ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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ASHLAND TIDINGS

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Editor and Publisher.

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Titles examined. Titles perfected. Records corrected, etc. [323

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

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

Dr. J. H. Hall,
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J. S. Walter, M. D. S.,
Will practice his profession of Dentistry
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Office a residence. 11-8

A. C. Caldwell,
Mechanical and Operative Dentist.
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
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One-fourth down; balance within six, twelve and eighteen months.
See map at the Railroad Depot for graded prices, etc., or address
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PHOTOGRAPHY.
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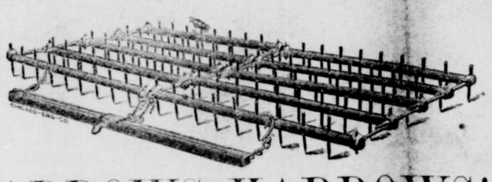

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BAIN WAGONS,
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Flying Dutchman Sulky Plows,
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FOR SALE
At a Bargain.
A dwelling house and large lot containing 1½ acres, on street in choice residence part of Ashland for sale at a bargain. Fine lot of fruit on the place; comfortable small house and stable.
For further information inquire at TIDINGS office or Address D. Payne, Phoenix, Or.

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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]

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MOUNTAIN HACKS,
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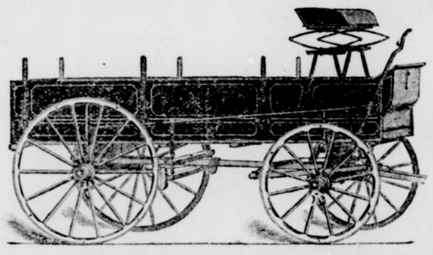

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Beware of fraudulent imitations. Examine the trade mark, and see that you get the genuine.

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.

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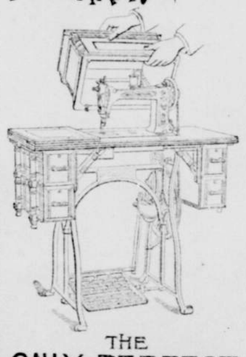

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MECHANISM FOR FAMILY USE.

Was Awarded the only
GRAND PRIZE
—AT THE—
Paris Exposition
1889.
Call and Examine Them now on Exhibition at
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Pacific Coast Main Office,
1368 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALA.
14-21—1y

What the McKinley Bill Is Doing.

New York, October 22.—One of the strongest arguments advanced by friends of the McKinley bill in Congress was that it would foster healthy home competition in the production of those articles immediately affected by it. The free traders vehemently denied this, predicting nothing but a rapid advance in prices of such goods as were protected by the operation of the new law. As it is shown by a series of interviews in the *Press*, no such advances have taken place.

The free-traders' argument having been thus refuted it only remains to prove that the protectionists' theory of fostering home competition is true. The proof is at hand in the fact that, even at this early day, a movement is on foot in this city looking to the investment of $2,000,000 of French money in American woolen mills. The promoter of this enterprise is Charles Barrez, head of the firm of Charles Barrez & Co., 454 Broome street. Mr. Barrez's firm is the only concern in this country which has made a specialty of importing French woolen goods.

"It is not my intention," said Mr. Barrez, "to enter upon the manufacture of any of the higher grades of woolens, because my French correspondents will still be able to supply them at a profit, and I have no desire to enter into competition with them. They have been compelled, however, to stop making lower grades, because this country was the only market they had for them and the tariff law has shut them out. The new mills when founded ought to give employment to several hundred people."

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.

For Sale Cheap.

A wind mill and tower complete with 12 ft. wheel and deep well pump; also reservoir for water. All nearly new and in first class running order. Enquire of Smith & Dodge at furniture store.

