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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Editor and Publisher.

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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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L. P. FISHER ADVERTISING AGENT Rooms 37 Merchants Exch. San Francisco

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ASHLAND, OREGON.
Will attend to cases in the courts of Oregon, render advice and prepare papers in the settlement of estates, make applications for patents under the U. S. mining laws, and may be consulted on all matters pertaining to Government lands, School and Swamp lands, and claims against the U. S. for services or losses.
OFFICE—Main street. [10-39
Township plats on file in the office.

J. T. Bowditch,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Will practice in all courts of the State.
Collections promptly made and remitted.
9-4

T. B. Kent,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
JACKSONVILLE, OR.
Will practice in all the courts of Oregon. Office in the court house. [10-3

Albert Hammond,
CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Will attend promptly to any business in the line of land surveying, locating ditches, etc., and everything pertaining to civil engineering. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office at the postoffice. 16-12

J. S. Howard,
Notary Public and Conveyancer
MEDFORD, OREGON.
All kinds of real estate business given careful attention, and information furnished concerning property in the new town.

Dr. John S. Parson,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office for the present at Chitwood's drug store. [6-4.

C. J Sechrist, M. D.,
PHŒNIX, OREGON.
Office for the present, at Dr. Kahler's drug store. [10-40

Dr. D. B. Rice.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office at the City Drug Store; residence near the woolen factory.
Special attention given to diseases of women. [9-1

Miss Alena Weber,
Teacher of music at Ashland College, will give instructions in
PIANO, ORGAN and GUITAR
To a limited number of pupils outside her college class.
Residence at Mr. A. G. Rockfellow's on Church street.

E. T. Bartlett,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Will furnish estimates and take contracts for Buildings of all kinds.
A share of patronage solicited. [8-35
Shop located just below the livery stable.

A. L. Willey,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Is prepared to give estimates, to furnish material, and complete all kinds of buildings
IN OR OUT OF TOWN
on reasonable terms. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
SHOP—on Mechanic street, over Youle & Gilroy's store-house and office. [10-40

E. DePEATT,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR at LAW
ASHLAND, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON.
Will practice in all courts of this state. Office in Odd Fellows' building up stairs.

Agent for the following named
Insurance Companies:
The Liverpool and London and Globe.
The State Investment and Insurance Company
The Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
The London Commercial Insurance Company, of London, England.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Directory, Ashland.

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

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

PILOT ROCK ENCAMPMENT NO 16, I O O F.
Meets in Odd Fellows's Hall every 2d and 4th Monday in each month. Members in good standing cordially invited to attend.
E. J. FARLOW, C. P.
Robt. Taylor, Scribe.

HOPE REBECCA DEGREE LODGE NO. 14.
Meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesday in each month in Odd Fellows's Hall, Ashland.
MRS. M. F. CASEY, N. G.
J. K. Helman, Sec'y.

Headquarters Burnside Post, G. A. R.
DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.
All members of the G. A. R. in good standing are cordially invited to visit Burnside Post, which meets in the Masonic hall, Ashland, every 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month.
J. M. McCALL, Commander.

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.
The Ashland Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets every Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Reading Room. All interested in the work of the order are invited to attend the meetings.
MRS. SCOTT, Pres.
Mrs. G. F. Billings, Sec.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Chilwood & Son's.

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING.

THE BOTTOM
KNOCKED OUT
OF LOW PRICES
AT HUNSAKER & DODGE'S.

An Examination of the following prices will show for themselves:

Axle Grease (H & L or Frazer's)	15c per can	Oat Meal	10 lbs for 60 cts.
Bluing, in balls	10 cts. per box	Rice (Best Island)	13 lbs. for $1.00.
Royal Baking Powder 12 oz	45c per can	Tea (good article)	25c per lb.
Pioneer " " 16 oz	40c " "	Cocoanut 1 lb. buckets	40 cts.
Folger's Cream Tartar	36c " "	Spices (assorted)	8 cans for $1.00.
Coffee (Arbuckle's)	6 lbs. for $1.00.	Tobacco (Climax 12 oz)	40c per plug.
" (green)	9 " "	" (Rapidan 14 oz)	40c " "
Lye (American)	9 cans for "	" (Expert 14 oz)	50c " "

A full line of both Chewing and Smoking Tobacco at prices that defy competition. A full stock of

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE
AT HARD TIMES PRICES.

