

THE ASHLAND TIDINGS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Do Lessees have killed for the Indians of Panama.

Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered from the Newberg (W. V.) coal mine.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad threatens to cut rates if not admitted to the Transcontinental Association. The public won't care.

A typographical error made our estimate of the cost of registration in this county read \$10,000 or \$12,000, instead of \$1000 or \$1200, as was intended.

The people of Washington territory are not half so anxious to get into the Union as some of the politicians are to get into the United States Senate.

The House Committee on Public Lands has decided to report a bill for the forfeiture of that portion of the Atlantic and Pacific land grant opposite the uncompleted part of the road.

It is reported that fully 15,000 head of cattle died on the prairies within a radius of seventy-five miles of Fort Elliott, Texas, having been killed by starvation and exposure during the recent cold snap.

The Committee on Public Buildings of the Senate has reported favorably on the bill introduced by Dolph appropriating \$500,000 for a custom-house at Portland, Or., with an amendment that the amount be reduced to \$350,000.

Secretary Bayard is seriously contemplating resignation from the Cabinet. The death of his wife on Sunday, and daughter two weeks ago has been a terrible shock to him. He has intimated to a few friends that he has about made up his mind to withdraw permanently from public life.

The Secretary of State, Bayard, whose home was darkened by the sudden death of his daughter about two weeks ago, is now under the weight of a double affliction. His wife, who had been an invalid for a long time, died last Sunday from congestion of the brain, caused by the shock of her daughter's death.

The Portland correspondent of the Albany Bulletin asserts plumply that George Clark, of Clackamas county, constructed the fish ladder at Oregon City for \$1,550. He wants to know whether the State officials have square shoulders to show the proper expenditures of the balance of the \$10,000 fish ladder appropriation. They ought to have if the whole appropriation was exhausted.

On Jan. 19th, Congressman Hermann presented to the House a number of memorials from the Oregon legislature, asking for various improvements in this state. Among them was one petitioning for an examination and survey of Wood and Link rivers in Klamath county, with a view of constructing a canal and locks to connect the upper and lower Klamath lakes and then, by clearing the obstructions in Wood river, to open steamboat navigation all the way from the lowest extremity of the smaller lake to Fort Klamath.

Says the Lakeview Examiner: "It is safe to say that Lake county will poll a smaller vote than formerly this year, on account of that senseless registry law. Many voters live too far away from the polls to make one trip to register and another to vote. We will ask, what benefit will this registry law be to the interior counties, where every voter is personally known to the judges at the polls? It will make the cost of election double in this county and will prevent no fraud, besides obliging the country voter to make two trips to the polling place. The law seems to have been put through in the interest of a few Portland bachelors, who, probably derive all the benefit there is in it, if there is any."

Land grants to wagon road companies in Oregon and elsewhere will soon be made the subject of public inquiry. The Oregon Central Military wagon road company received a grant of 361,327 acres in 1864; a wagon road line from Corvallis to Yachima received 76,885 acres in 1866; the Willamette and Cascade wagon road got 167,893 acres in 1866; The Dalles Military road received 126,910 acres in 1867, and the Coos Bay wagon road 104,080, making a total in all of 777,095, or territory nearly as large as the state of Rhode Island. It is notorious that none of these roads were completed according to the requirements of the grants, and that some of them were hardly begun. The senate committee of public lands proposes to push an investigation of the way in which the companies did the work, and it is probable a report will be made recommending that the grants be forfeited in every case where companies failed to perform their part of the contract.

