ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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Editor and Publisher.

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MEETING OF COURTS, ETC.

The Supreme Court of Oregon meets at Salem, regular terms commencing on the first Mondays in March and October.

The Circuit Court for the First Judicial District sets in Jackson county on first Mondays in April, September and December. In Klamath county on second Monday in June and first Monday in November. In Lake county on the third Mondays in May and the second Monday in October. In Josephine county on first Mondays in March and August.

For Jackson county the County, Probate and Commissioners' courts meet every month, commencing with the first Monday; for Josephine county, the first Mondays in January, April, July and September; for Lake county, every alternate month, commencing the first Monday in January; for Klamath county, the first Wednesday in March, June, September and November.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Austin S. Hammond,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Complete list of Abstracts of Titles to lands in Jackson county.
Titles examined. Titles perfected. Records corrected, etc. 1323

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

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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. [11-42

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 not required.
Office in Masonic Block, over Chitwood's drug store; residence on Oak street.
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Office next door to Arlington Hotel, near the depot. [12-41

Dr. J. B. Newman,
PHSICIAN & SURGEON
[Late Surgeon in U. S. Army.]
ASHLAND, - OREGON.
Office on Oak street opposite new brick hotel. 13-26

Mrs. P. M. Webster, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office for the present at the Congregational Parsonage. [12-49

J. S. Walter, M. D. S.,
Will practice his profession of Dentistry
—AT—
ASHLAND, OREGON.
Office a 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]

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Of Ashland, Oregon, (late of Cal.)
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12-15] Prof. Ganiard, Ashland, Or.

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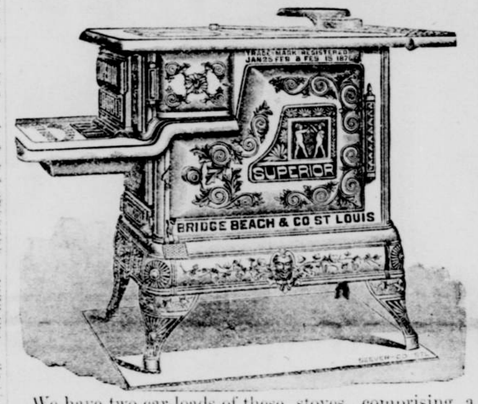

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that they are the

Best Made and Finished, Best Operating, and

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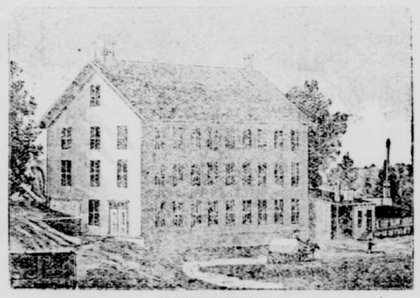

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Near Ashland, Oregon,

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E. House and Lot on Helman street - 550.00.

F. 10 Acres of good fruit land near Ashland; $80 per acre.

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A. W. Scott, the contraator and builder, being called back to Portland by business interests, offers for sale the following property, which will be a bargain for somebody:

17 Acres of Land

Near the Devlin tract out the Boulevard, less than two miles from Ashland. This is choice land for peaches or other fruit—such land as that of the Galey peach orchard, which is already well known to horticulturists all over the state, and whtch sold for $600 per acre during the last few days. This will be sold, if applied for soon, at $100 per acre. Will be sold as a whole or in 10 and 7 acre pieces. 4 acres of the land is cleared and ready for the plow.

Two Choice City Lots

At the junction of Union, Gresham and Iowa streets; set to fruit trees, near fine new residences of Messrs. Carter, Reeser and Eddings; price, $550.

Apply to Roper, Galey & Helm, G. F. Billings or A. T. Kyle.

LOOK OUT FOR

BAD TITLES!

One third of the real estate in Jackson county is held under DEFECTIVE title. Get an abstract for the title of your property and see if you are all right. The ONLY reliable Abstracts made in Jackson county come from Austin S. Hammond's Law and Abstract Office, Ashland, Oregon. [1323

For Sale.

