ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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ASHLAND TIDINGS

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. LEEDS.
Editor and Publisher.

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Assignee's Sale.

The undersigned, assignee of the estate of W. M. Gilroy, offers for sale the following personal property of the estate, at the planing mill and warehouse on Helman street, railroad crossing, Ashland, viz:

ROUGH LUMBER,
FENCE POSTS,
FLOORING,
MOULDING,
APPLE BOXES,
OFFICE FURNITURE,
SAFE, DESK, Etc.

MACHINERY.—Planer, matcher, moulder, tenoner, jig-saw and papering machine; cut-off and rip-saws, etc., etc.
They must be sold for cash, and cash only.
JAMES S. ROGERS,
Assignee.
Ashland, Or., Sept. 18, 1890.

House for Rent.

A large and nicely furnished house with large lot, containing a fine garden plat and choice variety of fruits and berries will be let, partly furnished, to the right parties for one year or longer. For further particulars apply to the TIDINGS. [15-13-1m.

Proposals for Wood.

The directors of Ashland School District will receive till Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1890, sealed proposals for the contract to supply the schools with dry wood. Wood to be 18 inches long, two-thirds pine, or fir and one-third oak or other hard wood.
Wood to be delivered on or before Nov. 15, 1890. Payment to be made with school order. The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
Address in sealed envelope (marked on outside "Proposals for Wood") to W. A. Patrick, school clerk, Ashland, Oregon.

Hay for Stock Shipped Through this Valley.

The undersigned has at the Hanley home ranch near Jacksonville, Medford and Central Point a large quantity of the best alfalfa hay, and will sell at the place at the low price of $6 a ton, feeding corral furnished.
Stockmen who may wish to ship their beef cattle from Klamath county or elsewhere to the northward will find this an excellent place to feed, and will be cheerfully furnished with full information regarding the markets at Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and elsewhere.
For further information, address at Medford, Oregon, WM. HANLEY,
15—15]

Waldo Copper Mines.

The group of copper mines which have been known many years, near Waldo, have been bonded by a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists, consisting of mining experts, J. A. Straight and E. W. Roberts, whose names have been associated with several leading California mines. The other party interested is a large shareholder of the Southern Pacific railroad, whose name is at present suppressed. Several weeks ago Mr. Straight visited these mines, when he returned and interested Mr. Roberts. Last week they both returned, employed C. T. Havens to accompany them and surveyed these claims they bonded, and located in all 7500 feet in length by 600 feet in width; also taking elevations from this city to the mines with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of building a railroad to them. Mr. Straight and a force of men are at work and will take out 100 tons, which will be sacked and shipped to San Francisco for a milling test, and if the ore is of sufficient grade, they will erect smelting works at once, and prepare the preliminary work to commence active work on the railroad in the spring. The assays on this mine from four different samples averaged 40½ per cent. Some work has already been done on this mine, consisting of one tunnel 70 feet in length and a shaft of 50 feet, which shows a large amount of rich looking ore. These locations are in the same locality that ex-Governor Chadwick, Chas. Hughes and the late Supt. Brandt had a copper mine bonded for $10,000 several years ago, while many years ago when copper was high, it was shipped from there to San Francisco. Since the introduction of the electric light system, which has become universal and requires millions of pounds of copper wire, as well as other electrical discoveries, the output is not equal to the demand.—[Grant's Pass Courier.

Excitement

Runs high in this city over "System Builder," as everybody is using it for Malaria, Constipation, Dyspepsia, impure blood, and catarrh of the stomach, and it is only $1 a bottle at Chitwood's drug store. Get a bottle and tell your neighbors about it.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as blind, bleeding and protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50c., druggists or mail. Treatise free. Dr. Bosanko, Piqua, O. Sold by T. K. Bolton.

Circulars to Land Officials.

Commissioner Braff, of the general land office, has issued to registers and receivers the following circular relative to the repeal of the arid land law of October 2, 1888: I am directed by the honorable secretary of the interior, by letter of September 4, 1890, to call your attention to the attached copy of that portion of the act of congress approved August 30, 1890 which repals so much of the act of October 2, 1888 (Twenty-fifth Statue, 526), as withdraws lands in the arid region of the United States from entry, occupation and settlement, with the exception that the reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be served from the date of location or selection. The circulars of this office of August 5, 1889, and August 9, 1890, are hereby rescinded. Entries validated by this act will be acted upon in regular order, and all patents issued on entries made subsequent to this act, and on entries so validated west of the hundredth meridian, will contain a clause in them reserving right of way for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States. Your particular attention is called to that portion of the law which restricts the acquirement of title under the land laws to 320 acres in the aggregate. You will require from all applicants to file or enter under any of the laws of the United States an affidavit showing that since August 30, 1890, they had not filed upon or entered, upon said laws, a quantity of land which would make, with the tracts applied for, more than 320 acres; or, provided the party should claim by virtue of the exception as to settlers prior to the act of August 30, 1890, you will require an affidavit establishing the fact.

