P Fisher Box 2341

ASHLAND TIDINGS

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

W. H. LEEDS.
Editor and Publisher.

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Long experience in the business enables me to guarantee satisfaction.
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See map at the Railroad Depot for graded prices, etc., or address
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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

VOL. XIV. ASHLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1890. NO. 47.

ASHLAND TIDINGS

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Boys' Hats from 50c up.
Men's Hats from 50c up.
Men's Nobby New Stiff Hats, $2.50 up.

We have just received Twenty Cases of Men's Fine Shoes which we are offering very low. All our winter Clothing is being offered at astonishingly low prices.

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No Home should be Without It.

It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. All who lead sedentary lives will find it the best preventive of and cure for **Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Piles and Mental Depression.** No loss of time, no interference with business while taking. For children it is most innocent and harmless. No danger from exposure after taking. **Cures Colic, Diarrhœa, Bowel Complaints, Feverishness and Feverish Colds.** Invalids and delicate persons will find it the mildest Aperient and Tonic they can use. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

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"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time and instead of weakening, be digestive and assimilative powers of the system."
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Real Estate Transactions.

The following deeds have been placed upon the records of Jackson county since last report in the Tidings:

Charles M. and L. J. Meeker to James Meeker, E½ of N W ¼, and its 1 and 2, sec 9, tp 36, S R 1 W, 153 and 83-100 acres, con $800.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. to Charles Nickell, lt 253, Masonic addition to Jacksonville.

J. W. and J. Goff to directors school district No. 36, land in sec 21, tp 34, S R 2 W, 2½ acres, con $1.

S. A. Jacobs and wife and J. W. Jacobs to Mrs. T. E. scott, lt 3, blk 10, town of Central Point, con $250.

Elizabeth Lavenburg to Nancy Anderson, lt in the village of Phoenix, con $7.

J. and M. Rapp to D. P. Brittain, land in sec 31, tp 37, S R 2 W, and 22-320 interest in water ditch known as Beeson and Robinson ditch, con $100.

Heirs of J. Kilgore, deceased, to Mary Kilgore, S W ¼ of lts 14, 15, blk 6, town of Ashland, con $1.

B. F. and M. J. Reeser to H. B. Carter, lt 6, Highland Park tract, con $75.

B. F. and M. J. Reeser to Charles W. Loson, lt 23, city of Ashland, con $200.

J. F. and L. Rogers to city, blk 32, Woolen addition to city of Ashland, con $1.

Wand H. Mitchell et al to S. B. Pratt, 1 share in the original Hargadine water ditch, con $1.

H. S. and C. Emery to O. & C. R. R., undivided 49th share in east Ashland water ditch, con $80.

C. K. and L. H. Klum to O. & C. R. R., interest in east Ashland water ditch, con $40.

F. E. and W. Hill to O. & C. R. R. Co., 1-40 share in east Ashland water ditch, con $50.

H. S. and A. C. Emery to O. & C. R. R. Co., 1-40 share in east Ashland water ditch, con $50.

G. W. and W. E. Wyland to Andrew Moore, W ½ of NE ¼ of sec 25, tp 37, S R 1 E, 80 acres, con $1600.

B. Smith and wife to B. F. Smith, lts 5, 6, blk 13, village of Phoenix, con $500.

State of Oregon to Daniel Daley, E½ of sec 16, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $400.

D. Daley to James Abrahams, E½ of sec 16, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $800.

State of Oregon to Wm. Jones, W½ of sec 36, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $400.

Wm. Jones to James Abraham, W½ of sec 36, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $800.

State of Oregon to George Hamilton, E½ of sec 36, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $400.

George Hamilton to James Abrahams, E½ of sec 36, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $800.

State of Oregon to Thos. Crowley, E½ of sec 36, tp 33, S R 3 W, 320 acres, con $400.

Thos. Crowley to James Abrahams, E½ of sec 36, tp 33, S R 3 W, 320 acres, con $800.

State of Oregon to Geo ge Clews, N ½ of sec 16, tp 33, S R 3 W, 320 acres con $400.

George Clews to James Abrahams, W½ of sec 36, tp 33, S R 3 W, 320 acres, con $800.

