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VALLEY RECORD.

The People's Paper.

ASHLAND, Or., Thursday, July 19, 1894

EAST AND SOUTH

—VI—
The Shasta Route

—OF THE—
Southern Pacific Co.

Express Trains Leave Portland Daily.

South | North

6:15 p.m. Lv Portland Ar 8:30 a.m. | 11:30 a.m. Lv Ashland Ar 4:40 p.m.

11:30 a.m. Lv Ashland Ar 4:40 p.m. | 10:45 a.m. Lv San Francisco Ar 7:00 p.m.

Above trains stop at all stations from
Portland to Albany, inclusive; also Tan-
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Roseburg to Ashland, inclusive.

Roseburg Mail Daily.

Portland... 8:30 a.m. | Roseburg... 5:50 p.m.

Roseburg... 7:30 a.m. | Portland... 4:00 p.m.

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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

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Second-Class Sleeping Cars

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At Albany and Corvallis connect with
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The EXPRESS TRAIN consist
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And furnished with every lux-
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12:45 p.m. Lv Minneapolis Ar 4:00 p.m.

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7:15 a.m. Lv Chicago Ar 10:40 a.m.

6:5 p.m. Lv Minneapolis Ar 8:40 a.m.

7:15 p.m. Lv St. Paul Ar 8:00 a.m.

4:05 p.m. Lv Duluth Ar 11:10 a.m.

7:15 p.m. Lv Ashland Ar 8:15 p.m.

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Tickets sold and baggage checked through
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Close connection made in Chicago with
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For full information apply to your near-
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ARE YOU GOING EAST?

If so be sure and see that your tickets
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LINE, THE

Chicago, St. Paul,
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—THIS IS THE—
GREAT - SHORT - LINE

BETWEEN DULUTH
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And all points East and South. Their
Magnificent track, Peerless Vesti-
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Have given this road a national reputa-
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PEOPLE'S PARTY COLUMN.

THE GOLDBUG BUGABOO OF INTER-
NATIONAL EXCHANGE.

An Argument For Those Who Say We Must
Have a Gold Currency to Do Business
With Other Countries—Some Interesting
Thoughts on "The Balance of Trade."

How easy it is to conduct trade with-
out money, as we generally understand
international trade, may be seen when we consider
international trade.

There is no national currency that is
good the world over, and yet trade to
the extent of thousands of millions of
dollars annually is conducted between
the people of different nations.

All this vast commerce is carried on—
all these vast exchanges are made—by
refined and perfected processes of barter.

Of course it must be plain to all that
whatever goods are brought into a country
must be paid for by sending in
goods to an equal value. Indeed this is
true of all trade. No individual can im-
port unless he exports. In other words,
no man can buy unless he sells. If I buy
a coat, it is because I have the means with
which to buy, but how do I get the means
to buy? Plainly, I must have sold some-
thing to get the means. We usually pay
for things with money, but how do we
get the money? Why, we buy things
with things we have sold. We get the
money. Money then is, in this case at
least, only a medium of exchange.

Sometimes, however, a better medium
is found in book accounts. Sometimes
these book accounts are transferred from
one to another by means of written or-
ders. Such orders when passed between
individuals are called checks. If they
pass between persons in distant places,
they are called bills of exchange. In
change, and if the persons are in differ-
ent countries these written orders are al-
ways called bills of exchange.

A bill of exchange is in its real es-
sence simply an order on the person to
whom the goods were sent to pay the
bill for the goods.

Now, as the goods sent into a country
must be equal by the goods sent out,
it follows that the bills of exchange
drawn and sent into a country must be
equal by the bills drawn and sent out.
These bills find their way into the
banks and clearing houses and are made
to offset each other just as checks are
made to offset each other in a bank or a
clearing house—just as the bills of ex-
change drawn and sent into a country
country town makes the debit and credit
sides of the farmer's account on his books
offset each other.

Now, the farmer's account on the gro-
cer's books may not balance. He may
have bought more from the grocer than
he sold to him. In this case there will
be a "balance of trade" against the farmer,
and he will have to give the grocer
something to make up that balance. He
might bring the grocer some wheat or
corn, or he might pay him some money.

When different banks balance their
accounts at the clearing house, they are
generally a "balance of trade" against
some of the banks and in favor of others.
These balances can be paid at the close
of each day, and usually are, or they can
be carried over from day to day for a
month or a year or many years if need be.