When You are All Run Down,

Have no appetite, feel tired all the time, sleep does not refresh you, feel weak and listless, have dyspepsia, have cold hands and feet, are constipated, and, in fact your system is all out of order, take Dr. Hiller's Hydrastine Restorative. It gives refreshing sleep, renewed strength good digestion, perfect nutrition and PERFECT HEALTH. For sale at T. K. Bolton's.

FIFTEEN STATES FOR $16,000,000.

The Vast Area of Territory Acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.

The recent admission to the Union of six states in the far West emphasizes the fact of the immense area of of our country; and when it is remembered, says the Boston *Advertiser*, that the great region out of which these and so many other states have been carved was bought from Louisiana at one stroke for $16,000,000, the magnitude of the transaction and comparatively trifling cost of this territory are equally striking. "Less than two cents for each 100 acres of land conveyed," is the statement of L. E. Munson, in a leading historical article on "The Louisiana Purchase," in the *New Englander* for August. Truly may we say that Louisiana cost us next to nothing. The exceedingly interesting fact is made prominent in the article to which we have referred that France had only a nominal possession of Louisiana at the time Napoleon sold it under treaty to this country. Spain had just previously ceded back this territory to France by secret treaty of October 1, 1800, but the Spanish flag still floated in New Orleans and generally throughout the settlements of Louisiana, and commercial rights were denied the United States in New Orleans by Spanish authorities for two years after this secret treaty. President Jefferson had, however, learned of the treaty, and it was for the purpose of securing commercial privileges, not for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of Louisiana, that James Munroe was appointed special minister to France. Everything favored the United States at this time, it will be remembered; France needed money, not only, but England had twenty warships in the Gulf of Mexico waiting for the signal to move up the Mississippi and seize Louisiana. Napoleon was not in position to defend his American possessions, and, seeing that he was bound to lose them if he did not sell them, really played a brilliant part in turning them over to the United States for an amount large in those days, and which enabled him to prepare more suitably for the final struggle with England. It is of interest to note that Spain actually gave over the province of Louisiana to France only twenty days before France formally relinquished the province to the United States. It is a little difficult to exactly prescribe the limits of the territory included in the purchase, because there was not a single boundary line given or referred to in the treaty. Louisiana, as it came to the United States, was larger than the thirteen original states. It embraced a territorial area, as Mr. Munson points out, 150 times larger than Massachusetts, and 25 times as large as New York. In the 87 years since this grand acquisition there have been admitted to the Union from Louisiana twelve great states east of the Rocky Mountains, each nearly twice as large as the Empire state, and the the three states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, west of the Rockies. Estimating our population at 65,000,000, there would be less than fifty to the square mile if all were located in the Louisiana purchase, while by the census of 1880 Massachusetts had 228 to the square mile, and New York 106. It is not to be wondered at that Jefferson's purchase impressed itself very favorably upon his own generation after a very short period of criticism at the extra-constitutional nature of the treaty. In our day the purchase of Louisiana appears to be the most important territorial acquisition of the kind ever made. Several more states are still to be created out of this territory, and the rapid development of the states already in existence have made of Louisiana as it was in Napoleon's day, a populous and prosperous region whose like Jefferson himself doubtless never dreamed of.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The kindergarten system is founded on development, which is progress, according to law. Knowledge proceeds from the known to the unknown, from the simple to the complex, from the concrete to the abstract. The mind of a child is largely dependent, clings close to nature, sees facts, feeds on them, not on abstractions. Its growth is from within, outward, the only true growth by which faculty can be developed. This system directly opposes the cramming process. It does not try to hasten development, or force the mind into premature growth, but allows it to expand gradually and naturally. It recognizes the fact that the infant mind craves knowledge, and is ready to take in everything and anything. To reach the aim that nature desired, the kindergarten has planned methods of instruction which conspire to form an atmosphere of growth and are suited to the order and arrangement of the human mind. To perceive and to memorize are as natural to a little child as breathing; but the season for memorizing should not be wasted in trying to develop reason. Each faculty should be permitted to bear fruit in its season. To suit the child's taste and age, by this method, pleasant, useful instruction is provided and arranged as to be always new, pleasing and attractive, and so varied as never to tire. One form of instruction develops accuracy, another observation, another invention, etc., thus laying the foundation of every industry, of every science and of every art. The kindergarten aims to develop the child on all sides by bringing into use all its faculties. It teaches to embody perception in action. Teaching a child to read, write and cipher does not reach the whole child. The rest of him is frequently in mischief. The child spirit is there. It seeks some means to express itself. Here the kindergarten comes in with its mission, viz., to guide and not to hinder, to direct and not to check. "Want of originality, in the highest sense of the word, among men, is principally caused by the hindrances that keep down the early active tendencies of children, or at least, give them no assistance." Restless activity is an attribute of childhood. Early in life children manifest an eager desire to be doing. Instead of suppressing this activity, the kindergarten encourages it. While fingers and hands are trained to habits of industry, minds are gaining in power of observation, comparison, reflection and understanding. Every living thing contains a germ, which must unfold or die. Its suppression means death. Its hinderance dwarfs. The bud becomes not a flower without favorable conditions of soil, light, heat and moisture. Just so with the human mind. Surrounded by natural, right, pure, loving and tender influences, consistent character is formed, which is the genuine outgrowth of living principles. On the other hand, the human being who languishes through a loveless childhood, enjoying none of the conditions essential to true growth, with nothing to minister to the wants of heart, mind or soul, his needs unrequited, the longings of childhood unsatisfied, must not be expected to develop into a generous philanthropist or helpful humanitarian or even a useful moral citizen. Deprivations gnarl the vital germ, sours, saddens, distorts the child nature and sends him erring on his erring way, untaught, unfriended and alone.