Don't forget to go to Hunsaker's for your dress goods. *

PUBLISH THE LAWS

It is an acknowledged fact that the great majority of the people know but little of laws of the state in which they reside. Beyond attorneys and a few professional men whose business necessitates knowledge of special points, it may be said that ignorance of the statutes is universal. For instance, take the fence law. The ordinary individual knows there is some law regulating the style of fence and that he is liable to loss—he knows not how much—in case the stock of another man is injured on his illegal fence. He had no chance to discuss the old law before it was amended to its present form and express his opinion as to what it should be, knows not what it is now, and never will know unless he goes to an attorney or is "cinched" by its provisions. This is only one of many important statutes, some of them oppressive and some of them beneficial, of which the ordinary individual is ignorant. The people as a mass have no opportunity to form opinions in regard to objectionable statues or sections thereof and by recommendations to their representatives have them properly amended. They are uninformed as to the privileges or restrictions set forth in the statutes, and therefore have no opinion as to whether they should remain or be changed. The ordinary person's information in regard to the statutes is usually acquired after legal process is served upon him and he has costs to pay. While no steps are taken to make generally known its existence and tenor, ignorance is held to be no excuse for the violation of a statute. This is absurd when a practical and cheap method is available for overcoming such a condition. The laws should be published in the newspapers at the expense of the state, and after every session of the legislature all new statutes or amendments be placed before the people in the same manner. This would result in the thorough diffusion of accurate information that every citizens should should possess, the repeal of useless or objectionable laws, amendment of imperfect ones, enactment of new measures for the public welfare, and in many other ways would be a direct benefit to the people. It cannot be urged against this idea that it is a scheme for the newspapers to make "a piece," as rate for publication could be made that would leave but a small margin for profit. There is not a newspaper in the state that would not gladly publish the statutes at the lowest living rates; they could not afford to do so without some compensation, though statutes of especial interest are now frequently published as news. Besides, the item of expense would be more than saved in the diminished number and cost of prosecutions and in the decrease of legal expense generally. There can be no serious objections to this proposition. If carried out it will be of incalculable benefit to the state as a whole, and to every individual it will be a source of satisfaction, in many cases actually saving no small pecuniary losses. This idea of enacting laws and placing them out of range of the poorer classes by publishing them in book form only, and holding them at prices which many can not afford, is an injustice in itself, but is doubly worse when those whom it affects are called upon to suffer for their ignorance. Then let those who have power to right this wrong do so, by placing the laws on the tables of every household through the medium of the state press.

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.

Experiments with Nickel.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The chief of the ordnance bureau of the navy department is giving attention to the procurement of nickle ore or metal, for which congress appropriated $1,000,000. Representative firms which deal largely in this ore and metal have been in communication with the department to ascertain the exact capacity of our domestic nickel works. Several competent steel experts have been sent by the department to various parts of the country. Chief Folger, of the ordnance bureau, intends to ascertain the possibilities of an alloy of steel and nickel in other branches of naval construction, as well as in the manufacture of armor plate, in which it is already a known success. He is preparing to have made at the Washington navy yard a series of tests, which will include proof trials of projectiles made from the new alloy, as well as the usual test of cast, elasticity, breaking strength, ductility, etc.

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.

Electric Light Shadowed.

For several years past Charles Ingraham, of Eight Mile, Morrow county, has been experimenting in chemistry with a view to producing a bright, cheap and portable light. He now claims to have perfected a composition, which moulded into slender sticks and placed in a lamp of his own invention, burns with a brillancy fully equal to the electric light at an extremely low cost. He has applied for a patent, and as soon as it is secured will begin manufacturing lamps for sale. If the new light is all that he claims, it will take the place of kerosene and gas if not electricity, as it is cheaper, safer, and more convenient then either. It will create a sensation when introduced to the public.—[Ex.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These pills are scientifically compounded, and uniform in action. No griping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, dyspepsia, and biliousness; and as an appetizer they excel any other preparation. 10-ew.1y

ABOUT ALASKA.

[Yreka Journal.]

