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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. LEEDS.

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

One copy, one year.....$ 2 50
" " six months..... 1 50
" " three months..... 75
Club Rates, six copies for..... 12 50
Terms, in advance.

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

VOL. XII. ASHLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1888. NO. 46.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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MEDFORD, OREGON.
All kinds of real estate business given careful attention, and information furnished concerning property in the new town.

Dr. J. S. Parson.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office at residence on Main street, next door to Presbyterian church. [11-42

Dr. S. T. Songer,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office in Odd Fellows building, second floor, on Main street. [11-12

Chas. E. Beebe, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Special attention given to the treatment of chronic female diseases.
Office consultation free where professional services are required.
Office in Masonic Block, over Chitwood's drug store; residence on Oak street. n25v12

Dr. W. Stanfield,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Has located in Ashland, Or., for the practice of his profession. Makes all chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Asthma, Piles, Kidney diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, &c., a specialty. Consultation free.
Office at residence, Factory street. [12-14

C. J. Sechrist, M. D.,
PHŒNIX, OREGON.
Office at residence—slate at Engle Bros.' drug store. [10-40

J. S. Walter, M. D. S.,
Will practice his profession of Dentistry
—AT—
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office at residence. 11-8

A. C. Caldwell,
Mechanical and Operative Dentist.
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ Office over the Bank.—[12-33]

Ganiard's Orchestra,
of Ashland, Oregon, (late of Cal.)
Are now prepared to furnish the best of music for public or private Parties, Balls, Picnics, &c., at any point on the coast.
All the new popular music is played by this Orchestra.
Having employed a large number of musicians we are able to furnish any number of bands. Any instrument or a caller furnished to other bands. All orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Terms always reasonable. Address
12-15] Prof. Ganiard, Ashland, Or.

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is prepared to give estimates to complete all kinds of buildings, and to furnish all labor, material, plans, specifications and details for the same upon reasonable terms and short notice.
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CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
ASHLAND, OREGON.
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☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Place of residence, Hargadine street, back of South School House. [12-41

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Architect and Builder.
MANUFACTURER AND WOOD-WORKER,
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☞ Will make estimates and bids on all buildings, public or private, and furnish all material, plans and specifications for the construction of the same.
☞ Sash, Doors and Mouldings on hand and for sale at lowest rates.
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☞ All work guaranteed to be first-class, and of latest designs.

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Does a General Banking Business.
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Gold dust bought at standard prices.

For bargains unprecedented call on Blount for the next 30 days. x

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ASHLAND, OREGON.
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—DEALER IN—
STOVES, TIN WARE, GRANITE WARE
PUMPS, BLACKSMITH COAL,
AMMUNITION, ETC.

SUTTON & MILLER,
Finding their business increasing, have just been receiving heavy invoices, and now have their
Shelves Full of New Goods.
We aim to keep always in stock, the choicest staple brands of the
— BEST —
GROCERIES!
And to make it to the interest of people to deal wity them.
—— TRY THEM. ——

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FRESH GROCERIES
AT LOWEST PRICES.

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TABLE WARE AND CROCKERY.
CASH! Buys for cash and sells strictly for cash. CASH!
CASH BUYERS, Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

M. L. ALFORD,
ODD FELLOW'S BLOCK.
I wish to announce to the public that I have now on hand
THE FINEST LINE OF
Dress Goods and Trimmings,
To be found in this city.
Also Full Line STAPLE and FANCY GOODS,
GENT'S - FURNISHING - GOODS,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS. ETC., ETC.,
Which I am offering at Prices that Defy Competition.

JAMES THORNTON, President. E. K. ANDERSON Vice President.
Ashland Woolen Mills.

—— MANUFACTURERS OF ——
WHITE & COLORED BLANKETS,
Plain & 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.

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—THE—
LAND OF DISCOVERIES.

SANTA ABIE is delicious in flavor, and a Cure for Coughs and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and the best selling medicine I ever handled. The CAT-R-CURE is all you claim for it—an absolute cure. W. C. MAYHEW.
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I am about out of SANTA ABIE. it goes like hot cakes, and gives as good satisfaction as any lung remedy that I have handled in my twenty-five years' experience in the drug business; and I can truthfully say the same of the CAT-R-CURE.
GEO. C. THAXTER, Druggist.
Carson City, Nevada.

