot sunshine, or a few dry days come upon them. The growth isn't checked by untimely pasturing and poaching of the soil by the hoofs of cattle. Not until the roots have spread and matted in the soil, and can support the weight and tread, is stock turned in; and, at first, only small animals, calves or sheep, are permitted to graze the meadow. But even when the growth is full, and the meadow will fatten one steer to the acre, the work is not thought to be finished. New seed, top-dressing of compost, liberal dressing of bone dust, superphosphate, gypsum, or nitrate of soda are given when needed, and, in time, as the meadow becomes old, it becomes a dense mass of turf, so thick that the grass cannot be parted so as to expose the soil to view, and is valued at $1000 per acre, and pays interest on this great value. If the American farmer would have a permanent meadow he must go and do likewise, and he can have it in spite of climate and seasons.—American Agriculturist.

We Tell You Plainly

that Simmon's Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation and Billiousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and is a complete antidote for all malarial poison—yet entirely free from quinine and calomel. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results of Simmons Liver Regulator.

Life of Shooting Stars.

A small body, perhaps as large as a paving-stone, or larger, and more often prehaps not as large as a marble, is moving around the sun. Just as the mighty planet travels in an ellipse, so this small body will move round and round in an ellipse, with the sun in the focus. There are at the present moment inconceivable myriads of such meteors moving in this manner. They are too small and too distant for our telescopes, and we can never see them except under extraordinary circumstances. At the time we see the meteor it is usually moving with enormous velocity, so that it often traverses a distance of more than twenty miles in a second of time. Such a velocity is almost impossible near the earth's surface; the resistance of the air would prevent it. Aloft, in the emptiness of space, there is no air to resist the meteors. It may have been moving round and round the sun for thousands, prehaps millions of years, without let or hindrance, but the supreme moment arrives, and the meteor perishes in a streak of splendor.

In the course of its wanderings the body comes nearer the earth, and within a few hundred miles of its surface it begins to encounter the upper surface of the atmosphere with which the earth is enclosed. To a body moving with the appaling velocity of a meteor, a plunge into the atmosphere is usually fatal. Even though the upper layers of air are excessively attenuated, yet they suddenly check the velocity, almost as a rifle bullet would be checked when fired into water. As the meteor rushes through the atmosphere the friction warms its surface, gradually it becomes red hot, then white hot, and is finally driven off into vapor with a brilliant light, while we on earth, one or two hundred miles below, exclaim: "Oh look! there is a shooting star."

Ae 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.

Why Silk Is Expensive.

Textile Fabric.

To produce sufficient silk to make a dress requires more time and capital than most people would imagine. If we take one and a quarter pounds as the weight of pure silk required, this would be equal to two pounds of raw silk. To produce two pounds of raw silk would require the entire silk obtained from 7000 to 8000 worms, allowing a percentage for death by disease and other casualties.

It may be interesting to state that these young worms when newly batched would scarcely weigh one-quarter of an ounce, yet in the course of their life, which only lasts some thirty or thirty-five days, they will consume about 300 to 400 pounds of leaves and increase in weight about 9000 times.

Consumers of silk will not wonder at its high value when they consider that to raise two pounds of raw silk so much time and money is required. Besides the original cost of the eggs or young worms, they require feeding at regular intervals daily with mulberry leaves during their life. This is a large item of expense if the cultivator does not grow and gather his own leaves, but is compelled to purchase them.

Language is hardly strong enough to express my admiration of the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the best remedy for croup and whooping cough I have ever tried. During the past eighteen years I have tried nearly all the prominent cough medicines on the market but say, and with pleasure, to, that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best of all. THOMAS RHODES, Bakersfield, California. For sale by Chitwood Bros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

NOTES AND NEWS.

It is reported that New York capitalists are nursing a scheme to raise the money in this country for the completion of the Panama canal.

The director of the United States mint reports that during the calendar year ending Dec. 31st last, the total value of coinage was $54,194,022, of which $34,651,811 were standard silver dollars.