One horse, a spring wagon, top buggy, harness and hay. Apply to—

MRS. A. DE PEATT.

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A good span of mules for sale—or will trade for horses. Inquire at Ashland feed store, Pioneer store block. *

Closing Out at Cost. Closing Out at cost.

Retiring From Business!

Contemplating a change in my business at an early period, I will offer my entire stock at COST until the same is closed out.

Men's Fine Clothing, All at cost.	Men's Overalls, reg. price 75c., Will be closed out at 55c.	Men's Navy Blue Overshirts, Reduced to $1.
Men's Light Check Suits, Below cost, only $4.15 a suit.	Boy's Overalls, To be closed out at 40c	Men's Red Flannel Shirts Reduced to $1.
Men's Heavy Suits, reg. price $8, To be closed out at $5 suit.	Men's Fine Shirts, All at cost.	All Kinds of Tobaccos At cost.
Men's Nobby Light Colored Suits, Reduced to $8 per suit	Men's Fine Woollen Shirts, All at cost.	Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, All at cost.
Men's Nobby Dark Check Suits, Reg. pc. $20, to be closed at $15	Men's Common Overshirts, All at cost.	Hats of All Kinds, All of them at cost.
Men's Fine blk. Diagonal, reg. $20 To be closed at $15.	Men's Boots and Shoes, All at cost.	Men's Nobby Hats, Only 75 cts. each.
Men's Fine Cutaway Suits, All at cost.	Boys' Boots and Shoes, All at cost.	Boys' Hats, Reduced to 35 cents each.
Men's Pants, all kinds, To be closed out at cost.	Boys' Fine Shirts, All at cost.	Gents' Collars, Cuffs, Jewelry, &c. All at cost
Boys' Clothing all must go, Reduced below cost.	All Lines of Underwear At cost to close.	Examine those large plugs of Tobacco—below cost—only 25c.

DON'T WAIT until it is too late if you want a SUIT OF CLOTHES AT COST or a BARGAIN in any other line as we propose CLOSING THIS STOCK IMMEDIATELY.

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THE NEW LAND LAW.

Homestead Rights Restored—Leaves of Absence Provided for, and Other Important Provisions.

An act to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc. SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act no public lands of the United States, except those in the state of Missouri, shall be subject to private entry.

Sec. 2.—That any person who has not heretofore perfected title to a tract of land of which he has made entry under the homestead law, may make a homestead entry of not exceeding one-quarter section of public land subject to such entry, such previous filing or entry to the contrary notwithstanding; but this right shall not apply to persons who perfect title to lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws already initiated. Provided, that all settlers upon the public lands whose claims have been initiated prior to the passage of this act may change such entries to homestead entries and proceed to perfect their titles to their respective claims under the homestead law, notwithstanding they may have heretofore had the benefit of such law, but such settlers who perfect title to claims under the homestead law shall not thereafter be entitled to enter other lands under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States.

Sec. 3.—That whenever it shall be made to appear to the register and receiver of any public land office, under such regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, that any settler upon the public domain under existing law is unable by reason of a total or partial destruction or failure of crops, sickness or other unavoidable casualty, to secure a support for himself, herself, or those dependent upon him or her upon the lands settled upon, then such register and receiver may grant to such settler a leave of absence from the claim upon which he or she has filed for a period not exceeding one year at any one time, and such settler so granted leave of absence shall forfeit no rights by reason of said absence. Provided, That the time of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the actual residence required by law.

Sec. 4.—That the price of all sections and parts of sections of the public lands within the limits of the portions of the several grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads which have been heretofore and which may hereafter be forfeited, which were by the act making such grants, or have since been increased to the double minimum price, and, also, of all lands within the limits of any such railroad grant, but not embraced in such grant lying adjacent to and coterminous with the portions of the lines of any such railroad which shall not be completed at date of this act, is hereby fixed at $1.25 per acre.

