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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. LEEDS.

Editor and Publisher,

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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

W. J. Wimer, one of the publishers of the Rogue River Courier, made a trip up the valley from Grant's Pass to Ashland last week, and thus tells his readers about what he saw of our town:

It was broad day light when the train arrived at Ashland. Stepping out upon the platform several hotel runners sung out "free hacks" for their respective houses, etc. When it came to loading us on, we noticed there was but one hack for all the houses, which went around all over town, unloading in a manner that reminded one that Ashland was always one of the fraternal spots of this green earth. Ashland is truly a metropolitan city in that portion of Oregon south of Roseburg, and for beauty of improvements and scenery presents a very flattering picture. In the distance and at the head of Ashland creek, Ashland Peak leans its head against the skies in majestic silence. A fresh coating of snow, all over it which fell on Friday night "told the tale." From this peak the water that supplies Ashland flows, and better water could not be found. Water jets, fountains, ditches, lawns, vines and fruits bedeck every inclosure in the town, giving it the most of its real soul.

Among the trees noticed are the following varieties: Alanthus, sugar tree, walnut, butternut, hickory, white thorn, prickly ash, persimmon, wahoo, basswood, beech, Iowa maple, elm, Monterey cypress, poplar, box elder, cedar, weeping willow, and many other varieties too numerous to mention. Ashland has the following brick buildings: Bank building, with offices on second floor; Masonic block; three stores, hall and offices; McCall's block, 2 stores; Johnson's block, four stores; I. O. O. F. block, three stores, hall and offices; Butler & Billings block, four stores. Besides these Mrs. Houck has in contemplation a large brick on Main street, for stores also. Of church buildings, she has four—the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Dunkard or German Baptist. Of schools she has two fine large buildings, besides the college. She has five hotels, and eight restaurants, woolen factory, and flouring mill, the latter built in 1854. Marble works, cabinet shops and other industries and business houses too numerous to mention. Among the most noted attractions is the White Sulphur springs house, kept near the depot by Mr. T. W. Price. We would respectfully refer the invalid to this house, where they will find a most pleasant place, very reasonable charges and no doubt benefit to their health.

The Tidings office up stairs over the bank is a complete outfit for the dissemination of the news of its section. Mr. Reeds has taken "time by the forelock" by attaching a pulley to a flutter wheel in the factory race, running all his machinery by water—good plan and cheap. The paper is a lever the town could not afford to dispense with. While in Ashland we met many old friends among whom we might name, Capt. J. M. McCall, James Thornton, R. M. Garrett, Henry Judge, A. P. Hammond, Capt. Thos. Smith, Geo. Stephenson, J. O. C. Wimer, A. S. Jacobs, Dave Hopkins, O. Doddridge, Jas. Bowditch and others.

The growth of Ashland is truly wonderful, and it is owing, in most part to the harmony and unity of its citizens they always pull together; by so doing they have kept vice, laziness and misery from their midst. Taking the train at 1:30 P. M., we were soon meandering the banks of the Bear creek. Passing Phœnix and Medford, where we intended to stop, but were prevented, we were soon on the banks of the great Rogue river, the many rapids of which were plainly visible to our optical sense. We are now in the shades of the over-hanging Table Rock. Looking up its perpendicular sides, the faces of the old chiefs, Joe, John and Sam, loomed up in our imagination. Turning to Col. Ross, who occupied a seat in the car, we queried: "Can you tell us Col. what chief it was who fought the battle on Table Rock?" The Col. laughed heartily, saying: "There was never a battle fought on Table Rock. That's all in the eye."

State Pioneer Reunion.

About two thousand persons were at Oregon City last Wednesday, on the occasion of the Pioneers' reunion. The services commenced at 11 o'clock when the procession headed by Grand Marshal, Col. W. L. White, and a band of music moved from Main street to the park.

The following programme was carried out at Falls City Park: Music by the band; prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Sellwood; address of welcome by the President; annual address by Colonel Nelsay; music; occasional address by Hon. M. C. George; music; oration by L. F. Mosier, under the auspices of the Veteran Volunteer Association; benediction.

