ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. LEEDS.

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Collections promptly made and remitted.
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We offer for sale the following described real property. [7-52.]

The Hargadine property, consisting of very desirable town lots, improved and unimproved; and farming lands and stock ranches in sizes to suit purchasers, up to 6000 acres; also,

A GOOD STOCK RANCH, 960 acres, six miles East of Ashland—good for summer or winter range.

TWENTY ACRES of good wood land near town.

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Regular convocations on the Thursday next after the full moon.

W. H. ATKINSON, H. P.
A. E. Hammond, Sec'y. [9-36

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

Stated communication on the Thursday of or before the full moon.

H. C. HILL, W. M.
A. E. Hammond, Secretary.

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Stated meetings on 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month.

MRS. ANNA CARTER, W. M.
Miss Anna Anderson, Secretary.

Ashland Lodge No. 45,

I. O. O. F.,

Hold regular meetings every Saturday evening at their hall in Ashland. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

H. T. INLOW, N. G
J. D. Fountain, Secretary.

Ashland Lodge, A. O. U. W.

Meets in lodge room in Odd Fellow's Hall every FIRST and THIRD Wednesday in each month. Present hour of meeting 7:00 P. M. All Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

J. W. ALNUTT, M. W.
A. LAMB, Recorder.

Ashland W. C. T. U.

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MRS. SCOTT, Pres.
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Main street, opposite Houck's Hotel,

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ALL ORDERED WORK

Will be made so as to give entire satisfacti

Repairing Neatly Done

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[9-48 H. JUDGE.

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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

VOL. X. ASHLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1886. NO. 34.

REAL ESTATE.

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Ashland, Or.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

Buy and Sell Property.

Rent Property & Collect Rents.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE,

The Best now in the market.

Auction and Employment Office.

Now is the time for those desiring homes in the Rogue River Valley to buy good farms and fruit lands.

Customers will be shown any property in our hands free of charge.

The following is a partial list of the property we now offer for sale:

Country Property.

181 ACRES, 2 miles east of Ashland. 125 acres in cultivation, medium house and barn, a fine well at house and good spring at barn. All under fence. A good bargain. $3.150.

200 ACRES, 1½ miles from Railroad station. 160 acres under the plow. Fine large new house, good large barn, well watered, fine springs, excellent orchard, well fenced. In fact, one of the best farms in the Rogue river valley. Terms to suit purchaser. $6,000.

160 acres. 3½ miles from Medford, Jackson county. It is situated in the garden spot of Jackson county and is well improved. $4,000.

395 acres. 2½ miles from Medford. $16.50 per acre. This farm can be bought by paying a portion down and the balance can be paid in five equal annual payments. $6,517,50.

318 acres, 2 miles east of Jacksonville on main road; all fenced, 150 acres tillable; balance good pasture land. 5 acres orchard, fair house of 4 rooms, good barn, plenty water. TERMS:—One half cash, balance payable in one, two and three years. $5,500.

298 acres, 2 miles east of Jacksonville on main road; all fenced, 125 acres tillable, balance good for pasturage. Good spring and well, new house and barn. $5,500.

136 ACRES. 2½ miles north of Ashland. All enclosed with good fence and all in cultivation. Fine house of five rooms. Good barn, 40x60 ft. Good well and plenty of stock water. Good young orchard. We do not wish to brag on this place, but if there is a better one in Jackson county we would like to see it. $3350. Time,

760 ACRES. To any one who wants a stock ranch I think this will just suit. There is 560 acres of good plow land. Good house and barn and an unlimited range connected with the place—partly under fence—good water, and everything in just such a shape that the purchaser can make money. Will make it an object for you to look at it. $12,160.

80 ACRES. 1½ miles from Ashland. A splendid mountain ranch. A choice variety of fruit trees two years old and plenty of berries. Good log house with box addition. Good shed barn, plenty of water—good springs. Price $800.

City Property.

A fine residence on Main street. House of seven rooms, nice large parlor and sitting room, excellent fire place in each; well finished throughout, solid frame building, stone foundation; 1½ stories. Lot 67x350 ft; choice collection of fruit trees; deeded water right; large barn, good woodshed with store-room obove An endless variety of choice berries, fruit, etc. $2,550.

½ ACRE. House and lot, situated on North Main St. Good house of five rooms, good barn, well and water right. All set to choice fruit and now bearing—a fine home. For sale cheap. $1000.