In fact our stock is as full and fresh as any in the city, and will be sold at prices that defy competition.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Cash customers will consult their own interests by purchasing at

THE LOOK HERE STORE.
Hunsaker & Dodge, Proprietors.

J. M. M'CALL

Takes occasion to remark to his old friends and patrons and the public generally, that being unable to dispose of his General Merchandise business he has concluded to

STOCK UP

and run the thing for all there is in it this Spring and Summer. A full and complete line of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Etc., Etc.

THESE GOODS ARE

BOUGHT FOR CASH,

In Chicago, San Francisco and Portland, and I am consequently prepared to give bargains

FOR CASH.

THE STOVE STORE!

We have reduced our prices on stoves and defy competition. We are selling hardware lower than any other house in the county. Prices on all kinds of farming implements lower than ever before.

We sell the Studebaker Wagons and Buggies, and the J. I. Case Plows, Hoosier Grain Drill and Seeder, Acme, and Keystone Disc Harrows, and have the largest and best stock of all kinds of farm machinery in Ashland.

Give us a call and be convinced.

WILLARD & EUBANKS.

JAMES THORNTON, President. E. K. ANDERSON Vice President.

ASHLAND WOOLEN MILLS.

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.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

We, the representatives of the republican party of the state of Oregon, in convention assembled, proud of the achievements of our party in behalf of the freedom, material prosperity, and natural unity of our country, and reaffirming our devotion to the time-honored principles of our organization, do declare ourselves in favor of the following propositions:

First—Honest, efficient and economic administration of all public offices.

Second—Protection to the rights of labor and capital, with equal and exact justice to all.

Third—A free school system—the foundation of free government.

Fourth—The right and duty of the legislature, both state and national, to enact reasonable and essential limitations upon corporate powers and regulations preventing unjust discrimination and favoritism in transportation interests, and securing fair and reasonable rates.

Fifth—That through the generous policy of the republican party in congress in the past, liberal appropriations have been made in favor of internal improvements, and especially for our rivers and harbors in this state, and we favor a continuation of the policy of using the public money for the public welfare, believing that in the improvement of our waterways relief will be afforded in a large measure to the transportation interests of our state, and we urgently urge upon congress prompt and liberal appropriations for the improvement of the bar of the Columbia, the locks at the Cascades, the removal of obstructions at Celilo, the completion of the works at Yaquina, Coos bay and Coquille, the opening of all our navigable rivers, to the end that they may be made free public highways, untrammeled by tolls and unnecessary delay, and generally, the improvement of all the entrances for commerce along our coast.

Sixth—That all unearned grants to railroads and wagon roads should be forfeited and the public lands opened to actual settlement under the public laws, and to this end we demand the immediate restoration to the public domain of the land grant from Wallula to Portland, and a full investigation of the wagon road grants by both state and national legislatures, and in event of forfeiture we demand such provisions attached as will fully protect innocent purchasers of and actual settlers upon small tracts within forfeited limits.

Seventh—We favor the most careful scrutiny in the disposal of the swamp lands of this state to swamp land claimants, and demand that the rights of bona fide settlers on all lands on which agricultural crops can be raised without drainage, be recognized and respected.

Eighth—That we are in favor of such an adjustment of our revenue from imports as will encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country and secure to our workingmen liberal wages, to our agriculturists remunerative prices, to our mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity in times of peace and independence, in times of war.

Ninth—We favor a return to the policy of our government from 1794 to 1843, of discriminating tariff duties in favor of goods, wares and merchandise imported in American bottoms, and we earnestly urge general legislation in the interest of the revival of the American merchant marine.

Tenth—We favor just and liberal pensions to the soldiers of the Union army and the passage of the Mexican war pension bill, and pensions to those who have suffered while in the service of our state or nation engaged in Indian wars.

Eleventh—We believe that the republican party, true to its time-honored record as a party of progress, is the organization that will do most to favor education, temperance, morality, good government and the true interests of American laboring people as speedily and as effectually as the same can be enacted and enforced.

Twelfth—That favoring above all things law and order as the foundation of liberty and free government, we demand the enactment and enforcement of such restrictive or prohibitory legislation and modification or abrogation of existing treaties to the end that our laboring citizens may not be subjected to unjust competition of imported hordes of Chinese cheap laborers.

