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Oregon Sentinel

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VOL. XXXIII.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1883.

NO. 9.

Official Directory.

STATE OF OREGON. U. S. Senators, J. H. Mitchell, J. N. Dolph, Congressman, R. Herrmann, Governor, S. Penneyer, Secretary of State, George W. McBride, State Treasurer, Geo. Webb, State Printer, F. C. Baker, Supt. Public Instruction, E. B. McElroy, Supreme Judge, W. F. Lord, Chief Justice, W. W. Thayer, & S. Strahan.

JACKSON COUNTY. Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Lake and Clatsop counties: Circuit Judge, L. R. Webster; District Attorney, W. M. Colvig. Senator, A. C. Stanley; Representatives, T. Bowditch, R. A. Miller; County Judge, S. DeBeist; Commissioners, Benj. Haymond, A. A. Gardner, Clerk, W. R. Fisher; Sheriff, B. W. Dean; Treasurer, N. Fisher; Assessor, J. M. Childers; School Superintendent, N. A. Jacobs; Surveyor, F. A. English; Coroner, R. E. Fryce.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY. Senator, H. B. Miller; Representative, S. U. Mitchell; County Judge, N. Colvig; Commissioners, S. Messinger, J. M. Payne; Clerk, C. K. Chandler; Sheriff, T. G. Patterson; Treasurer, J. W. Howard; Assessor, W. C. Hale; School Superintendent, E. F. Hathaway; Surveyor, W. N. Saunders; Coroner, Dr. Kroeger.

KLAMATH COUNTY. Joint Senator, C. M. Cartwright of Wasco; Representative, R. McLean of Klamath; County Judge, G. W. Smith; Commissioners, J. L. Hanks, R. A. Bannitt; Clerk, W. C. Hale; Sheriff, M. D. Childers; Treasurer, G. T. Baldwin; Assessor, R. B. Hatton; School Superintendent, W. E. Greene; Surveyor, R. S. Moore.

LAKE COUNTY. Senator, C. M. Cartwright of Wasco; Representative, R. McLean of Klamath; County Judge, A. Pitts; Commissioners, Geo. M. Jones, C. Loftis; Clerk, W. T. Boyd; Sheriff, A. J. Charlton; Treasurer, A. McCallen; School Superintendent, A. H. Fisher; Assessor, G. L. Stanley.

SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court of Oregon meets at Salem, regular term commencing on the first Mondays in March and October. Circuit Court for Jackson county meets the first Monday in April, September and December; for Josephine, the first Monday in March and August; for Klamath, the second Monday in June and first Monday in November; for Lake, the third Monday in May and the second Monday in October.

PROFESSIONAL. WILLARD CRAWFORD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office in Hamlin's brick block, up-stairs.

T. B. KENT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Will practice in all the Courts of this State. Office on California street, opposite J. Numan's store.

H. K. HANNA, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice in all the Courts of Oregon. Office—On Oregon Street, in Orth's Block.

P. P. PRIM, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office in Court House.

J. W. ROBINSON, M. D., B. M. GILL, M. D., DRS. ROBINSON & GILL, Physicians and Surgeons, Jacksonville, Oregon. Office on California Street, in Mrs. Ganung's building. Calls promptly attended day or night.

J. O. ALLEN, M. D., MEDFORD - - - OREGON. Diseases of women and children a SPECIALTY.

WILL JACKSON, DENTIST, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON. Teeth extracted at all hours. Laughing gas administered, if desired, for which extra charge will be made. Office on corner of California and 4th streets.

T. R. YOUNG, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, CENTRAL POINT, OR. Calls promptly attended to at all hours.

L. L. WHITNEY M. D., EAGLE POINT, OR. Having located at this place, I ask a share of the patronage of this section. Calls attended to at any time.

DR. W. H. SOMMERS, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, Jacksonville, Oregon. CONSULTATION IN GERMAN AND English. Calls promptly answered both day and night. Office and residence next door to Dr. Will Jackson's dental rooms on California st.

R. PRYCE, M. D., E. P. GRAY, M. D., PRYCE & GRAY, Physicians and Surgeons, Medford, Oregon. Offices—In Hamlin's brick, up stairs, Residence of Dr. Fryce on the Middle House. Dr. Pryce on C Street.

JOHN MILLER, Manufacturer and Dealer in GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, ETC. California St. Jacksonville, Oregon.

