



# ASMUALINE.

# TIOIMES.

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

VOL. II.--NO. 24.

### ASHLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

\$2.50 PER ANNUM.

#### ASHLAND TIDINGS.

- ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY -

O. C. APPLEGATE & CO.

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

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ELLA ANDERSON, W. C. T. F. WALTER MYER Sec'y.

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ing at their hall in Ashland. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. J. D. FOUNTAIN, N. G.

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Autumn on the Pacific.

BY WILLIAM ANGUS M'PHERSON. Read before the Jackson County Teachers' Insti-

tute, November 3, 1877. The Eastern bills are sear and brown With witnesed verdure; e'en the town Assumes a goonly look, As though a pague were booding oler

The place; while from the distant shore. Of river, hake and brook, Whispers the breeze, a plaintive sould, Presuging winter's annual round.

The ewan, forwarned by northern a i.d, A low note | ipe:, i er brood to find, Then mounts upon the gre. Southward her course; on showy wing, With steady poise she seeks the spring Far over had and dale,

Where flowers, perennial deck the strand And tall in guoline graceful stand. U, on the mountains crest at mer, The sombre pine and fir trees form Like shouded sendeds appear.

And when the suns bright rays illume The frosted boughs, the answ while plume Of Heary of Nev.rre, Sems o'er each terraced peak to wave, As rocks the forming billows live.

The antiered deer, with stately grace,

Comes forta from out his hiding , lace, His timid mate to mee; Then bounding off, through glide and grove, Swift as the flee ing Orpheus, rove The pair with riable feet.

Brugs them untest from year to year. Alor g the sea-c asts rugged rim, Aquatic birds in myriade, ekim Above the crested wave: Then, circuig landward, coar on high Am rg the cr ge, with il intive cr) . They seek some darkson e c ve.

Headless they man; nor toll, nor care,

And bid defined to the storm. "Tis Au umn. Far and Lear we see The wi hered herb, the endess tree; E rti, seas, the ir, the sky, Give notice that the flee ing year, Wittout the tribute of a tear,

In Loisy groups within they form

Win bit u , soo , good-bye. I e j ye, i e sorrows, bu, ex ud fe re, Ele ang, will j in the buried years. Thus do the changing recent pas-, And thus our live ; for so at, aims,

With me le and tearful face, Bright Youth is clasped in Age's arms, Bereft of all her gr. ceful ch arms. fuen Death comes on, pace, And in the que, pe ceful grasp, A lee i g , i ce we find at het. But Spring, in ve-tal gurlands clad,

Will come : gain to make us gl d, L adjug by sun-browned hand, Proud cummer, on whose fervent beast Reclines and her Au unin, dressed In robes supremely grant. And thus ag in, in simile, Is proven in in's grand destiny.

## IMPORTANCE OF LABOR.

An essay read before the Jackson County Te ch, ers Institute, Nov. 1, by Miss Mary McCabe.

"There is no excellence without great labor," is an axiom none the less true because of its antiquity. Over two thousand years ago, the force of its truth was acknowledged by the deciples of Plato, and the experience of a score of centuries has inscribed it indelably upon every enlightened mind. When the philosopher and teacher announced the great truth, that only by labor could excellence be attained, he spoke from experience. The only Hold their regular meeting every Saturday even- books extant, at that time, were those containing the simplest rudiments of orthography, mathematics and rhetoric. All else was taught oraly. Among the leading scholars of that remote age, it was deemed almost criminal to write the more profound problems of philosophy. We find the ancient biographer, Plutarch, upbraiding his venerable teacher, for publishing in a book, what he had formerly taught only in private

> lectures to select classes. "What better are we than the common herd, if the knowledge we have labored so hard to acquire is placed within reach of all," reasoned the great author! How profoundly true were the words of the preceptor, when he replied, that by writing his knowledge in a book he only showed to others his "sublime eminence above the common herd." For said he, "there is no excellence without great labor."

Who is there, among those whom I now address, who does not realize this truth?

We have all learned its force by experience; some of us perhaps unaided, except by our own firm will, and the approving smiles of Heaven. In our endeavor to impart knowledge to others. how earnest, then should we be in impressing upon their minds the necessity for labor in its acquirement. Nor should the idea be inculcated, that when the pupil has graduated, labor and action. ceases. From the cradle to the grave, we should all be students.

for the human mind is the coarch for

knowledge. Go ask the pale student, o'er his flickering lamp, if he has attained the goal of his ambition, and though he be bent low with the weight of years, he will tell you no.

