VALLEY RECORD.

ASHLAND, OR., Thursday, JULY 24, 1890.

The People's Paper.

Office in McCall's Hall, up-stairs; stairs on north side of Masonic building.

Entered in the Postoffice at Ashland as Second Class mail matter.

Authorized Agents.

The following parties are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, job printing, etc. Any favors shown them will be duly appreciated by the VALLEY RECORD:

Eagle Point	A. C. Howlett
Linkville	R. B. Hatton
Jacksonville	L. L. Jacobs
Central Point	W. A. Owen
Medford	Miller & Strang

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J N Dolph	Senators
John H Mitchell	
Binger Hermann	Congressman
Sylvester Pennoyer	Governor
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G W Webb	State Treasurer
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W W Thayer	Supreme Judges
William P Lord	
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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

L B Webster	Circuit Judge
William M Colvig	District Attorney

For Jackson, Josephine, Lake and Klamath counties.

JACKSON COUNTY.

County Seat	Jacksonville
A C Stanley	Senator
J T Rowdilch	Representatives
Robert A Miller	
W K Price	
J R Neil	County Judge
William Ray	Commissioners
Chas W Taylor	
Max Muller	County Clerk
James G Birdsey	Sheriff
R H Moore	Treasurer
J M Childers	Assessor
H H Mitchell	School Superintendent
J S Howard	Surveyor
Dr R Pryce	Coroner

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

County Seat	Grants Pass
Walter Sinclair	Joint Senator
C J Howard	Representative
Volney Colvig	County Judge
J Hanseth	Commissioners
P Hansen	
Chas K Chandler	County Clerk
J C Moss	Sheriff
J A Jennings	Treasurer
P C Ream	Assessor
W A Massie	School Superintendent
W N Saunders	Surveyor
Dr Flanagan	Coroner

KLAMATH COUNTY.

County Seat	Linkville
C A Cogswell, of Lake	Joint Senator
S P Moss, of Lake	Joint Representative
W S Moore	County Judge
W C Crawford	Commissioners
L B Kester	
A L Leavitt	Clerk
M D Childers	Sheriff
Chas Graves	Treasurer
John Smart	Assessor
P L Fountain	School Superintendent
J B Griffith	Surveyor
John W Siemens	Coroner

LAKE COUNTY.

County Seat	Lakeview
C A Cogswell, of Lake	Joint Senator
S P Moss, of Lake	Joint Representative
W A Wilshire	County Judge
R L Sherlock	Commissioners
William Bagley	
W T Boyd	Clerk
William Carll	Sheriff
A McCallen	Treasurer
A H Fisher	School Superintendent
J E McDonough	Assessor
W K Barry	Stock Inspector

The circuit court for the First Judicial district sets in Jackson county on first Monday 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.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church, corner Main and Helman streets. Regular Services.—Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Young People's Meeting, 6 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting, every Thursday evening.
REV. F. G. STRANGE, Pastor.

METHODIST.

Church, corner Main and Bush streets. Regular Services.—Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting, every Thursday evening; Young People's Meeting, Sunday 6 P. M. Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday 2 P. M.
REV. C. A. LEWIS, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Church, corner Church and High streets. Regular Services.—Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Christian Endeavor Society, 6:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting, every Thursday evening. Covenant Meeting, Saturday before third Sunday in each month, 2 P. M. Ladies' Social, second Tuesday eve in each month.
REV. F. K. VANTWEEL, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church, cor. Main street and Boulevard. Regular Services.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School, 12 M. Prayer Meeting, every Thursday evening.
REV. G. J. WEBSTER, Pastor.

CATHOLIC.

Church, corner Sixth and B streets. Regular Services.—Every fourth Sunday, 10 A. M. Sunday School, every fourth Sunday, 3 P. M. FATHER F. S. NOEL, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Services in Baptist church, cor. Church and High streets, second and fourth Sundays, 3 P. M. REV. F. B. TICKSON, Pastor.

DUNKARD.

Church on Granite street. Services every quarter, and oftener.

SECULAR UNION.