Just so with the United States money
and the money of different nations. At the
end of any day or week or month there
will be a balance due one way or the other.
More goods may have been brought into
a country than were shipped out to pay
for them, and it would seem that there
should be a "balance of trade" that would
have to be paid.

Suppose the state of the clearing
houses should show that there had been
imported into the United States \$25,000
worth of goods and sent \$18,000 worth
had been sent out. There seems to be
a balance of trade that has to be met.
How will it be met? Money can't
be sent—that is, United States money
can't be sent, for it would be no use
when it got there but to send back here
again. The only way the balance could
really be met would be to send out
\$7,000 worth of goods of some kind
to pay it, just as the farmer took wheat
or corn to the grocer to pay his "balance
of trade."

"But," you say, "gold could be sent."

Of course, but the gold wouldn't be
money when it got there. It would be
just gold—that is all. But gold would
not be sent unless it were the thing least
wanted here and most wanted there.

It may seem very paradoxical, but the
following statements are literally true:

First—"There is really no such thing as
a 'balance of trade' between nations,
and nations are never paid."

Second—"Balances of trade" between
nations are never paid.

Third—"When balances of trade be-
tween nations are paid, they are more
often paid in something else than with
gold."

Perhaps these statements may be made
more clear. These so called balances
of trade are not between "nations" as such,
but between individuals. "Nations" do
not trade. Individual citizens trade.

Where there appears to be a balance
of trade today it may disappear tomorrow,
just as the farmer's account on the gro-
cer's book may show a balance due the
grocer today, but due the farmer tomor-
row. Goods are going both ways all
the while, and any balances that appear
are not permanent, but only temporary.

As to the second statement, there be-
ing no international money, of course
there can be no payment of international
balances in the sense that the farmer
pays the grocer the balance he owes him
by giving him some money.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A greater number of widowers remar-
ry in Spain than in any other country
in Europe.

In no country has the marriage rate
declined so greatly in recent years as in
Ireland.

The greater portion of divorces take
place between the fifth and tenth year of
marriage.

Twenty-five states and territories for-
bid marriage between white and "col-
ored" people.

In the last 25 years the marriages in
Russia have numbered 11,820,000; the di-
vorces, 18,411, or about one to every
1,000 marriages.

San Francisco has the greatest propor-
tion of divorces to marriages of any city
in the world. For every 10,000 marriages
there are 2,223 divorces.

The Greeks had two forms of divorce—
sending away, going away. In the first
the wife was dismissed; in the second
her leaving was voluntary.

In Illinois a divorce was given to the
wife because "the defendant never cov-
ers his toes, and being restless in his
sleep scratches the plaintiff severely."

Of 1,549 marriages contracted in Prussia
in 1889 between blood relations, 1,422
were between cousins, 110 between un-
cles and nieces and 16 between aunts
and nephews.

Illinois leads the states in divorces.
During the 20 years ending with 1889
there were 36,072; Ohio came next with
26,361; Indiana had 25,193; Pennsylvania
had 15,029; New York, 15,365; Missouri,
15,278.

Nearly all the states fix a period after
the expiration of which a husband or
wife abandoned by the other becomes
legally free. The period is from two to
seven years, and the absence must be
counted from the time the last tidings
were received from the absent partner,
rumors not being considered as tidings.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Itching Feet,
Pores, Fetter, Chapped Hands, Chills,
Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively
cures every kind of itching. It is guar-
anteed to give perfect satisfaction or money
refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE BY Ashland Drug Co.

New York Botanic Garden.

In Vick's Illustrated Magazine atten-
tion is called to the botanic garden
which is projected at Bronx park, New
York, with 250 acres of land. The leg-
islature appropriated \$350,000 for the
use of the garden on condition that an
equal amount should be raised by subscription.

This amount has been secured, and it is
thought the fund can be increased in the
same way to the amount of \$1,000,000.

New Miniature is the name of an an-
nual sort of sunflower used as cut flow-
ers. The flowers are small, bright and
beautiful and have nothing of the coarse-
ness peculiar to common sunflowers.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants
and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor
other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute
for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil.

It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by
Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays
feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd,
cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves
teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach
and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Cas-
toria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil-
dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its
good effect upon their children.

Dr. C. C. OSOON,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of
which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not
far distant when mothers will consider the real
interest of their children, and use Castoria in-
stead of the various quack nostrums which are
destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium,
morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful
agents down their throats, thereby sending
them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. KROEBER,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me."