Unexplored fields for investigation spread away before him. Earth, seas and air contain problems yet unsolved; while the more sublime mysteries of the infinite, abounding through the illimitable regions of space, challenge the mind to plume its pinons for a still loftier flight.

When we contemplate the insatiable desire of the human intellect for knowledge, and the genuine enjoyment of its appears the barmony of nature.

The whole universe of God is one exhaustless, cooling fountain from which the thirsty soul may drink draughts, pure as the dews of heaven. Each successive drop is more delicions than that we have just partaken. No stale satiety results from having quaffed long and deep of the limpid waters. Such is the fountain of knowledge, and such the human mind. The one insat iable, the other exhaustless. Is it, then, strange, that Faith looking beyond this brief and fitful life, tells us that, in a purer and higher state of existance. the same boundless field stretches away through the endless eycles of infinity. and that the mind purified, refined and etheralized will continue its researches while God himself exists.

The skeptic may doubt, and the cy nic speer at the blissful thought, but while Faith lives, and the aspirations of the human soul sour heavenward, there will still be those who will "walk in the light" of this blessed belief even

to the verge of the viewless river. My friends it is with thoughts like these that we, as teachers of the youth of our land, have to deal. The pupils whom we essay to instruct are soon to take our places in the active scenes of life. It will soon devolve upon them "to make our laws, to occupy the shops, factories and farms; to become home builders or home destroyers."

The fair inheritance of liberty, be queathed to us by the founders and detenders of this great Republic, is soon to pass from our bands into those of the youthful inmates of the school room What then should be the first lesson instilled into their minds? If we are to answer in the light of present experience, shall we not say, teach them that "There is no excellence without great,

It is but repeating that which is being proclaimed by every philanthropist and friend of human liberty throughout the land, when we resolve that "our business as teachers, is so to form and reform the bodies, minds and sonls of the pupils committed to our care, that when they become men and women there will be less need of the cry of reform."

In the brief essay that I feel at liberty to deliver before this Institute, it would not be becoming for me to deal with the great subject I have chosen, in detail, even though I possessed the ability to do so. It is one that is now commanding the serious attention of

every thoughtful man and woman. must be taught, first in our homes pext in our school rooms.

Let us then, both as students and thority does not extend to every home, ate capacity here, may do much to elelie opinion in regard to the nobility of out of the forest.

in truth be said. "Religion, blushing, v-i's her sacred fires,

And uniwares, morality exptres." But that faith, which teaches that we are immortal beings; that truth is eternal, while error is but a thing of time, assures us that idleness and its baneful associates, superstition and vice will ere long, vanish before the effolgent rays of an era of broader, deeper and more enlightened thought

In a postscript to one of the provincial letters, Pascal excuses himself for In this life there is no resting place the letter being so long on the plea that down four bundred tons daily. '- had not had time to make it shorter. When at last the train came down coast. - Talegram.

Letter from Mrs. F. F. Victor. ON BOARD THE "MOUNTAIN QUEEN."

Nov. 6, 1877.

last, I have been in many, if not in not get back to Scattle that day! Well, memorable places; on the lovely but as I always do, I bore it like a philosolonely waters of Puget Sound; on the pher, and set about looking for knowlblue and bold Columbia; at the State edge and amusement among the rough Fair, and at least one county fair; have hills and rade looking people. I say followed the winding Wallamet on the rude looking, but that only, for though O. & C. R. B., and climbed to hills out black with coal dust, many of them are of Portland on the O. C. R. R , to the quite intelligent and well read people, grain fields of Washington and Yam- and treated me politely enough. hill. Verily, it would appear that such wanderer ought to have marvelous acquirement, how sublimely beautiful things to report; yet fortune does not seem to have thrown anything that was out in English ships as ballast, and sold marvelous in my way-unless it was cheap in San Francisco, had injured marvelous bad weather-for it has the coal trade, and was causing the disrained with short intermissions ever charge of a large number of miners, since the 8th of September.

When I was in Washington Terrican be no distinctive difference between | very sensibly. the coal of Puget Sound and that of the Columbia River, or of the coast of make Oregon the Pennsylvania of the Pacific Coast. As at present developed, ington Territory, there are in the vicinity of Seattle three mines-the Newcasnext, and Renton last. The latter two Walla R. R. and easily approached.