Ashland Secular Union No 1, meets at McCall's Hall the first Sunday in every month, at 7 o'clock p m.
W N LUCKEY, Pres.
H S Evans, sec'y.

W. N. LUCKEY,

Real Estate Agent,

ASHLAND, : : : OREGON.

Will Sell, Rent and Handle Real Estate on Commission

A Choice Collection of City and Country Property for sale.

Any person wishing to sell property will find it to their interest to call and see us

MARVELOUS DISCOVERY **MEMORY** Mind wandering cured. Book learned in one reading. Testimonials from all. Prospectus free. Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave. New York.

Men's working shoes for $1.50 per pair at Blount's.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., June 3, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Al. Hopkins, of Shake, county of Jackson, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement for the purchase of the S ½ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of sec No. 6, in tp 40, S. R No. 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Or., on Thursday the 21st day of August, 1890.

He names as witnesses: William A. Nelson of Ashland, Jackson county, Or., Frank McCracken of White Point, Jackson county, Or., Thomas E. Stanley of Klamath City, Siskiyou county, Cal., Edward A. Hildreth of Ashland, Jackson county, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of August, 1890.
CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

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United States Land Office, Roseburg, Or., June 3, 1890.

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He names as witnesses: Frank McCracken, of White Point, Jackson county, Or., Al. Hopkins, of Shake, Jackson county, Or., George A. Blood, of Ashland, Jackson county, Or., Edward Campbell, of Klamath City, Siskiyou county, Cal.

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He names as witnesses: Thomas E. Stanley, of Klamath City, Siskiyou county, Cal., George A. Blood, of Ashland, Jackson county, Or., Edward Campbell, of Klamath City, Siskiyou county, Cal., William Nelson, of Ashland, Jackson county, Or.

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He names as witnesses: Thomas E. Stanley of Klamath City, Siskiyou county, Cal., Edward Campbell of Klamath City, Siskiyou county, Cal., Edward A. Hildreth of Ashland, Jackson county, Or., Frank McCracken of White Point, Jackson county, Or.

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He names as witnesses: George A. Blood, and Edward A. Hildreth, of Ashland, Jackson county, Or., Thomas E. Stanley, of Klamath City, Siskiyou county, Cal., Frank McCracken, of White Point, Jackson county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of August, 1890.
CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Register.

Milch Cow For Sale.

A NICE YOUNG MILCH COW, with calf, for sale. Inquire for price, etc., at the Record office.

SHE DOUBLED UP THE MAYOR.

An Insane Woman Conquers an Army of City Officials on the Island.

"There has been a marvelous change in the treatment of insane patients in our hospitals within the last five years," said H. H. Porter, the president of the board of commissioners of charities and correction, the other day. "Not long ago every patient was considered a candidate for the straightjacket or the cuffs if he was at all violent. Now we seldom have occasion to use either one. The change has come as a result of our increased facilities and accommodations. We are enabled to employ better nurses and caretakers, and we find that persuasion is far more effective than force.

"I remember a rather funny experience I had when Mayor Hewitt was in office. You know the old gentleman was very anxious to do the right thing in regard to appropriations for all the city institutions, and in order to understand the needs of each he made remarkably thorough and careful investigations. He sent word to us one day that he would inspect the insane asylums on the island the next day, so all the commissioners made arrangements to accompany him. When the time came there was just an army of us, for beside the mayor and the commissioners every paper in the city sent its representative.

"We got along all right on the island until we came to the 'lodge' where the most dangerous patients were kept. Here Mr. Hewitt stopped and said, 'I don't think we had better go in there—all of us—for we will probably excite the patients.' But none of the commissioners or reporters wanted to be left behind, so we all went in, the reporters bringing up the rear.

"There was a big German woman, 32 years old, confined there, with whom we had had considerable trouble. I thought she was safe out of the way, but when we opened the doors there she was straight before us. The crowd nettled her for a moment, and then with a yell she rushed forward. There was a grand rush—the reporters turned tail and ran as fast as they could for the fence, while the commissioners streaked off in different directions, and poor Mayor Hewitt, who could not get out of the way, was left facing the wild woman.