HAVING FAILED TO CLOSE OUT my business in Jacksonville, as I wished to do, I have concluded to continue the same on a larger scale than ever. I was in San Francisco recently, where I laid in one of the largest and best stock of all kinds of Hardware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Firearms, and Sporting Goods, ever brought to this market. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible price. I will guarantee these goods to be just what I represent them to be. I feel thankful to my old customers for their past patronage so liberally bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. JOHN MILLER.

MAX MULLER, AT THE Postoffice Store, IS SELLING GOODS AT BED ROCK PRICE. When you want anything in the MERCANTILE line, don't forget that he has always on hand a FIRST-CLASS STOCK -OF- BOOTS SHOES HATS CAPS CLOTHING AND LADIES DRESS GOODS. IN FACT THE Dry Goods department -IS COMPLETE- I always have on hand, a fine stock of GROCERIES SUCH AS SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, SYRUP, RICE, TEA, & ETC. PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE. LUMBER! I have a fine lot of Lumber and am now ready to fill all orders for any amount desired.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, shoddy weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st. N. Y.

Wm. HANLEY. Cattle branded A on left hip and side. Ear marks: Swallow fork in left ear; crop and split in right ear.

HANLEY & LOVE. CATTLE AND HORSES BRANDED H on left hip. Also cattle branded H on left side or hip, also branded with a figure 2 on left side or hip. The ear-marks of the above brands are short crop in left ear, and long crop in right. Also cattle branded with SP on left hip, and marked crop in right ear, hole and split-out in left.

ROGUE RIVER DISTILLERY, JOHN A. HANLEY, Pro. CATON & GARRETT General Agents. PURE UNADULTERATED BOURBON, RYE AND CORN WHISKEY. In Quantities and at Prices to Suit. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN A. HANLEY, Jacksonville Jan. 28th 1883.

City Cigar Store. NOTIONS etc. SHAVING, HAIRDRESSING & BATH ROOMS. CUPPING AND BLEEDING CARE, fully performed. C. B. ROSTEL, Jacksonville Or., Dec 11, 1877.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA VIA Oregon & California R.R. And connections. THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE. Time between Medford and San Francisco, 24 hours.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY. South 4:00 P.M. Leave Portland Arrive 10:30 A.M. 4:05 A.M. Leave Medford Leave 8:25 P.M. 7:40 A.M. Arrive San Fran. Leave 6:30 P.M.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers. EXCURSION SLEEPERS for Second Class Passengers on all through trains. FREE OF CHARGE. EMIGRANT SLEEPING CARS, between Portland and Ashland, Siskiyou and San Francisco, FREE OF CHARGE.

The O. & C. R.R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division from the foot of F. street.

West Side Division; BETWEEN PORTLAND & CORVALLIS. MAIL TRAIN DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY). 7:30 A.M. Leave Portland Arrive 11:15 P.M. 12:25 P.M. Arrive Corvallis Leave 1:30 P.M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad. For information regarding rates, maps, etc. see Company's Agent at Medford. R. KOEHLER, E. P. Manager. G. F. & Pass. Agent.

SENTINEL \$2.00 per year.

STATE AND COAST. A bank is needed in Grants Pass. Ashland is to have a hotel built by local capitalists. The diggings will soon commence.

There was an immense falling off of wool imports in 1882, compared with previous years. Geo. Nelson accidentally shot and killed himself while chopping wood near Santa Cruz, Cal.

Last season R. D. Spolard, of Grants Pass, was the first to introduce the Oregon twenty-nine year set on the 14th of February. The state was admitted into the union of States in 1859.

\$700 are offered for the arrest of the murderers of the Mouth Chinamen—two—which deed was committed not long since. Smallpox cases are reported at Dunsmuir, Cal. Drifting northward. Fears are expressed the disease will spread over the entire state.

Several registered packages were lately opened in the Spicer post-office by unknown parties, and their contents appropriated for private use. Congressman Hermann has introduced a bill to congress asking for \$20,000 for the improvement of the wagon road between Rogue river valley and Fort Klamath.

Two cases of smallpox were reported at Eureka, Cal., on the 10th. One was brought from Gold Bluffs, and the other was working in that city. Both are recent arrivals from San Francisco.

J. W. Powell, director of the U. S. geological survey, endorses emphatically the plan proposed by Senator Dolph and Representative Hermann to create a public park at Crater and Diamond lakes in Oregon.

Owing to scarcity of freight, freight rates over the O. & C. between Portland and Junction city are only running on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. From Junction south on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

We understand C. Coulter who recently purchased the Swin len group of mines at Gold Hill, has bought the same to a San Francisco syndicate, and it is expected, will open up on an extensive scale in the near future.