Sec. 5.—That any homestead settler who has heretofore entered less than one-quarter section of land may enter other and additional land lying contiguous to the original entry, which shall not, with the land first entered and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres, without proof of residence upon and cultivation of the original entry, when the additional entry is made, then the patent shall issue without further proof. Provided, That this section shall not apply to or for the benefit of any person who, at the date of making application for entry thereunder, does not own and occupy the lands covered by his original entry. And provided, That if the original entry shall fail for any reason prior to patent or should appear to be illegal or fraudulent, the additional entry shall not be permitted, or, if having already been initiated, shall be canceled.

Sec. 6.—That every person entitled, under the provisions of the homestead laws, to enter a homestead, who has heretofore complied with or who shall hereafter comply with the conditions of said laws, and who shall have made his final proof thereunder for a quantity of land less than 160 acres and receive the receiver's final receipt therefor, shall be entitled under said laws to enter as a personal right and not assignable, by legal sub-divisions of the lands of the United States subject to homestead entry, so much additional land as added to the quantity previously so entered by him shall not exceed 160 acres. Provided, that in no case shall patent issue for the land covered by such additional entry until the person making such additional entry shall have actually and in conformity with the homestead laws resided upon and cultivated the land so additionally entered and otherwise fully complied with such laws. Provided also, that this section shall not be construed as affecting any rights as to the location of soldiers' certificates heretofore issued under section 2306 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 7.—That the "act to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries of public lands," approved March 3, 1879, shall not be construed to forbid the taking of testimony for final proof within ten days following the day advertised as upon which such final proof shall be made in cases where accident or unavoidable delays have prevented the applicant or witnesses from making such proof on the day specified.

Sec. 8.—That nothing in that act shall be construed as suspending, repealing, or in any way rendering inoperative the provisions of the act entitled, "an act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," approved July 5, 1884.

Approved March 4, 1889.

HE SENT IT EAST.

For a year I was troubled with pains in my back and side, and headaches, the result of liver and kidney trouble. I was attracted to Jor's Vegetable sarsaparilla by the startling testimonials in the papers and which seemed so practical I was induced to try it, knowing that as it was purely vegetable, it would at any rate do no harm. It acted as a gentle laxative and after the second bottle my pains and aches disappeared and I felt like a new man. It did so much for me that I sent several bottles to my family in New Jersey, who also took it with the most satisfactory results.

J. R. Fouratt

Baxter Caulker, foot of Clay street San Francisco.

SYRUP of FIGS

Combines the juice of the Blue Figs of California, so laxative and nutritious, with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming the ONLY PERFECT REMEDY to act gently yet promptly on the

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
—AND TO—
Cleanse the System Effectually,
—SO THAT—
PURE BLOOD,
REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH and STRENGTH

Naturally follow. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

JESSE D. CARR'S FRIENDS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Land grabbers and land grabbing will be summarily dealt with under this Administration. No hesitancy will be exercised in prosecuting persons who have trespassed upon the public domain. The law will be vigorously enforced. The people of California are well acquainted with the methods of Jesse D. Carr and the large land-grabbers in California, and it will no doubt be interesting to them to know the many phases of the Carr case. It is well known that Mr. Carr used every available effort under the last Administration to have the institution of criminal and civil proceedings against him for alleged unlawful inclosure of some 38,000 acres of public lands in Modoc county nolle prossed. He has renewed his efforts under the present Administration. The following letter from Editor Irish to Assistant Secretary Bussey will show the use to which Mr. Carr puts his friends in trying to maintain a flagrant public outrage. Mr. Irish's letter is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21, 1889.