The Newcastle mine hes about tifteen miles east of Seattle, and is not by any means easy of approach, as I have reason to know. With my usual recklessness of possible events, I set out one and a sense of vastness and loneliness | weather and business.

magnificent mountain, and I enjoyed it at the mines of Douglas county. while the little bath-tub of a steamer myself, and a package or two, on board. I took my seat on a small box in the middle of the quarter-deck, and in siotherwise pretty lake. The crew consisted of the Captain and engineer, and teachers, do our whole duty. Our au- my relations with them were ended when I had paid my dollar for passage. but our examples and admonitions Of course I had plenty of time in that both as individuals, and in our associ- hour to think of many things besides the scenery of the lake. Along the vate and ennoble those who are soon to shores were no habitations, except in

take our places. The tendency of pub- one spot a new farm had been hewed honest labor, for the last decade, has Arrived at the landing on the castern been one of retrogression. Should the side of the lake, I found a narrow same evil tide continue to flow for a strip of level ground, covered with few more years, then indeed could it coal cars being loaded and unloaded, as those that brought the coal from the mine ascended and descended the steep ling creak, about 350 rods long. Work hill above, elevated and run down by an endless rope of wire. Into one of these coal boxes, four feet deep I was put, and made the ascent in a little less than two minutes. At the top of the hill, I found no train going to the mine for an hour and a half; so I had plenty of time to study the principle of the endlesss chain arrangement, and to ob serve just how long it took two men to put in place and discharge a carload of same place, expect to commence operacoal-not quite four minutes. At the tions soon. Southern Oregon is fast time I was there they were sending settling up, and before many years the

from the mine, I was invited to take a seat in the cab of the engine, where, I rode in a jolting fashion three miles through the woods to the mine, and DEAR TIDINGS:-Since writing to you found, when I got there, that I could

I found that the depression in business in California, and the fact that a great deal of coal had been brought who consequently were feeling some what discouraged. The lumber trade tory, I made an effort to see something also has suffered through sympathy of the coal fields, and the mines them- with the duliness in California and in selves, but with only partial success. consequence the whole of the Puget I satisfied myself however, that there Sound country feels the "hard times"

But to return to coal-the Newcastle mine instead of going down by shafts, Southern Oregon. Our coal fields are chambers up, and you enter at the botvery evtensive, and will, with the iron tom of this mine instead of from the and other mineral resources, sometime top. From what I know of the mine on the Columbia, at and be below St. Helen, the coal lies in the same way. besides the Bellingham Bay and Nanai and is of about the same quality. On mo coals of the extreme north of Wash- account of the excitement prevailing among the miners and their employers, while I was there, I did not make so tle, Talbot and Renton. Of these, the thorough an inquiry into the affairs of Talbot is considered best, Newcastle the mine as I intended; but enough was seen to satisfy me of the value of are on the line of the Seattle and Walla Oregon coal as compared with that of

Washington Territory. The very best coal yet opened on the Sound, is that in the Payallup valley. which is being worked by the North Pacific R. R. Company, who have built twenty-five miles of railroad to morning to see this mine unattended and | get it to tide-water, and the town of alone. Taking a back at the door of New Tacoma as a depot for their busimy boarding house at 8 o'clock in the ness. Owing to the early rains and unmorning, I soon found that the road led | finished state of the road I did not unover a very rough range of hills to the dertake to go to this mine, but saw east of the Sound and that there was plenty of the coal at Tacoma. Next nothing else very peculiar or interest- summer I intend to avail myself of produced more vigorous, original ing about it. Big trees, rank vegeta- numerous polite invitations to visit sev- thinkers, a more elevated standard of tion, damp, chilly hollows from which eral points of interest on the Sound taste, information more exact as well the peculiar noonday odors were rising, that I passed by, owing to stress of as more diffused, and nobler principles

are about all that one thinks of in this You do not want to hear about the down as much as we please on our ride. Up the hills for two miles and | State Fair, and the general disappoint. | grandfathers' ideas; but their notious down the hills for two miles more, and ment of the people at the mud and wet on this subject were more rational than there you are -not at the mine, but on then prevailing, or the losses of the ours. We ought not to set before a the border of Lake Washington, a pret. Agricultural Society in consequence; boy the chances of becoming President ty sheet of dark water, eight across, and and I shall omit it all. If I had space of the Republic, or president of anymuch more in length, winding among I would say a word about the rich ore thing; we should teach him first to be of a mine near Canyonville that I saw a good man, and next to do his work, As we stood on the shore, the sun recently; but all I will say here is, that whatever it be, as well as it can possishone brightly across the water, and Oregon ought to be reckoned a very bly be done. It is better that a boy lighted up the frozen precipices of rich state in gold and silver, as well as should learn to make a shoe excellently Mount Ranier, which viewed from this in copper, iron and coal; and that all than to write bad exercises in half a point seems to rise immediately from the that is now wanted is capital enough to dozen languages." level ground on the farther side of the take them out of the earth. Next lake. The view is the finest I had of this | spring I promise myself to take a look