FOLSOM, CAL., May 14th, 1886.
I used BUTTE-TINE in chronic rheumatism with great benefit. Please send a supply to J. W. Haines, Genoa, Nevada, and oblige, Yours truly,
F. C. DUPLANT, M. D.

All of your remedies are meeting with quick sales. The CAT-R-CURE is giving universal satisfaction. I recommend the BUTTE-TINE as a liniment, and as a gargle in Tonsilitis, for which it has proved excellent. W. B. STEPHENSON.
Breckenridge, Colorado.

HAVE YOU A COLD in the head which does not get better? Have you an excessive secretion of mucous or matter in the nasal passages which either must be blown from the nose or drop behind the palate, or hawked or snuffed backward to the throat? Are you troubled by hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of throat, ringing or roaring in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dullness or dizziness of the head, dryness or heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? Have you a hacking cough? Have you dyspepsia? Is your breath foul? If so you HAVE THE CATARRH. Some have all these symptoms, others only a part. The leading symptom of ordinary catarrh is increased secretion of mucus of yellow or greenish colored matter.

Foul breath is caused by the decomposing secretions exuded from festering ulcers far back in the head; sometimes the membrane covering the bones is eaten away and the bones themselves gradually decay. Such cases are indeed objects of pity, as stench from corroding sores reveals the corruption within.

As every breath drawn into the lungs must pass over and become polluted by the secretions in the nasal passages, it must necessarily follow that poisoning of the whole system gradually takes place, while the morbid matter that is swallowed during sleep passes into the stomach, enfeebles digestion, and often produces dyspepsia, and finally great debility, nervousness and consumption.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.

If you have experienced any of the above symptoms do not delay, but try CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE at once. We positively guarantee a few applications to relieve, and a thorough treatment to cure. Six months treatment, $1.00. By mail, $1.10.

Santa Abie, Cat-R-Cure and Butte-Tine, For Sale by
CHITWOOD BROS.,
Ashland, Oregon.

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HENRY KLIPPEL,
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AND
Notary Public.
JACKSONVILLE, OR.
CONVEYANCING in ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Mining Patents obtained at reasonable rates, and with dispatch.
Prompt attention given to all business connected with the land office.

LAND AT BEDROCK PRICES.

$2000 No. 37. 160 acres.
100 acres fenced and under cultivation and two good springs on the place. This is choice grain and fruit land and is situated five miles from Jacksonville.

$60 per acre. No. 38. 350 acres.
This body of land adjoins Jacksonville and is level, rich grain, fruit and vineyard land, and is fenced in five fields. There is on the place a dwelling-house, spring-house with fine spring, barn and outhouses, and a good orchard. Terms, half-cash, and the balance on two, three and five-year payments.

$10,000. No. 40. 392 acres.
225 acres under cultivation and fenced into five fields which are level, rich, meadow, grain and fruit land, and 140 acres in alfalfa. There are on the place a large and thrifty orchard, two dwelling houses, two large barns and 5/12 of an irrigating ditch, carrying 300 inches of water.

$1000. No. 41. 165 acres.
This land is unimproved, though 80 acres of it is good fruit and alfalfa land and the balance fine timber land. There is a stream of water running through the place. Situated three miles from Jacksonville.

$11 0. No. 42. 200 acres.
20 acres of unimproved land, 30 acres of which is prairie land and the balance good timber land, all good fruit and grain land, with two living springs of water. Four miles from Jacksonville.

$1500. No. 43. 80 acres.
60 acres of choice grain and fruit land under fence, with new dwelling-house and barn, and water for stock. Situated one mile from Gold Hill depot.

3600 No 59 200 acres
A splendid farm 1½ miles from Woodville; new two story dwelling and outbuildings; excellent orchard of 750 trees; 150 acres fenced; a beautiful location and first class bargain.

8 No. 46. 160 acres.
Unimproved; well watered, and first-class place to make a home.

2500. No. 51. 320 acres.
60 acres fenced; 10 acres meadow; large thrifty orchard, an irrigating ditch; large commodious house and barn; a splendid stock farm.