"He did not stand long, however, for in less time than I can tell it she hit him in the pit of his stomach and doubled him up on the floor, while his glasses flew clear across the room. The next instant the keepers had her in charge, and slowly the army of men gathered itself together. While the other commissioners were dusting the mayor off I handed him his glasses, and then he turned and looked at us reproachfully as he said, 'I told you so.'"—New York Tribune.

The June Bug Rampant.

The bug is a very useful insect, but how objectionable it can make itself on occasions was shown by an incident which occurred one night on the Central railroad of New Jersey. The milk train was carrying two passenger coaches behind the milk cars, and as the night was warm the half dozen passengers aboard had the windows all raised. The train had been standing on a side track a few minutes when a swarm of large June bugs, attracted by the car lights, flew in through the windows. In five minutes the seats were nearly covered with the bugs, and they began to crawl around the legs of the passengers and to prove otherwise unpleasantly officious. In five minutes the insects had possession of the two cars and the passengers turned out. The problem which now presented itself was how to get the pests out of the cars before the train started. A fire was suggested, and while the passengers gathered brushwood and kindled a roaring blaze, one of the brakemen went into the cars and put the lights out. The ruse was successful, the bugs deserted the cars and the passengers went back, shut down the windows and sat in darkness until the train started.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Before the Flag.

In a certain New York mission is a bright street fellow who, if this incident may be taken as an indication, bids fair to develop the brains and the patriotic sentiment of a good American citizen.

A gentleman announced his intention of delivering an address on political reform in the neighborhood of the mission, a particularly disorderly district. He and his friends were informed on good authority that if the speech were made the speaker would be pelted with rotten eggs.

It seemed that the proposed address, which, it had been believed, would exert an important influence, must be given up. A small boy, between whom and the speaker a friendship had developed at the mission, solved the difficulty by an ingenious expedient.

"I tell you what to do," said he. "Hang the American flag back of the platform, and you stand before the flag. The roughs won't throw eggs at the Stars and Stripes."—Youth's Companion.

Happy Dispatch of Poultry.

The president of the British pharmaceutical conference is credited with having adopted and recommended the following for the happy dispatch of poultry. A large, wide mouthed, stoppered bottle is kept charged with an ounce of chloroform. When a chicken has received sentence of death it is held firmly under the left arm and its head slipped into the mouth of the bottle. A few deep inspirations follow, and the bird, without a struggle, becomes unconscious. Then holding it by the legs its neck is dislocated by a quick stretch.—Our Dumb Animals.

No Dudes in Africa.

"Do you believe in evolution?" inquired the baboon of the gray ape.

"Great cocoanut! no," was the answer. "Did you ever see anything like that in Afric?" and he pointed to a dude who stood before the cage.

"No," said the baboon; "but the species may have deteriorated."—Harper's Bazar.

Photographing in the Country.

An itinerant photographer was visited in a Franklin county town by an economical young man, who, after a long banter and some beating down in the price, finally sat for a picture. He was told to look at a certain nail, and not understanding the photographer's "that will do" continued to gaze at it. The photograper let him sit the afternoon out, as no other sitters came, to his own great amusement, while tears ran copiously down our economical friend's cheeks in his efforts to keep his eyes fixed for a couple of hours on that one spot.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Snake That Milked a Cow.

A resident of Sunset avenue has been greatly annoyed by the unexpected and unnatural failure of his cow to give any milk at night. Late Sunday afternoon he observed a large snake milking his cow, which with some difficulty he captured. It was a curious looking snake, whitish and blue in color. When it died its mouth was wide open and stiffened in that way, disclosing in its throat as pretty a milk strainer formed of a bony growth as one would wish to see.—Meigs County (O.) Tribune.

AUBREY'S FAMOUS RIDE.

A Feat That Has Few Parallels in Physical Endurance and Bravery.