The barbecue of meats followed, which was a treat greatly enjoyed by all present.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: M. Wilkins, of Eugene, President; J. W. Grimm, of Marion, Vice President; George H. Himes, of Multnomah, Secretary; J. M. Bacon, of Oregon City, Treasurer; Directors for the year—Clark Hay, of Multnomah; F. X. Matthieu, of Marion; Joseph Watt, of Yamhill.

In the evening there was a display of fireworks at the park, a camp-fire and a ball. Addresses were made by Mr. Joseph Watt and others and a very enjoyable time was had by all. The exercises ended at 10:30. At 11 the Multnomah left for Portland, arriving there at midnight.

Not Through the Saloon.

[Harper's Weekly.]

When so staunch a republican and temperance man as the Rev. Dr. Cuyler says that he is waiting to see whether the party has been taught by adversity; when republican Rhode Island votes for prohibition, and democratic rural districts in Kentucky and Southern democratic states do the same; when republican committees in New Jersey declare that the party should show itself unconditionally hostile to the organized liquor interest—is it not evident that the republican machine in New York misconceives the situation, and that the return of the republican party to the confidence of the country does not lie through the saloon?

Probably a Meteor.

McMinnville paper: About 9 o'clock A. M., June 4th the residents of Tillamook were startled by a noise similar to a heavy blast. It was heard at many points on Trask river, fourteen miles from Tillamook; on the Nestucca and Wilson rivers, and at the mouth of the bay. It was in the west, and seems to have been many miles at sea. It is believed to have been either a meteor or boiler explosion, and was accompanied by a hissing sound. It was probably a meteor.

OVATION TO GLADSTONE.

[London dispatch June 17.]

Gladstone started this morning for his Scotch campaign. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. Thousands of people congregated at the railway station to witness his departure. The crowd was simply enormous. It seriously blocked and delayed the approach of the premier's carriage. When he at last succeeded in reaching the station platform he found it packed with people, who welcomed him with enthusiastic cheering. Finally he reached his seat in the special coach assigned for his conveyance. The window at his seat was open, and when the crowd saw him through the window it set up another cheer, which was repeated several times with enthusiasm.

The people seemed desirious of having the premier address them with some parting word before going away on his arduous errand. He arose and spoke from the coach window. He thanked the people for the honor of their extraordinary demonstration. He adjured them to allow nothing to hide from them the bare question of the hour. "Attempts have been made," the venerable orator exclaimed, "and will be made to divert your attention from the real question at issue. This question is solely whether Ireland shall be trusted to manage her own affairs. Those who deny Ireland that right admit that Canada and other British colonies enjoy such rights. Are we to trust our fellow-subjects in Ireland and govern by love, or are we to adopt a policy of government by force?"

Gladstone then bade his hearers good-bye and the train moved away. Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering accompanied its departure, and hundreds of people, waving handkerchieves and hats, and God-speeding the premier, ran along the platform beside his coach until the train outsped them.

Gladstone drove to the railway station. The carriage was drawn by a pair of horses. It is estimated that fully 10,000 persons were in the crowd that awaited him. The people made most frantic efforts to see the premier, and broke down barriers which had been provided to keep them back. A great many men climbed to the top of railway carriages standing in the station, and from that elevation cheered Gladstone as he passed them. Gladstone only reached his coach with the greatest difficulty. A squad of police surrounded him, and by much elbowing succeeded in getting him through the cheering masses to a car. The premier wore a tweed suit and an Inverness cape coat. He bowed and smiled, and raised his hat incessantly in response to the greetings of the crowd.

Innumerable Cigarettes.

[Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.]

There are now in Durham 10,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco awaiting manufacture, and it comes in every day by the train loads from all the surrounding country. The tobacco manufacturers in Durham pay to the railroads over $1,000,000 a year for incoming freights. They have over two thousand operatives, more than half of whom are girls. I saw 500 girls in one factory. They were sitting at little desks making cigarettes, and they were singing one of Sankey's songs when we entered. Cotton factory girls look pale and measley, for they have to stand all day and they look careworn, and weary. They can't sing for the sound of the machinery; but these girls look rosy and neat and were as merry as larks. The doctors say that the tobacco business is the healthiest in the world, and that these girls are never sick. They all work by the piece, and many of them make $2 every day. Most of them make $1.50, and even the little tiny chaps make from 75 cents to $1. The girls can beat the boys at this business, for their fingers are more delicate and nimble. They make 750,000 cigarettes a day in one factory. Just think of it! Nearly 1,000,000! And all to be burned up into smoke and ashes. I casually inquired where all these cigerettes and all this smoking tobacco went to, and the general manager handed me a lot of bills of lading that had been shipped that morning. They went to Hamburg, Honolulu, Singapore, Madras, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Mobile, Auckland and Sourabay. They have a large trade in China and Asia, and India and Arabia.