P. Gearin to James Abrahams, W½ of sec 36, tp 33, S R 3 W, 320 acres, con $800.

State of Oregon to Frank Somers, S½ of sec 16, tp 33, S R 3 W, 320 acres, con $400.

Frank Somers to James Abrahams, S½ of sec 16, tp 33, S R 3 W, 320 acres, con $800.

State of Oregon to Wilhelm Flobeck, W½ of sec 16, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $400.

Wilhelm Flobeck to James Abrahams, W½ of sec 16, tp 32, S R 1 W, 320 acres, con $800.

E. P. Morse to C. C. Eddings, undivided ½ interest in lot of land in Ashland, Jackson county, Oregon.

H. B. and H. H. Carter to Patty L. Van Vleck, lts 8, blk 46, Summit addition to city of Ashland, con $400.

O. & I. Co. to John S. Meek, lts 1, 13, 14, 15, blk H and lts 1, 2, blk S, and lts 9, 10, blk L, E R addition to city of Ashland, con $570.

T. H. and S. P. Dailey to Mary Shores, land in sec 26, tp 37, S R 2 W, 10 acres, con $600.

M. D. and M. I. Murphy to J. L. Murphy, undivided ¼ interest in E½ of SE¼, and NW¼ of E½, of sec 22, tp 34, S R 2 W, 160 acres, con $40.

J. and C. Panter to Levi Sutton, lts 8, 12, 17, 18, sec 27, tp 36, S R 1 W, 73 and 60-100 acres, con $490.10.

Price A. Burrage to Garfield Iron and Lime Co., SE¼ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NE¼, and

River lot No. 5, sec 10, tp 36, S R 3 W, 481 and 56-100 acres, con $50,000.

S. J. Richardson to J. W. Hockersmith, land in sec 21, tp 39, S R 1 W, 120 acres, con $1.

H. M. and M. Hasset, SE¼ of SW¼ of sec 28 tp 35, S R 2 W, 40 acres, con $700.

C. B. Reed and wife to Morris S. Miller, land in sec 31, tp 37, S R 2 W, 39¾ acres, con $1.

Ole Gunnison to Dennis Corners, land on Helman street, city of Ashland, con $350.

O. S. Landers to H. B. Carter, lt 45, French's addition to city of Ashland; also lt 2, blk 45, Summit addition to city of Ashland, con $200.

U. S. to Wm. Murphy, E½ of SE¼ of NW¼ of SW¼ of sec 22, S R 2 W, and NE¼ of NE¼ of sec 5, tp 35, S R 2 W, 160 acres.

U. S. to Annie Bishop, parts of secs 22, 23, 26, 27, tp 38, S R 3 W, 319 and 97-100 acres.

C. S. PATENTS.

U. S. to Wm. Schultz, N E ¼ of sec 12 in tp 35, S R 2 W, 80 acres.

U S to P Donegan S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S W ¼, sec 1, tp 35, S R 1 W, 225 acres.

U S to Andrew Henry E ½ of N W ¼ and N E ¼ of S W ¼ of sec 18 tp 35, S R 2 E, 15 acres.

U S to John E. Harry S E ¼ of sec 32 tp 36, S R W, 60 acres.

U S to B M Lelli, S ½ of sec 27, tp 32, S R 2 E, 160 acres.

U S to W L Johnson, N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of sec 7, tp 38 S R 1 E, 160 acres.

U S to Henry A Corder, S ½ of N E ¼ and N ½ of S E ¼ of sec 22 tp 35, S R 2 W, 160 acres.

U S to James S Hover, W ½ of S E ¼ of sec 30, tp 36 S R 2 W, 80 acres.

U S to H Hale of J R Grubb deceased, W ½ of S W ¼ and S ½ of N E ¼ of sec 24, tp 38, S R 2 E, 160 acres.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

U S to Samuel Grubb, lot 3 sec 12, and lots 3 and 4 of sec 19, tp 39, S R 1 E, 100 90-100 acres.

U S to Minni Houstan, widow, S E ¼ of sec 1 tp 35 S R 2 W, 160 acres.

U S to Nicholas A Young, N W ¼ of sec 4, tp 36, S R 1 W, 66 acres.

U S to H C Messenger, W ½ of N W ¼ of sec 21, tp 39 S R 1 W, 80 acres.