Strictly enforce the rule of the executive department to the effect that no personal solicitation or importunity will be considered in reference to applications for pardons or commutations of sentences. Salem is agitated over a railroad problem—that of a narrow gauge connection with the Oregonian line of railway, which Wm. Reed proposes to furnish them for a bonus of \$10,000. The Board of Trade on that burg was the matter under consideration.

Superintendent Clow of the State penitentiary reports that more convicts have been discharged during the past two months than have been received. The penitentiary now contains only 541 prisoners, a less number than for some time past.

Hoopla! Hear the Yakima Republic. There are 20.9 square miles of the best wheat land in the world in the Big Bend country open for settlement. Think of it! Over a million and a quarter acres of arable wheat belt, 150 miles long, from Spokane to Waterville, lying idle. Powder this, 30 blizzard-blown farmers of the frigid East and alidido West.

H. Gasquet informs the Record that about the first of March he intends starting freight and passenger wagons to run from Crescent city to Waldo, making semi or tri-weekly trips as the business will warrant. This will give people in the vicinity of Waldo an opportunity to get their goods quicker and cheaper than by the other route.

Time to Grant's Pass. City Marshal Ford Nightwatchman Wright displayed unusual activity on Wednesday last by capturing and incarcerating in the city calabos seven healthy looking young tramps. These festive young gentlemen of leisure were in reviewed on Thursday morning by his honor S. F. Flood, who kindly granted them the privilege of wearing picks and shovels upon the streets of Roseburg. When the appropriately harnessed, or rather tethered in pairs with short but servicable chains, they attracted considerable attention as they marched down Jackson street. -Haindealer.

Walter Neustadt, W. J. Pilcher, Simon Hamburg and Mary Ellis, the half interest swindlers indicted by the grand jury for swindling F. M. Parker, formerly of this county, were brought before Judge Tooby of San Francisco a few days since on a writ of habeas corpus, and he ordered them discharged from custody, "it appearing that the offenses charged in the indictment upon which petitioners were in custody are barred by the statute of limitations." Thus it seems that California is as lax as ever in punishing scoundrels. No wonder the citizens of that state become restive and often take the law in their own hands. Parker was sent to jail, because he could not give bonds to appear as a witness; and while the thieves were free, their victim languished in prison.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION. [Extracts from the speech of Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator from Oregon.] Mr. President: Whatever doubts may have heretofore existed in any unprejudiced American mind in reference to the imperative necessity and absolute propriety of some plain, unambiguous, and positive provision, either by treaty or legislative enactment, whereby all Chinese persons of whatever citizenship save and except perhaps government agents, should be forever excluded from this country, whether they be Chinese or not, should by the history of Chinese affairs on the Pacific coast for the past three years, as well as also by the alarming increase of the arrivals of various classes of undesirable immigration it all our principal ports during the same period, be forever dissipated.

African slavery was a curse from the beginning; a dark blot on the constitution; a detested stain on our statute-book; a constantly threatening cloud on our national firmament for a period of more than half a century. The speculative benefits it promised fed the cupidity and avarice of men. It evoked a social, monetary, and political power that grew strong, aggressive, defiant, and finally invaded our nation in civil war. Blood flowed like water, and millions of treasure were consumed. A ghastly sacrifice of a million human lives swelled the awful aggregate of the terrible cost, and slavery and the lave never perished. Nations like individuals should learn wisdom from experience. The sacrifices of one generation should stand as the great historic lessons to guide right those who succeed. These sacrifices in the past for the preservation of human liberty and free government should be the motto but eloquent instructors of the generations that follow.

Our soil is again polluted with the curse of human slavery. The domestic tranquillity, the public peace, the general welfare are again menaced in a double form, not by our own people through a permissive government, not this time by a dom stic, but a foreign foe, who not only seek to occupy this country as the locusts occupied Egypt, but also aim to establish, and who have established within our borders, without our consent, in defiance of our fundamental law, in defiance of municipal regulation, in direct antagonism to right, justice, order, and decency, a system of human bondage, more detestable, more degrading, more blighting, and more destructive, morally, socially, physically, and politically than was ever that of African slavery in its remotest days.

Professing to proceed under the solemn guarantees of treaty stipulations, these representations of over 450,000 people with all the sagacity, shrewdness, and perseverance, as well as ability, that characterize their masters and leaders, are gradually and rapidly possessing themselves of this country, bringing with them their systems of laws, their own immoral customs, their own peculiar and their own perian institutions, and the chief cornerstone of all which, as has been and is now being abundantly demonstrated, is the very worst form of human servitude. All their immunities and dissolving criminalities, including all those offenses known to the American criminal calendar, and many others of a nature too denigrated and disgusting to find mention in either the moral or political codes of civilized men, they seek to establish here. Already they have established an imperium in imperio in our very midst.