15 ACRES. Good fruit land within the corporation of Ashland. A fine chance for some man to make money. $400.

18 ACRES. 3 houses, fine fruit, water right and everything first-class. Good barn, fine chicken ranch. Splendid gardens. $3,000.

House and Lot on Manzanita street, near the college. Lot 90x200 feet. A variety of fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery: a good new house, well furnished. A desirable place, nicely located. $1,350.

House and Lot in West Ashland. An excellent new frame house. Lot 90x200 feet. Wood-house and store-room. New picket fence, good barn, cellar, and a young orchard. $1,200.

House and Lot on Pine street. Lot 1¾ acres; good house, living water, choice fruits and berries. A bargain. $1,200.

Lot on Woolen street: 2 acres all set in choice fruit: 250 trees—200 peach trees Best situation in the place. $1,000.

An unimproved lot in West Ashland, 2¾ acres. Good fruit land. $200.

House and Lot on Factory street. Lot 100x100 feet. Good new house: several bearing fruit trees. $750.

House and Lot of ¾ acre on Granite street, with stable, ditch running through lot. $500.

House and Lot ¾ acre on Granite street. $300.

House and Lot on Granite street 1 9-10 acres. House, 4 rooms. $600.

One ten acre lot, unimproved, in a good location. The best of fruit land. $650.

Choice vacant lots in various parts of the city.

A good paying Hotel, all furnished.

Several houses to rent.

Mr. J. E. Houston holding a commission as Notary Public, will attend to all business in that line.

Please call on us if you are seeking homes or investments, and it will be a pleasure to fender you such assistance and give you such information as is in our ability to confer.

HOUSTON & WICKHAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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— AND —

Normal School,

ASHLAND, - - - - OREGON.

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THREE COURSES OF STUDY.

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Tuition varies, according to studies pursued, from $6 to $12 per term.

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Board can be obtained at the College Boarding Hall, or in private families, at $4 per week.

For catalogue or further particulars, appply to the President.

GEO. NUTLEY,

Has re-opened the

ASHLAND BOOT & SHOE Store

At the old stand, east side of Main St.

To old friends and patrons, and the public generally, he would announce that he is prepared to do all work in his line in good style using the best material. He is in favor of those who

Wear Good Boots and Pay for Them.

Assured by the liberal patronage of the past that honest work is appreciated, he will endeavor again to merit public favor.

All Work Promptly Done.

Call and see me. (9-28

ASHLAND MARKET

Is now under the proprietorship and management of

L. STACY

Who has bought the interest of H. Herzog in the business and taken personal charge of the shop; and assures everybody of satisfactory treatment. Always on hand the choicest fresh

BEEF, PORK & MUTTON.

Will take in exchange for beef

BUTTER, EGGS and CHICKENS,

For which highest market prices are paid

L. STACY.

NOTE.—All bills must be settled promptly at the end of each month.

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J. E. HOUSTON, Propr.

The largest and best regulated hotel in Southern Oregon. The tables are always supplied with the very best in the market.

RATES REASONABLE.

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per day.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

From the White Sulphur Springs free for guests.

Free Coach in waiting at every train. [10-21

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Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on Portland, San Francisco and New York.

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Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

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Portland ....7:30 A. M.	Ashland ....4:15 A. M
Ashland ....9:30 P. M.	Portland.....4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Portland. ....4:00 P. M.	Lebanon......9:20 P. M.
Lebanon ....4:45 A. M.	Portland ....10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Albany and Ashland. The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Portland.....9.00 A. M.	Corvallis......1:30 P. M.
Corvallis ....8:30 A. M.	Portland ......3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Portland.....5:00 P. M.	McMinnville..8:00 P. M.
McMinnville.5:45 A. M.	Portland .....8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Cor. F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

A CONGRESSMAN.

The Every-day Life of an Ordinary Representative.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia News.]

