



ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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

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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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—BY—

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Will do anything in his line on short notice and on the lowest terms. [2-21st]

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Ashtand - - - Oregon.

An abundance of good brick always on hand at my kiln, one mile north of Ashland.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of brick work in the very best manner.

Give me a trial and rest assured that I can satisfy you.

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v2026-6m

T. G. WATTERS,

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Will attend to the buying and selling of

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All business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.

I will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry in regard to this position. Oregon's Climate, Soil, Products, etc.

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Call and see Specimens. [v2021]

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ASHLAND HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO RECOMMEND his friends, and the traveling public generally, that he is still to be found at this

LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE,

where he is ready at any time, and on all occasions to see before them the best the market affords, in a style second to no other house in Oregon.

Dinners and suppers for special occasions, gotten up in appropriate style, at short notice.

JASPER HOUCK.

PIONEER HOTEL.

Linkville, Lake County, Oregon

The subscriber is again in charge of the OLD PIONEER HOTEL of the Lake country, and is determined to make his guests

Comfortable and Happy.

Give him a call and rest assured that he will make you feel at home [2-29th.

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A Pleasant and Homelike House situated

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Hamming Bird Springs, near Klamath Lake,

Eleven miles from Linkville, on the road to Ft. Klamath, Lake Co., Oregon.

Attention paid to the wants of guests

The subscriber also keeps a Good Stable well supplied with hay and grain. Call and see if he can keep hotel.

v2018 J. D. J. FERREE.

FOR THE TIDINGS.

Beautiful Soul.

MRS. F. F. VICTOR.

O, soul beautiful, whither away!

Are you going back whence you came, my dear!

Or, are you only passing your way

From this to some newer and grander sphere?

Beautiful soul, how came you so far -

Did God, when he made you leave out sin!

With so little of earth and so much of air,

That the dust fell away from the s, left within!

As a drop of dew in its delicate sphere

Holds imprisoned a globe of the morning light,

And exhaling, free to the atmosphere,

The molecule of sun it had etched in its flight;

So you lived in your beautiful body, sweet,

And chose through its white and dainty mould;

So you passed away from world's turmoil and sea,

To the glory that gathered you in its fold.

And I! Will my soul when it is free

Discover the pain of your spirit's tear,

And follow and find O'ceasary,

To come where you are, my sweet, my sweet!

I'll come as a perfume, a color, a thought,

And touch you with fingers more light than look,

'Till you tremble and taint, and I know you have

caught

The remembrance of earth, and the love you for-

sook.

I will purely come, though in doubt and fear,

To rest at your feet in your bowers of bliss;

Beautiful soul, my dearest dear!

Fly not too far, lest the way I miss.

For the universe is long and wide,

And your elements so ethereal fine,

If by any chance I should pass aside,

My soul would be lost in seeking you.

O soul beautiful, wring your way,

In and out, among the spheres of light,

Be not so lost in your "perfect day,"

As to leave me a one in my success night.

LAKEVIEW.

LAKEVIEW, LAKE CO., OR.,

Dec. 20, 1877

EDITOR TIDINGS:—Lakeview is pleasantly located a little south of the northern extremity of Goose Lake and commands an extensive view of the valley westward as well as of the lake. A few years ago a party of seven mountaineers of whom the writer was one, halted at this place for breakfast, having been

PURSUED BY SAVAGE WARRIORS for eight and forty hours. But the scene has changed. Instead of the maddening war-whoop, we now hear the busy hum of the mechanics' labor on every side. Peace and prosperity reign, and, although scarce a twelve month has passed since the erection of the first building by Mr. Snider, to-day we find here two dry-goods stores, two blacksmith shops, two large livery stables, a postoffice, where my friend

Andy McCallen dispenses a large amount of mail matter, two saloons in active operation and one under construction, and a school under the care of R. H. Dunlap, an experienced teacher. His school is at present being taught in his private house, but ere long the new school house will be ready for use.

We notice two store houses under construction, as also Mr. Jones' new hotel, in place of his house lately burned. There is also a private dwelling almost completed. The Snelling brothers are making some needed improvements in their livery stables; in fact, the

SOUND OF THE HAMMER is heard on every side, as the busy workman plays his trade.

This is, as you know, the county seat of Lake Co., so we see the usual millions of the law, fitting here and there as circumstances may require, all seeming just now to work together for good. The Land Office of the Lakeview district is situated here; at present, under the control of Hon. Geo. Copp, who gives general satisfaction to all. Mr. Evans, Register, has not yet arrived but is hourly expected.

I am stopping at Mr. Tenbrook's hotel, a large commodious building. Mr. T. is a genial host, sets a good table and keeps clean beds. He has a custom of some thirty or forty boarders. All branches of business seem to prosper here now, while the demand requires that yet different branches be opened up; for instance a stove shop, a boot shop and a butcher shop. A minister of the Gospel would find employment here. Mr. Fisk has just sold his blacksmith shop to Mr. Stanley from Modoc Co. Lakeview will have two Christmas trees.