Our Glendale, Or., correspondent sends us the following interesting letter:

RETURN OF THE RUSSELL AND KERR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

The expedition that started June 17th, from Seattle for Alaska, under Mr. J. C. Russell, geologist, and Mr. Mark B. Kerr, topographist, returned on the 2d of October, when the party was disbanded. From Lester Doney, Mr. Kerr's special assistant on the trip, we glean the following particulars: Our party of nine persons was landed at the Swedish Mission, Yakutat Bay, June 25, by the gun boat Pinta, where we took two of the ship's boats, together with a large canoe, hired of the Indians, and one other purchased; we proceeded up the bay about 30 miles. Our cargo of supplies and outfit amounted to about 4,000 pounds. Here we made our first camp. The intention was to procure Indians to do the transporting of all this overland, but could not get them, and therefore it devolved upon seven of us to get this inland, from camp to camp. The two chiefs, Messrs. Russell and Kerr, carried their instruments. At this camp on the beach we made the "base line" for all triangulations. All maps made of the region being on the scale of three miles to the inch.

We traveled over a region of Moraine and numerous water courses from glaciers above, for a distance of 20 miles. The walking is very rough, and is terrible on shoe leather, as the small rocks brought down by the ice are like pieces of broken glass, and one sinks into them to the ankle at every step. Here we encountered the first glaciers—small ones—from a quarter to a mile wide. For the first five miles from the beach we found grass plentiful, with scattering patches of brush. Berries of many kinds are plentiful. This is a veritable home of the bear and small birds, this being the only kind of game to be found. The next ten miles is a very heavily timbered region of nothing but spruce, of inferior quality, stunted by the heavy snows. Our route led us up a very gradual rise, much broken by sharp, steep ridges between the glaciers, until we were 30 miles inland, when we were about 1,500 feet above the sea level. For the last 10 miles we had been marching over fields of ice, but here we came upon a veritable oasis in this desert of the north, which was nothing more than a hill 500 feet above the level of the ice, covered with brush and berry vines. This we called Blossom Island. Here was fully 250 acres of land not covered with ice, with a beautiful little lake in the highest part, in a small depression, and to this little body of water we were indebted for the clouds of mosquitoes and gnats that necessitated our wearing veils and gloves day and night. Here we feasted on berries—large blue berries—similar to huckleberries, salmon berries, raspberries, dewberries, large currants, and a small berry the size of a pea, which we called "dew drop." Here we established our base of supplies for the entire region beyond. Fifteen miles beyond here we came upon the "Great Bear" glacier. This glacier extends from the very summit of Mt. St. Elias to the head of Yakatat bay, a distance of 50 miles. Our route now led over this vast desert of ice. We estimated this glacier to be 30 miles wide. Here we encountered terrible yawning chasms or crevices, all the way from two to fifty feet wide, which from estimates made must be two or three thousand feet deep, as the bottom of this glacier is lower than the level of the sea. Between the crevices would be narrow bridges of ice, many of them not more than six inches wide, where one could look down on either side into the black depths, where a misstep would plunge one down, down, to be forever laid amid the ice, where mortal man would not find the remains. From Blossom Island the chiefs pushed ahead for 50 miles, to the foot of Mt. St. Elias, two men keeping them supplied as well as possible, while the rest brought up supplies from the base. We were endeavoring to get enough ahead to do them to make the summit. They worked up the mountain gradually until they reached a fall in the ice fully 500 feet high, which took them two days to get around, and they had to tunnel through one ice ledge to get a rope fastened, so as to raise the supplies over a sheer ledge 100 feet. Here the men climbed up this rope, which, by the way, was not much larger than a lead pencil, but of very strong material. On the 21st of August they were out very early, having reached an elevation of 8,700 feet, ready to start for the summit at 10 a. m. They reached a crevice fully 50 feet wide running across in front of them from side to side. The way beyond seemed smooth and easy, but while hunting for a place to cross the sky darkened, and soon the snow began to fall, so leaving all their instruments here they hurried back to camp, intending to try again for the summit next day. But the snow kept falling all next day, so that fears were felt for their safety, nor was it possible to get back to their instruments. In the meantime, just about the time it began