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ASHLAND TIDINGS.

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

VOL. III.—NO. 25. ASHLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1878. $2.50 PER ANNUM.

Ashland Tidings.

—ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY—
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Is prepared to do any work in his line on short notice. [no27v2tf

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Has permanently located in Ashland
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PACE IMPLORA.

Better it were to sit still by the sea,
Loving somebody and satisfied;
Better it were to trot babies on the knee,
To anchor you down for all your days,
Than wander and wander in all these ways;
Land forgotten and love denied.

Better sit still where born, I say,
Wed one sweet woman and love her well.
Laugh with your neighbors, live in their way,
Be it ever so simple. The humbler the home,
The nobler, indeed, to bear your part.
Love and be loved with all your heart,
Drink sweet waters and dream in a spell,
Share your delights and divide your tears
Live and be loved in the old east way,
Ere man knew madness and came to roam
From the west to the east and the whole world wide;
When they lived where their fathers lived and died—
Lived and so lived for a thousand years.

Better it were for the world I say—
Better, indeed, for a man's own good—
That he should sit down where he was born
Be it land of sands or oil or corn,
Valley of popies or black northland,
White sea border or great black wood,
Or bleak white winter or bland sweet May,
Or city of smoke or plain of the sun,
Than wander the world as I have done,
Breaking the heart into bits of clay,
And leaving it scattered on every hand.

— JOAQUIN MILLER.

Scraps of Southern Oregon History.

Indian Hostilities in the early part of the year 1856.

[Contributed.]

COMPANY E SECOND REGIMENT O. M. V

In January, 1856, the work of organizing the 2nd regiment Oregon mounted volunteers was completed Company B of the old regiment was known as Company E in the new arrangement. As Company B it had been commanded by Robert Williams, the noted Indian fighter. In the new organization Williams was elected Col. of the regiment, and his favorite Company was officered in part, as follows: Captain, Hugh O'Neil; 1st Lieut., Ben. Armstrong; 2nd Lieut., Jeff. Howell; Orderly Sergt., —— Stanton; 1st Sergt., J. Mathews.

In obedience to orders from Colonel Williams, Company E broke camp near Althouse creek, and marched to Vannoys Ferry on Rogue river, where Williams had established his headquarters. There it arrived in due time, but was, two days after, ordered to return as far back as Hay's Ranch—twelve miles from headquarters — and there establish camp. A few days after it was ordered to proceed four miles farther and establish a permanent camp at the foot of eight dollar Mountain, half a mile south of Deer creek and three miles north of the present town of Kerbyville, on the trail leading from Sailor Diggings to Vannoy's Ferry, on Rogue river.

Camp was established, messes arranged with six men in a mess, orders for the regulation and government of the camp issued by Capt. O'Neil, so that in any possible emergency, each and every man would know his place and duty; camp guards were arranged, horses and mules under a strong detail were turned out to graze upon the luxuriant bunch grass growing around the foot, and nearly to the summit of the mountain.

The company being now in a pleasant camp with subsistence—other than meat for the men and grain for their horses—for a month, the days bright and warm, the nights only cool enough for the men to enjoy their grassy couches in the open air, (for tents they had none) wrapped in a single pair of blankets—we will leave them for a few days and give the reader a glance of the condition of the surrounding country at the time.

During the autumn of 1855, the volunteers had had several skirmishes with the Indians at Hungry Hill and other places, which had not been more advantageous to them than to the Indians. The volunteers returned to Illinois valley, and the Indians retreated, as was supposed, to the big meadows on Rogue river. A force of volunteers, with as many regular troops as could be spared from Fort Lane, was then dispatched against the enemy on the big meadows. The Indians occupied a strong position, and a few attemps were made to dislodge them, which, in the main, were not decisive of any beneficial result. As winter was close at hand, the great difficulty of transporting supplies for the maintainance of the troops was realized, and as no boats could be obtained to cross the river to more effectually attack the Indians, it was decided in a council of war, to desist from the enterprise. But at the same time, a determination was expressed to return in force in the spring and put an end to the war.