Do you know what is in the every-day life of the average Congressman to Washington? I do not mean the trained statesman who comes from a populous centre, but the ordinary bucolic representative who swells with pride for two years, or perhaps four; and then shrinks back to a condition of commonplace flabbiness. Nor do I mean the Senator, be he great or small. All Senators, you know, strictly speaking, are Congressmen, but the term has become so perverted that nowadays it is used only to describe a member of the House of Representatives. I mean the ordinary Representative, to whom his humble salary is a godsend, who comes to Washington with a fixed determination to save the nation at any peril, but who shortly drops back to that lonely position where he feels a glow of pride when he reads his name in the "Congressional Record" in the list of yeas and nays. Let me tell you how exciting his career is. In the first place he

SEEKS A BOARDING-HOUSE;

No hotel for him. Washington is a city of boarding-houses and lodging-places. A clerk having been discharged from a department position, and being thereby helpless as the natural result of having once occupied a government place, is, therefore, in most cases, a burden upon his wife. She, in turn, has to support him, so she starts a boarding-house. The bulk of her patrons is made up of clerks receiving salaries of $1,000 and $1,200 a year. She takes in a few Congressmen, but the hours for meals are arranged to suit the clerks, who have to be at their desks at 9 a. m., and who leave them at 4 p. m. with appetites ravenously keen for dinner, which is ready at 5 p. m. The humble Congressman seizes his knife and fork at these hours or else he goes hungry. He can secure a small bedroom and an adjoining apartment—which he dignifies with the name of reception room—for $40 to $50 a month, and he can obtain board for $20 more. A neighboring Chinaman will do his washing for $3 a month. These sums constitute in the main his expenses. Don't forget that I am speaking of what the Washingtonians term the "average Congressman."

PAY AND PERQUISITES.

On the credit side of his account he places his salary of $5,000 and perquisites. Perquisites? Yes, the Congressman enjoys those mysterious sources of income, but in a small way. He is allowed mileage coming to the capital when Congress convenes and returning home when the session is ended. This, of course, varies. It may net him a few hundred dollars, or if he comes from Tom Ochiltree's district down in Texas, it may realize him $2,000. Many State laws permit a railroad company to charge only three cents a mile; but Congress allows its members to charge ten cents a mile. This is all clear gain. The reason that so many national statesmen display robust chests, is because their pockets are stuffed with free passes—railroad passes—express company passes, telegraph franks, and, in rare instances, Pullman parlorcar passes.

Then there is the stationery account. Each Congressman is allowed $125 for stationery, but in case he does not draw the material set apart for him he can call for its equivalent in money. The latter is the alternative adopted by our "average" friend. But what does he do for stationery? He

BEGS AND BORROWS.

The city Congressmen, the Senators from his State, the committee-rooms, and the hotels are his victims. Senators are not restrained in their consumption of stationery, but an account is kept of all they use. I am told that Don Cameron has, during some sessions, been so importuned for stationery, by country Congressmen, that, being ashamed of the amount charged against him, he has paid for a portion of it out of his private purse. The hotels, of course, don't refuse begging requests for paper and envelopes, and the committee-rooms always furnish a rich field for the grasping statesman. "Paper doesn't cost anything," they say, but at the same time there is a little sum of $125 stowed away in their garments.

But he forages still further on his city brother. Each member of the House is entitled to a couple of hundred copies of reports of the Agricultural Department and to numerous packages of garden, field and vegetable seeds. The Congressmen from the large cities rarely have any use for these, and so the

INTELLECTUAL GIANTS

of the rural districts swoop down upon them and carry off the spoils of statesmanship with a view of swapping them for votes in their rural bailiwicks. I am told—although I do not vouch for the reliability of the statement—that the impoverished condition of General Bingham's crop of hair is due almost entirely to his desperate efforts to protect his stock of seeds and agricultural reports from the attacks of his famished brethren from the outlying districts. They tell him that the blue-blooded nabobs of Spruce street have no use for seeds—unless it is canary seed and coffee beans between the acts—and that the ebon-hued gentlemen who chant his praise on the Lombard boulevard wouldn't know the difference between an agricultural report and a hymn book. It is difficult for him to refuse anyone a favor, and so he lets the bulky reports go, but the seeds he holds fast to with a devotion born of the knowledge that "The Neck" rolls him up a splendid majority every two years. That revelation may explain to you why the truckmen of the lower portion of the city raise vegetables that are the wonder of all who see 'em. It is all owing to the General's protection and judicious distribution of his apportionment of cabbage, radish, turnip and onion seeds which have been fostered by the Agricultural Department and a big appropriation.

DAILY LIFE.