snowing, Kerr found that there was not sufficient oil for their stove, so he left Mr. Russell at the highest camp and came back and overtook the two men, who went down for supplies. They all three staid together in the rain, with only one blanket between them, and no tent. Next morning Mr. Kerr started back to assist Mr. Russell, the others coming down. One of these men concluded he had enough, so came down to Blossom Island, while the other staid in one of the upper camps. Now in the last three days three at Blossom Island, including myself, had traveled 50 miles, carrying packs of 60 pounds each, through the rain. We were tired, and had just got in and had breakfast over, when at 10 a. m. this man arrived and told us that the two chiefs were alone on the mountain in the snow, and that three men were needed at once to go to their assistance. Well you may imagine three of us—two others and myself—ready at 3 p. m., starting in a fearful rainstorm for a tramp of 15 miles with heavy packs, which became heavier as the rain fell. Our way led over those fields of ice where one has to watch every step, crossing numerous crevices, and so on and on we trudged, until 8 p. m., when we found the other man. All of us, thoroughly soaked and hungry, ate a cold lunch in the dark, and lay down on the ice in the tent to sleep, too tired for anything better. During the night it cleared up and froze. Early next morning we were on the way, traveling 25 miles, much of the way in new snow, as we gradually ascended. During the day we tried a shorter route, but made poor headway owing to the numerous crevices encountered. I had one very severe fall down a crevice beneath a huge bowlder, fully 20 feet. A large rock came down after me, which struck me on the head, making an ugly gash in my scalp. But the boys pulled me out with their ropes, and we pushed on again. It was 12 p. m. when we got something to eat and took a short sleep. At early dawn we were again on the way, but climbing was getting more and more arduous as we advanced, on account of the new snow that had fallen. We passed the lower ice falls and worked our way up, the snow getting worse every step, and each man now took turns breaking the way. At 6 p. m. of this the third day, we arrived at the second ice falls. Here we found Mr. Kerr, nearly starved to death. He had gone up the first day some distance above, when night overtook him and he had tried to make his way back to the upper camp, but in coming down the rope here he fell, striking on his head and shoulders, but fortunately rolled into some soft snow, where he lay for some time. Had he struck ten feet either side, he would have fallen into a crevice of unknown depth. Here he was compelled to stay until we came up, and right here we had to camp. When leaving our camp that morning we had expected to find Mr. Kerr and Mr. Russell together, and had left our loads, tent, stove and all, so we had only a can of corn beef for supper and nothing for breakfast. What a miserable night we had of it, one blanket for five of us, wet and freezing in five feet of snow, our teeth chattering a chorus. Early next morning we assisted Mr. Kerr up the rope and pushed on to find Mr. Russell, whom we met about four miles above, on his way down. He had fared little better than Mr. Kerr. His tent had blown down, and he had dug a hole in the snow and crawled down into it, having his lamp and some Boston baked beans, with a little oat meal, which he cooked. Here he had put in four days. We beat a hasty retreat down the mountain to our last camp, which we reached at 12 p. m., and it took the balance of the night until 6 a. m., to get enough cooked to satisfy all hands. Starting soon after, we arrived two days later at Blossom Island. One of our men became snow blind and we had to lead him. The last day before reaching the island was the worst I ever experienced. The rain and sleet fell in torrents, and we could not keep warm, even with heavy loads on our backs. Here we rested two days, where we were joined by the whole party. Mr. Russell with four of us, went over to the Bear Glacier, to what was called Hitchcock Point. Soon after this we came in and found Mr. Kerr had started for the coast. We then all broke camp and leaving many things now useless, started back also. We met the two men who went with Mr. Kerr. All had been to the Mission and were returning with some much needed supplies.

On the 14th of September we arrived at the bay, but it blew so hard for two days on the beach we had to move back into the hills three miles. That night it cleared up and we started for the coast again, to bring up some supplies to last us twenty days or so, until relief came, which was expected in about that length of time. But when we came in sight of the bay our joy knew no bounds, for there in plain sight, steaming up the bay, was what proved to be the U. S. revenue cutter, Corwin, whose commander had run in to see if he could find any traces of us. It was pell-mell to get aboard, and so for home.

