

THE ASHLAND TIDINGS

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1877

BOGUS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There is a class of so-called Life Insurance Companies, in which the insured pays a certain amount upon signing the agreement, and then upon the death of each member, pays a dollar or such sum as may be demanded under the laws of the association, which payment from all the members makes up the amount to be paid to the recipients of the sum named in the policy.

Suppose a member acting in good faith should for many years make his regular payments, during which time there should be such a very moderate accession to the list of members that their number had greatly diminished, what prospect could be and the few survivors have that upon their decease the sum for which they were insured would be paid to those for whose benefit the insurance was made.

A scheme of this character has none of the elements of stability in its composition; it is rotten to the core; it is prone to disintegration even from the moment of its inception. It is a baseless fabric, and must have originated in the brain of either a designing knave or an unpractical and visionary schemer.

We caution our readers against all such institutions, and advise them when insuring to do so in some sound and well conducted company, incorporated among us, whose officers they either know personally or can learn all about, and in whom they can have sufficient confidence to know that when their own death occurs the loved ones for whose benefit the insurance was designed will not be defrauded of their rights.

The above we clip from the Commercial Advocate, of San Francisco. Our readers can form their own opinions in regard to it.

OTHERS IN TROUBLE.

We are not, by any means, alone in our troubles over the labor question. The great problem in India is taxing the resources of the British Government in a way which dwarfs into insignificance the subject in this country. How long that Government may be able to find employment for the starving millions, on public improvements, cannot be conjectured, but with a famine every two or three years, throwing from one to twenty millions of the inhabitants upon the charity of the Government, it cannot be expected to be long until British endurance will succumb. But what is to be done with the starving population, if the Government does not find employment for the people, or gratuitously feed them? They must starve—and British philanthropy will be at a discount. So, England must feed her big elephant or lose her reputation, and the tax is already enormous. That is a worse fix than we are in, with all our strikes and depreciated money.

GOOD OUTLOOK.

The United States Minister to Greece, J. Meredith Reed, telegraphs to Washington from Athens that the United States can now and henceforth control, to a large extent, the grain markets of Europe. He says that Russia has heretofore been our chief competitor, and that even under the most favorable circumstances for Russia, the United States has had the advantage of that great cereal-producing country, while now that Russia has become involved in war, these advantages are enormously increased. Anticipating the future source of the European grain supply, British capitalists are already building six of the largest sized iron ships for the transportation of breadstuffs from America to Great Britain alone.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

A London dispatch of Aug. 29 says: The editor of the Madras Times, who is a member of the relief commission, writes that the population of Southern India is more or less affected by the famine, and numbers twenty-four millions. Under the most favorable circumstances at least one-sixth of them will die in Madras. No camp of 3,000 rises morning after morning without leaving thirty corpses. In the interior the distress is most fearful. A gentleman in the valley in Aylard district counted twenty-nine dead bodies on the road. Since the famine began five hundred thousand people have died of want and distress. Information has been received from Bangalore of two cases of cannibalism.

"A Sketch of Southern Oregon Scenery and Traditions," by "Occident," which appeared in the August number of the West Shore as an original article, was published in the Tidings several months ago. We just make mention of this casually, as the editor of the West Shore may have forgotten it.

DEAD.

The great soul of Mormonism—Brigham Young—died, in Salt Lake city, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of Aug. 29. He was born in Wittingham, Vermont, June 1st, 1801; joined the Mormons in 1832, and founded the City of Salt Lake in 1847; where he has since reigned over a deluded horde of adherents to the darkest of all isms. Following is the dispatch of Aug. 31st, relative to who his successors will be: In order that all may have an opportunity to view the remains of the dead prophet, and in consequence of the anticipated crowd from the country on Sunday, it is now decided that the body will be removed to the tabernacle to-morrow, Saturday morning, and an invitation has been urgently made to the saints of Salt Lake to go to the tabernacle on Saturday and take a last view of the great man and thus make room for the expected throng.