General Bussey—MY DEAR SIR: I wish to call your attention to a suit ordered by the Interior Department against Jesse D. Carr for fencing the public domain in Modoc county, Cal., in violation of the act of 1885. At the close of the last Administration I called upon Secretary Vilas in relation to it, and then I informed him that not a rod of the fence had been built since 1885, and that Mr. Carr had opened his fence to afford free passage to everybody, and had left seven miles of his water (which he owned absolutely,) open to every one's use. Mr. Vilas said the suit should never have been ordered. I wish to add now that the land included in his fence is pastoral only, that it can never be irrigated and is not fitted for irrigation. It is in the celebrated lava beds where Canby was killed, and its sole utility is supplied by the crop of bunch grass it produces. This has been protected from overstocking by Mr. Carr's fences, else it would have been fed out long ago, as has happened to the ranges in Nevada, Eastern Oregon and Wyoming. You will find the truth as to such lands and the necessity for their separation and classification put plainly in the inclosed memoral passed by the Oregon and California Legislatures at their recent session. I am not Mr. Carr's attorney, and have no interest except to protect the Government from useless litigation, because some drunken attache desires to make a record.

I beg to refer you to our common friend, General N. B. Chipman of Red Bluff, Cal.

Very truly, JOHN P. IRISH.

Mr. Irish's letter was referred to Commissioner Stockslager of the General Land Office, and he submits the following report to Secretary Noble in regard to the matter:

"It is not believed that there is any large area of public lands in Oregon which is valuable for grazing only. Lands which will not produce crops without irrigation are open to entry under the desert land act, and as the most valuable lands are taken up those which are less desirable are entered by actual settlers, and it is a well known fact that lands which were until recently considered valueless for agricultural purposes have been converted into valuable farms by cultivation and irrigation. Should any considerable amount of public land be made subject to private entry it would doubtless be taken up in large bodies by cattlemen and corporations that would hold it to the exclusion of settlers. It would also open the way to the commission of numerous frauds by classifying as grazing lands those which are valuable for agriculture.

"The facts in the Carr enclosure cases are about as follows: On July 20, 1888, Special Agent John B. Brockenbrough reported that he had examined an inclosure in Modoc county mantained by Jesse D. Carr in violation of the act of February 25, 1885; that Carr had enclosed with a stone wall 4½ feet high, 52,480 acres of land, 39,752 acres of which are vacant public lands; that Carr's attitude toward settlers is hostile, arrogrant and intimidating, and defiant toward the Government. It appears that in one case the house of a homesteader, who had settled on the land in said inclosure, was torn down by employes of Carr while the settler was temporarily absent. It is also charged that Carr has been fraudulently acquiring title to public lands by hiring parties to make entries in his interest in violation of the laws which have the disposition of the public lands. Special Agent Brockenbrough is now engaged in making a re-survey of said enclosure and collecting evidence preparatory to a trial.

"After Agent Brockenbrough made his report on Carr's enclosure, charges were filed against him by Carr, and he was ordered to appear before Inspector Wharton to answer the charges. Upon an investigation of the case Wharton made a report completely exonerating Brockenbrough. The record of Brockenbrough as a special agent of this office shows that he is an efficient, capable and trustworthy officer. It is urged in Carr's behalf that his enclosure has been standing since 1878; but the fact that he has maintained an enclosure for over ten years in open and flagrant violation of law can hardly be an argument for its continuance."

Secretary Noble to-day replied to Mr. Irish's letter, stating that he incloses him a copy of the commissioner's report, which gives all the information to be afforded by the department in relation to the subject. It is seen that the department attaches no weight to the statements made by Editor Irish and it will let the law take its course.

The endorsement of German Syrup is unparalleled. We will publish 1000 testimonials received during the last six months. Read them. May save your life.

BURLINGHAM, N. Y., May 31, '86.

G. G. GREEN, Dear Sir:—I am frequently troubled with severe colds, and the only remedy that will relieve me of them is your Boschee's German Syrup. I have used it for more than twelve years. It is a constant household companion with me. Our merchant here procured it first at my solicitation, and says he has sold a great many bottles. It is a eery popular remedy in this section. Every person who has used it speaks in the highest terms of its merits. I do not know of a single case it has not cured. I first used it in Vermont, where I lived before coming here. I advise everyone to use it, as it certainly is the best cough medicine I have ever known. I have tried nearly all of them at different times.