But to return to our average Congressman. Settled in his cheap boarding-house, he has to hurry down to his breakfast early in the morning to engage in a struggle for existence with the more numerous department clerks. When he has finished his frugal meal he examines the mail that the congressional mail wagon has brought to the house. It contains nothing but petitions for place, for seeds, for agricultural reports. He hurries to the Postoffice Department, where he pleads to have the groceryman at his native cross-roads appointed postmaster at a salary of $60 a year. Perhaps he is ambitious to have some one appointed to a higher position that requires Presidential approval, whereupon he continues his journey to the White House. If the hour is not earlier than 10 nor later than 12, and if the day is Wednesday, Friday or Saturday, he is allowed to enter. Outside these days and hours he is refused admittance as curtly as some of your neighbors—not you, of course—refuse food to a beggar. Only this morning, while I was within the White House, the doorkeeper held the outer door tightly ajar as some one tried to enter. It was not yet 10 o'clock. "No, indeed, you're too early," he said sternly, although not impudently. There was simply a decision about his voice that betokened a necessity for frequent replies of that sort.

MILD ENTREATY

Was heard without. "It's no use," he said, still holding the door against the outsider, "you'll have to come later." As the visitor's steps were heard retreating, the doorkeeper said: "It won't do to let one of them get his ax in ahead of another. If I don't make a bad precedent now I won't have to break it after awhile."

"Who was it?" he was asked.

"Oh! only a Congressman," he replied, simply, and without a smile.

Having possibly seen the President for a few moments the average Congressman walks to what he generally terms the "hill"—meaning the Capitol. Yes, I said walk. True, the distance is long, but lately the street railway companies, on account of not having some favoring laws passed, have withdrawn all free passes from members of Congress. And so the statesman walks. He strides into the House at 12 o'clock with a lordly air and has scarcely taken his seat when he claps his hands twice to summon a page to bring him an envelope. This attracts the attention of the galleries. For possibly five hours he remains in his chair or strolls about the chamber, but his voice is only heard when he votes. He never makes a speech, because the Speaker remains oblivious of his presence. Out of the 325 representatives the speech-making is done by about thirty men. But our friend

NEVER LEAVES THE CHAMBER.

He feels the responsibilities of his place and then, too, in his absence there might be a distribution of towels, soap and tooth brushes, and thus he might lose some perquisites—which is something he never misses.

When the House adjourns he hurries back to his boarding-house, only to find that the ravenous department clerks have been ahead of him and left him nothing but scraps to feed upon. Then comes the dreary night This is his sad period. He doesn't know how to pass the time without spending money. As I heard a new Illinois Congressman say to-day: "When night comes I wish I was out on an Illinoy prairie. I have tried playing poker, but the fellows here always win my money." An admiring constituent may take him to the theater and spend three dollars on him, but when the admiring constituent is ready to go home he borrows ten dollars, for the simple reason that he doesn't care to walk. This transaction represents a net loss of seven dollars. After various experiments our average friend generally comes to the conclusion that the most profitable and imposing thing he can do is to stand in the rotunda of a swell hotel, and, while picking his teeth, talk in a ponderous way with whoever is lonely enough to listen to him. When most folks have gone to bed he crawls to his narrow cot and dreams of the day when he will call the White House his home, and refer to "Sam" Randall and "Bill" Kelley—he only uses these familiar abbreviations in his dreams —as "only a Congressman." The next day the same dreary round begins again. I except Sunday. No one asks him to take a drink on Sunday. The barrooms are all closed.

Don't forget that I have been talking about an "average Congressman."

◆

Dull Times at Crescent City.

[From the Del Norte Record.]

The mills have all shut down now and the loud whistle that was wont to arouse the inhabitants of this place at an early hour is heard no more. The mill boys are now having an easy time, and are wandering about town in squads looking very much as though they had lost something, and were "waiting for something to turn up." This, together with the fact that the wharfs have both been partially carried away by the surf, and the steamer having been drawn off for a while, has made our town unusually dull. However, preparations are being made to re-build the wharf of the Crescent City Wharf and Dock Company, and the work will be completed as soon as the weather will permit, and rumor says that the Crescent City Wharf & Lighter Company will rebuild next summer. This work will require a large number of men in addition to those employed in the mills and logging camps, and we anticipate a lively spring and summer. There are now vast tracts of timber land in this county that were located last summer and purchased from the government. Although these lands were all purchased for the sole use and benefit of the locators, still they all, or nearly so, fell into the hands of timber kings, in an almost unaccountable short space of time after they were purchased from the government. It is said that these timber fiends will shortly commence operations by building mills in their forests, and roads leading thereto. It must be done eventually, as the timber in the more accessible neighborhoods is being cut, and in many places the land somewhat cleared and cultivated. From these facts it may be conjectured that Del Norte county has yet a future before it, and that it will not always remain as now, many years behind its sister counties in the way of improvements and civilivation, if we may be allowed to use the last expression.