U S to Harriet Tenbrook, W ½ of N W ¼ of sec 34, and S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of sec 15, tp 35, S R 2 W, 160 acres.

U S to Robert Foster, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and lt 8, sec 24, in tp 38 S R 4 W, 41 30-100 acres.

Men's working shirts only 50cts. at Blount's.

MORE THAN SEVEN HUNDRED different styles and different kinds of Stoves for Heating and Cooking are manufactured under the above trade mark. This means that there is no sort or kind of Stove, from the cheapest to the most expensive, but can be found in the "Garland" line.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best.

Beware of fraudulent imitations. Examine the trade mark, and see that you get the genuine.

H. C. Myer, Ashland, Oregon.
KEEPS GARLAND STOVES.
A big carload of stoves and ranges just received. The finest line in the county. Call and see and believe it.

Mrs. H. E. Moore. Mrs. S. E. Coe.
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Reeser's Block, Main St.
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Fine Assortment of Materials for Fancy Work—Zephyrs, Arasene, Chenille, Etc
Our motto is "QUICK SIXPENCE IS BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING." 14-16

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House, Sign and Decorative
PAINTER!
Ashland, Or.,
Special Attention to Graining and Paper-Hanging.
LEAVE ORDERS at Smith & Dodge's Furniture store. 1348

INGALLS ON POLITICS.

Senator Ingalls, the President pro tem. of the U. S. Senate, is credited with the following expressions in a late interview of a reporter:

"Cleveland will be the Democratic nominee in 1892, even if New York should be divided or against him. This is inevitable; it is written. He will be first, and the rest nowhere. The Democracy never had such an ideal ex onent and representative. His dull, heavy, ponderous wooden platitudes, laboriously written and committed to memory; his shallow conceit, his affectation of wisdom, purity and patriotism, and what he calls his solemn sense of duty, impresses the average Democrat with a feeling of reverence like that which a Chinese laundryman feels for his joss."

"Senator, you have said that the Democratic administration left no impression on history. What impressions have the recent Republican administrations left?" was asked.

"I admit," the Senator replied, "that we are a nation which for the past dozen years has had no history. In fact, we have never had a defined, aggressive American policy."

"What is your idea of an American policy?"

"The American policy should have for its object the unification of the continent. The Polar sea should be the northern boundary of the republic, and the southern boundary should be the inter-ocean canal. Look at the existing conditions. We have practically reached the limit of our agricultural domain. We have but 10,000,000 acres of arable lands left.

"We are approaching that period spoken of by Macaulay as dangerous to republican institutions, when the vast migration to these undeveloped regions will have ceased, and when the artisans and toiling masses concentrated in the large cities will have no outlet for their surplus numbers and no demand for their labor. I might say that the American idea is hemispherical rather than continental.

"We have now continuous lines of railroad to Mexico. The next step will be an iron highway in the valley of the Amazon. I expect to see the valleys of the Mississippi linked together by the great agency of modern civilization. The overflow of population will thus find peaceful fields of profitable effort. Harrison's administration has been much more successful thus far than Cleveland's was at the end of his first year."

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative kn own, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

A Tough Story.

The Gridley *Herald* tells the following tough story: George McCormack, an old-time acquaintance and at present foreman of a gang of bridge carpenters employed by the S. P. company, informs us that while replacing one of the trestles destroyed by the recent heavy snow slides in the vicinity of Mt. Shasta the drop-weight or hammer of the pile-driver broke and was rendered useless. At the time it occurred communication with Sacramento was impossible. Without the drop the driver could not be used. McCormack finally decided to utilize a large rock or boulder, of which there were a number near at hand, as a substitute for the heavy metal weight. He selected one weighing nearly 600 pounds. It had a knob or ball at one end between which and and the main body of the rock the lifting chain was fastened. The improvised hammer worked satisfactorily until the third day, when an outer covering of about two inches in thickness shattered and flew off, revealing the petrified trunk, neck and head of a human being. The remains were evidently those of an Indian who in life apparently weighed between 200 and 300 pounds. The chest, neck and face were as perfectly preserved as if embalmed. As soon the discovery was made the remains were disconnected from the machine and buried in a grave beside the track about a mile north of Mott.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whoopingcough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Chitwood Bros.' drugstore.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

The democratic party of the state of Oregon, in convention assembled, renew their pledges to democratic principles and enunciate the following declarations:

First—We congratulate the democratic party in this and other states upon the signal victories in the general election in Iowa, Ohio and Rhode Island, and the municipal elections held recently throughout the Union; and we hail the results as a certain harbinger of the disintegration of that party which, championing the cause of special interests and privileged classes, is bound together only by the cohesiveness of public plunder, and of the preferment of that which has ever stood for the equal rights of the whole people.

