VALLEY RECORD.

ASHLAND OR.... THURSDAY, May 7 1891

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:

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A H Fisher ..... School Superintendent
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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. VANTASSEL, 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 street. 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. TICKNOR, Pastor.

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 LUCKY, 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

Estray Notice.

SORREL MARE, will weigh 800 or 900 lbs.; a little white on left fore-foot; left hind foot white to fetlock; branded R on left shoulder; little star in forehead.

The above described animal will be duly sold for a pasture bill of fourteen months, including feed during last winter
E. B. MYER.
Ashland, Or., Dec. 18, 1890.

"German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes: I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best.

B. W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn., writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes: After trying scores of prescriptions and preparations I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a permanent cure. ®

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

A BARGAIN

—IN A—

Sewing Machine.

Anyone contemplating the purchase of a first class Sewing Machine Should Not Fail to

BUY A NO. 9 WHEELER & WILSON.

A Bargain in one of these Fine Machines can be had by inquiring at this office.

H. C. MYER,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE.

ASHLAND, - - - OREGON

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.
W. A. PATRICK, 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.
H J. HICKS, C. C.
T. E. GODFREY, K. of R and S.

MASONIC.

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

Regular convocations on the Thursday next after the full moon.
D R MILLS, H P.
A P HAMMOND, Secretary.

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

Stated communications on the Thursday of or before the full moon.
M L MCCALL, W M.
J. W. Jarvis, Secretary.

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

Stated meetings on 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month.
MRS. A. MCCALL, W M.
Miss Lydia McCall, 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. H. MCBRIDE, N G.
E. J. Farlow, Sec'y.

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.
M. N. LONG, C P.
E. J. Farlow, Scribe.

HOPE REBECCA DEGREE LODGE, NO. 24.

Meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesday in each month in Odd Fellows's Hall, Ashland.
MRS. ROBT. TAYLOR, N. G.
J. H. McBride, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 66.

Meets in lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall every FIRST and THIRD Wednesday in each month. All brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
WILLIAM PATTERSON, M W.
B S RADCLIFF, Recorder.

BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.

Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, of Beatty's Celebrated Organs and Pianos, Washington, New Jersey, has returned home from an extended tour of the world. Read his advertisement in this paper and send for catalogue.

BEATTY

EX-MAYOR DANIEL F. BEATTY.
From a Photograph taken in London, England, 1888.

Dear Sir:—We returned home April 9, 1890, from a tour around the world, visiting Europe, Asia, (Holy Land), India, Ceylon, Africa, Egypt, Oceanica, (island of the Pacific), and Western America. Yet in all our great journey of 35,474 miles, we do not remember of hearing a piano or an organ sweeter in tone than Beatty's. For we believe we have the sweetest toned instruments made at any price. Now to prove to you that this statement is absolutely true, we would like for any reader of this paper to order one of our matchless organs or pianos, and we will offer you a great bargain. Particulars Free.

Satisfaction GUARANTEED or money promptly refunded at any time within three (3) years, with interest at 6 per cent, on either Piano or Organ, fully warranted ten years. 1870 we left home a penniless plowboy; to-day we have nearly one hundred thousand of Beatty's organs and pianos in use all over the world. If they were not good, we could not have sold so many. Could we? No, certainly not. Each and every instrument is fully warranted for ten years, to be manufactured from the best material market affords, or ready money can buy.

ORGANS Church, Chapel, and Parlor Organs. **PIANOS** Grand, Square, and Upright. Beautiful Wedding, Birthday or Holiday Presents. Catalogue Free. Address Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

OLD PAPERS

Suitable for wrapping purposes, to underlay carpets, etc.,

For Sale at the RECORD Office.

THE SPIRITUALIST.

The Cafe Jean was situated at the corner of a quiet street in Paris—remarkably quiet at all times, considering the near proximity of a noisy and much frequented boulevard, but particularly so after 11 o'clock at night.

Late one evening most of the habitues of this bright and comfortable cafe had taken their departure, raising their hats, as the manner is in France, to Madame Jean, the smartly dressed and dignified proprietress, who, still sitting at her post behind the marble comptoir, smiled and bowed in return as they went out. The blinds were already down and the doors closed in preparation for the night.