◆

The Cold Waves.

The first appearance of cold waves within the territory of the U. S. Signal Service is nearly always at Helena, Montana, according to Lieut. T. A. Woodruff, their place of origin probably being the vast regions of ice and snow near the Atlantic Circle. From Helena they usually reach Omaha in eight to sixteen hours, the distance being 880 miles; St. Louis, in twenty-four to thirty-two hours, distance 1,030 miles; Galveston, twenty-four to forty hours, distance 1,600 miles; Nashville, the same; Buffalo, twenty-four to forty-eight hours, distance 1,750 miles; Washington, thirty-two to fifty-six hours, distance 1,953 miles. The waves are found to follow areas of low pressure and to precede areas of high pressure. They move in different ways: First, directly eastward, over the Great Lakes and across New England, not being felt south of the Ohio valley; second, southeasterly, covering the entire country in their progress; third, southerly, from Montana and Dakota to Texas, thence through the Gulf States, and finally northeastward over the Atlantic States. such waves being felt at St. Louis and Chicago. The number of waves belonging to three classes during the years 1881 to 1884 was twenty-two, forty-seven, and nineteen.

◆

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on guarantee. It cures consumption. J H Chitwood & Son.

Middle-aged men who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. For sale at the City drug store.

A Pen-Picture of Conkling.

[Mrs. Custer in the Chicago Tribune.]

A third person of distinction to whom I was presented at the Bigelow reception in New York was Mr. Roscoe Conkling. Instead of being impressed the moment I saw him with the recollection of his speeches in public life and his career as a statesman, I was foolish and trifling enough to notice the rare sapphires in his shirt-front and to feel a sense of relief on finding that his nose has its limits. Inwardly I sent a malediction on the caricaturists who have such power to give lasting impressions with their exaggerated pencils through such widely circulated mediums as the comic papers. I found Mr. Conkling as tall and as handsome as his friends had represented him; but his hair and Vandyke beard are snow-white now. You can scarcely imagine how the deliberate, dignified, eloquent sentences fell on my ear amidst the ripples of laughter around us and the many glib tongues all rattling on as fast as they could clatter.

I contrasted the tinkle of many tea bells, vehemently ringing, with the sound of a deep-toned church bell heard above them all. Every deliberate sentence was well worth the closest attention, for he spoke to me of the furious pace we keep up in this great babel, of the varied occupations of our day, and how, in pursuing our avocations, we ascend steps, are rushed through the air, descend again, only to be shot up to the top of a many-storied building. Let down again, we are taken many blocks in the swiftest surface cars, the new Broadway Line, and all this to accomplish one part of a day's work. I think it would drive one of our grandmothers stark mad to be initiated in one day into the modern modes of swift transportation.

◆

The President's Coach and Pair.

Any one who happens to be on the avenue during the quarter of an hour before 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, will invariably see a handsome carriage drawn by a dashing pair of seal-brown horses, move at a rapid rate eastward, writes a Washington correspondent. The carriage is the president's equipage, and he is on his way to church. Within the last few weeks he has been making remarkably close connections between the White house and the Presbyterian church on Four-and-a-Half street. That is, he has been giving himself only a few minutes to reach the church before the services begin, and consequently Albert, the coachman, drives the horses at a rapid rate down the avenue. For the last six Sundays it has rained, with the exception, perhaps, of last Sunday, which was not altogether a perfect day, and therefore the carriage and its appendages have not shown to the best advantage; but to-day the weather is perfect—crisp and fair, and the carriage came out in all its executive glory.

The handsome seal-brown horses wore new harness and half-blankets of a whitish-brown color embroidered with brown. Albert sat on the box in a new livery, with an immense black bear robe over his knees and a black sable fur cape around his neck. The carriage shone in the sun, and inside President Cleveland sat alone on the back seat, with a heavy fur robe over his knees and drawn well over his breast. He leaned back against the cushions with a contented expression on his face, and his neatly gloved hands were clasped together in front of him and holding the fur robe in position. The carriage as it rolls along the street always attracts attention, for it is seldom that the president goes out in daytime.