Accordingly, the troops returned to upper Rogue river and to Illinois valley, and convenient places for the winter. The winter proved to be a mild one, so that travel through the mountains was not interrupted, and the result was, the Indians, being destitute of food and clothing, returned also during the winter to Illinois valley. They came, not to retire to winter quarters, however, but on the contrary, to be in continual motion in quest of prizes to replenish their exhausted commissary, and to stir up the inhabitants of Illinois valley and surrounding country to a proper understanding of their perilous situation. Their close proximity was not known or even surmised until in January, when they attacked some travelers on Slate creek, and captured a few head of horses, mules and cattle at various points of the settlements, and then suddenly disappeared from the valley.

We will now return to the camp of Company "E." The 12th of February was an unusually bright and warm day; the grass was green and all the surrounding country; the horses and mules belonging to the company were lazily lying down or standing in the friendly shade of the numerous pine trees that grew in the immediate vicinity of the camp; the sun was shining behind the mountains, and the lengthening shadows of the trees gave the usual warning to the guard to bring up the horses. While they were being driven to camp, and as they came careering, dashing and snorting down the mountain to the place where they were usually picketed for the night, a neighboring farmer came riding briskly into camp, calling out cheerily to the guard, "That's right boys, bring them in camp if you want to save them, the Indians are around again. Bill Hyde says he saw signs on the Mooney Trail." As that trail was not far from camp, it was evident that Company E might be called upon at any moment to turn out for a brush with the enemy, and if they were in full force, it might be a serious affair, as the Indians had, heretofore, shown sufficient pluck to hold their own in an unexpected manner. Darkness soon closed around. The guards were posted on their accustomed beats. Here and there groups of men were gathered around small fires discussing the probabilities of an attack on camp or on some isolated farm house, when suddenly all were startled by the rapid pattering of a horses feet coming up the hard road from the direction of Deer creek. Out go the fires. All stand silently listening. Those who have turned in for the night sit upright and listen to the rapidly approaching footfalls. All is dark and still in camp. The horses stand quietly listening as though they, too, felt that such rapid riding was a sure indication that something serious was about to be developed. No one who has traveled with horses in a wild country, can have failed to notice with what breathless anxiety horses will stand and listen to strange sounds with so much apparent knowledge of the situation of their riders, and how kindly they will return the caresses of their master when the danger has passed. Nearer and nearer approaches the horseman; the labored breathing of his horse is plainly audible, when the rider suddenly pulls up and calls "Halloo!" "Halloo yourself," was answered from the camp. "Is this O'Neals camp?" "Yes." "Is he here?" "Yes, that is my name," and the robust Captain walked toward the expectant horseman, who proved to be Philip Weaver, a farmer living three miles from camp and who told his story in hurried words. "I expect that Jack Gness is killed. He yoked up his oxen this morning and said that he was going up to his field about half a mile from the house, to plow some ground for a garden. He took his gun along, and when he started, he called back to his wife and told her not to be uneasy on his account, as there was no danger of Indians around there. About an hour before sundown, we heard two or three shots up at the field, but did not think it was Indians. We thought that some of your boys were up there and that they were shooting at a mark; but when it began to grow dark and Jack did not come home, we felt alarmed. I would have come after you sooner, but I did not want to leave Mrs. Gness and the children alone, for if the Indians were around, they would come and take them in, but two of my neighbors come just in the nick of time, and are at the house now." By this time all the men were gathered around to the recital. The Captain turned to his men saying: "Boys, we must look into this, who will volunteer to go with me." "I will," "I'll go" and "I," and "I," were the answers, as each man clamored to secure a place among the favored ones. "Can't all go, boys, some of you must stay in camp. If there is any fighting to do, you will have as much here in camp as you would if you went with me. "Jack," turning to Sergeant Mathews, "detail fifteen men to go with me, and have them mounted as soon as possible." The camp was now full of life and bustle; each man thinking that the sergeant would detail him, of course, for who was more daring and reliable than himself. Soon the detail was written out and the sergeant began calling the names. As each name was called the lucky owner immediately set to work examining his arms and equipments, which he did by the sense of feeling, for no lights were allowed to be used. Horses were soon saddled and led into line, ready for the order to mount. They had not long to wait before the order came. Springing into their saddles, and by twos, forming company, they set out in the darkness, guided by Weaver, for the solution of their midnight problem.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Romance of the Epidemic.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