To enable them to carry out their evasions of the law, to defeat justice, to establish and perpetrate crime, to destroy innocence, to connive at prostitution, to corrupt the officers of the Government, and to hoodwink courts of law, in order to enable them to cheat and swindle the Government in every essential particular, perjury is a necessary victim, while hypocrisy, deception and fraud are instrumentalities in constant use.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, we must be told from year to year, in congress and elsewhere, that we are powerless, as a nation to put an end to this prodigious evil, because, foolishly, in order to do this it may to some extent perhaps become necessary to modify our treaty stipulations with China.

Mr. President, rather than to permit this oriental octopus to fasten its disgusting and poisonous tentacles upon us more firmly than they already are, it were better that every line of treaty stipulation with the Chinese Empire that obstructs the way be swept from the statute book. All will concede, however, and none have denied, that the proper course to be attempted first in reference to this matter was by this Government to have made an earnest, honest effort to secure, if possible, by friendly negotiation, such modifications of existing treaties as would forever exclude further Chinese from coming to this country as well as those now here who may voluntarily leave as those who have never been here, with the exceptions before stated. And in view of the concessions heretofore made by that Empire in reference to the restriction of Chinese immigration, it is not matter of much doubt that this Government, if the prop-

er effort had been made at the proper time—an effort characterized by that earnestness and good faith that its importance demanded—could have secured such modification of existing treaties. At least such modification doubtless could have been secured as would have prevented the return to this country of such as were formerly here, or who may hereafter leave the United States.

It has this been done? What effort has been made by the Administration in power, or those preceding it, for that matter, to secure this end? What steps have been taken by the President or Secretary of State toward negotiations with the Chinese Government having in view such a result? We hear rumors of treaties with Russia having reference to certain classes of offenders against the laws of the respective countries; we hear of commissions sitting in high council week after week, and month after month, over certain disputed questions relating to our fishery interests; we have a renewal of treaty stipulations with Hawaii covering certain commercial and political matters of some importance it is true; but in reference to this herculean of all giant evils that is being imposed upon and imposed upon us, from the shores of Asia, this evil, which embraces within its explosive more deadly than dy amite, an evil that depresses labor, corrupts morals, debases youth, makes merchandise of personal freedom and female virtue, mocks at justice, defies law, dwarfs enterprises, obstructs development, chains personal liberty, destroys personal freedom, menaces the public peace, invades domestic tranquillity, endangers the public welfare, converts whole sections of beautiful American cities—the homes of civilized, cultivated and refined people into squalid, wretched, crime-smitten and leprous-spotted habitations of the lowest and most debased classes of the pagan mongol—in reference to all this, in reference to ridding this country of such an evil, for the purpose of saving it from a deadly assault upon its most vital parts, and securing it from becoming the pest-house and criminal receptacle of pagan and debauched people of a taboored race, numbering one-half the population of the globe, the Administration, so far as we are advised at present, has made no effort whatever.

FLAMES FOLLOW THE WIND. Fully half the town was wrecked, and the to add to the horror of the wind, fire broke out among the ruins. From the train we could see the smoke and flames rising from a dozen different houses. A strange thing was that three minutes after the cyclone had passed the sun was shining brightly and serenely on the scene of desolation.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Feb. 20.—The cyclone yesterday destroyed nearly three hundred residences and places of business and unhoused from 1,000 to 15,000 persons. In the falling of walls many people were buried under the debris, and thirty-five were killed. Twice as many more were injured, eight or ten so seriously that their lives are despaired of.

Preceding the destructive wind was a heavy fall of rain for half an hour, which drove all the inhabitants to shelter. This was followed by a slight hail storm, accompanied with lightning, and then a furious cloud, which formed into a funnel shaped cyclone, struck the southwestern portion of the city, unroofing every thing in its path. Taking a diagonal course through the business part of the city, it uprooted and dismantled the supreme court building and crushed the Methodist and Baptist churches into worthless masses.

At one point the destructive element jumped upward and missed several stores and residences, but soon pounced down again, tearing down heavy brick buildings, wrenching and tearing frame structures out of semblance and making a senseless mass out of solid banks. The massive court house, that occupied the public square, was literally torn to pieces. This was the extreme point to the north which the storm reached. Fifty yards south the storm seemed to be at its height. On the corner of Washington street and the public square Crow's block, a three story brick building, was demolished, and taking fire, was consumed, and the owner being caught in the falling walls, was cremated. Across the street was a row of two-story frame buildings with an occasional brick. The brick buildings were saved in and the frames crushed out of shape against each other. Near the corner to the south were a lot of frame structures which served as dwellings and warehouses. They were blown down and burned up entirely. The storm was OVER IN THREE MINUTES.