H. A. ANCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's depart-
ment have spoken highly of their experi-
ence in their outside practice with Castoria,
and although we only have among our
medical supplies what is known as regular
medicine, yet we are free to confess that the
merit of Castoria has won us to look with
favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Phys.,
New York City.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

A PROBLEM IN BEESWAX.

Men of Science Puzzled by the Deposit on
the Shore of the North Pacific.

The beeswax found in large quanti-
ties on Nehalem beach has from time
to time for years past attracted the at-
tention of the curious and enlisted the
inquiry of scientists. The generally ac-
cepted theory that in some prehistoric
era a vessel, wax laden, went ashore at
that place is frequently disturbed by
some less probable surmise for a time,
and after exciting some speculation and
comment drops out of sight. The latest
theory comes from the fact that O. H. Mearns,
in connection with the department of
archeology of a British Columbia col-
lege, is collecting data from which he
proposes to show that the Indians of the
Pacific coast are descendants of certain
 Asiatic races. He desires to know
whether the wax found on Nehalem is
actual beeswax or mineral wax, hoping
to forge a missing link in his chain of
evidence by means of information upon
this point.

It has been shown by careful scientific
analysis that the wax is of mineral ori-
gin, but it may be said in this connec-
tion that the substance is to all appear-
ance genuine beeswax, that this appear-
ance is corroborated by the faint, sub-
tle odor of beeswax, which lingers
about the storn beelugered specimens
that have been from time to time
brought up from the beach, and that no
one from tasting it could tell that the
piece supposedly bitten from the yellow,
thread marked ball which was a part
of the furnishing of his mother's
workbasket in the old home town. More
than this, the wing of a bee has been found
imbedded in the wax, furnishing irrefu-
table evidence of the true nature of the
substance.

The Pacific coast Indians may be de-
scended from the ancient Asiatic races,
but it is not likely that any more con-
clusive proof of this will ever be de-
veloped by the most painstaking research
than that which this little brown bee's
wax furnishes. The fact that the Nehalem
beeswax is beeswax. How it came there
will probably never be known defini-
tely until the secrets of the unremem-
bered ages are rescued from the tomb
of time and incorporated in the written
history of the days that were, but now
are not. Practical people are not look-
ing for an occurrence of this kind; hence
they are prepared to accept the evidence
of their senses in regard to the nature
of the mysterious deposit. More than
this, the wing of a bee has been found
of the seashore and to abandon attempts
that are more than likely to prove fru-
strated, fantastically molded and curi-
ously stamped, voyaged thither and was
thereupon upon the beach.—Portland Oregonian.

James J. Corbett gave some pretty good
advice to the boys of the Olympic Club,
when he was in San Francisco last. He
told them the best way to get ahead was
to avoid all excesses in youth, so that
they should arrive at manhood lusty and
vigorous. He said that the best way to
avoid excesses and over-indulgences, and
have the celebrated medicine "CUPID-
DENT" will check all the waste tissue
of the body. In fact, it stops all losses.
"CUPID-DENT" is a powerful, harmless,
and safe medicine. It is as sure to
strengthen the reproductive organs as it is
to rebuild and regenerate you. Trial pack-
age \$1.00; 12 packages \$5.00. For sale by
the Ashland Drug Co.

Hardy Rhododendrons.

Hardy rhododendrons are among the
finest of the broad leaved evergreen
shrubs. They are rhododendrons that grow
luxuriantly in a soil composed largely
of decayed leaves, or leaf mold, which
contains an abundance of plant food for
all kinds of vegetable life and holds
moisture. The best plan is to plant them
when practicable to add leaf mold to the
soil. What the rhododendron needs
most is moisture at the roots and a soil
of extreme fineness that will not bake,
and that is best helped here, even me-
chanically. Given these simple condi-
tions, the rhododendron will almost take
care of itself, and the many difficulties
with which it has been bogged around in
all these years, are hereby removed. It
will disappear. It is generally supposed
that the rhododendron is very difficult
to transplant. As a matter of fact, how-
ever, it is very easily transplanted if
properly lifted, and at almost any time
except when making a new growth,
though it may need to be thoroughly
watered in dry weather. Its great mass
of fibrous roots holds the soil together so
well that it is easily lifted with a firm
ball of earth and may be safely carried
hundreds of miles when properly packed
in damp moss. This splendid shrub may
be grown singly or in masses.

"I do not Eat Pastry."

How often you hear this
expression, and the ex-
planation that usually
follows: "I am troubled
with dyspepsia." The
explanation is not far