Confederate Bonds.

A measure introduced in congress by a sensational member for the payment of the rebel war debt has caused considerable gossip in the newspapers. It is only gossip, however, for there is no more likelihood of the rebel being paid by this government than there is of the debt of England being paid by the United States. A Washington dispatch of the 17th says: "Talk with members and persons who have tested the feelings of Congress upon the subject of paying Confederate bonds, has developed the fact that probably not a single member of Congress will vote for a provision of this sort. 'There is one point,' says an acute observer of political events in Washington, 'that must have been overlooked by the gentleman who proposed the scheme, and that is, even if Congress should assent to a proposition of this kind, the bonds could never be paid except by consent of three-fourths of the States. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution provides that the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection of the rebellion against the United States, and all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. That would forever settle the question, for you will never see three-fourth of the States of the Union consent to this proposition, or any thing like it."

State Temperance Alliance.

The State Temperance Alliance met at Salem on the 17th and elected the following officers: G. M. Miller, of Philomath, president; T. J. Nelson, of Halsey, Mrs. Dr. B. A. Owens Adair, of Portland, and G. G. Rigdon, of Baker City, Vice Presidents; J. E. Houston, of Ashland, secretary; J. H. Lambert, of Milwaukee, treasurer; Prof. Thos. Van-Scoy, of Salem, corresponding secretary. Executive committee, G. M. Miller, J. E. Houston, J. H. Lambert, Wallis Nash and J. W. Webb; finance committee, G. W. Dimick, J. E. Knox and E. E. McKinney. The alliance then decided to hold its next session in this city on the third Wednesday in February, and adjourned.

"OREGON AS IT IS."

With the compliments of the state board of immigration we have a copy of the fifth edition of 10,000 each of "Oregon As It Is," a pamphlet issued by the commissioners for the dissemination of reliable and every way trustworthy information of this state in the interest of immigration.

The book is issued from the press of the Lewis & Dryden company, and is handsome in mechanical features. Not only has there been unusual care taken in the preparation of this edition, but it contains everything that is best in information as the daily contact with the personal or written inquiries of intending settlers have shown it during the existence of the board. Half a dozen inquiries about any certain feature of the state has led the secretary to make it a subject of explanation in the book. In this way "Oregon As It Is" has become full of "meat," practical, useable information.

The weather bulletin or Oregon climate, by comparison, is one of the new and admirable features of this edition. Nearly four pages are devoted to this feature and the rainfall. The figures are furnished by the United States signal office, and the comparison is made between seventeen states and about thirty points in these states.

Under "What Can I Do?" the secretary has answered hundreds of letters, written to know what the sender can do with this or that much capital, with the ordinary affix of brains, muscle and gittup-and-gitedness.

As heretofore, the book discourages the immigration of any more mechanics, laborers or professional men, unless in the first case they have money with which to make opportunities or live comfortably until they get a foothold, or in the last case, they are fitted for top places. Farmers, practical farmers, with a little or a good deal of capital, are urged to come to one of the best agricultural states in the union.

Considerable space has been given to the commercial interest, facts and figures, showing the industrial and mercantile features fully.

In the treatment of the counties, the descriptive articles were invited from prominent and old-time residents. In many cases there were hearty responses, and the articles as good as could be desired.

In others no interest was manifested, and the secretary has made the description as accurate as possible, writing from a personal knowledge and from an impartial standpoint. A newspaper directory completes the book of about seventy pages.—[Ex.

The President's New Home.

[Washington Corr Cleveland Leader.]