Madame sat a little longer, listening to the gossip of the neighborhood gathered during the day by the head waiter to retail for her special amusement when the day's work was over and one could indulge in a little relaxation. Then looking round and seeing that nearly all the well known customers who every evening played dominoes or cards, and sipped coffee or drank eau sucre or stronger mixtures under her vigilant but friendly eye, had left, she retired for the night, leaving the remainder to the care of her faithful Alphonse. There were only about a dozen people now, and everything was sleepily quiet in the cafe, when suddenly the stillness was rudely broken by a loud voice exclaiming angrily:

"It is a lie! I don't believe a word of it, and I defy you to prove it!"

All looked up, startled, from game or newspaper, as these words burst from one of the occupants of a small table at the farthest end of the room. The speaker seemed very much excited; his companion, on the contrary, remained cool and self possessed under the provocation, but his white face and peculiar glittering eyes belied that outward appearance, and arrested attention when noticed

The two had been engaged for some time in close and earnest conversation, without raising their voices, interrupted only now and then by subdued exclamations and incredulous remarks from the excited man, which evidently did not succeed in either shaking or moving the pale man, who continued talking to him and answering his objections quietly, until his opponent, losing all self control, sprang to his feet and violently disturbed the inmates of the cafe by the angry words quoted above.

Seeing that he had attracted general attention he looked around and said:

"Gentlemen, I appeal to you all. I am sorry if I have disturbed you with somewhat violent language, but you shall judge whether I am justified in refusing to believe the story I have just heard. We happened to sit at the same table, and naturally entered into conversation. Our talk drifted from one subject to another, until I made some joking remark about the so called scientific research into the mysteries of the spiritual world. I grant it is a fascinating subject even for an unbeliever like myself, and a good one for conversation and playful badinage, but to be told seriously and as an undeniable fact that the spirits of the departed can and do revisit this earth when they have promised to do so, passes the bounds of credulity My neighbor tells this most extraordinary story: That two years ago tonight he lost his dearest friend, a lifelong friend, who on his deathbed, seeing his despair, solemnly promised that he would appear to him on the anniversary of his death, which took place about midnight, if his friend invoked his spirit. He affirms that he has already seen him once since he died. Now I ask you, as men of sense, living in the Nineteenth century, is it possible to believe such a statement?"

The pale man had flushed angrily during this speech, but it was only a transient betrayal of feeling, for his face resumed its former pallor, although his eyes retained their strange light, and it was with a marked expression more of annoyance than anger than he replied calmly:

"It is nothing to me whether you believe or not; I have simply stated a fact, and it is the truth. You pressed me with questions concerning that great trouble of my life until I told you all—my despair when I lost my friend after years of mutual devotion and attachment, and his promise to return. I told you truthfully that he had already kept his promise once, but you did not believe me. I do not wonder. The spiritual world is a closed book to the majority; a glimpse is obtained now and then by some, but chiefly by conjecture and speculation only, whereas actual experimental knowledge is rare and not often communicated. I told you what my privileged experience had been, and I can prove it, incredible as it may appear to you."

While he was speaking a number of new arrivals had invaded the cafe, calling in on their way from a neighboring theater for a drink or a cigar. Their curiosity being aroused by the words they had partially heard, they drew near to listen, and being informed of what had happened joined the others in discussing the pros and cons of this debatable topic, some laughingly, some seriously, according to the view they took of the subject. No one seemed to take it very seriously, however, except a few, who shook their heads doubtfully, while others laughed at them and joked about spirits. Above the Babel like noise exclamations and snatches of conversation could be heard, such as: "Impossible!" "Who knows? Do you?" "What will you bet?" "I am no fool!" "I bet a hundred francs he can't prove it!" "Strange things happen!" etc.

The gambling element asserting itself, bets ran high, and it was finally agreed to deposit the stakes in the hands of the incredulous man; and then they called upon the Spiritualist with the weird look in his eyes to make good his words.

He seemed strangely reluctant, and sighed and hesitated, but at last he made up his mind and said:

"If I comply with your request you must all submit to my conditions. You must give me your promise that no one will attempt to intrude upon me or disturb me in any way, and that I shall have one witness with me."

This was considered quite reasonable, and all consented readily.