22 No. 52. 133 acres.
Adjoining Jacksonville; all choice fruit and vineyard land, will be sold in 20-acre lots if desired.

500 No. 53. 160 acres.
Timber land unimproved; running water; 10 acres cleared; 6 miles from Jacksonville.

1000. No. 54. 160 acres
Soil a rich dark loam; 25 acres fenced and other improvements; 9 miles east of Central Point.

$4500. No. 55. 400 acres.
Unimproved, level rich grain & fruit land; running water; title donation claim. A great bargain; 7 miles east of central Point.

22. No. 56. 200 acres.
100 acres fenced in and in cultivation; house, barn, smoke house and other outbuildings; thrifty young orchard of a choice variety of fruit; one-half mile from postoffice and school; good roads; summer and winter; in Table Rock, 9 miles from Gold Hill station, O & C R R.

$40 per acre No. 76 476 acres
This splendid tract of land is all fenced; 300 acres under cultivation. It is situate in the FERTILE BELT on the west side of Rogue river valley, 1½ miles west of R R depot and 3½ miles east of the county seat. The soil is free, rich, black loam, all first quality fruit and grain land. The place has a house and large barn and first-class fences on it. It is a great bargain, and will be open for only thirty days.

$19 No. 77 19 acres
Fenced and in cultivation. Soil rich, dark loam; every acre of it first-class garden and fruit land, and will grow ALFALFA without irrigation, adjacent to Jacksonville, 4½ miles from either Medford or Central Point.

☞ I have Great Bargains to offer and it will pay you to keep a close watch on this space for the next six months for Special Bargains. If you have any property for sale, come and see me and I will do my best for you.

Office on California street, opposite Slover House.

HENRY KLIPPEL.

TOWN - LOTS
—In the town of—
MONTAGUE,
Siskiyou co., Cal.,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
One-fourth down; balance within six, twelve and eighteen months.
See map at the Railroad Depot for graded prices, etc., or address
D. H. HASKELL,
Town Site Agent C. P. R. R., San Francisco, California. [12-5

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHN S. MILLER. JOHN B. WRISLEY.
LANDS! LANDS!!
We have opened a real-estate office in
MEDFORD.
If you wish to buy land,
CALL and LOOK OVER OUR BARGAINS!
Should you desire to sell, you will do well to place your property in our hands.
WRISLEY & MILLER,
Medford, Oregon.

NEW FIRM.
INSURANCE
AND
General Real Estate
—BUSINESS.—
Anyone wishing to buy or sell property will do well to call on or address
DePEATT & KYLE,
Real Estate Brokers.
Office in Odd Fellow's Block, Ashland.

This Space Reserved for
M. L. McCALL,
Real Estate Agent and Surveyor
ASHLAND, - - OREGON.

Business and Property for Sale
Blacksmith and Wagon Shops, Warehouse, Etc.
The undersigned offers for sale the blacksmith and wagon shop owned and occupied by the late Otto Heidrich
In the Town of Linkville,
Together with large sheds adjacent for storing agricultural implements and other stock. Best location in the town. Good chance for a man to make money.
Also, a two-story building now used as a store and restaurant. A good business is now being done in all these places. Terms easy. Addres,
MRS. E. E. HEIDRICH,
11-42] Linkville, Or.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.
Best Location in Rogue River Valley.
The undersigned, in consequence of the ill health of his wife, is compelled to seek a drier climate, and therefore offers for sale his farm of 98 acres adjacent to the Town of Talent. The place is in a high state of cultivation, contains a good house and barn, about 500 fruit trees, good water, etc. Will also sell horses, wagons, cattle, hogs, a full outfit of farming implements and household furniture. Terms easy.
The farm will be sold alone, if desired. Ad dress, G. F. PENNEBAKER.
Talent, Oregon, Feb. 5, 1886.

Choice Lands For Sale.
For sale, 3,019 acres of land; 419 acres of farm land in the valley, good for fruit or grain.
Two thousand six hundred acres foot-hill and mountain-side land, good for fruit, dairying and stock raising. This tract of land has over seven miles of fencing, dwelling house, a stock shed 80x90 feet, and plenty of living water.
Call on or address J. S. HERRIN,
Ashland, Jackson co., Oregon.