The moral basis of character is often laid in children before they are ten years of age, which determines their subsequent course in life. Froebel says, "the kindergarten is the free republic of childhood, from which everything dangerous to its morality is removed, as its lack of development requires. Childhood must be taken care of and protected for it can not protect itself, and the more tender the age, the more it needs guidance, that the body as well as the soul may not be crippled." We see around us, in our immediate community, our children. Life, with all its possibilities, lies before them. Shall they be helped or hindered? They are waiting their needed inheritance, ready to receive their rightful legacy, which the kindergarten secures to them, body and mind development, heart culture, soul-unfolding and character-building. We have seen that the kindergarten is devoted wholly and completely to humanity and childhood in humanity, and that it lays the proper elementary foundation of a true education. The children of to-day will become the men and women of the commonwealth. In view of this and the foregoing facts, is it not expedient, that we provide for them the manifold advantages which this beneficient institution confers. The question is of vital importance and admits of no delay.

The growth and progress of the kindergarten is apparent from the fact that there are at present in the United States 521 schools, 1202 teachers and 31,227 pupils. Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Chicago have been the great centers of kindergarten work, from whence it has been extended, until it is now firmly established in thirty-two states and in two territories. Wherever the system has been introduced, superintendents and school committees report favorably on its success and recommend its adoption. The superintendent of schools at Springfield, Mass., in a report on introducing the kindergarten into the public school says: "Those who have studied the system and observed its results, generally concede the following: That children trained by it are more submissive to school discipline. They are more intelligent, more exact observers and grasp ideas more readily than others. They make greater progress in school work, especially in arithmetic, drawing, the sciences and in the use of language to express their own ideas. This kind of training, better than any other, leads directly to industrial education." The city superintendent of Los Angeles, Cal., reports: "The kindergarten work commenced last year in one school of the first grade, has proved encouraging and satisfactory." The president of the board of school committee of Baltimore, Md., observes: "Although this method of instruction has recently been introduced into this country, yet it has rapidly obtained public favor, and is now regarded by intelligent educators as a valuable auxiliary to the primary schools." The city superintendent of Trenton, N. J., says: "The proper education of children should include not only the imparting of knowledge, but also the development of the faculties. The board became so well convinced of the advantages of the kindergarten over the usual primary school studies, that they authorized a trial of it, and the result has been most gratifying." At Portland, Or., the board of education has permitted the Portland Free Kindergarten Association to use a room in one of the school buildings, without charge, as the district draws public school money, for those children of four to six years of age, who attend the Free Kindergarten.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL] Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

BLAINE SPEAKS AGAIN.