The President's new home is called "Pretty Prospect," and it will, when he has improved it, be one of the pleasantest country seats in the United States. Cleveland bought it of A. R. Green, in whose family it has been owned for the last hundred years. Green's grandfather was Uriah Forrest, who was on Washington's staff during the revolution, and who at the close of the war amassed a large fortune by acting as a commission merchant for the Maryland tobacco planters in England. He was probably a millionaire during the revolutionary days, and among his speculations were a large amount of property in Washington and a great deal of land surrounding that now owned by the president. After Forrest came back from England he became interested with Robert Morris, the great financier, and when Morris failed Forrest lost all his property except that which the president has bought. A large part of the rest went to Barton Key, the father of the young man whom Dan Sickles shot for flirting with his wife. This man Key was very rich, and he built a big house right near this property about eighty years ago, which, it is said, cost him about $100,000. This house still stands. The house in which the president will live was built about ten or twelve years ago, and there is nothing about it that is striking either in architecture or interior arrangement. Very near the property there are sixteen acres of ground which belongs to young Prince Iturbide and his mother, who is now living in Mexico. Not far from it is Whitney's country seat, and there are very pleasant looking country cottages lining the road between it and Georgetown. When the president lives in it with Mrs Frankie Folsom Cleveland as its hostess, it will be one of the sights of the capital, and the avenue leading to it will be thronged every night with carriages. The White House gardner, the agricultural department and the botanical gardens will, I doubt not, do their best to make it lovely, and when Cleveland gets through with it it will be worth owning.

The President's Financial Standing.

The Sunday Capital says: The president's salary is paid him in monthly installments of $4166 66, on the last day of each month. President Cleveland, as his predecessors have done, keeps a private bank account with Riggs & Co., and makes a deposit the first of every month, reserving enough from his salary to pay current expenses, and setting a good example by putting the rest aside for a rainy day. His account has shown a balance as large as $3500, as he has an income aside from his official salary. While he has never been a money getter, and has earned in his profession all he has ever made, the president has an economical disposition, and no luxurious tastes, like his immediate predecessor. Before he entered public life, when he was making from $10,000 to $15,000 a year by his practice, and could have lived like a lord, his expenses were never more than $2500 a year, and he enjoyed life as much as most men do. His frugal habits were acquired in youth, for he was not born with a golden or even a silver spoon in his mouth. He has always found pleasure in hard work. The president's Buffalo friends estimate that he was worth from $60,000 to $75,000 when he was elected, and has already increased that amount considerably by profitable investments and by the surplus of his salary.

RANDOM NOTES ON LIVESTOCK.

Natural Gaits in Horses.

The real, natural gaits of the horse have been stated to be the walking and the running gait. Why this should have been so stated it is difficult to say, except that it seems to have been applied to English thoroughbred horses of fifty years ago. Even the thoroughbred horse really has another gait—the trot—and fully as much so as the walk or gallop, and the trot is as constantly used as either of the others. All other horses have the trotting gait as the most used except the walk. In trotting-bred animals it might with the same propriety be said that they have but two gaits—the walk and the trot—trotting being their best gait as running is with the thoroughbred.

To apply common sense to all this, the animal must be trained directly for the work he is to do. In all horses of labor the walk is the most valuable gait. In training, the young animal should never be allowed to use any other gait except the walk until he has become thoroughly used thereto, and he should be trained to exert every impulse to walk at the fastest possible speed. The time spent in acquiring all this may seem tedious, but it must be remembered that a horse will get over as much ground day by day at a walking gait, drawing a load half the time, as by any other, and when trained to walk fast will perform a day's journey as quickly as when trotting half the time. The average gait of an untrained horse with a moderate load is two and a half miles an hour. Few get up actually to three miles. The average horse may be trained to walk off four miles an hour with any load he can fairly handle. Exceptional horses may be trained to walk five miles an hour. Any well bred horse, of Percheron, good trotting blood, or Clydesdale, can be made to walk four miles an hour on a good road with a full load. Exceptionally good horses may be made to walk up to five miles an hour.

Dehorning Cattle.

The horn of a cow is an appendage not of the skull but of the skin. In the calf the horn is loose on the head and may be removed with a section of the skin. The horn is fed by the skin, as is also the hair, and as the removal of the skin on any portion of the body leaves a scar which will not hair over, so the removal of the skin with the rudimentary horn leaves a scar that cannot produce a new horn. It is claimed there is no better time to perform the operation than when the calf is two weeks old. The horn at this age is merely a section of soft, hairless skin called the matrix, or mother of the future horn. In removing it is only necessary to make clean work of it, taking a rim of the skin an eighth of an inch wide surrounding matrix. It can be done with one sweep of the knife, the calf being laid on its side and the head firmly held to the ground under the knee of the operator. No one who has observed the feeling of security and the good temper manifested by a herd of polled cattle confined in a shed or small yard could ever wish to see the horns restored upon such a herd. Many valuable lives are yearly sacrificed through the goring of horns upon vicious or playful animal. Our present civilization has no call for such weapons.—[N. Y. Herald.