To day I am enjoying, as I have sevcame up alongside her mooring and eral times before, the grand and beautiprepared to take her sole passenger, ful scenery of the Columbia from the Wallamet to the Dalles. To be sure, Legislature is Democratic in both it has rained half the day; but mists are branches. not unbecoming to these mountain crags and cliffs, and the occasional rifts A solid respect for useful labor lence and solitude made the voyage in the clouds are all the more promis- cratic majority in the State 11,485 across the strangely dark waters of the ing for the down-pour of a few minutes | This is nearly official, only some four before. The "Mountain Queen" is a queen of a steamer, such a traveling, palace as one would wish to take a summer excursion in with a party of chosen

Until you hear from me again. F. F. VICTOR.

Southern Oregon Mines. - Governor D. P. Thompson, who has lately returned from Southern Oregon, called to-day and gave us some interesting He informs us that the big ditch of ity. the Sterling mining company has been completed to the length of 17 miles, 110 rods, taking it from Little Applegate to Sterling Creek, with an addi- tilities to the 1st inst. is 64,801 men. tional ditch from Glade fork to Steron the mine will be commenced about December 1st, with two hydraulies having a full of 761 feet from the ditch to the diggings. Other mines in that section are doing well also. J. H. Reed and Henry Klippel are digging a ditch on Big Applegate which, when completed, will be seven miles in length. They expect to get water through about January 1st. Dimmick & Co., at Grant's pass, English & Co., at Galice creek, and Ankeny. Cook & Co, at the mines will be as valuable as any on the

ASHLAND.

We were much surprised to see what

a thriving and busy town had sprung up within the last few years at this place. Ashland is situated in the southern part of Jackson county, about seventeen miles from Jacksonville. It is a real live business place, and new buildings are in course of erection all around. The town is located on a creek, which furnishes ample water for manufacturing purposes. There is a firstclass woolen mill in operation, which gives a good market for a great deal of the wool raised in the county, an excellent school, one newspaper, the Tinings, three or four stores, and a splendid hotel kept by Mr. Jesse Houck, blacksmith shops, drng store, livery stable, and everything necessary to supply the demands of the trade. The town is supported by the splendid agricultural lands sprrounding it, and besides the greater part of Lake county people do their buying at this point. There is also an excellent flouring mill in oderation. The buildings erected are of a permanent and substantial character and there is at present in course of construction a fine brick store. The farmers adjoining the town are rich and prosperous, and the place has every prospect of becoming one of the principal towns in the southern part of the State. It certainly has the enterprise and necessary wealth around it to make it such. - Signdard.

FROUDE ON AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

"I go to school in New England" says the historian. Froude, in a recent ly published article, "where the modern system is developed in its highest completeness. I see the most admirable mechanical arrangements. Ancient languages and modern, science and art history and philosophy, poetry and mathematics, music and drawingnothing is omitted, nothing is unattempted and progress is made in all. \* \* Yet the experiment has now continued for a generation or two, and the fruits are less apparent than they ought to be. A better education should have of action. \* \* \* We may look

#### GENERAL NEWS. [Condensed from O.egonian and Call Dispatches.]

New York Nov. 7 .- Litest returns make McClellan's majority 12 000.

Philadelphia Nov. 7 .- Net Demoor five counties being estimated.

New York Nov. 7 .- The Herald concedes the Senate to the Republicans by 2 majority, and thinks the Assembly will be either one Democratic majority

Leavenworth Nov. 7.-B publicans elect their candidate, Hamphrey, for Lientenant Governor, and A. P. Horitems from the mines in that section, | ton, Chief Justice, by the usual major-

> St. Petersburg Nov. 8 -The Russian loss from commencement of hos-

London Nov. 8 .- The conviction is strong that Pievna cannot hold ont many days. Osman Pasha's men are deserting in large numbers, on account of privation and hardship. The Russians have built a telegraph line completely around Pievna, so that they can concentrate immediately on any point attacked.

Philadelphia Nov. 9.-Nearly com plete returns from every county in the State, with the official vote of 13 counties, show a majority of 9 562 for Noves (Dem.) over Hart (Re.) for State