A wedding took place on Adams street yesterday afternoon under circumstances surrounded by romance. Several weeks ago Dr. W. F. Besanchy, a young physician hailing from Jonestown, Mississippi, offered his services to Medical Director Mitchel. His credentials were perfect, and coming at a time when physicians were most needed were readily accepted. Just as all the preliminaries had been settled satisfactorily, a messenger entered the office in great haste in search of a physician to attend Miss D. P. Rutter, a young lady who had been stricken with the fever, at her residence on Adams street. Dr. Mitchell turned to the gallant young physician, and remarked that he could immediately be placed on duty if he felt so disposed. Dr. Besanchy unhesitatingly accepted the call, and at once accompanied the messenger to the young lady's residence, where he found her prostrate with a bad case of fever. It is unneccessary to go through the details of the lingering illness, but only to say that the young doctor's attention was close and faithful, finally resulting in the young laty's recovery. Soon afterwards the doctor was stricken down. True to the instincts of her womanly nature, doubly intensified by her self acknowledged indebtedness to him for saving her life, she went to his bedside and there remained, giving such attention as only a woman can bestow upon the sick, until the glad tidings was announced that he had passed the crisis and had fair to recover. He passed through the tedious hours of convalescence until entirely recovered. Nothing more was known or thought of the matter by the few intimate friends of the young lady until yesterday afternoon when the doctor, accompanied by Eq. Quigley and a few friends, drove up to the residence, and in less time than it takes us to write this paragraph the two were joined together in the holy bonds of wedlock. Such a union consummated under such circumstances cannot fail to abound with happiness, and, being somewhat superstitious ourself, we know of good luck.

New Electric Lamp.

[Scribner.]

In addition to the various electric lamps described in the last number of the Magazine, may be mentioned a new and smaller style of lamp intended for domestic use. In place of two pencils or plates of carbon, a pencil and a wheel are used to form the wicks or burners of the lamp. A stick of carbon of the usual shape is placed in an upright frame or support so that it will hang point down. The lower end rests on the edge of a carbon wheel, fixed on an axle so that it can freely revolve. The support for the wheel and axle is formed by a lever pivoted at one end and arranged to "give" or sink slightly under the weight of the carbon pencil resting on the edge of the wheel. The lever carries a brake that rests on another wheel that is turned, by means of a rack and pinion, by the weight of an iron rod that holds the pencil. By this arrangement the weight of the pencil, that continually tends to make the wheel revolve, is compensated by the action of the brake on the second wheel, the movement of one exactly balancing the other. The carbons in electric lamps waste while burning, and in this style of lamp the loss of weight in the pencil is compensated by the movement of the two wheels. The weight of the pencil pressing on the carbon wheel tends to move it forward as fast as the brake permits, and as it burns away the point is continually pressed on the carbon wheel. It will be seen that by this arrangement the two carbons, stick and wheel, are always in contact whatever the changes in the current, and a fixed and steady light is maintained. It is claimed that this lamp exhibits none of the extinguishing relightings noticeable in some forms of electric lamps, and from all that can be learned, the lamp gives excellent results in practice. This style of lamp is designed to be used with a small battery; four Bunsen elements being sufficient for a single lamp of moderate power.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[From the Oregonian.]