"I need not add that of course you will hold yourselves bound in honor to keep the conditions faithfully. You, sir," he continued, fixing his basilisk eye on his opponent, who winced perceptibly, "shall be that witness. You must accompany me into the next room; the doors shall be left open, and you will have to describe aloud whatever you may see. If the experience turns out to be a painful one you have only yourself to thank for it."

With these words he rose and walked toward the corridor leading to the inner part of the house, and beckoned to the other man, who, by this time considerably subdued, hesitated for a minute; but, putting on the best face he could, he took up a lighted lamp from a table and followed him into the first room to the right, leaving the doors wide open.

As they disappeared a strange hush fell over the noisy and excited company. Silence reigned for some time, until the twelve strokes of midnight were heard sounding distantly from a church clock. Then a voice groan in the next room, saying slowly and solemnly:

"Maurice Durand! thou who didst promise that on the anniversary of our cruel parting thou wouldst give me the consolation of seeing thee again if I called upon thee to appear, remember thy promise! Dear friend, I entreat thee come, Maurice! Appear!"

Then came a pause, amid breathless silence; but soon the voice was heard again, saying:

"Maurice, remember thy vow! I beseech thee, appear!"

Another silence. Then another voice was heard, saying in tremulous accents:

"There is a faint light in the darkest part of the room. * * * It takes a shape! * * * It approaches! * * * It is * * * Ah! * * * Away!"

An unearthly shriek rent the air, followed by a crash and a heavy fall, and and then all was silent once more.

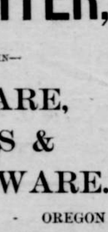
The startled listeners looked at each other with dismay Some had turned pale, while others looked ill at ease, but all felt uncertain, irresolute what to do Some time elapsed before it was suggested that they ought to disregard their promise and go in and see what had happened, so as to render assistance if it were needed. A move was made toward the room, but it was in total darkness. A light was procured, and this was what they found

The room was empty, the lamp was upset, the table overturned and the window wide open. * * * The two men had gone—and the stakes with them.
—From the French.

Charles Dana Gibson, Artist.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Twenty-two, smooth faced and famous. That meagerly describes Charles Dana Gibson, the artist whose work has become familiar to every reader of high class illustrated American periodicals. His weekly cartoons in Life; his clever and characteristic pictures for Mrs. Burnett Harrison's novel, "The Anglomaniacs," which recently appeared in The Century, and the dozens of other pictures from his pen which have been given to the public during the last two or three years have established his reputation and made his work eagerly looked for.

Gibson is a tall, jolly young fellow, with a strong face and pleasing voice. His working quarters on Broadway consist of two rooms, with walls literally hidden by pictures donated by brother artists, interspersed with some of his own. One of these was printed in Life, and is a cartoon satirizing the current craze for "infant prodigies." "I did that with genuine feeling," he said, as he held it up. "I've been one myself and know how it is." He is a rapid worker, and catches more of the real spirit of modern society in his pictures than any of the many artists who have tried it. There is always an air of gentility and ease about Gibson's men and women.



CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

Doubtless one reason for this is the fact that they are all drawn from life. He never makes fancy sketches. In the big wardrobes opening from his studio are enough handsome dresses to make the average society girl sigh with envy and revile fate when she thinks that they will hang in those wardrobes until the finger of time has flattened their flounces and dissipated their style. They are disturbed only when for a few hours Gibson draws from one of them the inspiration for a society maid or matron.

Besides the careful study which Gibson gives to made-to-order fashionables in his studio, he spends a good deal of time among the realities. But he is most in his element with the circle of brilliant professional people which is always glad to welcome such a meritorious youngster as Gibson to its fold, and it is often possible to see a portrait of some well known artist or writer, cleverly fitted with a bored society smile, gazing from the center of one of his pictures. Richard Harding Davis, the bright young man who has recently taken the short fiction world by storm, and has been rewarded by the associate editorship of Harper's Weekly, is Gibson's favorite for tricks of this sort.

DAVIS DEACONS.

"RUIN" IN ENGLAND.

An Enormous "Balance of Trade" Against That Country.

If there is anything in the "balance of trade" notion of the protectionists England is in a most pitiable plight. Exports from England last year were $1,300,000,000, while imports reached the enormous sum of $2,100,000,000.

