THE ASHLAND TIDINGS

FRIDAY.....JANUARY, 18, 1878

ARMS AND DIPLOMACY IN THE RACE.

It is hardly too much to say that an exciting race is now going on between arms and diplomacy with considerable uncertainty whether the Russians shall reach Adrianople or the Turks an armistice first. Turkey is already at the mercy of the Czar. Her power to resist the Russian advance is already crushed. The conqueror may almost at will transfer an army from the Balkan heights to the genial plains below, where the Russian soldier would almost find summer. Yet England, so far from making war, practically acquiesces in the diplomacy of the Continental powers, consenting to separate negotiations between the belligerents while reserving the ultimate right to be consulted as to the finality. Russia, however, will not assent to a six weeks armistice except with some general agreement by Turkey as to terms of peace. She cannot be expected to lie expensively idle in inhospitable territory while her enemy recuperates, unless assured that she will not need to fight again. Nor will Russia offer terms of peace unless Turkey sues for them, as is now understood she will speedily. When named she must accept them. The Russian advance is already less than a hundred miles from Adrianople. Nothing can now prevent the seizure of the rich and fruitful province of which it is the center, except an armistice on their own terms. It will be much harder now,—possibly more extravagant than the other powers would consent to. The conditions which are now considered indisputable are, Servian automony or independence, the automony of Bulgaria, territorial acquisition in Armenia, and probably the restoration to Russia of her old control of the mouth of the Danube. It is only in reference to the opening of the Dardenelles and the Black Sea that the other powers will care to intervene. Russian diplomacy can peacefully secure too much in that connection to insist dangerously on anything that might widen the conflict. The war, therefore, is substantially over. That is the conviction here, and business men are setting their houses in order on that basis.—*London Dispatch, Jan. 12.*

SOUTHERN OREGON MINES.

Persons familiar with Southern Oregon and the mining interests of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties, assert that the era of gold mining is dawning. What has been done heretofore was in gulches and along the river banks. The diggings were shallow, rarely reaching a depth of twenty feet, and the labor of finding the gold has been comparatively light, but now that these places are for the most part worked out, prospectors have sought and found deep gravel beds, high up in the hills, that promise untold stores of gold. Geologists say that years ago, perhaps during the glacial period, a great river wound its way through the mountains, which, afterwards, by some convulsion of nature, dried up. But the channel is still to be seen, and is marked by deep gravel beds. Miners are now preparing these beds by means of the hydraulic, and to that end are compelled oftimes to dig long and expensive ditches. The first to engage in deep gravel mines was a company of English capitalists, on Galice Creek, in Josephine county. This company has a ditch five miles in length, which is dug and built over very rough ground, and is expensive. The next company is on Althouse Creek, in the same county—a lot of Californians. After them is the Sterling ditch, in Jackson county, D. P. Thompson & Co., probably the best piece of mining property in the State. The ditch is about 20 miles long and will be completed now in a few days. A. P. Ankney has a large gravel claim, and is digging a ditch to the same. The Squaw Lake Company have a ditch surveyed eleven miles in length, leading to a gravel bed on Big Applegate, above Sterling. Four miles of the ditch have already been constructed. Squaw Lake has been tapped, and makes a splendid reservoir. J. C. Tolman & Co. have a large piece of ground on Cow Creek on which they are just ready to commence work, the ditch being completed. The money invested and to be expended on the enterprises above mentioned, will amount to several hundred thousand dollars, and yet the prospecting is but commenced. A bright future is in store for Southern Oregon.—*Statesman.*

HEAVY ROBBERY.

On Monday evening last, says the Salem *Statesman*, the residence of Hon. M. L. Savage, just beyond the penitentiary, was entered by burglars and over $300 taken. The whole house was ransacked. We also hear of an attempted burglary at the residence of W. S. Barker. The fellow went to the window of a room in which Mrs. Barker slept, and pried open the shutter, and with a board knocked out the fastening, so that the lower sash could be raised. This racket roused Mrs. Barker, who frightened them away.

BONANZA.

This expressive term is the designation of a little village in Lake county, situated on Lost river, 24 miles east of Linkville. Here the principal part of Lost river rises in immense springs of clear, cold water. The place is a picturesque one and so situated in the gateway between the upper and lower valleys of Lost river that it is certainly destined to become an important business point before many years. The sage brush lands, lying on both sides of Lost river for miles both above and below the place, will doubtless, one of these days, be extensively utilized for agricultural purposes, thus supporting a large farming population, while the still higher lands and lake basins further back, will continue, for many years to come, to be the grazing lands for thousands of cattle. Bonanza at present, has one store, that of Handy & Roberts; a boarding-house kept by Mr. Price; a saw mill, the property of John S. Shook; a black-smith shop, at present without a smith, although one is badly needed, and a school-house in which Miss Fannie Van Riper now teaches the district school. There are also several families residing at this place. Considering its advantages of situation, we confidently expect to see its population and business institutions considerably increased during the coming year. It is also, as the "Temperance Pilgrim" says, "the head of fish navigation on Lost river," where, from time immemorial, the red-skins have been in the habit of coming in the early spring time, when the river is full to overflowing with juicy buffalo suckers just up from Tule lake, and drying many tons of them for winter use. How to make the sucker business a profitable industry for the more civilized race we can not exactly determine, unless it will pay to export the oil. It is said that a hundred fish will yield three gallons of oil, and this number a man of "ordinary intelligence" can catch in a few minutes, during the "spring run." At any rate, there is no danger of hunger at Bonanza as long as nature affords such a superabundant supply of these oily specimens of ichthyology.