Yours respectfully, MOSES GRAY.
Proprietor Grist Mill

Oregon Will Be Represented.

Oregon will be represented at the annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association to be held at Nashville, Tenn., July 16, 17, 18 and 19. State Superintendent McElroy and about thirty teachers will attend from this state. Application has already been made for quarters at the Maxwell house, also for 900 square feet for an Oregon school exhibition, consisting of freehand and mechanical drawings, paintings and natural history collections. Already 780 square feet of this space has been asked for. The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Salem, July 1, 2 and 3.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, fo children teething, is the precription o one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for thir children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c a bottle.

The Next State Fair.

The State Board of Agriculture, at its recent meeting in Salem, laid the plans for a state fair this year that will surpass in general interest any that has ever been held in Oregon. With a view to the better accommodations of fast horse owners and handlers, the board has ordered the building of 100 stalls of ample size along on the race track side of the big fence behind the grand stand, thus separating them entirely from the agricultural fair proper, and enabling them to make their exits and their entrances without going through the main gates or mixing with the crowd in general attendance.

The executive committee was also authorized to lease grounds to firms dealing in agricultural implements, for the erection of permanent exhibition buildings, and this will very likely insure the addition of some very fine buildings between now and fair time.

The board elected Messrs. Looney, De Lashmutt, Galloway and Wilson, with President Apperson as chairman, as the executive committee.

Messrs. D. S. K. Buick, John G. Wright and M. M. Wilkins were elected finance committee.

The prices of admission were fixed the same as last year.

The selection of gate keepers, ticket venders and superintendents was referred to the executive committee.

M. Wilkins, of Eugene, was appointed a committee of one to make a collection of grains and grasses for a display at the fair.

On motion of Mr. DeLashmutt, the board of agriculture extended an invitation to Mrs. Wm. England, Mrs. Eugene Breyman, Mrs. A. T. Gilbert and Miss Sallie Bush to assist in artistically arranging the exhibit of fruits and vegetables at the next fair.

The speed programme mapped out embraces an excellent list of races and very liberal purses, the amount appropriated for this purpose being $6,300. Following is the list:

TROTTING RACES.

Race No. 1—3 minute class; purse $200; for all horses bred and owned in Oregon or Washington Territory.

Race No. 2—Breeders' stake, for two-year-olds; entrance $40, $250 added; for colts bred and owned in Oregon or Washington Territory.

Race No. 3—2:40 class; purse $500.

Race No. 4—For 3-year-olds, best two heats in three; entrance $50, $300 added; for horses bred and owned in Oregon or Washington Territory.

Race No. 5—2:20 class; purse $800.

Race No. 6—2:25 class; purse $600.

Race No. 7—2:30 class; purse $500.

In all trotting races five per cent. of purse must be paid by May 1st and five per cent. by July 1st.

RUNNING RACES.

Race No. 8—Breeders' stake for two-year-olds; three-fourths of a mile dash; entrance $50, $250 added.

Race No. 9—One and one-fourth miles; purse $600.

Race No. 10—Oregon Derby for three-year-olds; one and one-half miles; entrance $50, $400 added.

Race No. 11—One mile and one-sixteenth; purse $500.

Race No. 12—Three-fourth mile dash; purse $400.

Race No. 13—Handicap; five-eighths mile dash; purse $400.

Race No. 14—Handicap; one mile dash; purse $300.

In all purse races, entries close with payment of 10 per cent. of purse, on September 10th, except the handicaps; in these, nominations to be made on or before September 10th, with half of entrances; weights to be announced at 12 M. the day before the race and acceptance and second payment made on or before 6 P. M. the day before the race. [Statesman.

Custom House Mess.