Breeding Mules.

It has always been one of the most profitable of farm occupations to breed mules. The demand for them on Southern plantations, where they meet their congenial companion, the negro, has always been steady and remunerative. At the North there are large numbers of mules worked in mines, on street car lines, and as factory teams. The mines generally require small mules, plantation and car lines medium, and for city draft, the largest size. In breeding, the size of the mule, in a great measure, is regulated by the size of the Jack; though of course the size of the mare has much to do with the form and weight of the colt; and size alone regulates the price of the animal, it is best to procure the service of the largest Jack that can be obtained, and use large, robust mares. Mules do not vary greatly in form, and color does not affect their value. They have no style, and are not rivals of the horses in the love and affection of the owner, until the hard use of adversity teaches him that "handsome is as handsome does."—[American Agriculturist.

Didn't Know "Lame Johnson."

[Sacramento Bee.]

Scotty is a very cute barkeeper at a very prominent down-town hotel. He has served more drinks and been "treat" fewer times than any mixer of cocktails in the city. But to-day he was out-witted. A man who was neatly dressed sauntered into the bar-room from the office, talked leisurely about the climate, and expressed pleasure that he had emigrated from the East. Then thrusting his hand deep into his pocket, he asked for "a little whisky." The bottle was placed upon the counter.

"Well as this is the first to-day, and my blood is sluggish, I guess I'll take a big drink," he said.

Then he filled up the glass and drank the contents like a veteran. While fumbling in his pockets, as if searching for a bit, the customer said that when he came to Sacramento he knew but one person, and that was "lame Johnson."

"I never heard of him," said Scotty.

"What? You don't know lame Johnson!" queried the fellow, "lame Johnson, who walks this way?"

Stiffening his right leg and pushing his hand deeper into his pocket, he limped across the bar-room, suddenly struck the swinging door with his hand, darted out and ran away at full speed. The beaten barkeeper rushed to the door, and gazed down the street and philosophically said:

"Well, I guess that fellow earned that drink, but I would like to black his eye."

Immigration Data.

After an examination of the public records the local immigration agent in orms the state board that 305 immigrants have located in Klamath county since January, 1885. They have bought and taken up about 5000 acres of land. One hundred and eighty of these new comers purchased 3000 acres at an average price of $12 per acre. It is estimated that these immigrants added $275,000 to the money circulation of wealth to that country. A good many of them bought state lands, which accounts for the low average per acre.

The local agent at Eugene City informs the state board that immigration has increased the vote of that place 70 polls, representing about 350 persons. The vote of the county indicates an increase of about 300 votes within the past year. It is estimated that immigration for 1885 and 1886 has added a round million to the wealth of Lane county.

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The next legislature is republican. The democrats have 28 in the house and the republicans 32. In the senate the democrats have 11 and the republicans 19. Holdover senators are 8 republicans and 7 democrats. Holdovers marked with a *.

SENATORS.

Baker—Geo Chandler, D.*
Benton—Thos E Cauthorn, D*.
Clackamas—C O T William, R; L T Barin, R*.
Coos and Curry—J M Siglin, D.
Douglas — John Emmitt, R; J H Soupe, R.
Grant—Hamilton, D*.
Jackson—A C Stanley, D*.
Josephine—H B Miller, R
Lane—E P Coleman, D; Veach, D*.
Linn—Jas K Weatherford, D; Dawson, R*; Irvine, D*.
Marion—M L Chamberlain, R; J B Looney, R*; J B Dimick. R*.
Multnomah—Joseph Simon, R; J C Carson, R; Geo A Steel, R*.
Polk and Benton—Jos D Lee, R.
Polk—John C. Allen, R.
Union—L B Rinehart, D.
Wasco, Crook, Klamath and Lake—C M Cartwright, R.
Washington—W D Hare, R.
Yamhill—R P Bird, R; John W Watts, R*.
Umatilla—J P Wager, D*.

