

ASHLAND

TIDINGS.

INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS, AND DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

VOL. II.—NO. 20.

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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

—ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY—

—BY—

O. C. APPLEGATE & CO.

OFFICE—On Main Street, (in rear Dr. Chitwood's Drug Store.)

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Meets at the Hall of Heiman & Fountain every Friday evening at 8 o'clock p. m. Brothers and sisters in good standing are cordially invited to attend. The Temple meets every first and third Wednesday in each month.
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 C. H. HARGREAVE, Sec'y.

Ashland Lodge No. 23,

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 Holds their stated communications Thursday evenings on or before the full moon. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
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Ashland Lodge No. 45,

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SALEM OREGON.

DR. J. H. CHITWOOD,

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Song of the Toiler.

Joy to the toiler! him that t'is
 The fields with plenty sowed;
 Him with the woodman's ax that thrills
 The wilderness profound;
 Him that all day doth sweating bend
 In the fierce furnace heat;
 And her whose cunning fingers tend
 On loom and spindle fleet!
 A prayer more than the prayer of saint,
 Deep in his heart shall not flit
 In time-long task of toil.
 A bliss the sluggard never knows
 Deep in his heart shall not flit
 Whose life flows as the tide-wave flows—
 Creation's anthem! i
 Whose ceaseless din of labor charms
 Like new world's grim song;
 As grows his sweat and sinewy arms,
 His soul grows free and strong,
 Till over all a glory shines
 On mine and mid all soil,
 And the stern destiny that brings
 A heritage of toil.
 —Benjamin Hathaway.

NOTES AND REMINISCENCES OF LEAVING OUT AND ESTABLISHING THE OLD EMIGRANT ROAD INTO SOUTHERN OREGON IN THE YEAR 1846.

BY LINDSAY APPLEGATE.

After the lapse of 31 years, (as there has been no history of this circumstance placed before the public,) I propose to give a plain statement of facts from notes taken at the time and from memory, giving motives that led to the enterprise. Our immigration of 1843 being the largest that had ever crossed the plains, our progress was necessarily slow, having to hunt out passes for our wagons over rivers, creeks, deep gullies, digging down the banks where nothing but a pack trail had been before, cutting our way through the dense forests before we could reach the valley of the Columbia, and then it appeared as though our greatest troubles had been run; for here we had to encounter the cataracts and falls of the Columbia and the broad and lofty Cascades, with their heavy forests.

At Fort Walla Walla, on the banks of the Columbia river, with our teams about exhausted, we were advised to leave our wagons and animals over winter at that place in the care of the Hudson Bay Co. A portion of the immigrants, including my two brothers' families and my own, accepted the proposition, providing we could procure boats in which to descend the river, as it was supposed we might procure them from the Hudson Bay Company. Under these considerations we made arrangements with the said Company for the care of the property through the winter. We failed in our efforts to obtain boats. Having a whip-saw and other tools with us we hunted logs from the masses of drift wood lodged along the river banks, hewed them out, sawed them into lumber, and built boats, and with our families and the contents of our wagons, commenced the descent of the river. Dr. Whitman procured us the service of two Indians to act as pilots to the Dalles. From there we thought we would have but little trouble by making a portage at the Cascades. We did well till we reached the Dalles, a series of falls and cataracts. Just above the Cascade mountains one of our boats, containing six persons, was caught in one of those terrible whirlpools and upset. My son, Warren, ten years old, my brother Jesse's son Edward, same age, and a man by the name of McClellan, who was a member of my family, were lost. The other three who escaped, were left to struggle the best they could until we made the land with the other boats. Leaving the women and children on shore while we rushed to the rescue, it was only with the greatest effort that we were able to keep our boats from sharing the same fate. Wm. Doake, a young man who could not swim, held on to a feather bed until overtaken and rescued. W. Parker and my son Elisha, then twelve years old, after drifting through whirlpools among craggy rocks for more than a mile, rescued themselves by catching hold of a large rock, a few feet above water, at the head of Rock Island. At the time of the disaster it was utterly impossible to render them any assistance for it was only by the greatest skill that we succeeded in saving the women and children from sharing the same fate. It was a painful scene beyond description. We dare not go to their assistance without exposing the occupants of the other boats to certain destruction, while those persons were struggling for life in the

surging waters. The whole scene was witnessed by Gen. Fremont and his company of explorers who were camped immediately opposite, and were powerless to render us any assistance. The bodies of the drowned were never recovered, though we offered a reward to the Indians who searched the river for months. We reached the Cascades without any other incidents worth relating.