J. B. Richmond, Va Jan. 1.—Reports from the western portion of Virginia, including the valley between Staunton and the Potomac and trans Alleghany region, state that snow has fallen sufficient to delay the arrival of trains.

THE ROAD QUESTION AGAIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 24, 1877.

EDITOR TIDINGS:—Our road question has been permitted to rest during the fall and so far during the winter, owing to a lack of developments in that direction, but it seems to me as though we at least should organize, and be ready for active operations in the spring.

Our Crescent City friends have taken the lead by exploring a new route from that place to Waldo, which they say will be only about 45 miles in length, with a grade of not more than one foot to the rod in any part, which will allow a four-horse team to haul from 50 to 60 hundred at a load with ease.

We of this vicinity have also examined a pass over the mountain between here and Sucker creek, which would shorten the distance between Jacksonville and Waldo about 15 miles, and be at least as good as the present route, via Slate creek. There is already a good road the whole way, with the exception of about 8 miles of mountain which is not bad to build a road over.

There is another pass over the same mountain which is lower but farther around, which we have not yet explored thoroughly, but expect to do so soon, as the extra distance may be more than compensated by easier grades and cheaper cost of construction. The building of this road in connection with a new one to Crescent City, will make the distance from Jacksonville to navigable water about 90 miles, where we may have an even show with the rest of the world. I would suggest that a meeting be had of those friendly to the scheme, and a correspondence opened with our Crescent City friends on the subject.

I see that our friend "Mack" calls us "maniacs" on the road question. Well, he is a bachelor, and the road doesn't run past his house. A. W.

OREGON SUMMER.

The important advantage that Oregon has over California in the matter of a failing seasons has been well understood after awhile by immigrants seeking homes on this Pacific coast. But another and equally important advantage is the great mildness of our summer. We published yesterday an extract from the *San Francisco Bulletin* showing the extreme heat now obtaining in California—the thermometer at points in the interior going up to 113 degrees. It is burning up the crops, the vegetation, the roses and the leafy June trees are shedding their leaves so rapidly as to indicate Autumn instead of mid-Summer. Here we have almost the geniality of smiling Spring, just enough of heat to make the weather delightful, while blankets are indispensable at night. It is true the mercury indicates what would in the East be a high degree of heat, but the same laws do not seem to govern the weather here as there. Here at ninety degrees it is not disagreeably hot, though in New York it would melt all the paper collars in use on Broadway. The difference is said to result from the greater dryness of our atmosphere; that when we have hot weather the heat passes out of the body; that the pores are all open and so sensitive that the slightest change of temperature produces chilliness, and that the Eastern atmosphere, being humid, catches the heat to be retained. Here the caloric radiates from one; there it continues to accumulate. Here, though it passes up to the nineties at times, it never gets on beyond a hundred as in California, and our vegetation is never burned up. An Oregon Summer is one of the most delightful enjoyments in nature, and when its extraordinary character shall become thoroughly understood our State will become the summering place of the wealthy who live below us, and of many Eastern people. Our lovely bays will become more famous than the Italian and our beautiful sea beaches will furnish watering places more sought after than Long Island and Saratoga. Yaquina, Coos, Tillamook and Uamqua bays will yet be famous.—*Standard*, June 26th.

Bob Ingersoll says it takes far more sense to be an excellent cook than a tolerable lawyer.

OREGON AS SEEN BY A CALIFORNIAN

When one returns from a trip to Oregon and remarks that he has just visited the finest country on the face of the globe, people open their eyes with astonishment and ask you where in California you have spent your years. Then you hear such a tirade about "web feet" and "moss backs" that you are willing to give up the argument without being half convinced, rather than hear the pouty words and bear the unsatisfied looks of your dear neighbors. Now, Oregon has just what California lacks, a plenty of rain. Rain, O! beautiful rain, give us bountiful showers of rain here and we can command the wealth of the world. Leaving California with about an inch of dust on my back, I arrived in Portland and Salem finding mud nearly ankle deep. The flocks and herds were luxuriating on pastures of red clover and timothy, and the green fields looked very cheerful as compared to our dry, dust-covered hills and valleys at this season. The farmers are busy threshing their stacked wheat, also plowing and sowing, and those who are farther advanced with their fall work have the pleasure of seeing their wheat out of the ground, growing finely. Oregon is a timbered country, yet there are large prairies of rich, loamy, beautiful soil. These prairies skirted with oak, fir, ash and maple timber, together with orchards loaded with ripe fruit, give the country a beauty in autumn which would be hard to rival. About half way between Portland and Salem, in the beautiful Willamette valley, is Barlow's prairie. Here are the homes of real luxury, where Nature's best gifts are dispensed and appreciated, and where the least effort of the husbandman is richly repaid in the bounties of the golden harvest.—*Rural Press*.