And people who were unharmed gave assistance to the needy. The fire company, aided by the citizens, who had organized into squads, began the work of putting out the fire and removing unfortunates. The mayor called for assistance from the neighboring towns which was promptly given. What was left of the supreme court building was turned into a morgue.

The storm does not appear to have done any damage out side of Mt. Vernon. Had the storm arrived an hour earlier the loss of life would have been frightful, as the churches which were destroyed were crowded at that time.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION. St. Louis, Feb. 20.—A witness who saw the cyclone at Mt. Vernon, Ill., from the Louisville and Nashville train, described it thus: "I beheld a fearful black cloud coming from the northwest. It was in the shape of a cone, and could be plainly seen re-

volving around an imaginary axis, and at the same time coming up and down through the air with a wonderful and frightful speed. It grew denser and darker, and its blackness assumed a fierceness that was appalling. The wind in our immediate vicinity was now blowing with an increasing velocity. Men and women in the streets were blown to the ground. In a moment the whirling cloud arrived at the tower, and could be seen dipping down here and there, tearing off house roofs, and then rising higher in the air again. Like a swaying balloon, it would float along with lightning-like rapidity, but soon swooped down again upon the defenseless little town in another spot, raising houses and trees, like the sisea of buildings and tearing up great holes in them, and leaving devastation behind it. As the cloud would dip down and rise again it would carry trees uprooted in the air, and throw them to the ground with mighty force a hundred yards distant. Parts of houses, roofs, trees, bricks, boards, with all kinds of debris, were flying through the air at a fearful rate, and were left in inconspicuous heaps along the track of the cloud.

Passengers on our train were frightened, and a veritable panic ensued. Women screamed from fright. The cloud slipped down on the north side of the train and demolished a house, but just before it arrived at our position it arose and passed over us with magical swiftness, and dropped down on the earth to the south of the train, where it completely destroyed another building and passed on in its work of destruction. The passage of the cyclone occupied about two minutes.

WOMEN IN OFFICES. New York Sun: Whoever goes into any of the large office buildings down town will be certain to hear the music of women's voices issuing from the office, will meet women moving bare-headed through the hallways, and will see them at work or at luncheon through the open doors. They are private secretaries, typewriters, stenographers and cashiers. They earn from \$8 to \$25 a week, and are a well-dressed, comfortable appearing lot of young women, but very many of them indulge in the weakness of carrying book- to and from their offices, long before school hours in the morning and long after them in the evening as if they are ashamed to have it suspected that they work for their living. The employers of these women are fond of asserting that their presence down town has revolutionized the old office methods, driving profanity out and compelling the male clerks to dress neatly and to remain polite suave, amid all the perplexities and irritants of business. To some extent the beautifications of offices with handsome carpets, and even the addition of elegant ornaments to the most luxurious appointments, are said to be traceable to the presence of the fair clerks. On the other hand some of the male clerks assert that though girls are so plentiful downtown, their employment is of so recent a date that they are not yet confronted with any thing like the discipline to which all the men and boys must conform. When there is any prospect of an idle afternoon they are apt to be sent home. It is said that men who used to lay out work ahead for male secretaries when they were going to be away for a day are apt to tell the girls who have now taken the places of the men, that they need not come to the office on whatever day the employer expects to be absent. Doubtless every exaggerates this kindness to great extent, but, even if he girls really do have better times than the men, who is so cruel as to wish it were not so?"

A LUCKY JUMP.—For nearly thirty years a man living within half a mile of Medford has cultivated a 53-acre tract of land, which is now valued at about \$100 an acre. It was a clear game of fraud. Not a particle right had he to utilize the ground, to the precluding of an actual settler. The land belonged to the governing government. An investigation proved this. A poor worthy man by the name of Crystal, a resident blacksmith of the above place, concluded he wanted that particular tract of land, and he is now in possession of the same, and his friends are elated over the fact. The practice of snuffling land is too common, and the sooner these malefactors are brought to task, that much better it will be for the country. Land is plenty and cheap, and there is no excuse for such criminal practices. In the above instance Mr. Crystal is to be congratulated upon his good fortune and shunk—which led to the former.—Courier.

We understand that the land, above spoken of, belonged to Mr. Phipps, and lies adjoining the town of Medford.—Ed.