

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. LEEDS. Editor and Publisher.

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VOL. XI.

ASHLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886.

NO. 17.

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING.

Talent, Hopkins & Co.

Hereby inform the public that they have just opened and are displaying at their store in Reeser's block a first-class stock of

GEN'L MERCHANDISE

Which they now offer at the very lowest living prices to cash customers and they feel assured that all who favor them with their patronage will be well satisfied with the prices and quality of their goods. Their stock consists of

Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c.

And everything usually found in a first class General Merchandise store. Cash buyers will find it to be to their interest to call and examine our goods and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Reeser's Block, Ashland. TALENT, HOPKINS & CO.

CLAYTON & CORE.

GROCERY STORE!

In Johnson's block, Ashland, Oregon.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of staple and fancy goods,

PLAIN AND DECORATED WARE, COFFEES, ROAST AND GREEN.

AN GLASS AND STONE, TEAS, IN PAPERS, CANS &

CUTLERY AND SIL, JARS, SPICES & ALL

VERWARE, KINDS OF

HANGING & STAND, CANNED GOODS.

LAMPS, BOOKS AND STA, FRUITS, MEATS, &c., &c.

TIONERY, PENS AND PENCILS, OILS, PAINTS AND BRUSHES.

All goods in our line we will furnish at the lowest cash rates. Call and see for yourselves.

GEO. H. CURREY,

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Groceries and Provisions

TABLE WARE AND CROCKERY.

CASH! Buy for cash and sell strictly for cash. CASH!

CASH BUYERS Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

GEORGE E. YOULE, Wm. M. GILROY.

YOULE & GILROY,

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS,

Lumber, Mouldings, Brackets!

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CLASS

LATH and SHINGLES.

Planing, Matching and Sawing done to order. Wooden Water Pipe made to order.

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NEAR R. R. TRACK, MECHANIC ST., ASHLAND.

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Ashland Woolen Mills,

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. ATRINSON, Secretary and General Manager.

A MODEL ORCHARD.

(Hollister, Cal. Free Lance.)

Five and one-half miles northwest of Hollister, and nestling on the sides of the Gabilan mountains, lies the orchard of Thomas Flint, Jr., a Native son of the Golden West, and one of the most enterprising young men of San Benito county. The location is most desirable. The soil is of that gravelly nature so well adapted to the rapid and strong growth of fruit trees; the location is most favorable for receiving the full force of the summer's sun, and the mountains afford a shelter from the often too powerful force of the summer trade winds.

Lying at the base of the mountain is the San Juan valley, a fertile plain twelve miles long, stretching from the San Benito river to and beyond the ancient and historic little town of San Juan, while further to the east, across the river, lies the larger and more populous Hollister valley, stretching from Gilroy on the north to Tree Flats on the south, a distance of thirty miles. Overlooking these plains that now are planted almost entirely with cereals, but which soon will be devoted to horticulture and viticulture, lies the orchard and vineyard of Thomas Flint Jr.

The orchard consists of 11,000 trees of different ages, none exceeding four years growth. It is only within recent years that any attention has been paid to horticulture in this country, and it even now is but just dawning upon many minds of this country that we have here a climate and soil that is inferior to none offered by any other county in California.

An important point to be noticed concerning this orchard is that not a drop of water for irrigation purposes has ever been put upon the land. If it were necessary to do so water could be piped from the springs in the mountains and led over the orchard abundantly. But has not been found necessary to irrigate at all for any purpose in this county, and consequently there are neither ditches nor piping.

The following shows the different varieties and the number of trees of each. Almonds.....4000 Peaches.....700 Apples.....2000 Plums.....200 Apricots.....1500 Cherries.....200 Pears.....300 Total.....11000

Almonds—Of the almond it is simply necessary to say all are young trees that have just begun to come into bearing; but they are thirty and more years old, and have produced more than was expected from them this year.

Of apricots there are 500 trees of the Large Early variety, 500 Royals, 500 Moorpark and 500 of the Early Golden, Blenheim, Breda, Hemskirke Lindau, Ordinaire, Viard and Souvenir de Reichen varieties.

Apples—It seems strange that a climate that will produce to perfection peaches, plums and apricots, will also produce particularly adapted for apples, but such is the case. Mr. Flint desires any one to produce apples that in size and flavor will excel those of his own raising. The crop of last year he kept several until April. These are the following varieties: Newtown Pippin, 500 trees; White Winter Pearmain, 500 trees, and 450 trees of the Red James, Carolina, Graevenstein, Rambo, Bellflower, Smith's Cider, Kentucky Red Streak, Red Pearmain and Pomme Grise. These trees are but four years old, and thus far the Bellflower seems well, however, and appears to be in a most thrifty condition.