"The greatest physical achievement ever accomplished in this country," said John F. Graham, "was the ride of F. X. Aubrey from the plaza of Santa Fe, N. M., to the public square at Independence, Mo., a distance of nearly eight hundred miles, through a country inhabited by warlike Indians, a large part of which was then a sandy desert."

Being urged to give an account of the great ride Graham proceeded:

"It was about the year 1851 that Aubrey gave his wonderful test of human endurance, before which all other attempts of the kind pale into insignificance. He was a short, heavy set man 38 years of age, in the prime of manhood and strength. His business for ten years as a Santa Fe trader had made him perfectly familiar with the trail and all the stopping places. He was a perfect horseman, and although there were great riders in those days, none of them cared to dispute the palm with Aubrey. On a wager of $1,000 he undertook to ride alone from Santa Fe to Independence inside of six days. It was thirty-nine years ago that he undertook the terrible feat. It was to be the supreme effort of his life, and he sent a half dozen of the swiftest horses ahead to be stationed at different points for use in the ride.

"He left Santa Fe in a sweeping gallop and that was the pace he kept up during nearly every hour of the time until he fell fainting from his foam covered horse in the square at Independence. No man could keep with the rider and he would have killed every horse in the west rather than to have failed in the undertaking. It took him just five days and nineteen hours to perform the feat and it cost the lives of several of his best horses. After being carried into a room at the old hotel at Independence Aubrey lay for forty-eight hours in a dead stupor before he came to his senses. He would never have recovered from the shock had it not been for his wonderful constitution. The feat was unanimously regarded by western men as the greatest exhibition of strength and endurance ever known on the plains."

"What became of Aubrey afterward?" was asked.

"After his ride he became the lion of the west and was dined and feted at St. Louis as though he had been a conquering hero. He finally met his death at the hand of a friend. One day in 1854, in an altercation with Maj. Richard H. Weightman, the great rider was stabbed to the heart and dropped dead in Santa Fe. He was buried in an unknown grave and all that is remembered of Aubrey is his remarkable ride. Weightman was tried upon the charge of murder, but was acquitted, and joining the Confederate army was shot at Wilson's Creek while leading his brigade into battle."—Denver News.

Jokes of Business Men.

A well known lawyer and his broker friend dropped their tickets into the glass aquarium on the city hall elevated station, and as the lawyer stopped to buy the evening papers he jerked down and pinned to his friend's back the large yellow placard placed under the latest editions and reading, "Out Today."

"Hello, here, how long have you been out of Sing Sing?" said a friend, slapping the broker familiarly on the back.

The broker laughed when shown the card, but insisted on keeping it. The incident had been forgotten when one day the broker stuck his head into his friend's office and said: "Better come down the Sound fishing today."

"Can't possibly do it," answered the lawyer. "Have made an engagement to meet some clients here on important business." "All right," said his friend. The lawyer waited in vain for his clients. He heard several people approach the office, but no one entered, and when he left the office he saw a huge yellow placard on his door reading "Out Today." The smile he tried to give was a failure. —New York Times.

The Bob Cook Stroke.

"Bob Cook's stroke is the result of Bob Cook's exhaustive study of a man from his heels to the crown of his head," said a member of the Yale nine. "I have watched his work with our crew very carefully. Everybody is familiar with the success he has achieved, but it is not generally realized that what is known as the Bob Cook stroke is not an accidental discovery by this prince of athletes, but is the result of years of painstaking and exhaustive study on the general subject of the physical possibilities of the human frame in athletics. The stroke today is a masterpiece of genius which has solved the problem of imparting the greatest amount of force to the end of a long oar by the least possible expenditure of strength. That is rather a sophomoric statement, but it covers the grounds of Bob Cook's life work."—New York World.

How to Keep Oysters.

There is an ingenious device for keeping oysters good in the shell for several weeks after they have been taken from the water. Hitherto this has been done unsatisfactorily by boring holes through the edges of the shells and locking in the oysters with bits of twisted wire. By the new scheme the edges of the shells are dipped into plaster of paris mixed with certain chemicals that make it harden quickly. In a few minutes the oyster is hermetically sealed, and so strong is the cement that not even the most muscular mollusk can manage to get a breath of fresh air after having been subjected to this process.—Exchange.

