

ASHLAND TIDINGS.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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Editor and Publisher.

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Special attention given to diseases of women.

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Teacher of music at Ashland college, will give instruction in
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To a limited number of pupils outside her college class.

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Will furnish estimates and take contracts for buildings of all kinds.
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Shop located just below the very stable.

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Is prepared to give estimates, to furnish material and complete all kinds of buildings.
IN OR OUT OF TOWN
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SHOP—on Mechanic street, over Youle & Gilroy's store house and office.

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CONVEYANCERS,
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Surveying of all kinds satisfactorily and promptly done.

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A Good 50 - Acre, 300 acres, six miles East of Ashland—good for summer or winter range.
Twenty acres of good wood land near town.

Eastern Fruit Trees & Shrubbery.
The Old Reliable
Bloomington, Phoenix, Nursery Co
OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Will be expressed in this part of the country the coming season by
C. S. ENGER,
Who will call on you for your orders for fall delivery.

Russian and Iron-clad Apples.
The latest and most approved varieties of Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes and small fruits, Nut-bearing Trees, etc., etc., etc.

—FOR THE BEST—
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPERWARE
Call at
B. F. Reiser's
NEW TIN SHOP

Particular attention paid to Job Work.
Wishes to be done in a workmanlike manner and at

Prices That Defy Competition.
—Time but the best material used.

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VOL. XI.

ASHLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

NO. 13.

MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING.

CLAYTON & CORE.

GROCERY STORE!

In Johnson's block, Ashland, Oregon.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of staple and fancy goods,

PLAIN AND DECORATED WARE
IN GLASS AND STONE.

CUTLERY AND SILVER WARE.
HANGING & STAND LAMPS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PENS AND PENCILS.

COFFEES, ROAST AND GREEN.
TEAS, IN PAPERS, CANS & JARS. SPICES & ALL KINDS OF CANNED GOODS.

FRUITS, MEATS, & C. OILS, PAINTS AND BRUSHES.

All goods in our line we will furnish at the lowest cash rates. Call and see for yourselves.

GEO. H. CURREY,
Successor to Hunsaker & Dodge,
—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Provisions

TABLE WARE AND CROCKERY.

CASH! Buys for cash and sells strictly for cash.

CASH! CASH BUYERS Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

E. J. FARLOW, E. M. MILLER.

NEW FIRM! NEW FIRM!

Ashland Grocery Store.

FARLOW & MILLER.

We keep the freshest and best groceries in town, at the lowest figures. As we buy for cash, we can afford to sell cheap for cash. In addition to our full and complete assortment of groceries and provisions, we carry

Tobacco and Cigars, Cartridges, Ammunition, etc.

Goods delivered to all parts of town free of charge.

10-13 FARLOW & MILLER.

GEORGE E. YOULE, WM. M. GILROY.

YOULE & GILROY,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Lumber, Mouldings, Brackets!

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CLASS LATH AND SHINGLES.

Planing, Matching and Sawing done to order. Wooden Water Pipe made to order.

Proprietors of the Tozer & Emery Planing Mill.

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Made by the Gelatin-Bromide, or DRY PLATE PROCESS.

Are now taken by the Leading Photographers in all the Cities, and for Groups, pictures of children, etc., are far superior to the old so-called "wet-plate" process.

Call at Logan's Gallery, on the hill, and examine work made exclusively by the new process. Photographs made by the leading artists of the coast on exhibition for comparison.

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Ashland Woolen Mills,

WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS,

Plain and fancy Blankets, Flannels, Hosiery, Etc.

OVER and UNDERWEAR. - CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Office and Sales Rooms in Masonic Building.

W. H. ATKINSON, Secretary and General Manager.

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TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.

Great Loss of Life and Property at Charleston, South Carolina.

The following report of the recent earthquake at Charleston, S. C., as taken from the Associated Press dispatches of Sept. 1:

An earthquake such as has never before been known in the history of this city swept over Charleston last night shortly after 10 o'clock, causing more loss and injury to property and far more loss of life than the cyclone of a year previously.