Port Townsend (W. T.), April 12.—Herbert F. Beecher and William Harned, the indicted custom officers, filed $8000 bonds to-day. Their trials are set for next October. Harned's bondsmen are James Jones and Frank and Albert Bartlett. Beecher's sureties are F. W. Pettygrove, C. W. Hunt, James Jones and R. K. Labmer. The latter three were on the Grand Jury which indicted them. Harned has received numerous sympathizing messages today from all over the coast asserting confidence in his innocence. His past exemplary career, total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and apparent honesty have won him many friends.

Beecher has purchased the steamer Libby, and will commence steamboating again next week on his old route, down among the lower sound islands.

The accused refused to make statements. The best legal talent in the Territory has been secured for the defense. Harned wss reported as saying of the deficiencies that he could prove that his superior officers instigated them and were financially benefited. He has speculated extensively and profitably in real estate within the last two years.

Harned was indicted on twenty-five counts for stealing from the Government while he was Deputy Collector, Beecher (Treasury Agent) on eleven, Collector Quincy A. Brooks on twelve.

Under the Beecher regime, with Brooks posing as a figurehead, because the Senate refused to confirm Cleveland's appointment of Beecher to the Collectorship, the record is shown by the investigations of Special Treasury Agent Crowley to have been an interesting one. Vessels were overcharged in entrance and clearing, and private receipts given, the blanks in the Government receipt book being destroyed and the stubs filled out with the legal amounts and returned to the Government. The steals by this process were small individually, but aggregate many thousands a year. The British bark Maderia paid $6088 duties, and $5044 was turned into the Government. The clerk of the District Court at Seattle paid in $1660 and the Government got credit for $373 of it. The barkentine Emilia paid $100, which was never accounted for.

Ex-Collector Brooks is short $30,000, of which one-half is for fees collected and not accounted for. Six hundred and thirty-eight stamps, worth $500 each, are missing, and a large number of Chinese return certificates have disappeared. The three men named are all specifically charged with extortion, removing public records and falsifying accounts.

What Is It?

That produces that beautifully soft complexion and leaves neither traces of its application nor injurious effects? The answer. Wisdom's Robertine accomplishes all this, and is pronounced by ladies of taste and refinement to be the most delightful toilet article ever produced. Warranted harmless and matchless. Sold by Chitwood Bros., Ashland

Rich food, and lack of exercise, during the winter months, causes the system to become torpid and the blood impure. A dose or two of St. Patrick's Pills will cleanse and invigorate the system, purify the blood and do more good than a dollar bottle of blood purifier. Sold by T. K. Bolton.

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 Chitwood Bros.

Wisdom's Robertine,

Leading ladies of society and prominent professional stars have testified to its excellency in the most emphatic terms. Guaranteed harmless and matchless. Chitwood Bros., druggists, Ashland, Or., sell it at 50 cts. per bottle and give a beautiful card to every purchaser.

Sketch of a Life of Alternate Wealth and Prosperity.

[Portland dispatch, April 5.]

Mrs. Esther Holladay, second wife of Ben Holladay, died here this afternoon after a lingering illness. Ben Holladay, who died nearly two years ago, was at one time a prominent steamship and railroad magnate on the Pacific coast. For years Holladay was a conspicuous figure about Washington.

Mrs. Holladay was born in Oregon about 1849. She was the daughter of Hamilton Campbell, who came to this state in 1840 as an attache of the Methodist missionaries. He later owned an extensive cattle ranch in the Willamette valley, and is supposed to have been killed in Mexico in 1868.

When Ben Holladay came to Oregon Campbell's family were living in this city, and Esther was a tall, lissome lassie, and considered one of the most beautiful girls in the state. Holladay purchased a home adjoining the residence of Miss Campbell's married sister, and soon formed her acquaintance, and an intimacy grew up between them, and shortly after Mrs. Holladay died he married Miss Campbell.

A history of her life since she knew Holladay would form a romance combining every phase of life from princely affluence to almost abject poverty. When she married Holladay he had scarcely passed the zenith of his prosperity. He was a railway magnate and was styled the King of Oregon. He had aspirations to the United States Senate and had control of apparently boundless wealth. They lived in princely style and practiced the greatest extravagance and finally went to Washington, where they lived in the same style as long as money or credit could be had.