Second—We denounce the fraud by which the people of Montana were deprived of their right of representation in the United States Senate by senators of their choice.

Third—We believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and therefore favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the expenses of the government economically administered, believing that more than this is class legislation and is especially detrimental to the interests of the farming and laboring classes.

THE REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

Fourth—We arraign the party in power for its utter disregard of all the pledges made to the people whereby its ascendency was secured at the last national election; and especially do we condemn the tariff bill now pending before the house of representatives as an aggravation of existing evils.

Fifth—We condemn the attempt of the majority in congress to reduce the surplus in the treasury by squandering and misappropriating the same, and we especially denounce the attempt to appropriate a portion of such surplus, which belongs to the whole people, to the payment of a bounty on sugar, which compels the many to pay direct tribute to the few.

Sixth—We denounce the action of Speaker Reed in counting as voters democratic representatives who had not voted upon pending measures and in declining to recognize such representatives upon the floor of the house; the one as in conflict with the rights accorded the minority by all political parties since the organization of our government, the other as utterly inconsistent with the freedom of speech and equality of representation.

Seventh—We reaffirm the position which has ever been maintained by the democratic party that gold and silver are equally the people's money; we are opposed to all measures of discrimination against silver, and demand free coinage to supply the demands of business; and that all money issued by the government be made legal tender for all debts both public and private.

Eighth—We direct the attention of the voters of Oregon to the record of the democratic party on the subject of Chinese immigration; and we demand the strict enforcement of the Scott exclusion act, and the passage by congress of further rigorous legislation which will prevent Chinese from entering our territory by evasion of the law.

Ninth—That we not only favor the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific railroad land grant from Wallula to Portland, but we also favor the immediate unconditional forfeiture of all unearned land grants and the restoration of the lands to the public domain.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

Tenth—The gratitude of a generous people and a wise national policy alike demand that the government should provide with a liberal hand for the wants of those who suffered by wound and disease in the late war, and likewise of such dependent persons as were deprived of their natural protectors and supporter. But it should be remembered that in this behalf we have already been liberal beyond precedent in the civilized world, and we insist that in legislation and administration touching pension affairs regard be had to honorable past service and present meritorious necessity. We are opposed to all measures which draw no distinction between the veteran in the field and the camp follower or adventurer in the rear as involving a cruel wrong to the soldier and a wanton waste of the people's money.

Eleventh—We urge upon congress the passage of such appropriations and the adoption of such measures as will tend most speedily and effectively to opening the Columbia and Willamette rivers to free navigation.

Twelve—We favor the adoption of an amendment to the Federal constitution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

Thirteenth—The same impulse which impels us to zealously uphold the rights of the states at home prompts us to hope for the establishment of home rule for Ireland.

Fourteenth—Being profoundly impressed with the conviction that the chief pillars of our republican form of government are an enlightened yeomanry and a free and honest exercise of the effective franchise, we pledge the democratic party of the state of Oregon to the cordial support and advancement of our excellent common school system; to the passage of effective laws for the prevention of the corrupt use of money in elections and the enactment of such measures as will secure to every voter the right to cast a ballot framed in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. We unquilifiedly urge the adoption in this state of the Australian system of voting, and the passage by the legislative assembly of the bill drawn by the Ballot Reform League of Oregon.

Fifteenth—We are in favor of the regulation of railroads and other transportation agencies by law.

THE LEGISLATURE CONDEMNED.

Sixteenth—We condemn the extravagance of the last legislature whereby the taxes of the people were greatly increased; thus an expenditure of $10,000 for clerk hire (a large portion of which was paid for services never performed) and the scandals growing out of the "clerk system" introduced by the republican party call loudly for reform.

