

ASHLAND

TIDINGS.

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

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Ashland Tidings.

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Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M. Holds their stated communications Thursday evening on or before the full moon. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. W. H. ATKINSON, W. M., J. S. EUBANKS, Sec'y.

Ashland Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F. Hold their regular meetings every Saturday evening at their hall in Ashland. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend. E. DE PEAT, N. G., W. W. KESNER, Sec'y. Rebekah meetings on Tuesday evening, near the fall of the moon each month.

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HOTELS. ASHLAND HOUSE. THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO REMIND 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 set before them the best 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 [3-291] GEORGE NURSE.

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SMOKING SPIRITUALIZED.

IN TWO PARTS. We copy the following hymn, from a small antiquated volume in our possession, entitled the Gospel Sonnets, published at Worcester, Mass., in 1799: The first Part being an all Metaphor upon smoking tobacco; and the second, a New Addition to it, Improvement of it.

PART I. This Indian weed now wiper'd quite, Though green at root, cut down at night, Smoak it dry, do you? All doth say, 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

The pipe, for his like and work, Does this thy most vile habit seek. Thou art a fiend, Gone with a touch. 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high, Then thou beholdest the vanity Of worldly life, Gone with a puff. 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

And when the pipe grows foul withal, Think on thy foul deed with sin; For then the fire It does require. 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

And lo! the ashes left away; Then to thyself thou sayest, 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

PART II. Was this the plan for thee set down? So was the plan of great renown, Which mercy feign'd? F or never cease. 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

Doth justice merit thy reward? From each a thoughtfully weed? Then what's the pair? Of Job's doers? 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

The promise, like the light of day? And by the mouth of faith conveyed? Wait virtue's bliss, From Sharon's Rills. 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

Is in the midnight pipe glow; Your pains in outward use are so, Ill heavily they Your heart beguile. 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

The smoke, like burning incense, towers; So should a praying heart of yours With ardent cries Surmount the skies. 'Tis thus, think, and smoke tobacco.

SCRAPS OF SOUTHERN OREGON, AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HISTORY.

ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE A WHITE WOMAN BY INDIAN JOE—PURSUIT BY LIEUT. BONNYCASTLE OF FORT JONES—MURDER OF THE SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS—DEATH OF TIPSIE TEE—LIGHT AT KLAMATH FERRY, ETC.

On the 12th day of May, 1854, an outrage was attempted on a white woman in the absence of her husband, by an Indian called "Joe," of the Shastas. His fiendish design was prevented by the heroic defense made by the woman, which kept back the villain until the approach of some white men, when he fled. Information was at once dispatched by an Indian, to Lieut. Bonnycastle, who was in command at Fort Jones. Lieut. Hood was immediately ordered to take a small detachment of troops and demand of the Shasta chief, Bill, the unconditional surrender of "Joe," that he might be punished.

Lieut. Hood, in company with A. M. Roseburg, Indian Agent, met the chief, and made known the demand. Bill expressed great indignation at "Joe" for the crime he had committed, but made a determined effort to extract a promise that in case he should give him up, that he should not be hanged. But as Lieut. Hood's orders required an unconditional surrender, Bill was constrained after much hesitation to agree to give up the culprit in two days.

Three days having passed without a surrender, Lieut. Bonnycastle left Ft. Jones on the 16th of May, with all his force, for the purpose of compelling the surrender of Joe. On reaching Yreka, the command was visited by two of the principal Indians of the Scott's valley band, who expressed themselves very anxious that Joe should be surrendered, and at the same time renewing their endeavor to obtain assurance that Joe should not be hanged. Bonnycastle still refused giving as his reason, in the usual contemptuous style of the military officers of that day, that he intended to turn him over to the civil authorities, and that he did not expect that they would be punished according to law. The Lieutenant then informed the chief that if he was given up before he arrived at Klamath

river, that he would return to the Fort satisfied, but if he was compelled to cross the river, he would hold the tribe responsible, and would engage the services of a large band of Des Chutes Indians to aid him in pursuing and punishing the tribe.

Early on the morning of the next day, the forces moved forward without holding further communications with the Indians, although solicited to do so. When they were overtaken about ten miles, they were overtaken by To-lo, then known as "Old Man," an ex-chief of the Shastas, who was very anxious that Lieut. Bonnycastle should go and see that the woman had not been hurt. It was with some difficulty that they were made to understand that the attempt at crime was to be punished as well as successful perpetration.