We then made a portage around the falls, packing the most of our effects on our backs, dragging our boats over the rocks, reloaded and proceeded on our way to Vancouver, ascended the Willamette river to the falls, there made another portage around the falls, reloaded again, ascended the river 25 miles, coming to a place called Champoux, where we finally left our boats and made our way across the valley to Lee's Old Mission, 10 miles below where Salem now stands, and on the first day of December entered one of the old buildings to remain for the winter.

Previous to this, we had been in the rain most of the time for twenty days. Oh, how we could have enjoyed our hospitable shelter if we could have looked around the family circle and beheld the bright faces that accompanied us on our toilsome journey almost to the end! Alas, they were not there! That long and dreary winter, with its pelting rains and howling winds brought sadness to us. Under these sad reflections, we resolved if we remained in the country to find a better way for others who might wish to emigrate, as soon as we could possibly afford the time. From what information we could gather from old pioneers and the Hudson's Bay Company, the Cascade mountains to the south became very low, or terminated where the Klamath cut that chain; and knowing that the Blue mountains lay east and west, we came to the conclusion there must be a belt of country extending east towards the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, where there might be no very lofty ranges of mountains to cross. So in 1846, after making arrangements for the subsistence of our families during our absence, we organized a company to undertake the enterprise, composed as follows:

Levi Scott, John Scott, Henry Bogus, Lindsay Applegate, Jesse Applegate, Benjamin Brech, John Owens, John Jones, Robert Smith, Samuel Goodhue, Moses Harris, David Goff, Benit Osborn, William Sportsman, William Parker. Each man had his pack-horse and saddle-horse, making 30 animals to guard and take care of.—
 West Shore.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PROGRESS OF OREGON.

The advances made by our sister State of Oregon during the last few years, in the development of its products and resources, have been very remarkable, and its steady progress seems to be marked by an enlightened and systematic system on the part of its leading men, of making its condition and prospects known, in all quarters from which a desirable class of immigrants may be attracted. Oregon can not, in the ordinary sense of the term, be said to have been "written up," and so far as the diffusion of information and advice can operate towards that end, all that is possible has been done to discourage pauper immigration. At the same time neither expense nor trouble have been spared to disseminate both by written information, and when opportunity has offered, by tangible displays, the nature of its resources and the grand opening it presents, not only to the class of agricultural settlers, but to capitalists, whose spirit of enterprise can there find vast and profitable fields for its exercise. The establishment and support by the State of an efficient well organized Immigration Bureau, has been of great advantage to Oregon, and now that its ramifications have acquired the reputation and influence of a practical system, its usefulness will increase year by year. In a new State, to which increase of desirable population is the most paramount of all considerations, the expenditure bestowed on such an institution is repaid ten-fold to each individual taxpayer, by various indirect advantages. Our views on this subject in relation to California, have been too frequently

expressed in these columns to require repetition.

The enterprise and public spirit of Oregon on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in like manner offered a marked contrast to the parsimony and neglect which characterized our own State, in its failure to take advantage of the brilliant opportunities then presented. She is already beginning to reap handsome remuneration from the care which her citizens then devoted to their display of wheat, wool, dried fruit, canned salmon and other products. Those exhibits have attracted to the State large numbers, not only of immigrants, but of agents and representatives of societies and capitalists, who have been induced to acquire by personal observation a better knowledge of its capacity. From various intimations we learn that their reports will in every instance be of the most favorable character, and being the result of a season's personal inspection in all portions of Oregon, they will carry with them a weight which the most authentic information from other sources could not command.

That these favorable opinions are fully justified a few comprehensive statements of facts will abundantly show. Oregon to-day comprises an extent of rich agricultural lands still uncultivated, greater than the whole area of the State of New York, while her population does not at present exceed 120,000 souls. Yet with this sparse population her exports exceed in value \$15,000,000 per annum. Without any sensible pressure of population on the soil, she could easily accommodate 3,000,000 inhabitants. Her wheat and wool, lumber, salmon and fruits, make up an aggregate of commercial resources which must be considered extraordinary for a State so sparsely settled. Besides these, other resources of almost unlimited capacity may be enumerated, such as water privileges, coal fields, iron mines, gold-quartz and placer mines, and a variety of manufacturing enterprises. It is easy to understand how these various interests will assume augmented proportions under the influence of increased population, supported by an adequate investment of capital to turn them to proper account.