Stock Ranch for Sale.
The undersigned offers for sale his stock ranch of 500 acres situated on Tule lake, Klamath county, Or., an A 1 ranch for stock purposes. Will put up 150 tons of hay off the place. Best range in Klamath county. Will sell stock and farming implements with the ranch, if desired. For further information apply to E. HUTCHISON.
Tule Lake, Or., Jan. 9, 1887.

THE ADVANTAGES OF OREGON.

As Seen and Told by One of the Pioneer Settlers of the State.

The following letter was written by W. C. Myer of this place to relatives in Wellsville, Ohio, and though not intended for the public, was published in the *Wellsville Union* of March 16th. Comparing Oregon as it does with other states of the Union by a writer who speaks from personal experience, it is worth reproduction here:

DEAR FRIENDS:—I received a letter a short time ago informing me you were trying to sell your place, with a view of going to Florida. I have never advised any of our friends who were well situated to move to Oregon, for fear they might not be pleased with the country when they came. And some years ago it was quite an undertaking, but now it is entirely different, as the trip can be made in as many days as it required months formerly.

But as you appear to have in view a change of location, and mean to leave the land of your birth and your life's home and find another in some favored clime, allow me to call your attention to Oregon and more especially to this, the Rogue River valley. And in order to do this, I will tell you where I have been, and what I have seen, and some points I have learned from well informed persons of other highly praised localities, that you may know I have some knowledge whereof I write. In attempting this I do not have the ability to write up the subject as a more competent scholar would, for you must remember I have been 45 years on the frontier and have helped to make two states, Iowa and Oregon, and finished my school days in the old Hollow Rock stone school house over 50 years ago, where I think most of you, too, used to plod your way for your first school instruction.

I have crossed the continent from the Atlantic slope to the shore of the Pacific by team, and returned the same way, each trip requiring over five months. I have twice made the journey by the Panama route, and since the completion of the overland railroads have crossed the Rocky mountains eleven times by rail. Have been up on Puget Sound, over to Victoria in British Columbia (the Queen's possession), frequently in the Willamette Valley, and south in California down about Los Angeles. This covers nearly 1400 miles of the Pacific slope, embracing many grand localities. I have been in what is now termed the inland empire (this is east of the Cascade mountains) and lived a year in Kansas, looked over a good deal of southwest Missouri and southeast Kansas, and have been a close observer of all matters and peculiarities of the different sections. After making the above examinations, and carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages of the localities and comparing them with this for a country to make a home in *this surpasses them all.*

You may say, "Why?" It is healthy, our climate is mild and pleasant, not excessively cold in winter or oppressively warm in summer, as we are in sight of snow from town all summer on the adjacent mountains, that we are not scorched by great heat by day and baked by night as is the case in the East. There is change enough, between summer and winter to keep the system in full vigor, while in Southern California there is so little variation that a few months residence by new comers becomes very monotonous. They get, or have, they tell me, a weary feeling, and lose all vim, energy and *git* they may have had. I have seen robust, hearty-looking men who said they lost 40 pounds in weight in living there a year or so, and no sickness either In some places they have heavy wind storms that fill their houses with dust and sand; and fleas appear to be a natural production. There has been quite a boom in Southern California since the completion of the Southern Pacific R. R.

I saw an acquaintance who was there last spring. He inquired what they relied on to make a living. The answer was, "S-i-c-k Y-i-n-k-e-e and c-l-i-m-a-t-e." Many who have lived there for some time, have sold out and come here to stay. We can grow in this valley a greater variety of fruits adapted to this zone, to greater perfection in flavor and keeping qualities and quantity to the tree, with the early bearing of the tree, than probably *any other locality in America.* This is our strong point.