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

The anticipated tilt between the President and the Republican majority in the Senate over the confirmation of appointments has come at last. The collision came in the case of J. D. Bennett, who was appointed District Attorney in Alabama in place of G. M. Dustin, suspended. In accordance with a resolution introduced by Edmunds, the Attorney General was called upon to give the Senate the reason for Dustin's suspension. The Attorney General, by the direction of the President, refused to do so, and the question now is whether the Senate can compel him to appear and answer questions. The Republican Senators had not determined what to do at last report. Their position is this: The President announced with a flourish that he would follow the civil service reform idea and would not remove officials except for just cause, and therefore when he does remove an office holder he stigmatizes him as an unfaithful public servant. The Republicans claim that no man should be placed under such a charge without having a chance to defend his character before the confirmation of his successor. If the President chooses to announce that a suspended official is removed because he is a Republican, that is another matter, and leaves the Senators no reasonable ground upon which to refuse to confirm the appointment of his successor.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Sherman has come to the front in the silver discussion with a compromise measure, which, however, is not likely to be satisfactory to either the West or New York City. His proposition is embodied in a bill which provides for the immediate cessation of the coinage of silver, but obligates the government to purchase silver in bars at the rate of 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 ounces per month, at the regular market price, for which will be issued in payment thereof coin certificates. The bill is not to be coined, but simply lie in the treasury vaults as security for the certificates, and the certificates are to be used, of course, as the circulating medium. Sherman's idea seems to be to please the men who want their interest and principal of the national debt paid in gold, or at gold figures, and also to furnish a market for the product of the silver miners and thus quiet the mine owners who are prominent in the discussion on the side of silver. If Sherman expects a settlement of the matter from a reconciliation of these two elements he has failed to appreciate the true aspect of the question in the minds of a majority of the people who are opposed to the scheme of the gold speculators. The silver mine owners make themselves conspicuous in their efforts to have silver coinage continued for their own interests, and thus give the gold men an opportunity to point to them as the creators or genesis of the silver coin sentiment; but the truth is that the question of a market for silver bullion plays a minor part in the formation of the growing opinion that silver coinage should be continued. The real question is whether or not the people of the United States who labor to pay the debts of the government shall have the opportunity to use in paying these debts the same coin which they receive for their labor; whether they shall be able, as the existing laws contemplate, to pay the national debt in the coin which they can get with the least sacrifice of labor and property, or whether a heavy percentage shall be added to the debt by a shrewdly effected manipulation of the law-making power which would greatly appreciate the relative value of gold and silver by the payment to be made in gold, or its equivalent. This view of the question it is which is adding daily to the number of voters in the United States who demand that the government shall not be surrendered to the men who own the gold and the bonds. The creditors of the government have had everything their own way for a long time, and the people are beginning to discover that most of themselves are to be classed as the debtors upon whose shoulders will fall the obligation of meeting the payments when due.

THE CABINET SCANDAL.

The leading editorial topic of the political newspapers at present is the telephone patent case, in which the Attorney General has endeavored to prostitute his high office in the furtherance of a gigantic scheme to make a colossal fortune for himself and friends by attempting to break down the Bell telephone patent. Some time ago the Pan Electric Telephone Company was formed, claiming a prior right to that of the Bell telephone company in the invention and patent of the telephone now in general use in the cities and towns everywhere in the United States. Of the stock of the Pan company Attorney General Garland owns one fifth, and it is estimated that if his company should succeed in breaking down the Bell patent, he will have, as his share of the income of the Pan company from licenses for the use of telephone, an annual income of at least five hundred thousand dollars a year, making his capital stock worth over ten millions. To gain this coveted sum, the Attorney General has made the United States a party in the attack upon the Bell telephone. That is, instead of allowing the two companies to contest the case in the United States courts, he, by virtue of his official authority, directed suit to be brought by the United States, as plaintiff, against the Bell telephone company, defendant, thus endeavoring to bring all the weight and influence of the government to bear, in the fight to warp the law and justice for his own private fortune. Secretary Lamar, also, has a large interest in the Pan company, and the affair has profoundly stirred political circles at the East. The leading Democratic newspapers of the country, including both the World and the Sun of New York, are vigorously denouncing the action of the Attorney General, and declare that the good name and the interests of their party demand the resignation of Garland and Lamar from the cabinet. The Sun says it is the greatest scandal that has ever attached to the cabinet of any President of the United States.

LETTER LIST.

Following is a list of uncollected letters remaining in the Post Office at Ashland, Oregon, February 1, 1886:

Brucklett Matt
Collins Jim
Fleck Dave
Jones Miss Laura H
Kasson M
Larkin Mrs Abigail
Long Fannie
McNutt W R
Miller Mrs
Moore Geo
Moore Mrs C S

Mansfield Gilbert
Myers J W
O'Connor Timothy
Rummel W A
Sutton Harry M
Tyler Wm
Wheeler W H
Wilson G F
Wheeler Jas H
West Prof J S
Wetherell J O

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertisers."

A. P. HANCOCK, P. M.

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason for this is, that the various remedies are successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, dizziness, gait, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

THE SWAMP LAND MUDDLE.

[Lakeview Examiner.]

We received, the first of the week, from John Mullan, Washington, D. C., state land agent for Oregon, and counsel for the governor of said state, a brief, the title of which is as follows:

"Complaints of Hon. Z. F. Moody, Governor of Oregon, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, against the honorable commissioner of the general land office, for not preparing a patent for lands heretofore approved to said state by the honorable secretary of the Interior, under Act of Sept. 28th, 1850, and March 12th, 1860, in permitting contests to said lands after such approval by said secretary."