Many bacteria, states Prof. Law, are capable of doubling themselves every hour under the best conditions, a single bacterium giving 16,777,220 in twenty-four hours. In forty-eight hours the off-spring from a germ measuring one fifteenth thousandth of an inch would fill a half-pint measure, the number reaching 281,500,000,000.

Lady Alice Stanley who accompanied her father, Lord Stanley, on a trip across the continent, reports that the Blackfeet Indians have a captive white child—a little girl not more than 9 years old—in their tribe. Lady Alice heard that she was a child of an officer in the United States army, who was killed, and she begs the government to rescue her.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has purchased Turner's "Grand Canal at Venice" for $100,000. The price is not unprecedented. The French government paid 600,000 francs for a Murillo which Marshal Soult had stolen in Spain, but it was privately understood that the high price was a sort of gratuity to the old marshal, whose extravagant habits had involved him in pecuniary troubles.

D. Frank Powell, for many years a leader of the labor party in Wisconsin, advises the members of that party to join the Republicans. He admits that the labor party is not numerically strong enough and has not sufficient cohesiveness to accomplish any results as a distinct party organization, and that its devotees had better join that party which is the best friend of the laboring man.

The discovery of an ocean current coming from the unexplored region beyond Spitzbergen is the subject of a communication to be considered by the Bremen Geological Society. The current was encountered during the summer by Drs. Kukenthal and Waker, and was very strong from the middle of July to the middle of August, streaming through the entire Olga strait from north to south, and turning south-east-ward off King Charles Land.

It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 acres are planted in orange trees in California, the product of which during the current year will be over a million boxes. Quick transit and refrigerator cars have been the great factors in the development of the orange industry. The fruit being of a nature that does not permit it to compete with other fruits through the regular processes of canning and drying is dependent upon quick transportation and careful intelligent handling. Through these the orange groves of California and Florida have been brought close to a great market of the country, and orange production has been stimulated thereby to an enormous growth.

Robert Smalls, confirmed as collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C., is credited by the Confederates with having performed a deed of rare nerve, shrewdness and courage, when, as the colored pilot of the Confederate steamer Planter, he ran her away from her dock at Charleston; saluted all the Confederate forts in passing, and was well on his way to the union fleet before his purpose was discovered. Had he been caught, of course, his life would have been forfeited, but he took all the desperate chances of discovery and succeeded, and next to Cushing's blowing up the Albemarle, it is questionable whether a more brilliant exploit of individual daring and nerve was executed during the war than this exploit of Robert Smalls. The chances are that anybody that undertakes to mob Smalls for daring to become a federal officer of customs at Beaufort, S. C., will not kill an unresisting victim. He is likely to shoot back.—[Oregonian.

A Child Killed.

Another child killed by the use of opiates given in the form of Soothing syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by the use of Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no opium or morophine. Sold by Chitwood Bros.

Too Modest to be Honest.

"Are you the editor of the paper?"

"I am. What can I do for you?"

"Well, I just thought I'd step up and see how you are. My wife and I are going to Cape May to-morrow."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, but I wouldn't have anything said about it in print, of course. My name is Simpkins—Azariah Simpkins."

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Simpkins, I'm sure."

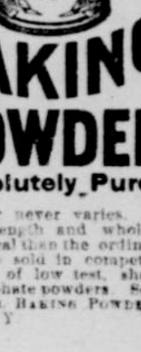
"Now don't go to puttin' anything into the paper about our going away. We start at four o'clock, and I reckon we'll be gone pretty near a month. I need the rest, and Mrs. Simpkins was getting kind of run down. Of course I know how anxious you newspaper men always are for an item, but we're plain people and don't want any notoriety. My wife always likes to see 'Simpkins spelt without a 'p,' but the old fashioned way is good enough for me. Well, I know an editor's time is valuable, so I'll say good day. If I come across any murders or anything while I'm gone I'll let you know about them."

Last winter Mr. H. E. Kinkade, collector for the United States Express Company, at Des Moines, Iowa, was severely troubled with chilblains. The swelling and intense itching of his feet was a great annoyance to him. He tried several remedies without benefit, but fortunately bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says he only applied it three times until his feet were entirely well and free from itching and swelling. For sale by Chitwood Bros.

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 Chitwood Bros.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.