Before we had overland rail communication with the N. W. and East, and now with California on the South our fruit interests did not amount to anything only for home use, but now it is thought this will be our principal staple. Our valley is especially adapted for growing first-class peaches. There is no locality this side of the peach land in Michigan that will equal this for this fruit. This, you see, gives us all the immense country between here and St. Paul for a market. And north in the British possessions, on the line of the Canadian Pacific, in the rich country of Manitoba, all the country is filling up with live, energetic people who will always want fruit. It is thought by some well-informed business men here, recently from the East, that our fruit-growers might make peaches their principal crop, saying nothing of our fine apples, pears and prunes. Denver, Col., the past season, sent orders here for car loads of apples that could not be filled, as California buyers had engaged nearly all in the valley. We will always supply California with late apples as those they grow are not as good as ours, nor do they keep so late. Persons tell me who live in Southern California that in the latter part of winter they can buy California apples for six bits a box, while Oregon apples alongside sell readily for $2.00 per box (apples on this coast are boxed, holding about a bushel.)

Land on our side hills, with small shrubs called chapparral, scattering pines and oaks (our large timber is in the canyons and on the mountains) that a few years ago we did not think was worth anything for vegetables or grain without irrigation (in many places this is impossible) has proven our best peach land and sells unimproved for from $50 to $150 per acre; and that with two or three year-old peach trees principally, from $200 to $300 per acre. The prices I have mentioned for our fruit lands may seem high to you but from what I learn are only about one-third the price similar lands bring in California. In this favored land we are free from floods, drought, cyclones, blizzards, famine and pestilence; but little lightning and thunder (lightning rods are unknown,) grass-hoppers and cinch-bugs, that are are a terror to the farmers in the west, no mosquitoes, tarantulas and scorpions, the latter three of which prevail in California and Florida, with many other venomous reptiles. It is a great comfort to live in a country not subject to the above dangerous and many of them deadly pests. Some years ago I thought it doubtful if we would have railroad connection here with the eastern side of the Rockies, and thought I would sell our land here and take my wife and two children, with a stock of 200 head of horses we had bred and grown here, on our mountain-side range, many of which never had any feed but the outside natural grass, (horses cannot now be raised here in that way, but can be successfully east of the Cascade range) and travel overland east and find a home in the southwest so we would be, as it were, in the bounds of civilization. We settled in eastern middle Kansas, bought a handsome little farm, made one crop (as they spoke it in the west.) I soon saw it was not equal to Oregon and could not think of that side as a permanent home, and having heard of the attractions of Southern California as a desirable place to live I began to make inquiry, and found I had an acquaintance there that formerly lived here. I corresponded with him. He was at Santa Barbara. I received letters and papers from him. Some of the letters were written in grandeloquent style, telling how the orange, lemon, almond, olive, pomegranate, apple, peach, pear, plum, apricot and nectarine would entwine their limbs together and bounteously bear their luscious fruits in the open air, and many other fine things or advantages. We talked this over, and as we had heard so much about that section came to the conclusion that I had better go and see it, and if it proved satisfactory move there—and have all the enjoyments of that Heavenly Land. The cars were then running through from Omaha to 'Frisco, to which place I traveled, and from there went to San Buenaventura. After a careful investigation, I found apples, peaches, plums and prunes, did not compare with those grown in Oregon, I thought it too far north for tropical fruits to do well and thought farther south would be still worse for apples. It was true they had a very equable climate (too much so, it proved by those who live there for some time.) After seeing the country I was not captivated with it and went back to Kansas and reported the state of things to my family. My wife said, "Give me a country for a home that apples do well in, for they are the staple of fruits as potatoes are in vegetables." We moved back to Oregon and have never regretted it. I trust I will not tire you with this long letter and if any of my old friends want to know about this region show them the letter and the TIDINGS which I have mailed to you. With my kind regards to old-time friends, I am Your cousin,

W. C. MYER.

Ashland, Or., Jan. 1, '88.

CONKLING'S FUNERAL.

[New York dispatch, April 20.]

Funeral services were held this morning in Trinity Chapel over the remains of Roscoe Conkling. From early morning drooping, rainsodden flags hanging at half-mast on the city hall and numerous public, as well as on private, buildings reminded the citizens of the metropolis that New York was to bid farewell to-day to all that remained of the distinguished statesman and jurist. The hour fixed for the funeral services was 10 o'clock. Long before that hour the people began to gather in West Twenty-fourth street. Shortly after 9 o'clock a plain hearse and eleven carriages drove up to the door. From the carriages descended the pall-bearers and friends of Conkling's family, who entered the house and proceeded to the room in which the body lay. On the coffin rested a large bunch of white roses, lilies and immortelles. Below them was a large, green wreath, knotted with purple ribbons.