Wrecked streets are strewn with masses of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another.

The first shock was by far the most severe. Most of the people, with their families, passed the night in the streets, which were crowded with people afraid to re-enter their homes.

More than sixty persons were killed and wounded, chiefly colored. Among the whites killed and fatally wounded were: M. J. Lynch, Dr. R. Alexander Hamilton and Amosy Roberson.

Fire broke out in different parts of the city immediately after the earthquake, and some are still burning, but there is no danger of their spreading. There is no way of leaving the city at present.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

The principal business portion of the city was destroyed, and hundreds of persons were rendered homeless. Men, women, and children were beseeching mercy from the Almighty, and children were weeping.

The main station house, city hall, Hibernia hall and many other well-known public buildings, including St. Michael's church, are irreparably damaged.

Many people are seriously if not fatally injured. Broad street presents a spectacle of the utmost horror. Even women, armed with hatchets, fought valiantly to rescue imprisoned unfortunates.

Meeting street, from Broad to Hazel, is a wreck and is lined with unfortunates. To add to the horror of the scene many fires broke out, and were effectively fought by the fire department.

The night was hideous with groans and dying screams of the wounded and prayers of the unfortunates. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the losses of life and property at present. Up to 1 A. M. today there had been ten distinct shocks.

VERY FEW HOUSES ESCAPED.

Not to exceed 100 houses in the city are occupied at this time. People are camped in open places. All stores are closed and a security of provisions is feared, because no one can be got to go to the stores to sell them.

Hardly a house in the city escaped injury, and many were so damaged and cracked that a hard blow would bring them to the ground.

The shock was severe at Summerville, and Mr. Pleasant, and on Sullivan's island many are believed to have been killed. The night was hideous with groans and dying screams of the wounded and prayers of the unfortunates.

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clothing and something to eat. The approach of the quake was heralded by the usual rumbling sound, resembling distant thunder, which gradually approached.

The earth quivered and heaved, and in these seconds had passed, the sound dying out in the distance. This is the only way felt since 2:30 this morning. It was not destructive, all the destruction having been done at 9:55 last night.

Further dispatches read: Owing to the demoralized condition of everything here it is impossible to give correct facts, further than this: The number of casualties has not been ascertained, probably from thirty to forty killed and over one hundred injured.

The loss to property will probably reach \$500,000 or \$1,000,000. Three-fourths of the buildings in the city will have to be rebuilt. There was very little shipping in port, and none of it was injured.

The disturbances have not affected the work in the harbor, although it is known that all the shocks came from an easterly direction, and therefore from the sea. There are no signs of a tidal wave as yet.

The city is wrapped in gloom and business is entirely suspended. People generally remain in the streets, in tents under improvised shelter, and will camp out tonight, fearing another shock.

The gas works are injured and probably the city will be without light to-night.

The dispatches from Charleston Thursday, Sept. 24, give a more hopeful state of affairs. The aggregate loss was now placed at \$500,000. Wharves, warehouses, and business facilities of the city generally were unaffected by the catastrophe.

The official total of deaths is thirty-three. The wounded will probably number 100. Business is still suspended, the whole attention of the people being given to providing for refuge and making residences safe. Bricklayers have advanced their rates to \$8 a day.

The city council will probably provide this judgment with such confidence, said Mr. Blaine, if I did not feel sustained by the opinion of one of the ablest men who ever taught in the English tongue.

An English gentleman, the late Mr. Forster, wisely known as Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, was the son-in-law of the illustrious Arnold of Rugby, and in a conversation on the subject which I am now discussing, Mr. Forster told me that it was the opinion of Dr. Arnold that the young men of England were making a mistake of degree, and that it were better they should be engaged in their life calling by twenty-one or twenty-two years of age.