Cherries—Of cherries there are 900 trees, divided as follows: Silver, 350; Ellenburg, 50; Hungarian, 50; French, 400; German, 50. Of these the French and Silver cherries are but two years old, and yet even these have some quite heavily. The other varieties are five years old, and this year bore a heavy crop, which has all been dried.

Pears—Every variety of this fruit does well in the soil, while the yield is good, size is large, the flavor excellent, and the fruit always commands the highest market price both for canning and table purposes. Mr. Flint has 800 of these trees, mostly young, none of them being over four years old. They are of the following varieties: Bartlett, 350 trees; Winter Nellis, 50; Beurre Hardy, 50; Secchi and Duchesse de Angoulême, 100.

Of peaches Mr. Flint has 700 trees of different varieties, all of them young trees, none exceeding four years' growth. All the oldest trees are in bearing, and have yielded big crops this year. The fruit is of a superior order, both as regards size, appearance and flavor. They are of the following varieties: Late Crawford 300 trees, and 400 trees of the Alexander, Briggs' Red May, Hale's Early, Early Crawford, Lemona King, Smock's Late Free, Nevington, Cling and Salway. All these varieties do well and have a luxuriant growth.

Plums—Of plums there are 200 trees of from two to four years' growth, the latter having borne heavily this year. In number they are about equally divided between the following varieties: Yellow Egg, Washington, Joe's Golden Drop, Duane's Purple, Early Golden Drop, and Red Diaper. All these varieties have been raised successfully.

Cherries—Of this fine fruit there are 125 trees from one to three years old, those of the latter age being already in bearing. The varieties are Governor Wood, Napoleon, Bigarreau, Luelling and May Duke. The yield of this year promises a large return next spring.

This orchard shows what can be done on land that a few years ago was considered almost valueless for any purpose other than grazing. It is situated on the hillside that were covered with quite a heavy growth of timber and of brush. This land is, of course, inferior for some purposes to the strictly valley land, but for purposes of horticulture and viticulture it is equally as suitable. Land of this description is now valued at from \$10 to \$25 an acre. In a few years, however, it will increase in price, and be almost as valuable as the valley land. The expense of clearing this land is nothing,

as the wood is sold for fuel at a much higher price than the cost of clearing the land.

The trees in Mr. Flint's orchard are models of health and symmetry. No winds cause them to grow in a stunting position, and no pests rob them of their foliage or destroy their fruit. They are in every respect perfectly healthy. Mr. Flint believes in giving his trees plenty of room, and has planted them twenty feet apart each way. This may seem to be a waste of ground, but in a few years the rapid growth of the trees will demonstrate the wisdom of the plan. Besides the orchard there is also a vineyard of 5000 vines of the best varieties of table and wine grapes.

FOOD FRAUDS.

The Shamful Use of Lime and Alum in Cheap Baking Powders.

Many food frauds, such as citric acid, are so common, and so often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer, but when an article like baking powder, that enters largely into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry highly injurious, if not rankly poisonous, elements into the bread to the imminent danger of the entire community, it is the duty of the press to denounce the practice in the most emphatic terms.

Among the recent important discoveries by the food analysis is that of Prof. Mott, the U. S. Government Chemist, of large amount of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous, and the other the most useless, adulterants yet found in the low-grade, inferior baking powders. It is a startling fact that over one hundred different brands of baking powder so far analyzed, comprising all those sold in this vicinity, not one of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick test is all that is necessary to detect its presence. It is a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be upon the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the chief causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Instances of the same nature are not infrequently observed from drinking lime water found in some of the sections of the West are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that while alum is probably partially dissolved and passed off in gas by the heat in baking, it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach.

When we state that the chemists have found twelve per cent, or one-eighth of the entire weight of some samples of baking powder analyzed, to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be fully apparent. Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been and cannot be a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

Legislative Halls Furnishing. (Salem Statesman.) The board of public building commissioners held a meeting Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan of erecting for the legislature a new hall of the capitol building. Elaborate plans were furnished by the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing company and G. Shindler & Co., of Portland. The plans were examined by the board, who called to their aid competent mechanics, and those presented by the Oregon Furniture company were accepted. In this connection it is worthy of mention that other plans or estimates were offered although other firms were invited to compete. After careful examination, the contract for furnishing the immense room was awarded to the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing company, their figures having been reduced to about \$7545, which includes appropriate wood carving, upholstered chairs for the members, and numerous costly surroundings appropriate and necessary to the furnishing and finishing of a large room. The bid, although \$550 higher than that of Shindler & Co., was accepted for the reason that the plans as adopted were more elaborate and deemed in better keeping with the general surroundings of the room. Work will be commenced at once by the contractors, with a view of having their contract completed by January 1, 1887, and the room when completed will undoubtedly be the handsomest of its kind on the Pacific coast.