One of the cardinal doctrines of the protectionists is that when imports exceed exports "money flows out of the country," and the country necessarily grows poorer. If this be true England must have sent away last year the large sum of $800,000,000. But nothing of the kind happened. This "free trade" nation has more than half the steam shipping of the world, and a large part of this vast excess of $800,000,000 worth of goods flowing into England was earned as freight by her ships.

Another large portion was sent in as the profits on British investments in all parts of the world. The English syndicates, of which we have heard so much in our country within the past few years, send home every year enormous values in the form of commodities.

We send England now about $200,000,000 a year over and above what we buy in that country; this excess being in payment of profits on English investments, freights to English vessels and transferred debts incurred in other countries where our exports are less than our imports.

The Republican doctrine is that to send abroad more goods than we bring in from foreign countries is a sign of prosperity, and that a country grows poor when more goods are imported than exported. In other words, that which goes away from us enriches us and that which comes into our possession impoverishes us. What a topsy-turvy perversion of common sense! According to this notion England ought to be growing $200,000,000 poorer every year. Yet everybody knows the contrary. There never has been a time when British capital was pushing its way into all the world as now; and it is a well known fact that the condition of the English working classes has vastly improved within the past fifty years. Wages are higher, pauperism has been greatly reduced, education has been promoted, and the general comfort of the working classes is higher than ever before. The "ruinous effects of British free trade" exist only in the imagination of American protectionists who refuse to see the most evident facts as they exist in England.

General Sherman, like George Bancroft, was very fond of young people. He liked to have them about him, and frequently treated them with more consideration than he did their elders. He was a thorough democrat in his relations with his fellowmen. He would talk with a laboring man as readily as with a millionaire.—Exchange.

PLANS FOR A GREAT CHURCH.

Four Designs for the Episcopal Cathedral in New York City.

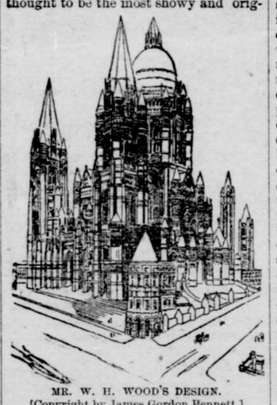
The Protestant Episcopal church will soon have in New York city the finest cathedral on the western continent—one that will embody in delicate tracery but lasting stone the spirit of Anglo-Catholic

POTTER & ROBERTSON'S DESIGN.

Christianity, and will, it is confidently promised, present the best results of the building experience of all the ages. It is to cost at least $5,000,000, to stand upon the historic Washington Heights and to be known as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, as the head of the metropolitan diocese of the United States, is naturally the responsible man at present and has been somewhat embarrassed by the fact that the firm of Potter & Robertson, architects, the first named of whom is the bishop's brother, has presented one of the designs. Out of all the plans offered four have been selected as the best, and one of these must win.

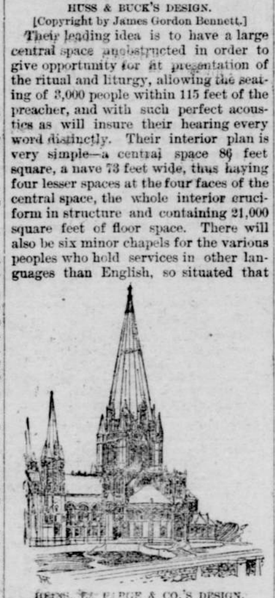
Of the four favored contestants, Mr. William Halsey Wood offers a design thought to be the most showy and original. He calls the style the "American Gothic." It provides for a main interior 400 feet in length, with nave and transepts. The nave is 70 feet wide, the choir 135 feet long, with places for 150 stalls, the sanctuary proper 50 feet wide, and the bishop's throne is between the sanctuary and the choir. The pulpit stands in the nave, overlooking altar, throne, choir and nave. Messrs. Heins, La Farge & Co. have submitted a design of the Romanesque order, modified by Gothic treatment. Messrs. George Martin Huss and John Henry Buck have presented a design more nearly Gothic, while in Messrs. Potter & Robertson's design Romanesque is the general style followed, with modifications, making a plan which they call the "Gerona," from a city in Spain.