Thirteenth—That we lament the death of that great soldier and civilian Ulysses S Grant.

Fourteenth—That we favor stringent legislation against the growing evil of polygamy in our territories.

Fifteenth—Inasmuch as a large number of the people of Oregon have petitioned therefor, and as it is a fundamental principle of the republican party that ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, we therefore favor the submission to the electors the pending amendment to our state constitution respecting the liquor traffic.

Sixteenth—We believe that the coin of this country should be gold and silver, and that our paper currency should be maintained and convertible thereto at par, and we favor such legislation as shall in the future maintain the use of both metals as a circulating medium, and we favor international arbitration with a view to determine on and establish a uniform ratio between gold and silver.

We condemn the so-called economy of the present postmaster general in refusing the additional accommodation required by a rapidly growing section of country, and by striking a severe blow at our interests by depriving our citizens of their accustomed mail facilities, and we demand a restoration and increase of our postal service to meet the wants of our people.

We further condemn his refusal to make even an attempt to use any of the appropriation for the transportation of our foreign mail in American vessels, and his unjust and unpatriotic discrimination therein in favor of foreign bottoms.

We denounce the effort made by the democratic majority in the lower house of congress to place wool on the free list and reduce the tariff on woolen goods, as tending to cripple and destroy the wool growing interest of our state and country, and demand that our members of congress not only oppose the proposed scheme, but that they use every effort in their power to restore the tariff on wool to the rates enacted by the republican convention of 1867.

We assert in the light of recent events that the pretences of the democratic party in favor of civil service reform are sham and insincere, and concerning the continuous removals of faithful officials for party reasons, in reality, by a democratic administration pretending the contrary and claiming to favor removals only for cause, at the same time for partisan purposes concealing all matters relating to the removal as a sealed book, unseen and unknown by the suspended officers and unanswered because unseen and unknown, we, in convention assembled, unhesitatingly disapprove such a course as unfairly tending to blacken the good name of every removed official in the land, and if continued we denounce it as an act of infamy.

Twentieth—That recognizing the great services rendered by the soldiers in the late war, who, by their devotion and sacrifices, saved our government, we most earnestly condemn the treatment accorded them by the present administration in promoting over them unrepentant Confederates to leading positions of trust and responsibility; and we reiterate the doctrine of the republican party of giving to our Union defenders, at all times, the preference for political offices, or employment state or national, other qualifications being equal.

Twenty-first—That we hereby endorse the economical and efficient administration of public affairs by our present state officers.

Twenty-second—We favor a reapportionment of the legislative representation of the state by our next legislature.

Twenty-third—We are in favor of a reasonable expenditure of the public moneys to aid in the construction of wagon roads connecting the remote counties with existing highways.

Twenty-fourth—We favor such amendment of our existing assessment laws as will provide that all property bear its just and equal share of taxation.

Senator Stanford.

[Washington Special.]

Passing by Senator Stanford's house, on the day when the Seventh Regiment paraded, I saw the Senator standing in a bay window of the first floor of a large gray-stone house upon the corner of K and Seventeenth streets, in which he lives. The Senator was carelessly dressed in black. He had on a short sack coat, and stood with his hands in his pockets. In every other window and door of the house there was a very correct English servant in full evening dress. This imposing array of servants made his house look as if it was fitted up for a reception. The Senator appeared quite common and ordinary standing in the foreground of so much elaborate respectability and decorum. The English servants never smiled or moved as the procession passed. The Senator has a staff of eleven of these men. He uses the greater number of them as a guard between him and the relentless beggars who are constantly ringing his door bell seeking the aid of this many-times millionaire. Stanford's establishment is kept up in the English style. He, himself, is very plain, and when about the Capitol is one of the most approachable men there. Once fortified in his house behind his array of English servants, he is one of the most unapproachable. If the Senator hopes to be the Pacific Coast candidate for the Presidency in 1888 he will find that campaign orators will make much of his staff of English servants. Mr. Stanford walks but very little. He has a very tall powerful figure and should need a good deal of exercise to keep from getting too stout. He generally drives to the Capitol in a close landaulet drawn by a pair of very large, powerful black horses, perfectly matched in color, form and action. The livery of his men on the box are also black. The carriage is dark in color. The entire outfit is in keeping with the mourning which the family is still wearing for young Stanford. The Senator is devoting a good deal of attention to his stables. There is to be a sale of horses brought on from his breeding farm within a few weeks. All the horses to be put on the market in this sale are trotters. He expects that they will bring an average of $1,000 each. If this sale is successful, he will bring on an additional and possibly better lot for the second sale.