THE HOUSE.

Grant—J B Johnson, R.
Baker—Lockett and Elms, D.
Benton—C L Shaw, D; B T Harris, D; E L Belknap, D.
Clackamas—Kruse, R; Milo Gard, R; L Mayer, D; Moyer, D.
Clatsop and Tillamook—Dickinson, D.
Coos—J H Roberts, R.
Coos and Curry—A H Crook, R.
Columbia—M Pomeroy, R.
Douglas—P P Palmer, R; W F Benjamin, R; James Blundell, R; J W Krewson, R.
Jackson—Miller, D; Bowditch, D.
Josephine—S U Mitchell, D.
Klamath and Lake—McLean, R.
Lane—Stafford, R; Bilyeu, D; Hale, D; Thompson, D.
Linn—W Richardson, R; Blevins, D; Henry, D; Mansard, D; Swank, D; Miller, D.
Marion—D J Pendleton, R; C F Hicks, R; W B Culver, R; S Layman, R; A M Lafollett, R; J T Gregg, R.
Multnomah—John Wilson, R; O Summers, R, D Mackay, R; R Harrington, R; W Munger, R; Harris, R; Douglas Taylor, D.
Polk—A M Holmes, D; P W Haley, D; John J Daley, D.
Umatilla—Crockett, D.
Wasco, Crook and Gilliam—Wilcox, D; McDonald, D.
Washington—Paukeen, R; Smith, R; Gubser, R.
Yamhill—R R Laughlin, R; F N Little, R; C Lafollett, R.
Morrow—Gay, R.

Sunday School Convention.

A Mass Meeting of the Sunday School workers of Oregon will be held at the Gospel Tabernacle, Portland, commencing Sunday evening, July 11th, and closing July 13th. B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, Chairman of the International Sunday School Executive Committee, one of the leading Sunday School workers of the age, accompanied by several other eminent workers from the East, will be in attendance at this convention. This will afford a rare opportunity for the Sunday School workers of Oregon to meet with some of those who stand at the head of the International Sunday School work, and who have been a power in the land in arousing and maintaining an interest in this great cause. It is the purpose to reorganize the State Sunday School Association at this time, and perfect arrangements for carrying on the work that is to be accomplished through such an organization. It is therefore a matter of great importance that all those interested in this work should attend and participate in this convention.

While this will be a mass convention, and all interested will be entitled to participate in its deliberations, yet to insure a representation all Sunday Schools throughout the State are requested to elect two or more delegates, pledged to attend.

The friends of the cause in Portland will open their homes for the entertainment of such as shall desire to attend from abroad. All such are requested to send their names to J. E. Haseltine, Chairman of Committee on Entertainment, so that places may be assigned them before their arrival.

Delegates paying full fare coming will be returned at one-fifth the regular rates over the Oregon & California Railroad. Arrangements are expected to be made for a reduction in rates over the other transportation lines leading into Portland.

E. W. ALLEN,
W. S. HOLT,
J. K. GILL,
Com. on Arrangements.
Portland, Or., June 10, 1886.

Oregon Prospects.

[Willamette Farmer.]

Newspapers all unite to claim that we are on the eve of better times and more assured prosperity. The trade of Portland is an indication of such improvement and all over the Pacific Northwest we see and hear of matters returning to the old-time prosperity. We have learned a lesson that does not come with regularity but has to be learned well before any country or community can be called prosperous. We enjoyed, for many years, better times and more satisfactory prosperity than fell to any State in the Union. The terrible collapse of 1883 left us all floored and, as if the breaking down of Villard's schemes was not enough to create bad times there came also the fall in wheat and wool and the general decline of products of the soil that we have experienced.

The lesson of economy and practical management has been well learned by farmers as a class and they have met the situation far better than would have been expected. Now we have to go on in the routine of industry and economy and make haste slowly to become rich by the fruits of farm labor. There is not much hope that our farmers can become rich in the full acceptance of the term, but they can acquire enough of worldly goods to make life worth the living and we hope that Oregon will sustain its well earned reputation as a land of good homes and good living. The farmer, after all that can be said, makes the wealth of the nation and his prosperity is the "half-bushel" in which all the wealth of the world is measured.