MR. W. H. WOOD'S DESIGN.
[Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.]

HUSS & BUCK'S DESIGN.
[Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.]

Their leading idea is to have a large central space unobstructed in order to give opportunity for at presentation of the ritual and liturgy, allowing the seating of 3,000 people within 115 feet of the preacher, and with such perfect acoustics as will insure their hearing every word distinctly. Their interior plan is very simple—a central space 86 feet square, a nave 73 feet wide, thus having four lesser spaces at the four faces of the central space, the whole interior cruciform in structure and containing 21,000 square feet of floor space. There will also be six minor chapels for the various peoples who hold services in other languages than English, so situated that



HEINS, LA FARGE & CO.'S DESIGN.
[Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.]

services may go on in any of them at the same time with service in the main interior.

The illustrations here given are furnished by courtesy of the New York Herald.

A Sarcastic Jehu.

For downright sarcasm as to the merits of a horse, recommend us to the worthy jehu who offered a little advice to a driver of a crate 'bus, one of whose horses tumbled down the other day in the street.

The horse, after strenuous efforts, had been got on its feet, when immediately it fell over again on its side.

"I say, old 'un," cried the rival driver, "you must 'ave got 'im out o' bed too early this mornin'. Run round to our stable and they'll lend yer a pitchfork to turn 'im over with."—London Tit-Bits.

THE SOUL OF A LYRIC.

With words that flutter their thoughts to utter,
Winged thoughts for the world to hear,
With a trumpet call, or the rise and fall
Of a fountain crystal clear;
Like the magic roses that dawn uncloses,
Dream roses that hold no thorn,
With the light immortal from heaven's portal
Is the soul of a lyric born.

From death unfettered, like old wine bettered
By the mellowing breath of years,
With a Maytime measure whose tuneful pleasure
Has an undertone of tears;
Through all the ranges of Time's vast changes
With the gold that its thought can give,
Enterpe's token of words unbroken,
Does the soul of a lyric live!

—William H. Hayne in Youth's Companion.

FOR FREE WOOL.

NEW YORK WOOL GROWERS CONDEMN THE WOOL TAX.

Remarkable Resolutions Adopted by Wool Growers in Ontario and Lexington Counties in New York—A Demand for Free Wool and Woolen Goods.

In January, 1890, the New York Reform club commenced its systematic canvass by tariff reform discussions held in the villages and hamlets of such rural counties of the state of New York as it considered most in need of such treatment—that is, of those which were apparently the most thoroughly wedded to protection. The first county canvassed was Livingston, the next was Ontario. These two counties were supposed to be hopelessly bigoted in favor of partisan Republicanism and high protection. They were the center of the fine wool growing and the merino sheep breeding industries of the state; the Ontario and Livingston Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association was the oldest and strongest of the non-political associations of its kind in the country. It had been organized in 1866, and had taken a leading part in the Syracuse convention of wool growers, the committees from which, assisted by the manufacturers, secured the advance of the tariff on wool and woolens to the exorbitant rates fixed in 1867.

The Reform club thoroughly canvassed these counties. In Livingston twenty-eight speeches were made by Reform club representatives, four of them being in joint debates. In Ontario thirteen speeches were made, two of them being in joint debates; and literature, especially upon wool and farming questions, was not merely distributed at the meetings held, but sent through the mails to every farmer in each of these counties. In this section the Democratic party is so weak that it is hard to get candidates to stand, and even in this last campaign no candidate for congress could be found in the Livingston district to oppose the Republican leader, Hon. James W. Wadsworth, a man of immense wealth, the largest landowner in the county, and himself reputed to be a low tariff man; while in Ontario the county cast its normal vote, and gave somewhat less than the normal Republican majority for the re-election of one of its own citizens to congress. But the other day the Ontario and Livingston Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association held its twenty-fourth annual meeting at Honeoye, New York. At this meeting the most remarkable resolutions were adopted that have ever been sent forth by a convention of wool growers. They are as follows:

Whereas, It has been the policy in the past for this association to annually pass stereotyped resolutions praying congress to restore the wool duty of 1867 or its equivalent; and

Whereas, This association finally recognizes the unsoundness of its past position on this question, and ever ready to correct any error into which it may have fallen, we beg leave to submit the following:

First—We recognize that the wool duty is a delusion and a snare to the wool grower, and that it has largely been instrumental in driving to the wall an industry it was calculated to benefit.