◆

Driving Chinese from Redding.

A Redding, Cal., dispatch of Jan. 26th gives the following particulars of the movement against the Chinese there:

At a large meeting of citizens at George's Hall Friday evening it was decided that the Chinese must leave Redding. A committee of forty was appointed to carry the decision into effect. The committee met Saturday, and decided that each proprietor of a wash-house business and cooks employed by whites could remain five days, and all others should leave Sunday. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning the committee was on hand to enforce the decree, and the Chinese went. The committee acted without unnecessary demonstration or violence, allowed no one to interfere with, molest or abuse the Chinese. Private property was protected, and in several instances the committee purchased the stoves and other material the Chinese could not take away. Vegetable peddlers were allowed one week to enter the town; after that to be excluded. The committee kept a guard at Chinatown to prevent the return of the Chinese, also to protect the buildings and the remaining Chinese property from theft or assault. There has been no excitement, drinking or carousing over the expulsion. The citizens pursue their daily duties as usual.

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She Embraced the Opportunity.

[Bristol Mercury.]

The Rev. E. G. Gange, speaking at Bristol the other night, said that in his early career he was earnestly requested by a deacon to visit a member of the congregation who was very ill, and it was suggested that he should call at 11 o'clock in the morning. He did so, and found the poor woman very much better, but greatly put out at his visit, as she had her hair in curl paper, her sleeves tucked up to her elbows, and was doing a bit of household sweeping and dusting. He begged her not to mind him, as he was used to that sort of thing. He would have a short prayer—he would not be long. He selected a chair and knelt down, she selected another, and he began the prayer. He heard the door open once, he heard it open a second time. He concluded an earnest prayer on the poor woman's behalf; and, on looking round—lo! a perfect transformation. While he was praying she had slipped up to her bed-room, washed her hands and face, curled her hair, changed her attire, and there she was in her very best silk, fittingly prepared to receive company, while he had been praying among the empty chairs.

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Tariff Revision.

A correspondent at the national capital says: Every probability is in favor of the passage of a tariff bill by the present House of Representatives. Though it is utterly impossible to foresee the exact character and full extent of tariff revision, it is tolerably certain that the new tariff bill will go through. The principal reason for this is the fact that many Republican protectionists are disposed to let the Democratic tariff reformers have their way.

The Tribune's correspondent says that the indications grow stronger that the Democratic free-traders and protectionists are seking to bring in a tariff bill which both factions will support. The Ways and Means Committee has declined to discuss a bill relating to particular items of the tariff until ready to take up the general bill.

What Senators Drink.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Returning to the Senate, it is interesting to look at the various beverages. Frye, Blair, Teller and Joe Brown are among the teetotalers, and Brown is one of the first temperance men in Georgia. He avowed temperance principles long before the State became as much antiliquor as it now is, and he keeps up with his early record. Senator Hoar drinks milk. Vest, true Missourian that he is, can stand anything, and Edmunds likes good whisky and old brandy. Ex-Senator Pendleton was very fond of champagne and his committee-room often contained a choice article of alcoholic stimulant. Beck and Blackburn like old Bourbon, but they never get too much of it, and of the numerous Senators who take just a little for their stomach's sake I have seen few of them affected by their drinking. The statesmen of the past drank considerably. Chevalier Baucourt, in his nonsensical book called "Souvenirs of a Diplomat," says that Webster was drunk at several dinners at which he met him. Henry Clay occasionally took a dram at Hancock's saloon, on the other side of the avenue, and Tom Benton's favorite drink was what he called a Missouri cocktail, which was a double portion of whisky straight. Jeff Davis used to drink claret with his meals, Andrew Johnson kept some rare old Bourbon in his private office and Sam Houston, it is said, never went to breakfast until he had taken four cocktails.

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Future Grain Markets.

In alluding to the wheat markets of the West the Northwestern Miller, published at Minneapolis, says:

But if we read the sign aright, the decadence of Chicago as a grain market must be attributed to other and far different causes. Most men now in the grain trade can remember when Milwaukee was the leading primary wheat market of this country. Her grades were the standard here and were highly respected abroad, and here traders dictated prices to Chicago, and the West and Southwest. But Milwaukee has gone backward steadily and is now a third or fourth rate market only for cereals, while her people pride themselves on the merely normal gain their city has made as a market for produce. And yet, beyond the possession of a few minor advantages, there is no reason why Milwaukee should not stand on an equality with Chicago as a grain market. Milwaukee has gone and Chicago is going backward. Two great rivals have arisen, one of them already overtopping Chicago, while a third is beginning to spread its wings. Present indications are that Minneapolis and Duluth will for some years regulate wheat prices, and that Portland, Oregon, will, within five years, distance San Francisco and take rank as third in importance among the wheat markets of this country.