THE BEEF BUSINESS.

It is reported that Lang & Regan, extensive cattle dealers, are now buying up cattle in eastern Washington Territory, intending to drive 20,000 head by way of the Yellowstone country to the railroad and thence to St. Louis by rail. This is rather a new departure in the beef business but there is no reason why it may not succeed, since the entire route upon which they propose to drive, lies through a country scarcely surpassed on the continent for its grasses. That this enterprise will be a success there is little reason to doubt, and there is a very great probability that it will be extensively followed in the future, draining Eastern Washington of its surplus beef and possibly a portion of Northeastern Oregon as well. It is but natural that the inhabitants of the old densely populated states should look towards the broad grass lands of the West for their beef, and there is no estimating, in the light of late developments, to what importance the beef business on this coast may attain As to the cattle country of Southeastern Oregon with its splendid facilties for raising beeves there is a grand outlook for the future. The increase of field culture in Western Oregon and California has made it impracticable to raise large herds of cattle as of old, and where can the already great and constantly increasing population along the sea-coast and in the valleys immediately west of the Cascades and Sierras go for their beef but to the grass lands east of those ranges? The outlook is full of promise and encouragement to the horseback men of the bunch grass country, and they may all, who have good stock ranches, become prosperous and many even wealthy, if they but make a judicious use of their opportunities.

The Grant Co. *Times* says that on the night of Dec. 24th, Capt. Wm Wallace shot and killed Samuel Dodge, near big Hill in Warner valley. Both parties were wealthy stockmen. There was a bad feeling existing between the parties and it is said that Dodge had openly avowed an intention of killing Wallace. The homicide occurred on the road from Bidwell. Immediately after the killing Wallace returned home, informed his family that he had killed Dodge, and dispatched one of his herders to inform Mr. Gilliam, a neighbor, of the homicide. Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Lookhead (partner of Mr. Dodge,) found Wallace's victim at the foot of Big Hill, breathing his last, with three pistol shots in his body. Capt. Wallace went to Canyon City and gave himself up to the authorities.

Advices from all parts of Umpqua valley state that there will be more grain sown this year than ever before. The weather during the past month has been very favorable for the farmers and the plows have been running pretty regularly for the past month.

OUR SAN RAFAEL LETTER.

SAN RAFAEL, Jan. 9th, 1878.

EDITOR TIDINGS:—Since my last, "we" Californians have had several "spells of weather." After the first rain we had a week of frosty, freezing weather, that would have reddened the ears of an Ashlander. The people here went round the streets humped up like

AN OCTOBER CHICKEN,

and declared on their troth if it didn't get warm soon, they'd surely freeze to death. I think some of the greenest of them did get a little nipped, for I saw several of them about the holidays who looked considerably wilted, and was informed by a sedate old gentleman, with an air of extreme probity, that this state of affairs was produced by several nips received during the extreme frigid condition of the Italian-like atmosphere of this sunny land.

IT HAS BEEN RAINING

here quite steadily for the last two days. A dense fog hangs over San Francisco and the Bay every night, and the dismal howl of the fog horn is wafted on the gentle breeze for sixteen miles over the placid water and timberless hills, and from dark until daylight it fills my lonesome chamber with its doleful melody. Not only filling my room but my appreciative brain with snoring dreams of uneathly screams, of "Old Nick's" howls and fiendish catterwauls. Were it not for this horrible fog horn, San Rafael would scarcely know of the existence of fog Although the town is built in part not over five feet above low tide, it is seldom visited by these surface clouds.

Since the rain, men claim a great improvement in business; this is no doubt the case, but there are in San Francisco thousands of men, women and children, who, when they arise from their beds in the morning, know not where their first meal is to come from; and hundreds are to-day on the point of

STARVATION.

Go where you will, along the wharves and through the work shops, you will hear throngs of well dressed laborers and mechanics clamoring for employment. "I had nothing to eat since yesterday morning and must have work," is hourly heard from men who are too honest to steal and too

PROUD TO BEG.

Such is the lamentable condition of the labor question to day. It is not surprising under this state of affairs that such demagogues as Dennis Kearney and his ilk could put a great city of 300,000 inhabitants in a feverish state of alarm. From day to day San Francisco is

HANGING OVER A VOLCANO.

The slightest cause may drench its streets in blood. The leaders openly threaten bloodshed and bid defiance to the authorities. Three of these leaders have recently been indicted by the grand jury for inciting to riot, but they gave bail and nightly harrangue the unemployed working men. To-morrow is a day that there is much reason for the people of the city to dread to see the sun arise. It is determined by these working people, so called, that they will visit the various places where Chinamen are employed, *en masse*, and demand that they be discharged. The authorities are making vigorous arrangements to prevent such a demonstration. Should the men persist in their intention there will

DOUBTLESS BE BLOODSHED.