Wild Cherries. (Los Angeles Herald.) In the Paocima canyon, about five miles or so from the entrance, there is a fine crop of wild cherries of the size of Damson plums growing in great profusion and number clusters. This fruit has been called a plum, but it is a cherry in fact. The shrub is very beautiful, makes an impenetrable hedge and is so firmly rooted that it can be used to great advantage to plant as hedges to resist the wash of soils on slopes in times of heavy rains. A nursery of this beautiful plant will be started in San Fernando at an early day. It grows from the seed and is one of the hardiest of shrubs. The fruit is greatly relished by bears, and if any person is desirous of finding a bear he can climb a tree near the cherry groves in the mountains and wait for bears to come to dinner. When he arrives the excitement becomes interesting and some creatures get excited or hurt.

Secretary Lamar's Romance. (Washington Paper.) The heads of departments and other officials of Washington are hurrying back to the capital from their summer vacations. The president is expected to return to the White House to-day or tomorrow, and the other officials are following his example. Secretary Lamar was at the Fifth Avenue hotel Monday evening. He left for Washington early yesterday morning. Mr. Lamar has been spending a few weeks up in New Hampshire hills, and he appears to be much benefited by the bracing air of that region.

His vacation has had a flavor of romance. It was passed in the company of his fiancée, who is a handsome Georgia widow. There is no longer much doubt that Mr. Lamar is about to follow in the president's footsteps and get married. The name of the lady is Mrs. Holt, and she resides in Macon, Ga. She is handsome, accomplished, the possessor of a fortune, and is a member of one of the best families in the south. It is an old love affair renewed, they say. Mr. Lamar was one of her early suitors, but owing to the caprice of fate and unhappy misunderstanding they were separated. Years rolled by. When they next met Mr. Lamar was a widower and his former sweetheart a widow. Mr. Lamar found that he had not lost his interest in the charming sweetheart of his younger days. The wedding will take place, it is said, some time this winter.

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UNCLE SAM'S PRINTERS.

Largest Publishing House in the World—A Monument to the Gallantry of Congress.

The office of public printer, that was for so long a time a bone of contention, has at last been handed over to Mr. Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, who was not an applicant for the position, and whose name was not even thought of by congress in connection with the place. The mammoth establishment that Mr. Benedict assumes charge of is the largest printing office in the world and located a mile north of the capital in what was once called "swampoodle." It requires an army of 2500 men and women the year round, with a payroll of about \$135,000 per month to turn out its productions. Over 5000 tons of paper are fed into the capacious maw of this monster to be evolved into blanks, pamphlets, maps, elegant bound books, in fact everything possible in the way of printed matter. The capacity of this establishment is practically unlimited, and the speed with which it can execute work cannot be exceeded anywhere. As congress has ordered the printing of every bill when introduced, and reprinted every time an amendment is adopted, and as some of these bills are amended as often as thirty-seven times, the number of copies of bills printed during a session of congress amounts to millions upon millions. The copy of a bill or report in congress, making fifty or sixty large printed pages, may be received at 10 o'clock in the morning and in two or three hours the printed and stitched or bound copies will be laid on the desks of members. The Congressional Record reports the doings of congress daily, and contains more matter than two ordinary daily newspapers, and yet, let the night session be long or short, the Record, containing a verbatim account of the day's doings, will be on each member's desk before the opening of the following day's session. To do this a wagon is kept going day and night collecting copy and returning proofs of speeches to members for corrections.

The press room contains nearly 100 of the most improved printing presses, from which are delivered each hour about 100,000 sheets of printed matter. Thirty immense ruling machines are in constant use in the bindery, and in the folding room, as elsewhere, the latest and most improved machinery is used to facilitate the work. A brief history of government printing is as follows: In the first session of the first congress, 1789, the printing of bills and journals was done under the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house. In 1794 a specific appropriation was made for "freedom, stationery and printing work," \$10,000. In 1803 the president's message was the first document printed. In 1819 each house elected its own printer for the session. The printers to congress now became affluent and entertained handsomely. These also gave rise to the party newspaper system. The most noted were Giles, Stanton, Blair and Rives. The printing of the twenty-seventh congress cost \$200,000. In 1846 the contract system was adopted. In 1872 the office of superintendent of public printing was created. In 1876 the office was changed from congressional to public printer, and appointed by the president. Mr. A. M. Clapp, Mr. John D. Defrees and Mr. Sterling P. Rounds were the predecessors of Mr. Benedict. The cost of the government printing is now about \$2,500,000 per annum.

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