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More Seeds: More Votes.

[Washington Dispatch Jan. 13th.]

Commissioner Colman, is finding his way to the hearts of the Congressmen. Heretofore members have been allotted not over 6,000 packages of seed each to distribute among constituents. But, by judicious use of the appropriation, Mr. Colman finds himself able to increase the quota to 6,500 packages, with 500 additional packages of flower seeds. It is believed by the Commissioner that he has improved on the qualities and varieties as well as on the amount. The distribution for the country generally is just commencing. but none too soon for the Congressmen. Some of the members have already forwarded to the Department lists of from 2,000 to 3,000 names of constituents. These will be supplied as fast as the clerical force can mail the packages. Such a case as the Congressional allotment being left uncalled for is hardly on record. There are some members from city districts who do not appreciate the influence represented by garden seed, but these have already been seen by members from rural districts, and the transfers of their surplus seed have been bargained for. The city member who turns over his seed to his colleagues from the country gains the latter's good will and vote for the session.

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Feeling and Sense in Brutes.

"The lower animals, like man," says Mr. Darwin, "manifestly feel pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. Happiness is never better exhibited than by young animals, such as puppies, kittens, lambs, etc., when playing together like our own children." He describes them as subject to terror and suspicion, to courage and timidity, to anger and love, to jealousy and shame, etc. He might add much more in his premises. Thus, he might consider that all affections, emotions, all perceptions, energies and activity, which by any possibility matter can be raised to in this universe, all this should by every right be attributed to animated organic matter; for animation is strictly the highest actuation of matter; and this is the grade of the animal, brute creation. Hence animals see, hear, touch taste, and smell with their exterior senses, by which their organism leads the "life of relation" with the outer world. Thus the beast instinctively seeks things useful and flies things hurtful. The inexperienced lamb runs away from a hurtful wolf, and the bird gathers straw as useful for building its nest.

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Indian Depredations.

[Washington dispatch, Jan. 26.]

Representative Hermann of Oregon has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to visit the county seats nearest the scenes of Indian depredations in the States of Oregon, California and Nevada and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, and there receive testimony as to the loss and destruction of property by Indians in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1872 and 1878, and to report to the Treasury Department for an appropriation by Congress. The Commissioners are to consider all proofs now on file in any department, and to receive the testimony of witnesses who may be absent from their respective States or Territories. Thirty days notice is to be given of the time and place of taking proof in two newspapers in each State or Territory.

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Dakota is the sole remaining quarter-section of Paradise in this Western World. It is no uncommon thing for a whole Dakota family to sit on one end of a potato while the other is roasting in the fire. We hatch our own wild geese, of such dimensions that Eastern and Southern tenderfeet are liable to mistake them for winged hippopotami, on lakes of never freezing rosewater and cologne. We wall up for wells the holes from which we pull, with steam derricks and 1,800 horse-power engines, our radishes and beets, and make cow-sheds and circus tents of our turnip rinds. We put rockers under our empty peapods and use them for cradles.—[Col. Pat. Dolan.

BW 2341

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

Terms of Advertising:

LEGAL.

One square, first insertion	$2 00
Each Additional insertion	1 50

LOCAL.

Local Notices, per line	15c

Regular advertisements inserted upon liberal terms.

Job Printing

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

PERSONALITIES.

The Czar's income from his personal estate is $10,000,000.

P. T. Barnum grows stoop-shouldered with the weight of his years.

Mrs. Brownlow, the famous parson's widow, is still living at Knoxville, Tenn.

Miss Lulu Hurst, the Georgia "wonder," is said to have realized $50,000 by her magnetic eccentricities.

Mrs. Francis Anne Kemble, who has been in England for some years, is coming to this country again.

Ole Oleson Jr. is the only native born Dakotian of constitutional age belonging to the present Legislature of that Territory. Fancy a native American named Ole Oleson.