The drawback to Oregon hitherto, has been the want of railway connection with California and the east. This want supplied, as it will be before long Oregon will at once take a prominent position among the great producing States of the Union, and its advantages will attract a large flow of immigration. The future of the State is well assured, and her enlightened efforts, as above stated, have given a great impetus to its development.

As stated in a recent number of this Journal, Oregon, without having the variety of soil and climate, which render the cultivation of such a diversity of products possible in California, is one of the finest farming countries in the world. For what growing it may be considered unsurpassed, as it has always such an abundant supply of moisture, that a failure of crops is unknown. During the present season, which has been one of drought over such a large extent of the Pacific slope, not a word of complaint has been heard from Oregon. On the contrary, its crops promise to be more abundant, than during any previous year. The cost of production for cereals is considerably less than in California, owing mainly to the comparative cheapness of land, while the expenses of shipment to eastern and foreign ports, including freight, insurance and incidental charges, are not likely to decrease the margin in favor of the Oregon shipper, to the same extent as formerly, under the system which is now more and more being adopted. The conveyance of freight from Portland, in small coasting craft, free on board in San Francisco, is, less, all charges included, than for direct shipments, owing to the higher rates demanded by sea-going vessels for change of port, and the increased rate of insurance, consequent on the existence of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river. It is not probable that railroad communication will cause any alteration of conditions, as regards shipment of the more bulky articles of farm produce, so that this innovation will, no doubt, in time, be-

come the established custom.

For cattle breeding, no part of the continent offers finer chances than Oregon, with its perpetually fresh and rich pastures, of practically boundless extent. Grazing lands can now be secured at very moderate prices, that will, in the future, be of great value. Those who are aware of how profitable the cattle business has been in California, and how greatly all descriptions of lands suitable for pasturage have increased in price, will be able to form an idea of the future openings presented by Oregon in this direction. Some of our richest citizens have acquired their fortunes in this branch of agricultural business—and prospectively, it is hardly too much to say, that they will be the most wealthy men in the State.

In her timber resources, Oregon has a vast amount of wealth stored up, which the future wants of the State will gradually develop. Prices of choicest timber are advancing in all parts of the world, as with a constantly increasing consumption, nothing like adequate attention has hitherto been paid to the necessity of preparing a future supply, by planting trees in something like proportion to the number of those annually felled.

Salmon fisheries have been for some time an important source of prosperity to Oregon, and with due care as to the observance of the laws regulating the seasons for catching, there is no reason to anticipate any abatement in the returns from this perpetually prolific source of revenue.

With the abundant water power possessed by Oregon in the numerous streams which intersect such large sections of her territory, mechanical and industrial enterprises will spring up with increase of population, which will help to consolidate and augment her numerous sources of wealth, and furnish both occupation and means of investment to those whom her varied openings will attract within her borders. In all its aspects, the future of Oregon is bright with promise, and they will do well who aim at securing an interest in her territory before a great advance in prices takes place.—
 The Resources of California.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WHY THE EXTRA SESSION IS CONVENED.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of same due them for services rendered after the 30th of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulates its organization and employment, and which fixes the pay of its officers and men and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriations. Therefore the constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations, and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by congress for that fiscal year. We have therefore an army in service authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said; as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service; in the performance of which, officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring congress to be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000

men; leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year the excess of the appropriation could not be expended. In the event of its enlargement the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. I would be unjust to the troops now in the service and whose pay is already largely in arrears that payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength. The estimates of the appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to \$32,436,704 99, having been transmitted to both houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration. There is also required by the navy department \$2,003,861 27, and this sum is made up of \$1,446,888 16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, \$31,913 50 due advances made by the financial agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service; \$50,000 due to the naval hospital fund; \$150,000 due for arrearages of pay to the officers and \$45,219 58 for the support of the marine corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of \$262,565 22 to defray unsettled expenses U. S. Courts for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent for court rooms and the support of prisoners and other deficiencies; and as part of the interior department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month, some repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, for which estimates will be transmitted to Congress immediately. An appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended. The secretary of the treasury will communicate to Congress in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be postponed until the regular session.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the agricultural industry and the fine arts which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The department of state has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation at Paris. The department of state has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been reserved in the exhibition building for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners; for the transportation of goods and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and as May next year is the time fixed for opening the exhibition, if our citizens are to have the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations the neces-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]