At 9:45 o'clock the coffin was lifted from the stands on which it rested, and was borne from the room to the waiting hearse by the undertaker's assistants. Waiting on the other side were the pall-bearers, dressed in black and with broad white scarfs draping their bodies from shoulder to waist. They were Judge Shipman, Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, S. L. M. Barlow, Clarence A. Seward, Manton Marble, Senator John P. Jones, Senator Don Cameron, Judge William A. Wallace, Walker Church and Isaac H. Bailey. They entered the three carriages preceding the hearse, and the carriages and hearse slowly moved up the street, while the other carriages as slowly drew up, one by one, in front of the house. In them entered Mrs. Conkling, supported by the arm of Col. Fred. A. Conkling, his daughter, Mrs. Oakman, and her husband, Walter G. Oakman, Col. Fred D. Grant and his mother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Jesse Grant and Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., and their husbands, and a few other intimate friends.

Immediately after the last carriage door had been closed on its occupants the funeral procession, simple and unostentatious as that of the humblest citizen, began its short progress to the church on the adjoining block. At the church the coffin was taken from the hearse. It was followed by the pall-bearers, and in their turn slowly walked the wife, brother and other relatives of the dead Senator.

In the church, which was crowded, the coffin with its simple black covering, was placed on a bier in front of the altar. Upon it were placed wreaths of immortelles and lilies, together with bunches of white and purple lilies. No sermon was preached. The entire assemblage arose after prayer and joined in singing "Rock of Ages." This finished, the choir boys walked slowly down the aisle to the music of "Felton's chant," followed by the pall-bearers and mourners. The hearse, followed by carriages bearing relatives was driven directly to the Grand Central depot where a special train was taken for Utica.

A Marvel in Destructive Engines.

Philadelphia dispatch, April 17th: Wm. Cramp & Sons, ship and engine builders, have nearly completed a dynamite cruiser gunboat called the Yorktown, designed for the United States navy. It will be launched on Saturday, April 28, in the presence of Secretary Whitney. It carries four pneumatic guns for the hurling of dynamite projectiles, each with a range of at least a mile. The guns are of 15-inch calibre, and the shells, which can be fired with great accuracy twice a minute, will contain 600 pounds of explosive gelatine. It is claimed that the gun, properly handled, will be the most destructive agent of war yet invented.

Robert Harris, President of the Northern Pacific, is in California, and it is rumored that one object of his visit is to arrange with the Southern Pacific, to run the two roads in connection, for San Francisco and Portland traffic, and thus displace the Union Pacific in the carrying trade overland. It is thought better terms can be made under this arrangement than as things exist, as to rates.—[Portland News.

The *Oregonian* very sarcastically remarks that, "Today an election, so-called, will take place in Louisiana. A New Orleans dispatch says that "guards for the polls" from 40 to 100 strong in each precinct, have been organized, and that 400 Winchester rifles have been ordered for election day. The preparations for a democratic victory are about complete."

BILL NYE SHOPPING.

His Experience Shopping in New York City.

But I started out in my poor, weak way to speak of the matter of shopping. I have shopped in New York and also in the West. In New York I did not enjoy it. In fact, I rarely go shopping in New York, preferring to go to an interior town, where goods are marked low and the cracker barrel within reach of all. I went into a large and teeming mart of trade and frill emporium on Twenty-third street, one hot day last summer to buy a pair of suspenders. I did not wish to buy them because I was vain, nor with the idea of emphasizing the great gulf between myself and those who had been denied suspenders. It was as a plain American citizen, who desired to submit to the harsh demands of a false but inexorable hot house air of metropolitan society law, that went in at the side door of that place. I did not vaunt. I was not puffed up. I did not behave myself in an unseemly manner. I did not intend to give the goods public recognition through the press. I did not intend to wear them on the outside. My idea was simply to go in quietly, select a young woman who was worthy of confidence, call her away from the vulgar herd and tell her I had yielded to the false and cruel custom of a sin-cursed metropolis—that I had decided to adopt the effeminate and artificial manners of civilization, and would like to see a pair of red suspenders with blue ends.