Anti-Brighamites, Apostates and Anti-Polygamists will invite David Smith of Illinois, to assume his place as the rightful leader of the Mormon church, and the only prophet of the Lord now on the earth. David Smith is the son of Joseph, the prophet, and is the one of whom the martyred prophet prophesied when, *excentra sumere*, to him (Joseph) a son should be born who would become a ruler and leader of the people. It is argued that he is the only one who can lay any claim to divine appointment. He will be in Utah with no insignificant following to assert his rightful claim. There are many in Salt Lake who have quietly submitted by force of circumstances to the rule of Brigham up to the day of his death who will join the Anti-Polygamist Smith. These Mormons who are led more by reputed revelation than by visible evidence of their senses will join the Smith faction with all the zeal and enthusiasm of religious fanatics. It cannot be disguised that a feeling of uneasiness pervades the circle of Brigham Young's immediate followers. Efforts have been made to interview Hooper, Elbridge, and other leading business Mormons, but no other conclusion can be drawn from their conversation than that they are determined to divorce the church from the business enterprises in which they are engaged, and to the success of which they are entirely indebted to Brigham Young and the church patronage. Their determination savors more of shrewdness than gratitude. A leading Mormon remarked to-day that the religion could all be taken out of the co operative outfit and not break through the surface. This opposition of the business leaders to the Young family, it is conceded, will be a distinct though powerful faction. The Smith movement will not embrace this class. The latter is purely a religious body, seeking to work the fulfillment of the prophecy of Joseph. Orson Hyde, one of the quorum of the twelve apostles, arrived in the city this afternoon. He is in detage and will fail to wield any influence in the coming contest. To-day there has been much speculation in regard to the outcome of the contest, which may be regarded as fully inaugurated.

The contest between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies has at length been settled by an agreement which is practically a union of the two companies. The terms of this agreement require the Atlantic and Pacific Company to convey to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, as trustee of the Western Union, 71,000 shares of the A. and P. stock rated at 25 cents on the dollar, Vanderbilt in return to give an equivalent of the Western Union stock at 72. The country is to be redistricted and all superfluous offices to be consolidated. All earnings of both are to be pooled and divided by giving the Atlantic and Pacific one-eighth of the gross earnings, and the Western Union the remaining seven-eighths. All outstanding contracts to be filled by the respective companies. The effect of this combination will be to increase the rates, which most people are of the opinion are already quite high enough.

GATHERED TO HIS FATHERS.—The familiar form and jovial countenance of Dr. E. R. Fiske will no more be seen on the streets of earth. Last Monday night at 10 o'clock the good man passed from his home here to that "home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Dr. Fiske has been quite feeble for many months, and his most intimate friends knew that his death was liable to occur any time, but many of his acquaintances will be surprised at his sudden decease. He was confined to his room but a few days. His funeral will take place from the M. E. Church to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. —Statesman of Aug. 29.

The roaring Hammond is now said to carry a club up his sleeve. "Are you a Christian?" demands the modern evangelist. "No sir," responds the trembling sinner. "Well, then," says the nineteenth century disciple of Philip, "I'll give you just three minutes to accept the offer of grace. Look alive now. All right? Next?"

COUNCIL AT SPOKANE FALLS.

Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, of General Howard's staff, and Col. E. C. Watkins, Indian inspector, returned from Lewiston last Saturday evening. To Capt. Wilkinson we are indebted for particulars of the recent council held with the northern Indians.

This council was held at Spokane Falls, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of last month. There were present Col. Watkins, Capt. Wilkinson, Gen. Frank Wheaton, and the Indian agents and missionaries. The following tribes were represented by their head men and chiefs:

Coeur d'Alene, numbering 450 Indians; chiefs present, Seltise, Stelliam and Quta-a-mo-za. Upper Spokanes, numbering 383; chiefs, Baptiste Pison, Scal halt, Brancross. Falls band Spokane, numbering 200; chiefs, Spokane Garry, Three Mountains.

Lower Spokanes, numbering 318; chiefs, Whistle-poo-sum, Quis-e-mere, Ora-pa-han, Ah-mi-meli-chin, Coste-a-han, Che-as qua.

Pen d'Oreilles, numbering 250; chiefs, Victor and Semo. Colville band of Pen d'Oreilles, numbering 60; chief, Qui-qui tam-e-lash. Okanagans, numbering 176; chiefs, To-nas-let, Sas-sap-kan.

Colvilles, numbering 680; chiefs, Antoniesch-he-my, Kin-kin-no-wha, Qua-too-low, Charley.