Second—Prior to 1867, under the various changes of the wool duties, the price of wool fluctuated, not in sympathy with the tariff, but by reason of the ever controlling law of demand and supply, the grower having received high prices and low prices under high tariffs, and, conversely, low prices and high prices under low tariffs.

Third—The success of the wool grower depends on the success of the woolen manufacturer, while the American manufacturer is seriously handicapped by reason of being compelled to pay enormous tariff taxes on every pound of clothing wool imported for necessary admixture, while all foreign countries of any consequence have the benefit of free wool, and are thus enabled to undersell our manufacturers.

Fourth—The great wool tariff of 1867 resulted in driving from the eight chief wool producing states—for the special benefit said tariff was conceived and passed—more than 50 per cent. of their sheep in a single decade, while the price of wool declined in a nearly corresponding ratio.

Fifth—The importation of foreign wool increased from 26,000,000 pounds in 1867 to more than 120,000,000 pounds in 1871, just four years succeeding the highest duty ever imposed on wool and woolens.

Sixth—During eight of the past eighteen years the foreign price of imported clothing wools at the last port of export actually exceeded the price of our domestic fleece in the markets of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, while in no single year did the domestic wools bring the foreign price, plus the duty.

Seventh—England, France and Germany are the only three countries in the world that export woolen manufactures in excess of the imports of raw wool; in other words, these countries, by admitting wool free, have created a demand for their home wool in excess of all wools required to clothe their people, and after giving employment to labor, export more wool than they have imported. The United States, on the other hand, by imposing a high duty on raw wool has not only destroyed our export trade, but so throttled our manufacturers as to ruin the market for domestic fleece and give to the English, French and German manufacturers the cream of our markets for clothes.

Eighth—The free importation of raw wool into the United States would knock out the imports of woolen goods and would revive the present depressed state of our own manufacturers, thus giving employment to labor here and create an increased demand for our strong wools for necessary admixture.

Ninth—Recognizing the truth of the above facts, therefore, we, the members of the Ontario and Livingston Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association, in convention assembled, most respectfully petition congress to immediately place wool and woolen manufactures on the free list, in order that their industries may again thrive and assume that magnitude commensurate with a nation of 65,000,000 of people.

The action of these New York farmers presents an admirable contrast to that taken by the Ohio Wool Growers' association at a recent meeting in Columbus. They passed resolutions denouncing the manufacturers for expressing a desire for free wool, and threatening that free wool shall be followed by free manufactures of wool.

But the time for free wool is near, and when the growers themselves open their eyes to the harmfulness of the wool tax, even to the wool growing industry itself, we have surely the beginning of the end

The Three Grades of Society.

A frontier town has settled the social question in a novel manner. The one who put out their washing belong to the aristocracy; those who do their own laundry work are members of the middle class, and those who take in washing form the lower class.

The following statement from Mr. W. B. Denny, a well known dairyman of New Lexington, Ohio, will be of interest to persons troubled with Rheumatism. He says: "I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for nearly two years, four bottles in all, and there is nothing I have ever used that gave me as much relief from rheumatism. We always keep a bottle of it in the house." For sale by druggists.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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SAMUEL H. HOLT,
Phoenix, Oregon.

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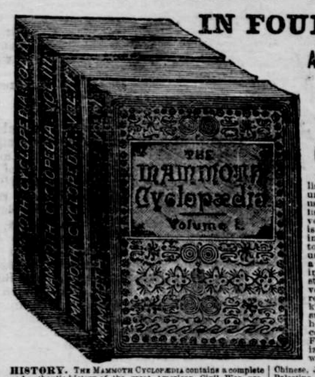

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HOUSEHOLD. This work contains tried and tested recipes for almost every imaginable dish for breakfast, dinner and tea, this department also being with many hundreds of receipts for the cook books sold; almost innumerable hints, helps and suggestions to housekeepers; designs and suggestions for making rugs, beautiful things for the adornment of home, in needlework, embroidery, etc.; Hints on floriculture, telling how to be successful with all the various plants; toilet hints, telling how to preserve and beautify the complexion, hands, teeth, hair, etc., etc.

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