The only game I saw on the trip was two large bears, but could not get a shot at them. Their tracks measured 9x13 inches, and they would weigh 1,200 or 1,500 pounds. One other track I measured was 13x17 inches. The people at the mission said they were numerous along the coast, and some would weigh over 2,000 pounds.

Yours, A. E. D.

"Is this the best?" Is a question often asked, when medicine is wanted. The following are a few of the medicines of known reliability sold by Chitwood Bros., druggists of this place. They have many other excellent medicines, but these are worthy of especial mention:

Chamberlain's Gough Remedy, famous for its cures of severe colds, and as a preventive for croup. Price 50c per bottle.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm, a general family liniment and especially valuable for rheumatism. Price 50c per bottle.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, the most reliable known medicine for bowel complaints. It is especially prized by persons subject to colic. It has cured many cases of chronic diarrhoea. Price 25c and 50c per bottle.

St. Patrick's Pills, for disorders of the liver and bowels. A vigorous but gentle physic that cleanses and renovates the whole system. Price 25c per box.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment, for tetter, salt Rheum, scald head, eczema and chronic sore eyes. Price 25c per box.

A Mayor in Jail.

New York, Oct. 21.—Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island city, was to-day sentenced to five days in jail and to pay a fine of $250. He is now in the custody of the Sheriff under guard. This disgrace which has come upon the chief executive of a New York municipality was caused by his unprovoked assault upon George R. Crowley, a newspaper reporter, of which he had previously been convicted.

A mayor sentenced to jail for five days is a thing unheard of even in Long Island City. Indeed since the mayor of an Indiana town was shot dead while committing a burglary, such a degradation of the municipal dignity has not been reported.

Patrick J. Gleason is built in the coarsest mold, upon a bony framework that would be invaluable to a prize fighter. He stands at least six feet high, must measure nearly fifty inches around his chest, his arms like a blacksmith's, with a long reach and thorough development, and cannot turn the scale at much less than 240 lbs.

So far as the average human being is concerned, he would in a rough-and-tumble encounter, such as Mr. Gleason prefers, stand about as good a chance of being killed, whether engaged with the mayor of Long Island City or the Pride of Boston.

It was such a man that the unfortunate correspondent of the Associated Press, George R. Crowley, encountered on Sunday night in a Long Island City saloon when the place should have been closed. Crowley was severely beaten and Gleason now pays the penalty.

Mayor Gleason's incarceration will not interfere with the affairs of the city. The city charter provides that in case the mayor is absent from the city more than ten days or is incapacitated for duty that length of time, the president of the Board of Aldermen shall become the acting mayor of the city. Mr. Crowley has a civil suit against Gleason for damages on account of the assault.

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.

Papers that are publishing a statement that county sheriffs in this state get $20 a week for boarding four prisoners and $15 a week for boarding five prisoners, according to a state statute, are mistaken. The law contemplates that the sheriff shall receive $5 each per week for the board of four prisoners, and $3 for all above that number. Thus, for four prisoners he receives $20, for five $23, for six $26, etc. Such was the intent of the law, and we have yet to hear of the sheriff who does not so interpret it.—[Ex.

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cts a box.

W. Russell, night fireman at the Crown paper mills, Oregon City, fell from a platform to the ground, eighty feet, one night last week, and was found dead the next morning.

Far better than medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fever Cure, by mild and yet effective action will cure. Sold at 50 cents a bottle.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder—highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1888.*

ASHLAND TIDINGS

Terms of Advertising:

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One square, first insertion.....$2 00
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Job Printing

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

FEATURES OF A NEW TAX LAW.

Proposition Agreed Upon by the Senatorial Committee in Session in Salem.

The senatorial committee appointed at the last session of the state legislature to devise ways and means for remedying the evils and imperfections of present assessment and tax laws, are still wrestling with the many perplexities this difficult question presents. The committee consists of Senators Raley, Tongue, Wolf, Hilton and Cogswell, and they have been in session at Salem since Monday morning, October 13th—nearly two weeks. They have labored assiduously, working from 8 o'clock in the morning often till 11 o'clock at night, and if they succeed in adjusting the taxation problem to the satisfaction of a majority of Oregon's citizens, they are entitled to a great deal of credit.