People and Events.

There are over 300,000 Knights of Labor in the United States.

It is said it is easier to get a divorce in Maine than to get a drink of whisky.

Ben Hogan is to lecture in Laramie, Wyoming, Ogden and Nevada, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Victoria this summer.

A funeral procession in Geneva, N. Y., last week, stopped long enough to allow the body to be taken into a gallery and photographed.

The grand duke of Baden has sanctioned the proposed quincentennial jubilee at Heidelburg, the festivities of which will begin on August 2.

Cornell university has now 60 instructors and officers and 638 students, 230 of whom are freshmen, while the senior class contains only 84.

Governor Proctor Knott, of Kentcky, has appointed a gentleman, major on his staff with the rank of "mister." He is said to be the only "mister" in Kentucky.

A Columbia (S. C.) lady keeps a penny box on her dining table, and when members of the family speak ill of any person she requires them to contribute to the box.

In the United States every 200th man takes a college course; in England, every 500th; in Scotland, every 600th, and in Germany, every 213th.

The massive iron chest in which the manuscript of the Doomsday book was formerly kept is still preserved in the British office of public records, and it will be an object of curiosity at the coming of the 800 doomsday anniversary.

Fred Decker, better known as the "Ossian Giant," died at his home at Swains, Allegany county, Pa., Sunday night, at the age of 50 years. During his early life he was 7 feet 2½ inches in height, and weighed 325 pounds. As he grew older he became round shouldered, and at the time of his death he was but 6 feet 11 inches high.

During a visit to the seaside Sarah Bernhart saw a mad woman daily casting pieces of bread upon the waves. The poor creature explained that she was feeding the fishes so that they would not in their hunger devour the body of her son, who had been drowned at sea. The actress made a note of the case, and has now illustrated it in a marble group.

The countess of Chambord's usufructory wealth goes to the three sons of the duke of Parma. Her personal fortune, amounting to $10,000,000, is to be divided among Don Carlos, Don Alphonso and Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria. The countess's will also makes large charitable bequests.

Minneapolis is to have a new twelve-story hotel, The Palisades. The main dining room and private banqueting rooms will be in the tenth story, and will excel in finish any rooms used for similar purposes this side of New York. The eleventh floor will be devoted entirely to the kitchen and its accessory departments, and the twelfth story contains the laundry and servants' quarters. It will have accommodations for 500 guests and will cost $750,000.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of the state of Oregon, in convention assembled, adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the time-honored maxim: "Equal and exact justice to all men; special privilege to none."

2. That we heartily endorse President Cleveland and his administration in their efforts to purify the public service, to restore the administration of federal government to the practice of honesty which existed before the government was prostituted by the republican party to partisan uses, personal ends and class legislation.

3. That we endorse the sentiments and suggestions of President Cleveland in his special message to congress favoring a system of arbitration of differences between capital and labor, employer and employe.

4. We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered; but as any tariff for revenue must of necessity afford some protection incidentally, we therefore favor such an adjustment as to prevent unequal burden and encourage the production of industries at home, and to afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies. Therefore, as a matter of justice, the wool growing interests of the country should receive the same benefit from a tariff as the manufacturers of woolen goods; and we condemn the action of a republican congress in reducing the tariff on wool and in increasing the tariff on woolen goods.

5. That we heartily endorse the present administration in its efforts to build up a navy efficient and able to protect our sea coast and our commerce, and to maintain and defend our rights wherever our flag floats, against any and every assault; and we believe that a reasonable portion of surplus revenues should be appropriated for the construction and armament of such naval vessels and that all material needed therefore and for the building up of our merchant marine should be free from all taxation, and such vessels should be constructed, equipped and armed at our own shipyards and shops and by our own workmen.

6. In harmony with the record of the democratic party in the state and nation, we hereby pledge the party and its candidates to use all lawful means looking towards the speedy termination of existing treaty relations between the United States and China, and the lawful removal of all Chinese coolies who may now be in the United States.