A few days since we had by telegraph an extended account of the proceedings of a commercial convention at Chicago which pronounced in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads. The following are the resolutions in full. They are comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of all sections, only we should say that if the government is going to grant "Material aid"—by which is meant money or bonds—for a southern railroad, it should do the like also for a northern one:

Resolved, That a combined prosperity of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and commercial interests of the country cannot be secured without such developments of commerce with other countries as will offer a ready and growing market for our surplus products; and to insure this it is the duty of congress to promote, and by all wise and constitutional measures, aid the opening and improvement of such lines of transportation by land and water as are of general and national importance.

Resolved, That the high rates upon freight and passenger traffic charged by the Union Pacific Railroad make this, the only highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a monopoly as burdensome as it is exclusive, and we call upon congress to take measures at the coming session to compel these corporations, which owe their existence to the liberality of the nation, to fulfill their corporate obligations.

Resolved, That the interests of the government and the people alike demand the early completion of competing lines of railroad to the Pacific; and we, therefore, earnestly desire congress to grant material aid to the Texas Pacific railroad, and extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That direct trade with countries lying south of us, which is desired by them and will be most profitable to us, cannot be entered upon if conducted successfully, without mail facilities, which it is the province of the government to furnish, and we therefore recommend an immediate provision by congress for an ocean mail service between the chief ports of the United States and all important commercial points on the coast of South America in American built and owned ships.

A Fascinating Bilk.

One of those bogus capitalists whose occupation is a genteel kind of Bumming, and who dazzle the senses of credulous people with magnificient lies, has been creating a sensation in the vicinity of Junction City, recently The Harrisburg *Nucleus* says:

He had actually bought out widow Carson, Lewis Dennis, and P. S. Swearingen for the handsome little sum of $50 per acre. The name of the distinguished individual, as given by himself, is Sterling. He was very talkative and free, told of 640 acres of land in the Mohawk valley in New York where he had some 200 fine dairy cows, and was making cheese on a large scale. Had a ship load on the way around the "Horn" and had contracted fifty thousand pounds of this prime article to Mr. H Failing in Portland. His actual income was $47 500. These fabulous stories told in such a fluent way, fairly crazed the brains of the farmers above mentioned, and one or two of them sold their sheep and one had made arrangements to loan his money. The nine sons caused a flutter among the Junction girls and they all vied with each other in trying to look their sweetest, and be the lucky one. He was perfectly Ionized by the business men. Even the editor of a certain paper dined with the millionaire as a genial spirit took a cash "ad." for his cheese—the millionaire also signed for several copies of his paper. Before leaving Junction, he approached the newly elected Marshal confidentially, who felt nice over his success, and requested the loan of $10 as he did not want to take from the safe. The Marshal was in a fine humor and lost no time in complying with his request. The hotel man at Eugene mourns the loss of his cigars and oysters, for the bloated bond holder has decided he did not like the land about Junction.

Exemplary Church People.

[New York Tribune.]

There was one very examplary man among the directors and officers of the City of Glasgow bank, who squandered seven millions of money confided to to their charge. This was Lewis Potter. Five years ago he built the Burnbank Free church and became responsible for the greater portion of the cost of the fabric, and in consequence of this liberality enjoyed great fame for pious zeal and benevolence. During all the years when, according to the inspector's report, he actually assisted in falsifying the accounts, in making away with the cash reserve, and in deceiving the shareholders and the public, he steadily refused to take in or read Monday's newspapers because they were printed on the first day of the week. Of William Taylor, also, another director, it is remarked that he occupied a prominent position as president of the Glasgow Young Men's Christian Association, and as a representative on several occasions of St. Enoch's church in the general assembly.

A Solid South and a Solid North

[From the Chicago Times, Ind. Dem.]