Although there are many respectable workingmen who take part in this movement, it numbers among its members all the bad material of the city; adventurers and cut throats from all parts of the coast are here for the purpose of taking part and sharing the spoils should they succeed in bringing about a reign of riot and robbery.

THE LABOR QUESTION

is indeed a serious one. The legislature and city authorities are trying to devise some means to provide work for the unemployed, but the movement, surrounded as it is by red tape, always—

"Like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."

And gives but little comfort to one who is famishing with hunger.

Smith & O'Brien, wealthy stock dealers, have offered $100,000 to the city at a low rate of interest to enable them to push forward the public works of the city, for the purpose of giving bread to the starving people. Before this can be done the legislature must pass a formal bill; the city authorities must then act on it; superintendants, civil engineers and surveyers must make long and elaborate reports The city authorities must examine these reports and if they think it advisable they will order their subordinates to begin to make preparation to commence work. In the mean time "poor Jack must go to bed without his supper." There is no doubting the fact that

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE"

is the sole cause of all these hard times There are no idle Chinamen. Go where you will, along the wharves, in the factories, you will find them engaged to the exclusion of white men I verily believe that there will yet be even a worse state of affairs unless the general government makes some move toward ridding the country of this terrible pest.

J. M. S.

GENERAL NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6.—It is rumored that Austria and Germany have vetoed the idea of opening the Dardanelles for Russian vessels only. Russia has, consequently, concluded not to raise the question at all.

London, Jan 7.—The Russian detachment under Gen. Dandeville, which supported Gen. Gourko in his movement over the Balkans, had fifty-three men frozen to death in one night and eight hundred and thirty frost bitten.

New York, Jan. 8.—The report of the Commissioners of emigration shows the total number of Aliens arrived at this port last year was 54,536, a decrease of 16,123, compared with the previous year.

Omaha, Jan. 8.—As the train from St. Louis was approaching Omaha last night, a young Dane was enticed from the cars at Pacific Junction and beaten out of $1,000, at top and bottom dice, by gamblers.

Washington, Jan 8.—Recent information from Kingston, Jamaica, regarding an insult to the American flag by the British Man-of-war, *Blanch*, is evidently correct, especially as it asserts that the American consul at that point took sides with the British authorities.

London, Jan. 8.—A Vienna special says England has informed the government at St. Petersburg, that she has no objection in principle to the conclusion of an armistice in the mode prepared by Russia. But as regards the terms of peace, no new European programme must be drawn up without the sanction of her Majesty's Government.

London, Jan. 8.—Chaker Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople that, after checking the Russian advance with great loss at Petrichevo, he retired to strongly entrenched positions at Piobrine and Otlukkoi.

London, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Pera says a communication from London advising Turkey to open negotiations with Russia through military commanders has been received here.

Concord, Jan. 9.—At the Republican state convention B. F. Prescott was nominated for governor by acclamation.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Mexican Congress has voted to admit breadstuffs from other countries free of duty, which will be very advantageous for California, New Mexico and Texas, furnishing a profitable market for their produce.

Cheyenne, Wy., Jan. 9.—Peter Riley, of Spearfish, reports that a band of Indians, yesterday, drove off about fifty head of horses, in that vicinity, the property of ranche-men.

Rockland, Maine, Jan. 11.—The heaviest north-coast gale ever known here, prevailed last night, doing great damage to shipping and to wharves, unroofing a number of buildings. Losses to shipping, pretty severe. At Old Town, the steeple was blown from the Baptist Church.

Des Moines, Jan. 10.—The Legislature meets next Monday. There is no candidate against Senator Allison, and it is probable he will have no opposition.

London, Jan. 11.—A man committed suicide yesterday, by leaping from the whispering gallery on St. Paul's Cathedral.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Judge Hemenway, who is here in behalf of the Gentile interest of Utah, appeared before the house committee on territories, to-day, and made an argument in favor of the bill introduced in the house by Luttrell, to abolish female suffrage in the territory; to prevent polygamists from serving on juries to try cases of polygamy; to punish continued living in polygmy, and to otherwise secure fair elections.

London, Jan. 10.—A terrible out break of spotted Typhus has occurred in Fratezchiti and neighborhood. It originated among Turkish prisoners, and it is whispered that it is really the plague.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraped the following to the Emperor from Letcha, January 9th: I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon the brilliant victory gained this day. Gen Riditzky has after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army defending Schipka pass, consisting of forty-one battalions, ten batteries and one regiment of cavalry

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Additional warrants were made out to day for the arrest of Kearney and Wellock, under the Gibbs' ordinance, based on language uttered at the meeting on the evening of the 7th inst.

MIDDLE CREEK MINES.—Although the water ditch has been completed for some weeks, work has not yet been commenced, owing to the piping's not being in readiness. We understand that everything is about completed now, and that the hydraulic will be turned on the gravel-beds. The owners of the Middle Creek mines have good reason to anticipate a profitable run this season.—*Western Star.*