7. We are in favor of liberal appropriations commensurate with their importance for the bays, harbors and rivers of Oregon, including the mouth of the Columbia, the opening of the upper Columbia, the Willamette, Coquille, Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers; Coos, Yaquina, Tillamook and Port Orford bays.

8. That we urge upon our national government the propriety of setting apart Crater lake and sufficient lands surrounding said lake for a national park.

9. That the prodigality of the republican party while in power, in granting boundless tracts of the public lands to corporations composed of political managers and officeholders, under pretense of providing the country with railroads and wagon roads, and in upholding these grants in violation of law in cases where the grantees did not pretend to comply with the conditions of the grant has justly merited the outspoken rebuke of every American citizen. While demanding for corporations the observance of every contract right, we hold that every such grant became void and was absolutely forfeited in every case where the road was not completed in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, and that such forfeiture should be declared without further delay (saving in all cases the rights of actual settlers); and the lands of the people thereby rescued from the grasp of speculators should be bestowed in small tracts to actual settlers under the laws now in force, or such as may be hereafter enacted; and that the efforts of President Cleveland and the officers under him to restore to the people an amount of the public domain equal in area to that of the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, has won the gratitude and confidence of the laboring and producing portion of our countrymen, and especially of the people of the state of Oregon.

10. That we earnestly sympathize with Gladstone, the English premier, and Parnell, and with their compatriots, in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people, and wish them God speed in securing home rule for Ireland.

11. That we are in favor of the enactment of state laws providing for the appointment of a state board of arbitration, to the end that all differences between labor and capital may be equitably adjusted, with due regard to both laborers and employers.

12. That we are opposed to any unjust discrimination by transportation companies within this state in favor of or against any place or class of persons, and are in favor of such legislation as will prevent such discrimination and will establish just and reasonable freight rates within the state.

13. That we are opposed to the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor.

14. That we favor the submission to the voters of the state of Oregon of the pending amendment to the constitution of our state regulating the liquor traffic.

15. That we demand such free school facilities in our midst as that the children of the rich and poor alike may have the opportunities of obtaining an education commensurate with our advancing civilization.

16. That we arraign the republican majority of the recent sessions of the state legislature, regular and special, for their manifold blunders in legislation wherein a regard for the interests of the people was lost in the factional contests of the republican party; and we denounce the republican party in this state for its extravagance and for collecting large sums of money from the people by exorbitant taxation, and expending the same for unwise and unnecessary purposes.

17. That we favor a rigid investigation as to the manner in which the swamp lands of this state have been disposed of, and demand such action as will restore to the people for actual settlement such of these lands as are unlawfully and fraudulently held.

18. That we favor a non-partisan and independent commission, whose duty it shall be to count the money in the state treasury as often as may be necessary to insure that it shall remain in the lawful place of depository instead of being used for purpose of private speculation.

19. That we recommend that congress make the necessary appropriation to open and build a road connecting the Oregon & California railroad in Southern Oregon with the southwestern border of the state.

20. Inasmuch as the duty imperatively imposed by the constitution upon the legislature to make a reapportionment after each census has been neglected by several successive legislatures to the great injustice and injury of various counties of the state we demand and insist that every democratic nominee for the legislature shall be pledged to a new and just apportionment at the next session of the legislature to be based upon present population.

W. D. FENTON, Chairman.
J. P. Wager, Secretary.

Immigration Matters.

[Portland Telegram, May 7.]

The state board is advised of a second colony being organized in Western Pennsylvania. This colony will leave that state sometime in May, coming direct to this city.

The cry for servant girl help goes up regularly at the state board rooms. The board is making an effort through Mr. Schulderman, who has departed for Holland, to supply these wants. It is to be hoped that he will be able to bring 100 or 200 of these much needed people.

The colony which arrived here from Tennessee on Tuesday and went into Yamhill county, was composed of practical farmers with considerable means. It is ascertained that the heads of families and young men have about $30,000 in the aggregate. One or two left the colony at this point and went into Southern Oregon.

Now and then something touches the state board that is too good to hide under a peck measure. For instance, here is a bona fida letter: "Tu the Bord of emurgration in Oregin. Will yu ples sind me the prise uf the fair frum yur sity to Siox Sity Iowa at the redust rats by emurgrant at seckand clas fair and musk plesi me, etc."