Of course I shall not be dissatisfied as applying these remarks to any young man who is devoting himself to a purely literary life or to any specialist who gives his time to the study of the great mass of college graduates who are to be men of affairs, who depend upon their earnings for their bread.

But even with literary men I think our New England history would bear out my assertions as strongly as with professional men. Longfellow graduated at Bowdoin before he was eighteen.

George Bancroft had earned Harvard's diploma at seventeen. Ralph Waldo Emerson was under nineteen when he graduated and Edward Everett but seventeen.

In professional and public life it is equally striking. Mr. Webster, Mr. Choate, Mr. Seward and Mr. Fessenden have all through college and reading their law books by the time they were nineteen years of age.

But I do not mean to imply that boys should be educated in reference to a particular profession. It is difficult to tell at fifteen or sixteen years of age what a boy may wish to do with himself at nineteen or twenty.

The curriculum is good for all alike and the regular course of study will develop the maturity which will enable a boy to choose his profession more easily.

I have serious doubts, therefore, as to the wisdom of the elective courses now becoming so popular in many parts of the country.

An Unseen Spy.

According to the Court Journal, a wealthy ironmaster in the north of England, whose house and works are dazzlingly illuminated by the electric light, has adopted an ingenious contrivance, by which he may glean some information as to what goes on during his not infrequent absences from home.

In several of his rooms and in his office there is a concealed apparatus in the walls, consisting of a roll of Eastman paper and a train of clockwork.

Every hour a shutter silently opened by the machinery, and an instantaneous photograph is taken of all that is going on in the room.

On the great man's return he delights to develop these pictures, and it is said that they have furnished some very strange information indeed.

One clerk, who received his dismissal somewhat unexpectedly, and badly wanted to know the reason why, was horrified when shown a photograph in which he was depicted loitering in an easy chair, with his feet upon the office desk, while the clock on the mantelpiece pointed to an hour at which he ought to have been at his business.

The servants party in the best dining room furnished another thrilling scene.

Letter 't' Envelope.

The Postmaster-General is introducing for sale at the principal postoffices what is called the "United States letter sheet envelope," which is a unique device for correspondence free through the mails.

It is a combination in one of a letter sheet, envelope and the new postage stamp of the denomination of two cents, bearing the military portrait of General Grant. They will be sold at the rate of twenty-three dollars per thousand, in any desired quantities, separately or in packages of fifty, or one hundred.

Each, or folded in enclosed packages of 25 each, especially adapted for use when traveling. This is a great improvement on the postal card as it affords privacy with equal handiness and convenience.

It would seem as though the combined letter sheet and envelope is destined to become an immediate and lasting favorite with the public.

BLAINE ON BOYS.

Better Be Engaged in Life's Calling at an Early Age.

Mr. Blaine spoke to a Chautauqua circle in Portland recently. He addressed himself to the subject of education, saying, among other things: Another feature of modern college training to which exceptions may be taken is the long time employed. The admission to college is now on the average at the same age as when students in the preceding generation graduated.

To a young man favored with ample means the course runs thus: Admitted to college at eighteen; graduates at twenty-two; completes his professional studies at twenty-four; goes abroad to hear lectures in a foreign university and returns home at twenty-seven or twenty-eight.

If he be heir to a great fortune and intends to lead a life of mere leisurely elegance this form of preparation is very well, but if he is compelled to depend ultimately on his own labor for his bread he is miserably to be pitied.

He has contracted habits and tastes quite out of harmony with the people with whom he is to live and uncongenial to the clients upon whose favor and confidence he must depend for success.

He finds that the contemporary who opened a law office at twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, has already gained a strong foothold in his profession, and while he with his European training, may know more in many fields, he knows less in the fields essential to success.

He finds himself junior to those of his own age, and finds he has wasted in general culture some precious years which should have been devoted to his special calling in life.

The disadvantage to which the young man would be subjected in the learned professions is vastly increased when he enters upon a business career, a banker, a merchant, a manufacturer, and in either case his fate is not unlikely to be that of a discouraged life.

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