In 1884 they came back to Portland, ruined in health and fortune, and Holladay began suit against his brother Joe for a large amount of property which had been conveyed to him to him to save it from Ben's creditors. Since that time they have been poor, very poor. Much of their property was frittered away in lawyers' fees. Ben Holladay was never able to lay his hand on a dollar of it.

Since he died, in July, 1887, the receivers of the estate have allowed Mrs. Holladay $300 per month for the support of herself and her two children, a girl of 12 and a boy of 10. Shortly after Holladay's death General Rufus Ingalls came here and took up his residence with Mrs. Holladay. He was an old time friend of Ben Holladay, and it was generally supposed that he was supporting the family with his half pay. Relatives of Mrs. Holladay claim that he was living off her allowance, and a few days since the receiver ordered him to leave the house. This afternoon he left and went to a hotel.

It is supposed that Joseph Holladay will care for the two orphan children; otherwise they are penniless. The remains of Mrs. Holladay will be buried next Monday in the Catholic cemetery beside those of her husband.

The Pension Office.

[Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.]

Chicago, April 9.—A special from Washington says: Commissioner Tanner says that he is determined to thoroughly overhaul the Pension Office, and with a view to doing this he has set at work some of his most experienced and reliable assistants for the purpose of ascertaining what is needed to make the office more efficient. A list is being prepared of special examiners in the field and office, and clerks who were put into positions under General Black through civil service examinations, who did not pass fair examinations. It is stated that more than half of the special examiners who were appointed through a pretended civil service competition were in fact subjected to no competition at all. A re-examination of the papers shows that the percentage attained was far below that required by the law in order to make them eligible for appointment. These men were in many instances practically selected before they presented themselves for the civil service examination, and the latter was simply a matter of form.

After this list has been made up and proof collected of the fact that their civil service examination was a fraud the names of a lot of men will be presented to the Secretary of the Interior for dismissal. It is probable that Secretary Noble had this in mind when he said yesterday that there would be a great many changes made in the forces of the Pension Office in a short time. It is unnecessary to say that all of these special examiners, agents and clerks who were appointed through fraudulent civil service examinations are Democrats and were put into office for a political purpose.

Enough has been found in this investigation of the Pension Office to prove that the office during the last three years, and especially the past summer and fall, was used in the most outrageous manner as a political machine. But not only was the office itself filled with employes in violation of the law, but pensions were allowed with a view to political effect. Under the circumstances it is probable that nearly every one of the men employed by General Black will be dismissed within a very short time. The office really is in ten times worse condition than General Black ever charged his predecessor with having made it, and it will be remembered that the efforts of General Black to search the management of the office under Colonel Dudley, through a Congressional investigation, proved a dead failure. The exposures which Commissioner Tanner will undoubtedly make of the management of the Pension Office under Commissioner Black will prove a sensation. This is not a matter of politics, but one of justice to the pensioners, applicants for pensions and the country at large.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle at Chitwood Bros. drug store.

An Unpleasant Ride.

[Woodland Mail.]

A day or two since when the down freight train arrived in Woodland the box on one of the wheels of a car was found to be on fire, smoke pouring out in volumes. When the train stopped a tramp crept out from under the car. He was not a handsome object. Smoke, grease and perspiration had given his face a tattooed appearance and his clothes were fairly covered with grime. He started off for a pump and drank enough water to founder a horse, after which he told a tale. He jumped on the train at Catcheville, not noticing the hot box. After the train got under way the fire renewed itself and the tramp received the full benefit of the smoke and heat. He was compelled to hold on to a portion of the iron work, which became extremely hot, and he showed a big blister on his right hand to substantiate this statement. He said in the future he would walk unless he could ride in a coach.

Pimples on the Face

Denote an impure state of the blood and are looked upon by many with suspicion. Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the whole system. Sold and guaranteed by Chitwood Bros.