Seventeenth—We approve of declaring eight hours a legal day's labor in factories, mines and workshops and upon public works; and we also favor laws giving the laborer a first lien on the product of his labor.

Eighteenth—We denounce the convict contract system as it now exists and arraign the republican party for having fastened it upon the state to the detriment of our honest labor.

Nineteenth—We favor such state legislation as will require the election of an inspector of weights and measures, and legislative provision for the appointment of sanitary and building inspectors in incorporated cities.

Twentieth—We point with pride to the wise, conservative and clean administration of Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, and to the scrupulously honest management of the financial department of the state under Treasurer George W. Webb, and we commend to the electors of this common wealth a continuance of the existing order of affairs with a confident assurance that it merits and will receive their cordial endorsement.

Twenty first—We emphatically declare it to be the sense of the democratic party of the state of Oregon that in the veto of the bill passed by the last legislative assembly, known as the Portland water bill, based upon the exemption from taxation of the bonds therein provided for, Governor Pennoyer exercised a wise and commendable use of the constitutional prerogative vested in the executive, and upon the question thereby raised we pledge him our unqualified active support.

Spring Fever.

At this season of the year the most vigorous and hearty people often have a feeling of weariness, tired and worn out, without ambition to do anything, and many break out in pimples and boils. What you require is a mild tonic medicine that will act gently on the liver and blood, and for this nothing equals Dr. Gunn's improved Liver Pills. They give an activity to the liver, purify the blood and by their mild tonic action give new vitality and strength to the entire system. Sold at 25 cts a box by T. K. Bolton.

Emperor William Changes his Policy.

[Berlin dispatch, April 23.]

The Emperor William, who for some time past has been endeavoring to see what effect toleration and kindness would have on the socialist agitators, has now determined to take the opposite course regarding the first of May demonstrations. Forty halls that had already been rented by labor organizations will be closed May day, all liquor saloons will be compelled to close, street gatherings will be forbidden, in fact Berlin will be declared in a state of seige for one day, as bloodshed is apprehended by the authorities.

ADDRESS TO A YOUNG FARMER.

[Contribution to Salem Statesman.]

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Every citizen of Oregon may well be proud of the remarkable manner in which one of her senators has met Senator Vorhees in the discussion as to the wisdom of applying the protective principle in the levying of duties on imports as a means of securing the general welfare of the people of the United States (the farming class inclusive) against too close competition with the poorest paid labor (that of farmers especially) in other portions of the world. Twenty thousand copies of Senator Dolph's speech, I understand, have been printed. That, in my judgment, is not sufficient for Oregon even, and it ought to be as closely read in the nation at large as on the northwest slope of the Rocky mountains, which was Oregon when the speech of the English statesman Fox (quoted by Mr. Dolph, and printed in the *Statesman* last Friday) was delivered to an English audience in London in 1845, pending the settlement of the Oregon boundary.

The position of Mr. Fox in regard to holding the inhabitants of Oregon (numerous as they are now becoming) the subjects of British trade power, was remarked by that sterling patriot and statesman, the early and constant friend of Oregon, Senator Benton, of Missouri. Grand Old Bullion and his patriotic compeers sized up and answered the assumptions of the British free traders of that day, who declared that "without a regiment or line of battle ship, without bombarding any town whatever, free trade will conquer the Oregon territory for us, and will conquer the United States for us also, as far as it is desirable either for us or for them that there should be any conquest whatever in the case. Free trade will establish there all the insignia of conquest. When their products come here, and these of our industry return, there will scarcely be a laborer upon the pine forest he is clearing but will wear upon his back, in his very shirt, the livery of Manchester. Why, they will be conquered; for they will work for us, and what can the conquered do more for their masters?" This passage, and more of the same tenor, is specially commended to the attention of our good Gov. Pennoyer, who has advocated to the farmers of Oregon the kind of trade that Mr. Fox so clearly perceived would make Oregon and the United States an outlying field of Britain's trade dominion, like Ireland and India, by a friend who was, at the very date of Mr. Fox's speech, toiling in the pine woods of Oregon, wearing literally, to his very shirt, the livery of Manchester, while able bodied, strong men were working with him for five dollars per month and salmon and potatoes. That was the condition of labor here in the lower valley of the Columbia when the "home-builders" crossed the plains and mountains, to make good the title of this country for the United States. At that date, 1845, this country had been thirty years under the free-trade power of a British trading company, one of the best, probably, that ever received a royal charter. It was governed here by one of the best men that ever lived—a natural king among men. Yet, under him, British trade destroyed all rivalry, and did not advance the condition of its trade subjects one iota, but inexorably fixed the price of what it bought and what it sold, and that course it would have continued had Americans submitted to a free trade policy.