Dreamers, numbering 200; chief, Sweip-kan. Palouse, numbering 50; chief, O-ei-else, Hash-hush-pon een.

Total number of Indians represented at the council, 2,767.

After the formal opening of the council on the first day, Inspector Watkins addressed the Indians at considerable length. He told them that the policy of the government is, that Indians must have homes; that they must either become citizens by paying taxes, etc., or they must go upon the reservations provided for them. They will not be permitted to roam over the country. Those who have farms can, by declaring their purpose to become citizens, keep them. Otherwise they must prepare to move very soon upon the reservations.

Seltise, head chief of the Coeur d'Alenes, said that he was working to get a piece of land for himself and his children. He found that his best people belong to the church.

This is the chief, who, by the testimony of the whites in the Hangman creek country, sent his Indians to guard the fields and homes of the settlers who had left them and gone to the barricades, taking care of them until their return.

To-nas-let, chief of the Okanagans, who spoke also for the Colvilles, said we have come to talk about the land we are going to get. If the government would give us a strip about six miles wide this side (west) of the Columbia river all the way from British Columbia to the Spokane river, that will be enough. As this strip was the land already set apart for them in the mind of Inspector Watkins, these tribes were perfectly satisfied, and so expressed themselves.

As the Coeur d'Alenes were already settled upon a reservation and perfectly satisfied with it, no further action was necessary with regard to them.

As a result of the pow-wow, articles of agreement were drawn up and signed by the representatives of the Government and the Indian chiefs, wherein the Government agrees to "do the handsome" by the reds, and the reds agree to go onto reservations, behave themselves, and be good Indians, generally.

Talks were made during the three days' council by Inspector Watkins, Capt. Wilkinson, Gen. Wheaton, the Catholic priest, Father Cataldo, Rev. Mr. Cowley, and all the chiefs mentioned above, with but two or three exceptions. Good feeling and harmony characterized the council, and the Indians expressed renewed friendship for the whites, promising to live in peace with them.

By common consent the Falls band of Spokanes were given until next spring to decide whether or not they will keep the farms they are now improving or go upon the Spokane reservation, as described.

A NEW INVENTION.—B. F. Drake, of the Salem Machine Shops, is now manufacturing a turning lathe of a new pattern, the invention of Mr. L. S. Rogers, of Eola, Polk County. Mr. Rogers claims for his invention that it will revolutionize the business of ornamental wood turning. He claims that with it he can turn out common bed posts at the rate of one per minute, and other classes of wood turning in like ratio. It has every appearance of being a valuable invention and is another proof of the superior skill and inventive genius of Oregon mechanics. Mr. Rogers will apply for a patent upon his invention at once.—Mercury.

Senator Morton was reported as rapidly recovering on the 30th.

MAKING ROOM

FOR NEW GOODS.

AT THE PIONEER STORE.

One Hundred Pairs Pants Fifty Pairs Boots.

Must be Sold inside of Forty Days.

Pants Worth \$7 for.....\$4 00 Boots Worth \$7 50 for.....\$3 50 And other goods exceedingly low. Call and secure bargains.

MRS. M. W. HARGADINE. Ashland Sept 4, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED

AT REESER'S

A NEW STOCK

OF

Dry Good, Groceries, Clothing, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Fancy Goods, Ladies and Gents FURNISHING GOODS,

A full line of Boots and Shoes of all sorts and sizes.

CROCKERY..... AND..... GLASS WARE GRANITE..... IRON..... WARE

A Full Stock of STOVES, Hardware, Cutlery Etc.

Always on hand and made to order, the best of

Tin Sheet Iron and Copperware Cheap For Cash

Or Exchange for

WHEAT, OATS, BACON

And all kinds of Merchantable Produce.

Please give me a call and convince yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. REESER. Ashland September 12th 1877.

GRAND BALL

To be given at Patterson's Hall

THURSDAY SEPT. 13TH,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Pioneer Association.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED, BELIEVING IT to be to the mutual advantage of

Millers and Farmers,

Have made arrangements whereby the

Ashland and Phoenix Mills,

Will be under the management of JACOB WAGNER, who will have charge of both Mills for the Company during the ensuing year, ending July 1st, 1878.

We will pay the highest market price for good merchantable wheat, and are prepared to contract flour sacked and branded at the Mills, at \$18 00 per thousand pounds. Cash.