In former years I had bought goods of General Worth at Laramie City, who kept a general store, a hotel and a clear-eyed bull-dog, all in one room. The general played chess and colored his whiskers. He did almost everything except keep a store, run a hotel or extract people from his bull dog. In this way customers got in the habit of waiting on themselves and making a memorandum of it in the bright, crisp atmosphere. General Worth had been a masculine saleslady in New York when he was young, and so when anybody came in and spoke about buying anything he began to regard him with suspicion and treat him shamefully, and try to "sick" the dog on him; but after a while he would run out of profanity and resume his chess and beg people to wait on themselves and not come in there right in the middle of the day when they knew very well he was playing chess and couldn't get away. So we all got in the habit of waiting on ourselves, and I acquired notions of credit which in New York do not obtain.

I went into the great surging Twenty-third street convention of good clothes, a lone man borne on the breast of a big tide of humanity of an extremely and diametrically different sex from my own. I tried to get out, but a large and prosperous lady in black satin, and weighing much more than she looked to, stood on one of my feet as if to call my attention something. I remained there till another woman came to relieve her by standing on my other foot. The crowd did not thin out for a long time, neither did that fat party who stood on my foot, but finally I got a chance to move up to the counter, where a tired young woman was looking dreamily over the heads of the seething mass, while a row of customers jabbed at her with their parasols.

I bode my time, and when the crowd had thinned out a little beckoned to the saleslady to put her ear over towards me, as I desired to express a thought. She leaned towards me in a reserved way, which tickled my nose with the rim of her high, intellectual ear. I said to her that I had been waiting a good while, as there were so many ahead of me, but that if the occasion now seemed ripe I wished she would show me her suspenders.

Those were my exact words, and yet the papers the next day not only gave a garbled and erroneous account of it, but misspelled my name twice.

Thus it came to pass that the only time I ever tried to buy anything in New York, when I had the money to do it with, I met with a repulse that I can not fully understand. In trying to explain it to the authorities afterwards I spoke of my earnest desire to devote my future life to the use of suspenders and other refining influences, but they said that surely I knew better than to try to get suspenders at the corset counter on the first floor, when everybody knew that the suspender department was up seven floors, back of the restaurant and on the left of the woodenware department, in charge of an elderly man, with thick-set red Donegals and a heavy embossed nose. Rather than admit that I didn't know New York intimately from Castle Garden to 3 o'clock a. m., I settled the matter and got a pair of good suspenders of a man who does a quiet business on the sidewalk at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, I believe, unless he has moved his store up to Park Row. He did not show the air of reluctance and extreme anguish over being separated from his suspenders which we notice in the large dealer. I paid him 40 cents for the pair I got of him, and was told afterwards that I could have purchased the same goods on Twenty-third street for 39 cents. The reason 39 cents, or 29 cents, or 19 cents, or 9 cents is the price, as I understand it, is that it gives an opportunity to the saleslady to ship your goods to Fort Hamilton, where they are done up and returned, while your 40 cents goes through a clearing house, a house of detention, quarantine and receiving vault. You then get a cent back, miss your boat home and have to stop at the hotel all night at a cost of $4.85.

What it Contains.

[Salem Statesman.]

The pamphlet on Oregon to be issued by the state board of agriculture will contain an article on the "Resources of Oregon," prepared by Secretary Gregg, and articles and tables on the state of Oregon as a whole; and Astoria, Portland, East Portland, Eola, Newport, Albany, Roseburg, Bandon, Ashland, Lakeview, Linkville, Fort Klamath, LaGrande, Huntington and Prineville, will be treated upon separately, the major portion of the data being furnished by U. S. A. signal service observers stationed at those points; C. H. Hall, M. D., contributes an article on the "Prophylaxis of the Climate of Oregon." Hon. E. B. McElroy, superintendent of public instruction, treats upon the educational advantages of Oregon; Prof. Thomas Condon, on timber culture; Herbert Lang, Esq., on mines and mining; Hon. John Minto, on sheep husbandry; Hon. Thomas Paulsen, on our dairy interests; F. L. Whitman, on fruit culture; the fish commissioners on fisheries; and there will be special articles on the commercial interests of Oregon, transportation facilities, etc. It will be at least one month before the work is ready for distribution.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by T. K. Bolton druggist.