This country was redeemed from free trade by men who came here to rule it in their own interests, and though it would have been harder to settle under the active hostility of the British power already here, the difference would have been no more than the first year or two on salmon, wapatoes, and la camas, instead of salmon, potatoes and boiled wheat. The poorest of these bills of fare was rich compared with the living of many thousands poor Irish farmers and laborers but one short year after Mr. Fox made his brilliant speech. It is the nature of a trade war to conquer its subjects by almost imperceptible degrees. It begins with the delusion of cheapness, and ends with the laborer working for a bare existence without a reasonable hope of a better condition. The history of Ireland from the act of union in 1800 to 1846 tells how slowly but surely the home industries of a people conquered by trade power die out. It was forty-four years in the case of Ireland, between a prosperous diversified industry and a community struggling to pay the rents from Irish farms by selling all the beef, butter, mutton, pork, and wool in England, and living the while on oaten bread (glad to get that) potatoes and buttermilk—when the failure of the potato crop caused men and women to lie down and die of starvation by the side of roads, over which, even then, the fat of the land was being carried to the trade victors in England. Then men like Mr. Fox tried to relieve the distress, which Miss Martineau in her history says they could not do "because there were no roads," and the people retired to the hills and glens to hide their misery or die in solitude. They were conquered; they worked for England, and they are yet working for her, with just a gleam of hope that Gladstone will, inconsistent with his free trade theories, secure to them the right of home rule in their trade as in other relations, such as Canada and the Australian colonies enjoy.

This paper is too long to touch upon India, where John Bull, while sending his cruisers upon the high seas to wrest from miserable Arab pirates more miserable individual wild Africans, keeps two hundred and fifty millions of trade subjects, trade slaves, "working for us," as Mr. Fox said that Oregonians should do, but which I hope and trust they never will do. No, rather than that, as an Oregon farmer, as a citizen of the United States, I would willingly pay war taxes again, enough to build, equip and man sufficient Kearsarges to clear the seas of the British Alabamas which now sail the ocean to enslave weaker peoples to her trade power, and that is a future possibility. M.

Mr. J. F. Masters, Cashier of Emmitt & Co.'s Bank at Waverly, Ohio, says: "I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best I have ever used. After using several other kinds, without benefit, I tried it and it quickly cured me after years of suffering with an obstinate cough and throat trouble." 50 cent bottles for sale by Chitwood Bros

Electing Senators

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Senator Mitchell's proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators by popular vote, should command itself to every thinking and reasoning American citizen. As Mr. Mitchell well says, the present system of electing Senators is unrepublican and vicious, and is equivalent to a declaration that it is unsafe to commit the election of members of one house of the national Legislature to the people.

Nor is this all. Besides being a reflection upon the honesty or intelligence, or both, of the voting classes, the system of legislative elections is demoralizing in the extreme to the Legislatures of the several States. The legitimate function of a Legislature is to frame laws for the guidance of the people of a State, but as we know from long and sad experience everything is subordinated to the election of a United States Senator in senatorial years.

Men are selected, nominated and elected to the Legislature not for their skill and knowledge in framing laws suited to the needs of the States, but because they will vote for the candidate or that for the United States Senate. Precinct caucuses, county conventions and state conventions all revolve upon the same pivot, the election of the Senator, and every State office, from governor down, is affected by the same distributing consideration.

And when the Legislature has met who is ignorant of the debauching and degrading influences that are brought to bear upon it, all tending to one purpose? Independent of the actual gross and shameless bribery which is so often resorted to, either to hold some men up to pull others down, the whole course of legislation for the session is tainted with the Senatorial election. Committees are formed in pursurance of bargains made by friends of Senatorial candidates, bills are passed or defeated according to programme, appointments under the State are promised, and the whole work of the session and the whole conduct of State affairs for the ensuing two years are made to hinge upon the election of the United States Senator.