It seems that the swamp land men became unduly excited, about the time the commissioners of the General land office instructed registers and receivers in Oregon that a tract of land being in approved list of swamp lands in Oregon, is no bar to a contest, and that the character of the land may be inquired into by the local office any time prior to the issue of a patent; and they prevailed on Gov. Moody to petition the secretary of the interior to reverse the decision of the commissioner of the general land office. About this stage of the game, the officers of this land office learning of the proceedings to be made by the governor of Oregon, sent the following explanatory letter to Commissioner Sparks:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
OCT. 14, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—Learning that an effort is being made on the part of persons largely interested in Oregon swamp land selections and speculations to have the cases now pending in this office suspended to await the report of the agent, we deem it our duty to acquaint you with certain facts relative thereto.

There is a large amount of land in this district claimed as swamp under the state by persons who have procured selections by the affidavit process, and much of this land is not only swamp within the meaning of the act, but much of it is more nearly desert than swamp.

There are large tracts of these lands, among which there is some swamp land, being withheld from settlement by the decision of these speculators. Speculations and frauds have been and are still being perpetrated to a large extent in connection with these lands.

The present officers in the office have endeavored to act fairly upon the trial, and disposition of every case without partiality or favoritism on either parties in these contests, as we think it will appear very clearly from the record and observations of reliable disinterested persons, and it is not for the reason that these swamp land claimants could not get justice and have a fair and impartial hearing here, but more from the fact that they cannot obtain special favor, and would prefer to trust their cases to special agents, with whom they hope for better success by use of the various devices resorted to by such persons, and in this they are very much encouraged by the president of one agency, who was an agent of the government, to report on lands in this district some years ago.

The settlers who are contesting these claims of these swamp land grabbers desire to have their cases disposed of here, where they can bring their witnesses to prove the character of each particular tract in controversy, and without the delay of awaiting the action and special report of special agents. And, furthermore, all cases now on the docket of this office the contestants have gone to considerable expense in the employment of attorneys, serving notices, &c.

Should you, however, after mature deliberation, conclude to suspend and submit these cases to the selection of a special agent, you will not doubt exceed the utmost care in the selection of such agents, and appoint a person in whose judgment and integrity you have the utmost confidence, as he will come in contact with the devices of some men schooled in the art of deception.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
WALTER THURTELL, Register.

W. M. LONNAN, Receiver.

Every person in this vicinity knows it to be a fact that the register and receiver of this land office, in the above letter speak nothing but the truth.

No man disputes the title of the state of Oregon to "swamp lands," far from it, but there are many settlers who do dispute the state's title to land that is contested by them (the settlers) to be good arable land, and the Hon. Com. has seen fit to revise the decision of his predecessor and give the settler a chance to prove, if he can, the condition of this land, and this proof to be made here, in the district where the land is situated, and before two officers that even the swamp land men do not dare to question their honesty.

The whole howl sent up is on the decision of Com. Sparks, on allowing swamp land on the approved list, to be open to contest, this decision being contrary to Sparks's predecessor.

If Mr. Mullan would have carried more weight with his argument in this vicinity, he never would have alluded to the honesty and integrity of the register and receiver of this place. They stand above reproach, and even the swamp land agent has not the wherewith to prove his allegation.

As we mentioned some weeks ago: "This hue and cry of the swamp land grabbers is not induced by the fear that justice will not be done, but that justice will be done."

Mrs. J. HOCK.

ROBUST HEALTH

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more violence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alternative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of Scrofulous and Mercurial impurities and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

Myriads of Cures

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "old-sores" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, with their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only poison the patient with the pretense of a cheap dose, and with which it is not safe to experiment while diseased and debilitated by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, with their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.
Sold by all Druggists: Price 25¢.
Six bottles for \$1.50.

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

M. MAYER,

Would inform the public that he has again established himself in

The Tailoring Business

IN ASHLAND,

Next to the Revere building on Main street, and has for sale a new stock of

Cloths and Cassimeres

From which to make up suits to order. Also a fine line of

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Consisting of Fine Shirts, Underwear of every sort, etc., all for sale at lowest living prices.

Full line of samples of Ashland Woolen Goods and other fabrics on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 9-44

STAR BAKERY

RESTAURANT.

GOOD NEWS!