Reverence for Rascals.

The fact is that there is altogether too much reverence for rascals and for rascally methods on the part of tolerably decent people. Rascality is picturesque, doubtless, and in fiction it has even its moral uses; but in real life it should have no toleration, and it is, as a matter of fact, seldom accompanied by the ability that it brags.

One proof that the smart rogue is not so smart as he thinks and as others think is that he so often comes to grief. He arrives at his successes through his knowledge of the evil in men; he comes to grief through his ignorance of the good in men. He thinks he knows "human nature," but he only half knows it. Therefore he is constantly in danger of making a fatal mistake. For instance, his excuse to himself for lying and trickery is that lying and trickery are indulged in by others—even by some men who make a loud boast of virtue before the world.

A little more or less of lying and trickery seems to make no difference, he assumes—especially so long as there is no public display of lies and tricks—for he understands that there must always be a certain outward propriety in order to insure even the inferior kind of success he is aiming at.

But having no usable conscience to guide him he underrates the sensitiveness of other consciences—and especially the sensitiveness of that vague sentiment called "public opinion"—and he makes a miscalculation, which, if it does not land him in the penitentiary, at least makes him of no use to his respectable allies; therefore of no use to his semi criminal associates; therefore, a surprised, miserable and vindictive failure.—Century Magazine.

A SAND THAT BARKS.

A Savant Describes a Curious Portion of the Globe's Makeup—Musical Sand Is Found in Several Countries—Some Hypotheses to Explain the Cause.

The so-called "barking sands" of Kauai are mentioned in the works of several travelers in the Hawaiian islands, and have a worldwide fame as a natural curiosity. As a rule, however, the printed accounts are meager in details, and show the authors to have been unacquainted with similar phenomena elsewhere.

Jointly with Dr. Alexis A. Julien, of Columbia college, New York, I have been studying the properties of sonorous sand for a long time, and have visited many localities in America, Europe and Asia; hence I was able during a recent visit to Kauai to make some notes and comparisons that may interest the residents of this kingdom.

Notwithstanding recent rains I found the sand on the dune at Mana dry to the depth of four or five inches, and when pushed down the steep incline it gave out a deep base note having a tremulous character. This hardly resembles the "barking" of a dog, but a sound somewhat like it is produced by plunging the hands into the sand and bringing them vigorously together. Another way is to fill a long bag three-quarters full of sand, and then dividing its contents into two parts, holding one in each hand, to clap the two portions together. This I had found to be a good method for testing the sonorousness of sand on sea beaches. A bag of the sand will preserve its acoustic qualities a long time if kept dry and not too frequently manipulated. The angle at which the sand lies where it falls over the dune is 31 degrees; the sonorousness extends several hundred feet along the dune, being interrupted by a creeping vine that thrives marvelously in such a soil.

A similar dune of sonorous sand occurs on Niihau, as has long been known to residents of the island, and it has been also reported to occur near Koloe.

These observations, simple as they are, have been of special interest to me, because they show that the sand of these localities forms a link between that of the sea beaches and that of a certain hill on the Gulf of Suez known as Jebel Nagous, and which I visited in April, 1889. Sonorous sand is of more common occurrence than generally supposed. It is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Maine to Florida, on the Pacific coast, in Europe, Japan, Africa, Tasmania, etc., as well as on the shores of many fresh water lakes. In these localities it forms areas generally between low tide and the base of adjoining dunes, and emits sounds only when subjected to friction by the feet and hands or in a bag as described. At Jebel Nagous, in Arabia, on the other hand, the sand rests in a ravine, and produces sound only when it rolls down the incline (which it often does spontaneously) and fails to respond to kicks and cuffs.

The sand at Mana, as shown, unites in itself both these acoustic properties. The angle at which the sand lies at Jebel Nagous is the same as at Mana, 31 degrees being the "angle of rest" for fine dry sand. The musical notes obtained at these far separated localities are also the same, but in Arabia the incline is 390 feet high, and consequently the sounds are far louder, especially as they are further magnified by being echoed from adjoining cliffs.