Gen. Jubal A. Early is described as a venerable appearing man, his long white beard reaching to his waist and his bent figure indicating the rapid advance of extreme old age.

Gen. Schenck has settled down in his old age to the practice of law in the city of Washington. It is said that he is obliged to return to his profession in order to make a living.

George Bancroft at eighty-five does almost as much work each day as he did at thirty-five. What with revising and "polishing," he considers an average of 250 words per day fair progress.

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Curing Pork.

To an inquiry in the Rural New Yorker for the best method of pickling pork and curing hams and shoulders, Col. F. D. Curtis replies as follows:

"To make a pickle for bacon, hams and shoulders. For 100 pounds of meat use six pounds of the best salt, four ounces of saltpeter, and five pounds of brown sugar. Pack the meat snugly in a sweet cask and cover with this pickle. The same ingredients may be mixed together and rubbed on the flesh side of the meat. The meat must be piled together and rubbed every other day with the mixture until it is all absorbed. In three weeks smoke the dry salted, and in six weeks that in the pickle. Smoke until it is colored a light or dark chestnut, accoding to taste. Use hard wood or corn cobs to make the smoke. Dry salting is the most economical, and is just as good, if well done, as curing in the pickle. Meat cured by this receipt is ready for cooking without freshening. If the hams and bacon are to be kept a long time, add one pound more of salt. If a sweet taste is desired, use more sugar. Molasses does just as well.

The animal heat should be thoroughly out of the meat before curing is attempted; and great care should be taken that there is no frost in the meat."

He does not state how much water should be used in making the pickle as above given, but enough should be used to cover completely the meat, closely packed in a barrel or tub.

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Union County.

The Union County Immigration Board, which was recently organized, has just issued a neat nineteen-page pamphlet, discriptive of the county. According to the pamphlet, the population of Union county is 9.588. The area is 5,400 square miles, or 3.456,000 acres. There are about 2,000,000 acres surveyed, which leaves about 1,500,000 acres unsurveyed. The largest bodies of farming land are found in Pine, Eagle, Lower Powder, Clover Creek, Indian, Wallowa and Grand Ronde valleys. Timber of many varieties is found on the mountains and foothills. The soil is nearly all first grade, black, sandy loam. The climate is pleasant. The live stock interests are large and increasing constantly. Minerals are found in the southwestern part of the county. There are good district schools and school is maintained from three to ten months each year. Manufactures are represented by nine grist mills, seventeen saw mills, several planing mills, sash and door and other minor manufactories. The assessment roll for 1885 amounts to $2,600,000.

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Cœur d'Alene Twenty Years Ago.

Charles W. Frush, United States Deputy Marshal, says that in 1865 he and 250 others started for the Cœur d'Alene mines from the Cœur d'Alene Mission. A man named Wilson came in and reported that he had struck rich gold placer diggings on the site of the present mines. A large party was organized and cut their way through for five miles in a direction directly north of the mission. Then they traveled along the base of the mountains east toward the promised land. The country was rough, the journey occupied considerable time, and the party ran out of provisions and turned back disappointed. The prospectors considered that Wilson had deceived them, and, notwithstanding the fact that he protested his innocence, placed a rope around his neck for the purpose of hanging him. At this perilous junction for Wilson, the venerable head priest at the Mission came out with a crucifix in his hands and prevailed on the mob to spare Wilson's life.—[News.

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The Centennial Crop.

The fondly cherished hope that the centennial of every notable event had been duly observed in this country is doomed to disappointment. The city of Washington proposes to celebrate "the centennial of the Constitution" on the 17th of September, 1887, that being the centenary anniversary of the date of its adoption by the Convention. It is to be feared that this will reopen the centennial business to an almost unlimited extent. The ratification of the Constitution was declared September 13, 1778. Then there are the various dates at which the different States ratified it—Delaware withholding her assent until December 7, 1778—all these and many more events may be made to serve as pegs to hang centennial celebrations on, to say nothing of the boundless possibilities of other historical events which were unfortunate enough to have occured within the last century, and will ripen any time within the next ten years.—[Ex.

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How to Shorten Life.

The receipt is simple. You have only to take a violent cold, and neglect it. Abernethy, the great English surgeon, asked a lady who told him she only had a cough: "What would you have! The plague." Beware of "only coughs." The worst cases can, however, be cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. In Whooping Cough and Croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by J. H. Chitwood & Son.

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Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by J. H. Chitwood & Son.