Boston, Sept. 16.—In response to an invitation to the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe club of Boston, Col. Clapp, editor of the "Journal," has received a letter from Mr. Blaine in which the latter, referring to a portion of the invitation saying the members of the club are in hearty sympathy with his views regarding the best method of extending American trade, and regrets that his engagements will not permit him to address the meeting. The members of the club, he says, can do a great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England opinion, which he regards hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the tariff complete protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, and it will be, in the judgment of Mr. Blaine, both unfit and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote western interests. Mr. Blaine refers to the letter recently received from the president of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis, referring to the excessive duties on American flour in Cuba, and stating that Americans will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured. In view of this fact, said Mr. Blaine, is it possible that a protection congress can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free while allowing a great western industry to be absolutely excluded from her markets by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity the west can annually sell many hundred thousand barrels of flour in Cuba and Port Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from these markets. Certain wise men of our country have asked how can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there. Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the southernmost portion of South America, but wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow on the same soil, and the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West Indies contain forty millions of people who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed, the largest portion of the sugar product of Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly engage our exchanges there if congress will give us opportunity for reciprocal trade. The object lesson immediately before us is the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second.

The worst proposition of all is put forth by those who say, "Let us put sugar on the free list now, and next year take up the subject of reciprocity." If I understand their logic, it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant us reciprocal trade, holding the complete vantage around themselves. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade.

A Word to Ladies.

Ladies who desire a beautiful clear skin, free from pimples, boils, blotches and other eruptions, should commence at once to use Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. They will also remove that heavy look about your eyes and make them bright, and will cure headache from whatever cause it arises. Remember, you are only required to take one small pill at bed time, which is coated with pure sugar, and will not gripe or produce any unpleasant sensation. Sold at 25c by T. K. Bolton.

A Bear on a Rampage in San Francisco.

Last Friday morning a bear broke out of his cage in San Francisco and for a short time wandered around the streets much to the terror of the pedestrians. The *Bulletin* in speaking of it says the residents and pedestrians in the neighborhood of Powell, Sutter and Post streets were greatly excited by the appearance on the streets of a large black bear, which was promenading up and down the sidewalk, and was monarch of all he surveyed for over an hour. He was one of the bears which were in the parade on Tuesday, and he broke out of his cage in the Olympic Club stable corner of Powell and Sutter streets, and escaped. During his peregrinations he helped himself to the contents of milk cans, bread, meat and fruit which he found upon stoops and doorsteps, and also to bottles of milk which he opened and spilled on the sidewalk, and then lapped up and licked up his chops, as much as to say, "That's very good." He marched down to Post street, followed by a crowd of boys and men, and sauntered into the yard of Zachariah Davis at 408 Post, where he found a morning paper, opened it, looked at it and smelled it. A lady turned a stream of water on him and this made him mad and he beat a hasty retreat. He then went on to the street and squatted on the car track, bringing a Post-street cable car to a standstill. As soon as it had stopped he deliberately marched around and commenced to smell at the feet of the passengers on the dummy, a familiarity they did not appreciate, so they jumped over the seat into the inclosure with the gripman. The ladies, of whom there were three or four, screamed at the top of their voices. Finally a butcher came along, and procuring a stout rope lassoed bruin and attempted to haul him up to the stable, but the bear was the stronger and dragged him at a rapid pace down the sidewalk along Union Square as far as Geary street, until a couple of young men came to his assistance and hauled him back to his quarters. There he was secured in his cage once more, after having had a royal time.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of an individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel that they owe their restoration to health to the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by the use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle at Chitwood Bros. drugstore.

The Shortage in Steers.

To-day we discover that the country is absolutely destitute of steer cattle of suitable ages for feeders. The entire list of corngrowing states is steerless, outside of the feeding pens. The range country has but few, and the demand is increasing daily. A practical feeder in Nebraska, who has been engaged in the business for eighteen years in that state and Iowa, tells the Northwestern Live Stock Journal that he had ridden over three counties in Nebraska in search of feeding steers and failed to secure a single animal over one year old. In order to get a small bunch of 125 he was compelled to take half that number in heifers. These he is now feeding on corn for the market next winter. A visit to the feeding yards throughout all of the corn growing states will develop the fact that in a very large proportion of them, both heifers and steer yearlings are being grained for the shambles.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for children teething for over fifty years with perfect success. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep by freeing the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

The republican party has redeemed its pledge made in its platform of 1888, and has carried through Congress "such revision of the tariff law as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor; and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home." This is the basis upon which the McKinley bill was constructed, and this is the theory upon which it has been voted for by the republicans in both houses of Congress.

On account of the amendments introduced and adopted in the Senate the bill will have to be considered by a conference committee, which will consist of seven members from each house, but there will be no question about the bill in chief, the only possible debate being upon certain questions here and there in the schedules.

That the effect of the increase in the rate of import duties on competing products will be to stimulate domestic industry seems too plain at this late day to need argument or demonstration, since every fact goes to prove the truth of the assertion. But the party of protection goes further. It insists that protection will create new industries, not in the direction of accomplishing impossibilities, but in the way of developing natural resources which are now kept down by undue foreign competition.