The sand at Kauai and Niihau is made up of fragments of shell and coral, while that of all other localities known to us (over 100 in number) is siliceous. This shows that the sonorousness is independent of material. Examination under the microscope further shows that the sonorous quality is not connected with the shape of the grain.

Sonorous sand is distinguished by being free from fine dust or silt; the individual grains are very uniform in size. It is very easy to deprive sand of its acoustic power by mixing a little earth with it or by wetting it. It is difficult, if not impossible, to restore to sand its sonorous quality when once "killed."

A number of hypotheses have been proposed to explain the cause of this curious property of certain sands. The prevalent idea in these islands that the sound is due to the cellular structure of the sand must be abandoned, since most sonorous sand is not so constituted, that of Kauai forming an exception. Some have attributed the sonorous quality to saline crusts, others to electricity, effervescence of air between the particles, reverberation within subterranean cavities and to solarization, and one author attempts to explain the phenomena by writing of "a reduplication of impulses getting air in vibration in a focus of echo."

These theories Dr. Julien and I reject for reasons I cannot here detail, and we believe the true cause of sonorousness to be connected with thin pellicles or films of air or of gases thence derived, deposited and condensed upon the surface of the sand grains during gradual evaporation after wetting by seas, lakes or rains. By virtue of these films the sand grains become separated by elastic cushions of condensed gases, capable of considerable vibration, whose thickness we have approximately determined. The extent of the vibration and the volume and pitch of the sound produced we also find to be largely dependent upon the forms, structures and surfaces of the sand grains, and especially upon their purity or freedom from fine silt or dust.

We have shown that the pitch of the musical notes obtained on sea beaches is proportional to the mass of sand moved—the greater the mass the lower the tones. On the dunes of Kauai and Niihau the same holds true.—H. Carrington Bolton, Ph. D., in Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

Audible.

Customer—Is this woolen material new?

Tailor—Yes, sir. It's so new you can almost hear it bleat.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Only a few ancient engraved turquoises are known. They are in cameo and busts, and not in intagli. In ancient times the stone was thought to bring health and good fortune to the wearer, and many occult virtues were ascribed to it. De Boot, who wrote in 1609, states that no gentleman thought himself properly attired in his time without wearing a fine turquoise. Singular to say, he adds, that the ladies did not wear them. In mediæval times it was supposed to change color as the state of health of its owner changed.

One word of caution to the patient listener. Disbelieve one-half of what you hear, and don't place implicit faith in the other half until you have submitted it to all the analytical tests by which the various adulterations of truth are detected. Pure facts are rarer than black swans.

Two years ago George Croft, of Oshkosh, Wis., loaned a friend $10, to be returned by mail. Soon after he got a letter asking if he had received the money. Croft replied no. A short time after he received a letter with the $10 in it, and the friend declared he had once before sent the money. Not long since Croft received the first letter containing $10, which was sent Aug. 17, 1888, to Ashland, and had lain there two years.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough? Siphon's Cure is the remedy for you. Kept on hand at T K Bolton's.

A MEMORY.

Anon the city's hum came to me from afar,
As from the noisy crowd I walked alone;
Sudden upon the quiet street I heard thy voice,
Each leaf and bud and flower re-echoing the tone.

Thy voice, loved one! Canst thou tell all it meant
To me, who yearned for one lost happy year?
Once more my heart lay bleeding at thy feet;
Upon the altar of the past an offering fell—a tear.

Through open window came the well known voice,
Its gentle cadences were all the same;
The years rolled back—the folly, the regret—
Once more I proffered all thou wouldst not claim.

And yet thou canst forgive, and understand
No wrong was meant; Accept my penitence!
After those bitter years the knowledge brings relief—
Thou hast almost forgot the nature of the offense.

An erring one forgotten! Better so;
Let fall to cover as a veil forgetfulness.
To rear the fabric of those vanished days
No claim has memory, to charm and bless.