"Old Man" despairing of procuring a promise of immunity for old Joe, procured a promise that the troops would await his return the next day, promising in turn that they would go to the camp of the Shastas, in the mountains, and obtain and deliver up the fugitive. The troops camped that night at Willow Springs, as agreed on with "Old Man," and proposed to remain at that place until the evening of the next day, so as to give the Indians ample time to fulfill their promise. But just at dark, however, a messenger arrived from Cottonwood, with information that a pack train had been attacked at noon that day, and one of two men had been killed, and the other barely escaping. This was known to be the country infested by Tipsee, and no doubts were entertained of its being his work.

Lieut. Bonnycastle's promise to "Old Man" to await his return on the next day and the necessary preparation it required for a campaign in the mountains, delayed him until noon the next day. The Shastas not arriving up to that hour, the troops started, leaving their pack train under guard. Each man carried one blanket and ten days rations of bread and pork. In the meantime, Lieut. Hood was dispatched with a small escort, to inform Sem-tess-tis, the chief of the Des Chutes, of the murder on the mountain, and obtain his assistance.

On the morning of the 18th, Lieut. Hood overtook his command at the point where the murder had been committed, with thirty-eight well armed and well mounted Des Chutes Indians, anxious to aid in the capture of Tipsee. These Indians having made a long and rapid march, it was deemed advisable to lay by that day, and let them rest and their horses graze.

At daylight, on the 19th, the command set out on the trail of Tipsee, marching that day, a distance of twenty-five miles, over a very rough country. The Des Chutes being mounted on their hardy ponies, could ride where American horses dared not venture, and the practiced eye of these Indians could detect retreating Indian foot-marks, that a white man could not have seen. From these signs, they discovered that six Indians had been engaged in the murder.

Late in the afternoon they reached a point where the signs indicated that the Indians had recently encamped. The command immediately halted, and sent out their Indian spies, who, after being gone a short time, returned, and reported that two Indians had gone off to the northward, up the valley, with the mules taken from the packers, and the other four, with seven horses stolen from some drovers, two nights before, had gone in the direction of the cave on the Klamath river, and that one Indian had been traced going up the valley quite recently, apparently following those with the mules. This Indian, they believed to be from some adjacent tribe, who had come to visit the camp where the troop were halted, and finding it deserted, was making his way home.

The direction taken by the Indians induced Lieut. Bonnycastle to believe that the Shastas had participated in the murder, and he determined to pursue and chastise them. Pursuing their trail until nightfall they encamped, and at daylight next morning they took up their line of march toward the Cave. About ten o'clock, the Des Chutes scouts discovered the Shasta camp, and

returned with the information. The troops at once pushed forward in the hope of engaging them before they reached their stronghold. On reaching the bank of a tall bluff opposite a similar bluff, on which the Shastas were camped, the troops were hailed by an American, who informed them that Capt. Goodall was with the Shastas, and desired to speak with Lieut. Bonnycastle. Capt. Goodall and three other men, who were with him, crossed over to the troops, and informed them that the Shastas were very anxious to remain at peace, and that the Indian Joe had been brought into the camp at Willow creek two hours after the troops left that point. Capt. Goodall further informed them that Tipsee had come into the Shasta camp about thirty-six hours before, and informed them of his murder on the mountain, and proposed that they should join them in a war of extermination on the whites. The Shastas knowing well the state of feeling already existing among the citizens, and having already had some experience with the volunteers, declined to except their offer, and for the purpose of courting the good will of the whites, set on Tipsee and his men, killing him, his son and his son-in-law, the fourth making his escape, and was, doubtless, the Indian whose foot-marks were discovered following the two Indians with the mules.

When Joe was brought into Willow Springs and finding the troops gone, he was taken to Yreka, where he was kept two days, at the end of which time two Indians made their appearance bearing the scalps of Tipsee and his son, and soliciting Capt. Goodall's interference to prevent the troops from attacking their band, as they had no doubt that they would be led to their camp by the tracks of Tipsee and his men. Capt. Goodall immediately procured the authority of the Indian agent and went to the Shasta camp taking Joe with him.

After hearing the statement of Capt. Goodall, Lieut. Bonnycastle, sent Lieut. Hood to camp, and he proceeded to the Shasta camp, accompanied by Capt. Goodall and his men, chief Sem-tess-tis and two or three others. They were received by the Shastas with demonstrations of friendship and confidence.

After the talk with the Shasta Indians the Lieut. left Joe in charge of Capt. Goodall to take him to Yreka, and taking with him the horses the Shastas had taken from Tipsee, he joined his command, and set out on his return, camping that night at the Klamath and next day moving on beyond Yreka. Capt. Goodall also returned to Yreka on the same day but for some cause had left Joe behind.