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THE EMERALD LAND.

How a California Journalist Descants on the Charms of Oregon.

It is greatly to the interest of California to have a large population in Oregon and Nevada. Oregon must supply us soon with important and necessary commercial productions which we will cease to create for ourselves. The two states will be tributary to each other, generating a mutual prosperity. Oregon has a climate soft and salubrious by contrast with that of the East, and soil that is unrivaled for standard crops. There is plenty of arable land, majestic timber, mineral resources not half developed, and above all the opportunity to buy at moderate figures. These allurements are not lost upon the rest of the country, and backed by a hearty welcome to the new comer, they will speedily second what nature has done for the founding of a great American commonwealth.

Joaquin Miller's characterization of Oregon as "the Emerald Land" has been seized upon by the Eastern press, for it implies a land where grass grows and water runs, and is associated with verdure and foliage, with sun and shade.

All tastes are not the same, and it is a happy promise of the symmetrical development of these coast States that their good qualities so complement each other as to be attractive to a great diversity of tastes. In climate they run from dry to humid, and in productions they cover the great area between the two extremes.

The men who traversed the long Oregon trail forty years ago were the pioneers of a great civilization. They were to the Argonauts who made early California what the adventurous settlers in the Wyoming Valley and along the blue Juniata were to the commercial Knickerbockers who settled New York. We speak of the middle states now as a group allied in interest and progress working out the same destiny and greatly interdependent. The Pacific states are to be another family group like that, with a population which will balance the census of the two sides of the continent. Therefore, we say to the immigrant: "If you don't see what you want in California, ask for it in Oregon; and if you don't see what you want in Oregon, ask for it in California or Nevada."—Alta-California.

Horticultural Notes.

Following are brief excerpts from the address of Dr. Cardwell to the North Pacific Fruit Growers' Association, the annual meeting of which was held in Portland recently. The subject of the address was the meeting of the National Fruit Growers' Association in San Jose, and the experience of the Oregon delegation attending it:

Gentlemen of the North Pacific Fruit Growers' Association:—Your committee, appointed to make a collection of our fruits, met with a ready response from business men and fruit-growers, and were, in a few hours, able to place in the hands of your delegation to the American Horticultural Society a very creditable display of the dried and canned products, and some fair apples, which, however, were not exhibited, excepting a few selected specimens, by reason of damage in transit; hence were ordered sold and placed to expense account. These goods, thanks to delegate Thomas Paulsen, who was a day in advance, were well placed in the San Jose citrus fair, and recieved favorable comment from press and people. Our Italian prunes and large plums were a wonder and a revelation. In these we had no rivals. Our Petite prunes were large, and as fine as any. Other products compared favorably. The collection was altogether opportune and valuable in advertising the fact that we could grow these fruits in a garbled and erroneous account of it, but misspelled my name twice.

Thus it came to pass that the only time I ever tried to buy anything in New York, when I had the money to do it with, I met with a repulse that I can not fully understand. In trying to explain it to the authorities afterwards I spoke of my earnest desire to devote my future life to the use of suspenders and other refining influences, but they said that surely I knew better than to try to get suspenders at the corset counter on the first floor, when everybody knew that the suspender department was up seven floors, back of the restaurant and on the left of the woodenware department, in charge of an elderly man, with thick-set red Donegals and a heavy embossed nose. Rather than admit that I didn't know New York intimately from Castle Garden to 3 o'clock a. m., I settled the matter and got a pair of good suspenders of a man who does a quiet business on the sidewalk at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, I believe, unless he has moved his store up to Park Row. He did not show the air of reluctance and extreme anguish over being separated from his suspenders which we notice in the large dealer. I paid him 40 cents for the pair I got of him, and was told afterwards that I could have purchased the same goods on Twenty-third street for 39 cents. The reason 39 cents, or 29 cents, or 19 cents, or 9 cents is the price, as I understand it, is that it gives an opportunity to the saleslady to ship your goods to Fort Hamilton, where they are done up and returned, while your 40 cents goes through a clearing house, a house of detention, quarantine and receiving vault. You then get a cent back, miss your boat home and have to stop at the hotel all night at a cost of $4.85.

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