What the elections plainly show is a stronger tendency of the existing parties to arrange themselves upon a sectional division between the north and the south than to arrange themselves upon any question of public administration or governmental policy. The transcendent finance question is put aside by sheer force of party machinery, and the party spirit that asserts itself with increasing force is that of the territorial division between the former slave-holding and non slave-holding portions of the country. The party division that is still stronger than any other is plainly the old division of a "solid south against a divided north." There is great force in the remark which somebody is said to have made at Washington, that "the north has been slow to believe there would be a 'solid south' in partyism, but when that belief comes, you will see a solid north." The southern politicans are perfect idiots not to know that this would be the northern answer to a "solid south" party arrangement. They have shown nothing but partisan idolatry in their persistent endeavors to crush out an administration party in every portion of the south, and to restrict the representation of the section to a solid mass of antagonism to northern political opinion. They have pushed this senseless and suicidal programme, in spite of reason and in defiance of right, to the end they aimed at. They have at least got their insane desire, a "solid south." If they will study the November election, they will begin to perceive the northern response to their charming arrangement.

What Kearney has Done in the East.

Kearney left Boston for the Sand Lots on the evening of the 20th inst., and a correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives him the following send-off:

"Kearney leaves us for his sunny home on the sand lots of San Francisco. We bid him good bye, with sincere thanks for his coming east. He came to enlighten us and he did. He was heard patiently, and good naturely, curiously, and wherever he spoke he settled the question on which he addressed the people. He decided it contrary to his desires, to be sure; but that, also, was his own doings. Whatever merit may be in his cause, he ought to be convinced by this time that American voters are not to be persuaded by oaths, nor by inflammatory appeals, nor by shameless abuse of opponents. Kearney was fully and fairly reported in the press which he was so fond of villifying, and we must say that the press in this way revenged itself upon him. That he was heard and read of by all men was his ruin. That he spoke freely and was reported fully was the ruin of his cause. Whether he returns home either wiser or better it is not possible to tell; but he leaves the east, having done good work here in proving to all classes of our people that there is nothing in Denis Kearney, nor in the movement of which he has made himself the head, so far as he is its true expositor, which deserves the sympathy of any decent or industrious American citizen."

Political Complexion of the Next House.

The Chicago *Tribune's* editorial, commenting on its Washington dispatch, says: A Democratic estimate of the formation of the Forty sixth House, made by the friends of Speaker Randall, claims a plurality of nineteen over the Republicans and a majority of fourteen over all. This result is reached by locating the Greenback members according to previous party predilections, together with a characteristically Democratic process of assuming that in every contested case the seat will be awarded to the Democratic claimant.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—On the evening of Saturday, the 16th inst., a young man by the name of William A. Perkins fell overboard from the Portland railroad ferry and was drowned. Young Perkins was accompaied by his mother and two small sisters, who were going to California to find a home with relations. The family had but little means, and what little money they had was on the person of the young man. In the darkness the young man attempted to step ashore, but fell into the river and sank to the bottom. On the Sabbath the body was recovered.

THE CANADA PACIFIC.—The New York *Herald's* Ottawa special of Nov. 20th says: It is reported that the Canadian Government has authorized Finance Minister Tiltey and Sir A. T. Galt to press upon the notice of the Imperial authorities the importance of aiding the Canada Pacific Railway with a grant of £6 000 00 on the ground that the work is one of Imperial concern. It is understood that Lord Beaconsfield is disposed to help the undertaking under certain conditions, one being that the amount contributed by Great Britain should be employed west of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Republican, of New York, member of Congress from one of the Brooklyn districts, was elected in 1876 by only about 250 majority. He is now re-elected by 6,851. He made his whole canvass on the currency question, taking the most extreme hard money ground and even denouncing the silver movement and the sacred dollar of the fathers. The result shows how uncompromising New York is for sound money; and this is only one instance out of many.

The Boston *Transcript* says: Maine greenbackism is producing its legitimate results. Our brokers find no sale for the bonds of cities and towns of the "Dirigo" state.