In the mean time the citizens seeing that Joe was not with the troops, and failing to get any satisfactory explanation from the military authorities, who seemed to think it beneath their dignity to communicate with a citizen, determined to take the matter into their own hands and revenge the atrocity committed by Joe.

Capt. Goodall, however, was sent back, accompanied by chief Bill under authority of the agent to bring in Joe, and after arriving at the Shasta camp, persuaded all the Indians in camp to accompany him to Yreka as he was aware that the agent was desirous of having them return to Scott's valley. On the morning of the 21st, the Indians, numbering in all, including women and children, some sixty, started out with Capt. Goodall for Yreka. On the first day, they reached Klamath ferry, and encamped some two hundred yards above. By this time, a company of volunteers, under the command of Capt. E. M. Granger and the Deschutes chief with his men, arrived at the ferry, and seeing the Indians, and recognizing among them the Indian Joe, they at once attacked them, and a lively fight ensued, wherein Chief Bill was severely wounded, and two Indians killed. The loss on the side of the whites was one man by the name of McKane killed. The Indians escaped to the chapel and secreted themselves and kept up an occasional firing toward the camp of the volunteers. Before dark that evening the Indians came opposite the ferry house and opened a fire on it; fortunately, however, they did no damage.

Had it not been for the arrogance of the military authorities who declined to communicate with civilians because, as they supposed, they wore blue shirts, or could they have known the course that was being pursued by the authorities, this unfortunate affair could never have occurred.

HERE AND THERE.

France has employed some, and some disgraced; it hurts not in itself, unless it's placed. An intelligent paper has appeared in Boston, who can brag in ten different languages.

On account of the grasshopper plague, the farmers of Sierra valley, Cal., cut their grain for hay. The exportation of American fruit has increased in value from \$269,000 in 1872, to over \$3,000,000 in 1877. Great Britain is importing 3,000,000 bushels of grain per week, and France 2,000,000 bushels in the same time.

John B. Davis has 400 acres of tomatoes on his farm in Richmond, Va., the largest field of the kind in the United States. California will swap her wheat this summer for \$70,000,000. She has already begun to sing "This wheat boy and boy."

A family of four persons was poisoned at New Orleans, lately, by using oxalic acid by mistake, for sugar, in cooking. The American agricultural implements at the Paris Exposition are pronounced by French journals unrivaled in Europe.

Yellow fever in New Orleans necessitates quarantine, and navigation on the lower Mississippi is about as good as suspended. Westmoreland is the smallest county in Virginia, but has been the birth-place of three Presidents—Washington, Madison and Monroe.

The San Francisco Alta tells us that the yield of wine will probably be 6,000,000 gallons—about the same as for the last two years. The largest strawberry farm in the world is probably that of John R. Young, about two miles from Norfolk, Va. It comprises about 250 acres. Gen. Robert Toombs says that tea growing in Georgia is not a new thing—that for the last forty years "tea trees" have been growing in the State.

It is estimated that the loss to agriculture from the growth of weeds instead of useful grasses, is not less than \$100,000,000 per year in the United States. The census returns of 1875 show that farmers of the great State of New York numbered 351,628, or about one-fourth of the population engaged in active operations.

An eastern man who has been fined several weeks in succession for drunkenness, coolly proposes to the magistrate that he should take him by the year at a reduced rate. Miller & Lux, stock raisers and dealers in California, have 80,000 head of stock, over several hundred thousand acres of choice land, and are rated as worth \$15,000,000.

Governor Vance says: "North Carolina, in my judgment, presents more solid inducements to sober-minded immigrants, than any other portion of the American Union." Foreign papers believe that Europe can take 2,000,000 head of cattle from the United States every year, the limit of cattle rearing having been reached in many parts of Europe.

The average wages per month paid farm hands in Georgia, with rations, are—in North Georgia, \$9; Middle Georgia, \$8 50; South-west Georgia, \$7 41; East Georgia, \$8; South-east Georgia, \$10 10; average for the State \$8 03.

The Stockton (Cal.), Independent tells about the boss grasshopper as follows: "It is nearly six inches long, and its body is an inch and a quarter in depth, while its head is as big as a man's thumb."

On the evening of the 20th, ult., a number of stock thieves made a raid on a mule train which was camped on Centennial prairie, Dakota Tr., and succeeded in driving off ten of them. The predatory party was followed and the animals recovered.

A German citizen of Clinton county, Pa., posted the following notice on his front gate: "Tomograts dake Notis I. Pelter you not cum in mid dot gate Der Big Dog is tied loose Youst behind der House, unt I have jine mit dot Greenback Barly. Pelter you Tomograts Keep a Leadle Ont."