Thy voice, loved one! unchanged, still soft, still low,
Was wafted to me on fresh morning air.
Did nothing whisper of the near approach
Of one to whom thou ever must be dear?

Thy voice, love one! Ah! well I know it must
Linger in one fond heart through coming years;
Thy kind forbearance and forgiveness makes
The past seem washed away in my own welling tears.
—Toronto Empire.

Balloon Racing a Train.

As the Spencer war balloon, in a recent ascent from the Royal Military exhibition, reached Plaistow a train was passing through bound for Shoeburyness. On the arrival of the train at Shoeburyness, to the surprise of the guard, the balloonists were quietly waiting for him to take them and their machine back to London, the balloon having accomplished the journey in twenty minutes less than the train. The voyage through the air was very interesting, and when at an altitude of 7,300 feet, as recorded by the aneroid barometer, the throbbing of a steam engine could be distinctly heard, also the report of a sportsman's gun, accompanied by the bark of a dog. The traveling was at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, but to the aeronauts the balloon was apparently stationary, and it was with great surprise that on emerging from the clouds they found what distance had been actually covered.—Exchange.

A Transposing Piano.

Concert goers to whose lot it may have fallen to listen to a song being delivered in one key while the accompaniment was played in another will greet with satisfaction the introduction of a transposing piano, by means of which music can be transposed into any key at will. The object in view is accomplished by a movable back; i. e., the solid back upon which the strings are strung, instead of being rigidly fixed to the case, as in the ordinary way, is fitted on rollers, and is moved laterally with the greatest ease by means of a lever underneath the key board at the side of the performer. In all other respects the construction is the same as in the ordinary piano. Any desired change of key can be made in two or three seconds. The movement can be worked with perfect ease, and the mechanism is of so simple a character that its liability to get out of order is practically nil.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

No ruffian, however degraded, ever fails to recognize the real Christian qualities in a man; but he is equally keen sighted in reading the character of a prig.

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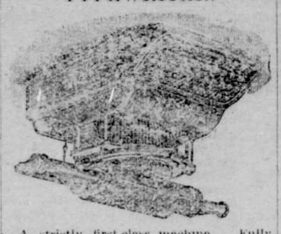

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the people of Ashland and surrounding country that I at am the old stand on Main street, opposite the old Flag staff where any one wishing work done in my line will always find me ready to serve them. "And men may come and men may go," but I am a stayer forever.

Shaving, 25c; hair cutting, 25c; shampooing, 25c; sea foam, 25c.

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Training School, per year	$15.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORIES.

G. A. R.

BURNSIDE POST NO. 23.

Meets in Masonic Hall, on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month. Visiting Comrades cordially welcomed.
MAX PRACHT, Commander.
J R Casey, Adjutant.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

GRANITE LODGE, NO. 23, Knights Pythias, Ashland, Oregon, meets every Friday evening. Visiting Knights in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
WM PATTERSON, C C.
E T BARTLETT, K of R and S.

MASONIC.

SISKIYOU CHAPTER, NO. 21, R. A. M.

Regular convocations on the Thursday next after the full moon.
W H ATKINSON, H P.
E B Myer, Secretary.

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 23, A. F. & A. M.

Stated communications on the Thursday of or before the full moon.
E V MILLS, W M.
A C Caldwell, Secretary.

ALPHA CHAPTER, NO. 1, O. E. S.

Stated meetings on 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month.
MRS. J D CROCKER, W. M.
Miss Kate Grady, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 45.

Hold regular meetings every Saturday evening at their hall in Ashland. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
J. C. DUNKER, N G.
ROBT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PILOT ROCK ENCAMPMENT, NO. 16.

Meets in Odd Fellows's Hall every 2d and 4th Monday in each month. Members in good standing cordially invited to attend.
H. C. MYER, C P.
ROBT. TAYLOR, Scribe.

HOPE REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, NO. 24.

Meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesday in each month in Odd Fellows's Hall, Ashland.
MRS. R. L. BISH, N. G.
N. A. Jacobs, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 66.

Meets in lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall every first and third Wednesday in each