J. N. Gibson, of Travis county, Texas, writes to the state board under date of April 26th, stating that about 200 families will "bunch up" and leave there for Oregon this fall. In the meantime twenty families are packing up and will come to Oregon in June. He writes for railway routes, rates, general information about colony land, etc.

A gentleman who arrived from Nebraska yesterday and visited the state board rooms, stated that he personally knew upwards of forty families in his part of that state making their arrangements to leave for Oregon this summer. During the past winter, he says, the people there had neighborhood "reading bees," or circles, using "Oregon As It Is," and the annual Oregonian as the text books for the occasion. This gentleman says he has traveled extensively in that state, and that Oregon will get many hundreds of immigrants from that quarter.

Late Land News.

The following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of the timber growing or being upon public lands covered by homestead or pre-emption entries; and paragraphs 8 to 10, circular of June 1, 1883, and circular of Dec. 15, 1883, are hereby revoked:

Homestead or pre-emption claimants who have made *bona fida* settlements upon public land, and who are living upon, cultivating and improving the same in accordance with the law and the rules and regulations of this department, with the intention of acquiring title thereto, are permitted to cut and remove, or cause to be cut and removed, from the portion thereof to be cleared for cultivation, so much timber as is actually necessary for that purpose or for buildings, fences, and other improvements on the land entered.

In clearing for cultivation, should there be a surplus of timber over what is needed for the purposes above specified, the entryman may sell or dispose of such surplus; but it is not allowable to denude the land of its timber for the purpose of sale or speculation before the title has been conveyed to him by patent.

The abandonment of a settlement claim after the timber has been removed is presumptive evidence that the claim was made for the primary purpose of obtaining the timber.

Squatters upon public lands have no right to cut timber therefrom for any purpose.

Where timber is obtained by mill owners, lumbermen, or others, from a number of individual homestead or pre-emption claims, a report should be made combining the several trespasses, so far as practicable, into one case against the instigators or beneficiaries of the whole trespass, using the claimants to the land and the cutters and employees as witnesses.

WM. A. J. SPARKS, Com.

Macaulay's Reading.

[Macmillan's Magazine.]

Macaulay got no pleasure from books, he confesses, equal to that of "reading over for the hundredth time great productions which I know almost by heart." When at Malvern, he tells Ellis that he read at one stretch fourteen books of the "Odyssey," walking to Worchester and back. And again, in his diary: "I walked far into Herefordshire, and read, while walking, the last five books of the 'Iliad,' with deep interest and many tears. I was afraid to be seen crying by parties of walkers that met me as I came back, crying for Priam rolling on the ground in the courtyard of his house; mere imaginary beings, creatures of an old ballad-maker who died near 3000 years ago." He had Herodotus' account of the battle of Marathon by heart, and Thucydides account of the seige of Syracuse; Cicero, we are told, was as real to him as Peel, and Curio as Stanley; he could not read "De Corona" even for the twentieth time "without striking his clinched fist at least once a minute on the arm of his easy chair." With the literature of modern language, too, he was no less familiar, and he was as familiar with his "Pickwick" as with his "Clarissa."

The Philadelphia Record says. "One gets a striking idea of the magnitude of this country from the statement of the Rev. Dr. Barrows that if the entire population of the globe, estimated at 1,400,000,000, were divided into families of five, the state of Texas alone could give each family half an acre of land to live upon." Texas contains 152,002,560 acres. If a family of five got half an acre this would support a population of 1,520,026,600 or 120,026,600 more than the estimated population of the world. After going through this calculation we have come to the conclusion that Texas is a big state.

Impotency in man or woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. For sale at the City drug store.

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DE LESSEPS' FOLLY.

A Gloomy Outlook for the Panama Canal Company.

A New York dispatch of May 2d says: Dr. Wolfred Nelson, formerly a member of the Board of Health of Panama, arrived in New York from the isthmus by the last steamer. In an interview yesterday he said: "If DeLesseps is correctly reported by the press as saying that half the work on the canal is completed, the statement is willfully misleading to the French people. A fearful crisis has arisen in canal affairs. The company's indebtedness to the share and bond holders now amounts to about $160,000,000, on which it is paying an annual interest of $6,000,000. It is reported on excellent authority that the company has exhausted its funds and is working on borrowed capital, pending the floating the new loan of $120,000,000. De Lesseps' visit to the isthmus was a preliminary step to floating the loan. If this gigantic sum is secured it will give the canal work a fresh impetus, and enable the company to refund some of its borrowed capital. For months past work has been dragging. Quite recently Boyer, the Chief of Works, called some of the contractors together and requested them not to push the work. This was done, presumably, to cut down expenditures.