For the people of Ashland and vicinity. From this time they can buy as follows:

Mrs. Wm. Mills' Bread:

7 loaves or tickets for only 25 cts. 29¢ wheat or Graham - 25 cts. 29¢

CHOICE MINCE PIES AND BUNS.

All contracts, from 50 loaves to 1000, attended to promptly.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD EVERY SATURDAY EVE.

Over 1000 loaves, Pig-foot and Tripe, each 25 cts. Meals at any hour 25 cts. board per week, \$1. Open till 11 p. m. Give us a call, please.

Wm. MILLS.

Hay for Sale.

150 tons alfalfa hay for sale at Honck's ranch, 1/2 miles south of Ashland, at \$8 per ton in quantities of 20 tons and upward, or \$9 per single ton, or the hay will be delivered in Ashland for two dollars per ton additional. (No. 25-26) Mrs. J. HOCK.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

PIONEER STORE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are prepared to make the following reductions in our stock of Men's Clothing:

| \$20. SUITS | REDUCED | TO | \$16 |
|-------------|---------|-------|------|
| 18 " " " | " " " | " " " | 14 |
| 15 " " " | " " " | " " " | 12 |
| 12 COATS | " " " | " " " | 8 |
| 10 " " " | " " " | " " " | 7 |

Call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A new and elegant line of Fall Styles just received from San Francisco.

ALFORD & BRAGDON.

CLOSING SALE!

The undersigned, having bought the general stock of Samuel Arendt at a great reduction from original cost, will offer the same to the Public at

Slaughtering Prices.

The stock is new and fresh. No shelf-worn goods. Consisting in part of general

DRY and FANCY GOODS,

Groceries, Boots, and Shoes, Hats, and Caps, Gents' Furnishings, Trunks and Valises,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, Etc.,

All of which must and will be closed out within

Ninety Days.

Come early and get your choice. Remember such bargains do not often occur.

Safe and Fixtures for SALE, not for rent.

Yours, truly,

CARO BROS.

Ashland, Oregon, Jan. 1st, 1886.

ASHLAND DRUG STORE

Masonic Block.

LARGEST STOCK of DRUGS

Patent Medicines, Druggist's Sundries, School Books and Stationery!

Artists' Materials, Lamps and Lamp Stands.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS,

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Flannels, Hosiery, Etc.

OVER and UNDERWEAR. - CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Office and Sales Rooms in Masonic Building.

W. H. ATKINSON, Secretary and General Manager.

REAL ESTATE - GROCERIES - MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE

Dwellings, Farming or Fruit Lands

Or, in short, any kind of

REAL ESTATE,

Will do well to consult with the undersigned

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A residence in Ashland of many years, and a thorough acquaintance with the soils and products of the valley enable me in many instances to show parties just what they wish, and at a fair price.

G. F. BILLINGS.

Ashland, Or.

Parties who are afraid of a Real Estate Agent are referred to any business house in the city,

E. J. FARLOW, E. M. MILLER.

NEW FIRM! NEW FIRM!

AT THE

Ashland Grocery Store.

FARLOW & MILLER.

We keep the Freshest and Best groceries in town, at the lowest figures. As we buy for cash, we can afford to sell cheap for cash. In addition to our full and complete assortment of groceries and provisions, we carry

Tobacco and Cigars, Cartridges, Ammunition, etc.

Goods delivered to all parts of town free of charge.

10-13 FARLOW & MILLER.

LONG AND SHORT OF IT!

A little higher Bill!

Utterly impossible, Jim! It can't be did!

FAMILY GROCERIES!!

The Finest Assortment in the City.

Canned Goods, Flour, Provisions, Confectionery, Sugars, Teas

Coffees, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Lard,

In fact, everything in the Choice Family Grocery line, not forgetting

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

Also, a fine stock of

BOOTS and SHOES.

We stand by our trade mark, the "Long and Short of It," which means LONG GOODS AT SHORT PRICES. Give us a call.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

W. T. COBURN, & CO., Ashland.

Salt and Soda

Peas, all styles & grades

Scallops pure asparagus

Human bean 'sponge' preserved

Fancy Groceries

Deviled Meats, all kinds

Rice, Raisins, Currants

CIGARS

Starch & washing compounds

Sugars and syrups

Oat Meal, Hominy

Candies pure and simple

Salt and Soda

Peas, all styles & grades

Scallops pure asparagus

Human bean 'sponge' preserved

Fancy Groceries

Deviled Meats, all kinds

Rice, Raisins, Currants