Just what the committee has accomplished is not known, but rumor has it that they have decided upon a number of well-grounded propositions which, if adopted by the state legislature, will not only simplify assessments, but centralize authority and strengthen the law as well.

First, it is decided that all assessments shall be made as if made on the 1st of April of each year. An assessor, when dissatisfied with the lists furnished him, shall be authorized to examine the taxpayer on the roll. County courts shall be made boards of equalization, and assessors shall be required to attend meetings when matters concerning taxation are under consideration. If any person fails to list his property, or to answer the questions propounded to him by the assessor, the assessor shall be authorized to double his taxable property, and the board of equalization shall have no right to make any deductions therefrom. The board of equalization shall not reduce any assessments, unless the applicant or his duly authorized agent appears before them, and is examined under oath as to the amount and value of the property he possesses or represents as agent.

The committee also contemplates the creation of a state board of equalization, composed of one member from each judicial district in the state. This board shall have authority to equalize assessments between counties on different kinds of property, and cannot equalize individual assessments.

Upon the foregoing propositions the members of the committee are agreed. There seems to be some difference of opinion, however, regarding the advisability of repealing the mortgage tax law and not allowing deductions for indebtedness. The majority of the committee, it is understood, are in favor of both these measures, but whether or not the minority can be won over is for the future to decide.

The members of the state board of equalization are to be elected in the same manner as circuit judges, each to hold office four years. The committee is still in session and will probably finish their labors for the present in a day or two, and then meet again some time before the convening of the legislature.

The committee was instructed to make a report embodying such suggestions as might be deemed advisable in eradicating existing evils of taxation. This report will be in the nature of a bill which will be submitted to the house for adoption.

Mr. George C. Sears, assessor of this county, met with the committee Wednesday night by invitation, and from what he saw of the report thinks they are preparing a very meritorious bill, and one which, if adopted by the legislature, will meet the issue of a more equal taxation.

The question of precinct assessors, which was a stumbling block for some time has been practically decided, and such offices will exist under the proposed law.—[Oregonian.

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.

Henley Items.

Martin Sullivan and his bride were here this week. His many friends extend congratulations and wish them a long life of happiness.

The Black Jack continues to prospect good, and they will soon have another crushing at the mill; this time about 100 tons.

Gilham & Co., of the Tom Paine mine, have their new house completed, and will commence their shaft in a few days. They expect to strike blue gravel at a depth of 125 feet.

Geo. A. Barr has made two more locations of 160 acres each, south of the Klamath river, in the interest of two Sacramento parties. He will soon have a cabin built, when he will commence sinking, and expects to push the work all winter.

Eugene Almy, 44 years of age, who has been working for Rummell & Co. in their river claim, dropped dead Sunday morning, the cause of death being pulmonary appoplexy. He leaves a wife and seven children, near Medford, Oregon. The bereaved family have the sympathy of this community in their sad affliction.

Miss May Fay, of Etna, has charge of the Klamath City school.

The false work for the new iron bridge across the Klamath is in place, and the bridge is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for traffic next Sunday. This bridge will be a blessing to this community in particular, and the whole county in general. No more delay by ferry boats, fords, high water or floating ice. The Board of Supervisors deserve the thanks of this community for their consideration and promptness.—[Yreka Journal, Oct. 22.

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.

Gladstone Not Always Right.

[Utica Herald.]

The wisest men make mistakes. The democrats are very jubilant just now because Mr. Gladstone, thorough Englishman that he is, does not like the new American tariff. With great respect to him, no one expected him to. When, however, he goes so far as to speak of that measure as an "error," he exhibits the same frame of mind that he did when soon after the outbreak of the rebellion he pronounced this Union forever broken and the Southern Confederacy an enduring nation. Great as he is Mr. Gladstone rises only slowly to a full appreciation of American ideas and American triumphs.

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.

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.