"Millions of dollars have been spent in useless machinery which can be seen all along the line of the canal, the greater part unhoused and unprotected, and much of it already ruined. Valuable locomotives, French and American, have been allowed to stand uncovered on sidings for months. In short, millions of dollars have been thrown away in the purchase of plant, much of which had been used in the Suez ditch, and is wholly unfit for work on the Isthmus of Panama, it having been built to work in sand, and being inadequate to grapple with a hard, clayey soil. At Christobal, Colon, a magnificient village has been built on the former site of a swamp, the level of which has been raised two and one half feet above the tides. Vast workshops and warehouses can be seen, as well as a number of handsome streets with villas on each side. The streets are beautifully white and well kept. Cocoanut trees have been set out at regular distances. A canal chief states that $5,000,000 have been spent in reclaiming the swamp and building many boats and dredgers in the harbor which have been condemned as useless.

"Although the company has spent such fabulous sums it is reported that it has not yet the full right of way across the isthmus, several important localities not having been arranged far. While this may seem incredible, it is probably a fact. Despite the presence of legions of engineers there are sections on the canal today where contractors are unable to go on with the work, owing to the lack of surveys. The willful, reckless extravagance which has characterized the management of the company has probably never been paralleled. Huge sums of money have been spent on useless buildings. Superior Agent Isles Dingler occupied a magnificient residence, built and furnished at a cost of $100,000. Besides this a palatial residence was built for him at Boca dei Rio Grande. In Colon a magnificient house was put up for the visit of De Lesseps and fitted up in princely style, the furniture being specially imported from France.

"Most useless dredging is being done in the harbor of Panama. The company has not yet started on a plan for damming the unruly Chagres river. This will probably be the most difficult obstacle to overcome. Again, the huge cut at Colebra, if it is ever completed, will have sides 397 feet high. The whole project bristles with difficulties that many consider practically insurmountable. It has been reported recently that Boyer, the new Chief of Works, whose death has just been reported, believes a sea-level canal scheme impossible, and it will have to be built as a lock canal, as originally suggested by Captain Bedford Pim and Commander J. Lull. In short, after five years' work the canal company is floundering about in an ocean of difficult and unsettled problems."

The doctor says that the mortality from yellow fever is fearful, and gives instances of its ravages even among the officers of the company. He concludes as follows: "Should De Lesseps fail to secure a new loan and the French Government assume the debts of the canal company, receiving in return all its concessions, lands, etc., a new and curious political question must arise, as it is hardly fair to presume that France will be allowed to colonize at the gate of the Pacific."

A Mormon's Story.

[Correspondence Salt Lake Tribune.]

Thirty-three years ago I joined the Mormon church. Like many others I had paid hundreds of dollars in tithings and donations of various kinds, while the heads of the church grew fat and sleek on the earnings of us honest and deluded farmers. About six years ago I became thoroughly disgusted and convinced that the whole institution was rotten to the core and a base fraud upon the people, and after that time ceased paying tithing and receiving teachers in my house. In fact, I discountenanced the whole so-called Latter-day work. Hence, two weeks ago I was disfellowshiped, and my wife cut off from that institution at my request. Our apostasy came about in this manner: About fifteen years ago I was stricken down with sickness, and we afterwards lost three of our dear children. Unable to help myself I lay in bed over one year, and I can honestly say that I never received one cent or cent's worth from the church or its members, and in this condition I might have starved to death with my wife and only child if I had depended on any aid, given in any way, from those assuming the name of Latter-day Saints. Yet I rallied, and I may thank my wife's brothers for every benefit received by us in our affliction. When I recovered and grew a crop, the teachers came around with a hungry eye on my little stack of wheat, asking one-tenth, and I now ask the people of Kaysville and this neighborhood, Am I lying or not? Yet I expect that I will be turned over to the buffetings of Satan.

Only Half Alive.

There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgetty and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of frequently dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough drugs to stock any apothecary's shop of average dimensions. This, of course, defeats instead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all sauces, would give a relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the day.