With the election relegated to the people no such condition of things is possible. A rich man may buy a Legislature, but he cannot buy the people of a State. The very best evidence of the propriety of the change recommended by Senator Mitchell is that while public scandal has attended the elections of Senators in many States of the Union the elections of Representatives have uniformly been free from anything of the sort. If the people of California can be trusted to elect six Representatives there is certainly no reason why they could not vote honestly and intelligently for two senators.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Chitwood Bros., druggists.

Russians Settled California.

"It is generally known," said General Sherman the other day, "that the Russians were the first settlers of California, but it is nevertheless a fact. When I visited Sebastopoo I met a young artillery officer of the Russian army, who made the statement and gave me a number of facts to substantiate it.

"I had been tendered the use of a Turkish man-of-war, which conveyed me into the harbor. Shortly after our arrival a boat, containing a young officer and several men, came up to the ship. The officer came on board, and, coming aft to where I stood, saluted me, and stated that his orders were to report to me for duty. I inquired if there were any hotels in town. He replied that there were two, neither of them very good, but one was better than the other, and that he had taken the liberty of securing accommodations at it for me. I then got in his boat and went ashore with him. During the passage of the boat from the ship to the dock I inquired where he learned to speak English.

"In California," he replied, and when questioned, stated that he was born there, years before the gold fever or Mexican war. His father at the time of the meeting was a well-to-do merchant of Monterey. He said further that the Russians had settled on the present site of San Francisco twenty years before the gold fever. At that time they were engaged in hunting furs in Alaska, and the San Francisco village was a supply depot for the Arctic hunters. When I asked him how he had wandered so far away from home, he replied that every year the Russian government takes one son of Russians who serve their government in foreign countries and either educates them for a profession or places them in the army. That is how he explained the matter, and I assure you that for a time it rather suprised me."—[N. Y. Herald.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.
Use it in every sick room. Will keep the atmosphere pure and wholesome; removing all bad odors from every source. Will destroy all disease germs, infection from all fevers and all contagious diseases. The eminent physician, J. Marion Sims of New York, says: "I am convinced that Prof. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is a most valuable disinfectant."

A New Cause.

Observers in many of the small cities at the East that are blessed with shade trees have noticed that those trees near electric lights have been blighted by something, and, for the lack of some more apparent cause, the trouble is ascribed to the electric lights. The local aboriculturists say that the trees need darkness as much as men need sleep. There seems to be some reason in supposing that the nearness of the electric lights is the cause of the drooping of the trees, for similar trees, not exposed to any other illumination than that of the sun, have not been affected in any way, and are bright and strong.—[Ex.

Fine line kangaroo and calf shoes just rec'd. at Blount's.

Fleshish Sport.

[New York Dispatch, April 23.]

The members of the Theta Nu Epsilon fraternity of Rutgers (New Brunswick, N. J.) College had what they call a high old time Tuesday evening. Their fun, however, may cost the lives of several of those whom they initiated into all the mysteries of their circle. Eleven men had been chosen as members without their knowledge or consent and Tuesday evening was selected for the initiation ceremonies. At 11 o'clock a concerted raid was made on the sleeping places of the victims and the candidates captured. They were blindfolded and their hands tied behind their backs. Then each man was stripped entirely naked and marched into the streets. At a certain point the eleven were brought together like a chain gang. They were solemnly walked through the streets for awhile, receiving chastisement from switches which their drivers held.

There are several small streams in the neighborhood of the college and one or two bad bogs. Through these the naked boys were urged, and then they were brought to the bank of the river and walked over the sharp stones until their feet bled, and through briars and underbrush until their bodies were badly lacerated.

Even this did not satisfy the cruel students' thirst for excitement and deviltry, and the poor victims were untied when in the center of Albany-street bridge, and one by one, by means of a long rope, they were lowered down into the water and held there for a few minutes, each with the water just to the level of his mouth. The shivering set were then taken to a place of rendezvous, dressed and forced to drink large quantities of bad whisky on the pretext that it would counteract the effects of the dipping.

They were then escorted to the hall, where they were again stripped, and on the back of each was tattooed in India ink the sacred mark of the Theta Nu. The