For example, take the manufacture of tin plate, which, as is generally known, is a thin sheet of iron coated with tin. Our import of tin plate for the year 1889 was valued at $21,222,653. There is tin enough in our own San Jacinto mines and in the Black Hills to make all the tin plate we can use, and probably more, and the McKinley bill undertakes to give Americans a chance to develop this industry. It will be just as it was with iron. In In 1854 the gross product of pig-iron in the United States was 736,218 short tons; in 1860 it was 919,770 tons; in 1870 it was 2,052,821 tons; in 1880 it was 3,781,021 tons; in 1890 it will be 9,579,779 tons. Pig-iron, it must be remembered, is a manufactured product, not a natural product; so the analogy between it and tin-plate is complete.

Tin-plate has been selected as one out of numberless instances which might be taken from the McKinley bill to show the advantages of the protective system. The bill does not pretend to reduce rates of duty on all imports, as did the Morrison bill. In fact, it increases rates of duty on competing articles, and reduces or removes them on non-competing articles, except luxuries, and that is the true principle of protection. In the aggregate it reduces the customs revenue, but it protects American industries and American labor, and on that issue the Republican party is willing to submit its work to the people of the United States.—[Chronicle.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Chitwood Bros. drug store as their giving away to customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

A Half Dollar Placed Him on the Road to Prosperity.

"One day, ten years ago," said a Western millionaire, "I stood without a nickel and without the door of a restaurant in San Francisco. I was indulging in an optical feast, gazing at the display of uncooked roasts, chops and steaks, garnished with water cress, and altogether lovely, in the window. The song—or rather its refrain—'Thou art so near and yet so far,' was whispered to me by the gaunt brownie of hunger. Then a prosperous-looking man who was flipping a half-dollar in his hand dropped the coin, which tinkled through an iron grate and fell into the subway below. The man gave an almost unconcerned glance in the direction the coin had gone, and then walked away humming a popular tune.

"I have always possessed some resource, and I was determined to possess that coin. The occasion was what is frequently spoken of as a groundhog case. I was "out of meat," also bread. I spoke to the proprietor of the place. Told him I had dropped a $5 gold piece through the grate, and asked if I might go and recover it. 'Certainly,' he said, and gave me a hatchet with which I might remove a wooden bar that had been nailed across a door leading from the basement to the opening under the grate.

"There was much litter and dust down there, and searching for the lost coin I found many others which had been dropped in a similar way. Thus I cleaned up $8 from that prospect dirt. The amount supplied me with a place to put the able-bodied appetite which I had concealed about my person. It also gave me the entry to a clean shirt and a proportionate supply of self-esteem and self-reliance. I visited men of influence whom I had not been sufficiently courageous to meet in the immediate heretofore, and I have not been seriously insolvent since that date. Thus you may see on what a slender thread oft hangs a change in life. I have since become acquainted with the man who dropped that half and have several times requited him from ancient vintages of champagne, and he will never become so hungry as I was on the day I first saw him—not while the Gunsight lode does its duty."—[Chicago Herald.

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

The Champion You Read About

Is the Davis "Buggy-Runabout." It knocks out the road cart in one round and is the cheapest first class four-wheeled vehicle in the world. Light weight, hung low, neat, strong and very handsome. It is durably painted, body black and running gear wine color. Steel axles, steel tire, sarven wheels, cushions and shafts. Just the thing for business or pleasure, and all other purposes where a comfortable as well as safe ride is desired. This vehicle removes all excuse for riding in a cart, that torturing and unsatisfactory apology, now that this acme of perfection, the "Buggy-Runabout" has made its appearance; and it is priced within the reach of everybody. I have a few of these buggies in stock, and will be glad to show them to anyone wishing a fine outfit for a low price. Call and see them.
G. C. EDDINGS, Hardware.

"Struck the Golden Mean"—As a Blood Purifier.

The Detroit Free Press says: "Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, prepared by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, of this city, has struck the Golden Mean, in the treatment of all blood diseases, and its success is an evidence that honest, pure and valuable medicine, is not incapable of attracting the attention of every family. There seems to be but one opinion as to its merits as a family medicine."
This is the real secret of the success of this wonderful remedy. Its perfect and speedy action in removing all impure and poisonous matter from the blood. No home should be without it, as a thorough and effectual blood purifier for young and old. For sale by T. K. Bolton, Ashland.

Legal Blanks at this office.

ASHLAND TIDINGS

Terms of Advertising:

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Each Additional insertion.....1 50

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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.