FRUITS OF OREGON.

Western Oregon excels as a fruit country. No finer fruit, of the kinds raised there, is produced in any quarter of the globe. Fruit trees will grow from six to eight feet the first year, bear fruit the second, third and fourth years according to variety. They thrive in the valleys, as well as on the foothills, and up to a considerable height in the mountains, but especially in sheltered, dry soil. At one of the last State fairs, yearling prune, peach, and plum trees, eight feet four inches high, and yearling cherry-trees seven feet high, were exhibited.

Apples, pears, plums, and cherries grow in such abundance that trees have to be invariably propped up to prevent them from breaking under the weight of fruit. The crops have never failed in the Willamette valley, though naturally the quantity raised varies in different years. The apple-worm and the curculio are unknown, and so is the pear blight. The fruits named all attain an unusual size, and fine color and flavor. Finer plums and cherries and prunes are not grown in France. Of apples, the leading varieties are yellow Newton Pippins, bright red Pippins, Russets, Spitzbergen, Winesap, Baldwin, white Parmain, blue Parmain, Virginia Greening, and Northern Spy.—*Half's* (San Francisco) *Land Journal*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN BOARD.

TOWN HALL, ASHLAND, Dec. 12, 1877.

Board met at this date in called session. Present: President H. C. Hill, J. H. Chitwood, M. Baum, James Thornton and C. K. Klum. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The committee on streets and side-walks, to whom was referred the petition of Isaac Woolen and other-, for the opening of a road from Granite street to the northern boundary of the town of Ashland, reported that the petition was not legally before the Board and asked that it be referred back to petitioners. Report adopted. The finance committee to whom the petition of Leabo & Mayfield for license to keep a billiard table in the town of Ashland, reported that they did not deem it expedient for this body to grant such license. Report adopted. Report of finance committee on bill of Helman & Fountain for stationery, adopted, and a draft on the treasury offered for the amount. Adjourned to meet on first Tuesday in January 1878, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

H. C. HILL, President.

A. V. GILLETTE, Clerk.

WHAT STANLEY HAS FOUND IN AFRICA.

A correspondent gravely asks us what Stanley has discovered "in equatorial Africa." It is possible that there may be others in the same state of deplorable ignorance, and we will therefore briefly set forth the results of Mr. Stanley's three years of exploration—for we do not suppose that even our inquiring friend forgets that before that the young man had found Dr. Livingstone in that region. When Stanley started he described the work before him as that of finishing the labors of others, for many travelers had preceded him into that country of danger and fascination, and seen parts of lakes and rivers, without settling anything about their relations with each other or their importance to the world. The sources of the Nile, the problem of ages, were yet unopened. No one knew anything about the Congo twenty-five miles from the Atlantic coast. Now Stanley has left very little undone of what he undertook to do. He discovered, in the first place, the farthest southern waters that contribute to the Nile; the Shineeyu river, pouring into the Victoria Nyanza from the south-east. He for the first time circumnavigated the great Victoria lake, and followed up its great tributary, the Kagera, on the south-west, through its scores of lakes. He has settled the puzzle of the Tanganyika, which had been considered by Livingstone a reservoir of the Nile, and to which Lieut. Cameron had given an outlet through the Lukuga into the Lualaba; both these notions he proved wrong, and made it certain that the lake has no outlet, but is an inland lake of comparatively recent formation, which is rising steadily and will one day make Cameron's belief true. And finally he has proved the Lualaba, which Livingstone felt sure was the Nile, to be instead the Congo, by following it from the center of the continent to the Atlantic—a wonderful voyage of over 2,000 miles and through seven or eight degrees of latitude, crossing and recrossing the equator, in deadly perils of disease, privation, trackless forests, unknown waters and fierce savages, which no other explorer had ventured to face, and which Cameron had shortly before turned away from. These are the principal geographical discoveries of Stanley, but to make a complete list of them would take too much time and space. Presently Mr. Stanley will come home and publish a book, and then our friend can get the information in detail, with maps, besides learning more about the various millions of Africans and the valuable products of the immense region he has given knowledge of to the world of commerce.—*Springfield Republican*.

AN OREGON WINTER.

Whilst bleak December winds are sweeping over all the Eastern and Western States, we in the most north-western section of the Union, in the same latitude as New York, but with our climate tempered by the Gulf Stream, are still basking in the mellow sunshine of a late Indian summer. At this writing, December 23, the sun is bright overhead, with the thermometer ranging from 55 to 70 degrees. Roses and many of the more tender varieties of shrubs are in full bloom outdoors. The grass is growing finely, wild strawberries are blooming on the hill-sides, whilst now and then blackberries and raspberries are still being gathered from belated bushes. Just think of it, you dwellers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities, who are paying fancy prices for a diminutive hot house bouquet to decorate your Christmas