Office of the Company at the Ashland Mills. Address, WAGNER, ANDERSON & FARMER'S CO., Ashland, Oregon. no120.

THE ASHLAND WOOLEN MILLS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THIS OLD AND SUBSTANTIAL INSTITUTION IS IN ACTIVE OPERATION, MANUFACTURING FROM THE

VERY BEST OF NATIVE WOOL.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASIMERES, DOESKINS

And all other fabrics usually manufactured in a FIRST CLASS WOOLEN FACTORY—

NO SHODDY, Nothing but Genuine Wool.

ALSO SOCKS and STOCKING YARN, colored or uncolored, in qualities to suit purchasers.

The highest market price paid for Good Native Wool in money or goods.

Goods at Wholesale, at the lowest cash rates.

Come Everybody, Patronize home Industry, and we will see that you are satisfied.

Address, ASHLAND WOOLEN MFG. CO. (No. 19 1/2)

THE ASHLAND ACADEMY

Will commence its fall term on the

3d Monday in September next;

THANKING our friends for their kind favors in the past, and hoping for the future, we beg to assure them, and all who may favor us, that the Academy will be conducted more vigorously this year than at any past time. Terms for English branches range from \$4 to \$8, according to grade. Music: Organ or Piano, \$13 per term of 11 weeks. Languages \$3 each per term. COME ONE, COME ALL.

J. H. SKIDMORE, Prin.

ASHLAND BAKERY AND RESTAURANT.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to furnish WHITE and BROWN BREAD, Pie and Cakes, at the lowest prices. Families supplied and produce taken in exchange. At the

RESTAURANT

Meals 25 cents; Tea and Coffee Extra.

The patronage of the public is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. (9 3/4) W. S. SAYER.

Mrs. Jas. Ewing & Miss M. A. Swingle Have opened a first-class

MILLINERY STORE

On Main Street Ashland Oregon.

We have now on hand a beautiful assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Shades, French Flowers, Wreaths, Plaques, Neck Ties, Linen Suits, Jute, Ladies' Finishing Goods, etc., etc.

BUTTRICK & SMITH PATTERNS

Dress Making done to order, and all orders from a distance promptly filled. Agency for Dr. Warner's Health Co. Everything sold cheap for Cash. (12 1/2)

THATCHER & WORDEN,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Groceries, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Etc.

Linkville, Lake county, Oregon.

PLANING MILL

AND Furniture Factory,

Granite Street,

Ashland, - - - Oregon

Marsh & Valpey.

ALL KINDS OF PLANING, MOULDING, Circular and Scroll-Sawing den to order.

SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS,

BEDSTEADS, BREAKFAST, DINING, CENTER, and EXTENSION TABLES.

BUREAUS, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, PICTURE FRAMES,

WASH BOARDS

And all kinds of furniture on hand, and made to order.

FARMERS' HARROWS,

of superior quality, and latest styles made to order.

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting and Graining done to order in the Mill, or in the country. Carvassing ceiling, Paper-hanging, Calcimining, Whitewash, &c. on shortest possible notice.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of tendering our thanks to our many friends and patrons for liberal favors during the last two years, and are happy to say that we have, during the last winter and spring, erected additional machinery, and improved our facilities for manufacturing in the above line of business.

MARSH & VALPEY. Ashland, June 17th, 1876. 10117.

D. CHAPMAN. L. A. NEIL.

ASHLAND FEED AND LIVERY STABLE!

MAIN STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the above establishment, and having thoroughly cleared the loblelia here from the premises, they can assure their patrons that stock entrusted to their care will be well and safely cared for.

GOOD TURNOUTS

Of carriages and buggies supplied at any time.

BALED HAY FOR SALE!

In quantities to suit purchasers. They will also, in connection with their stable, run a TRUCK-WAGON

At reasonable rates. D. CHAPMAN & NEIL. 3117

SAW MILL

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING COM-pletely overhauled his Saw-Mill one mile above Ashland, is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

OF THE—

BEST QUALITY

IN ANY QUANTITY

TO SUIT PURCHASERS

—DURING THE—

COMING SEASON, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Will exchange for any kind of

Merchantable Produce.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JOHN CHANDLER.

V. 2, No. 7—11.