THE COURIER.

W. J. WIMER, - Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

One Year (in advance)	$2.25
Six Months	$1.25
Three Months	75c
Single Copies	10c

Job Printing of all Kinds —IN THE— Very Latest and Best Styles, —AND AT THE— Lowest Living Rates.

ROGUE RIVER COURIER.

An Independent Paper, Devoted Especially to the Interests of Southern Oregon.

VOL. 2. GRANT'S PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OR., FRIDAY AUGUST 27, 1886. NO. 22.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The Albany Members Arrive in San Francisco and are Provided with Comfortable Quarters.

[*Herald Disseminator.*]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The voyage down the coast from Yaquina was accomplished in about 50 hours, the sea being rough at times, at others very calm and delightful. Shortly after passing over the bar at Yaquina a majority of the passengers aboard insisted on going to "New York," and for all we know some may have gone there, as the next time we saw them on deck was inside the Golden Gate, looking as though they had undergone a long and perilous journey. A slight inquiry, however, revealed the fact that they had only been sea-sick, that hideous sickness like ague and tooth pulling, with which no one was ever known to sympathize, and that every thing had been done for them while upon the sea that could be wished for except removing the noxious stomach troubles that kept them down and hungry in spite of human efforts. The officers on board the ship we found very courteous and obliging, treating their passengers as guest, rather than human freight "in transit," and leaving nothing undone or unsaid which could or would add to their complete pleasure and enjoyment.

Our arrival in San Francisco disclosed to us a busy, noisy, bustling city, every body all astir' wide awake and driving their trades, occupations and professions with impetuous force and energy. People do not walk the streets they pace and run, and their hurry is never over; this applies to Californians. Many tourists are here, they stroll, gaze and take their time to observe things peculiar to this climate. The ordinary pot plant of Oregon and elsewhere are cultivated here as ornamental lawn shrubbery. The fuchsia springs to a tree and field dasies to a shrub.

Business seems to be thriving and undoubtedly is; yet a stroll about the city and among the tennant houses discloses the fact that many are vacant, having the card familiar here, "To Let," attached. Rents are fabulous, however, in desirable localities, we are told, and a handsome income is at once inguifed in that line of living alone, other expenses of an existence here being equal, the rush and hurry of its inhabitants becomes a necessity. We observe many people prematurely gray, which is duc to the business strain upon the energies.

In company with Comrade Fred. Mueller we visited the committee headquarters of the G. A. R. yesterday, 421 California street. The committee meets at present in the hall of the chamber of commerce, that body having kindly proffered the use of the same during the time of the encampment. Thousands of veterans have already registered and thousands more are coming. Such a reunion as is contemplated has never before taken place in the annals of the G. A. R. Men are meeting face to face who fought side by side 23 and 24 years ago, and have seen nor heard naught of each other since. Two brothers who marched together in the civil war and separated at its close were brought together through the aid of the register here for the first time. Comrade Mueller has met five of his New York veterans and is on the track of many more. To witness the feeling manifested at the meeting of these old soldiers, makes almost a wish that we had fought and pled for our country's cause. The hand-shaking is hearty and cordial and every lineament of the countenance bespeaks joy at the greeting. General Sherman is here, and Logan and Burdette with hosts of others renowned in war are coming.

The commettee members (who are numerous) are busy all the time preparing for decorations, and providing rooms and apartments for visiting veterans. Immediately on the arrival of the Grand Army members from Albany they were provided with comfortable quarters, and we ourselves, through the foresight of Mr. Mueller, were treated in a hospitable manner, and now enjoy comfortable apartments at Mrs. Pope's 111 Powell street. Hereafter detailed members of the reception committee will be sent out on all railroad lines to meet visiting Grand Army members and escort them to their several selected places of rendezvous.

The city will be decorated in grand style. A triumphal arch of immence proportions is being erected across Market street at the junction of Stockton and Fourth streets at a cost of $3,000, which will be appropriately and handsomely decorated. Market street for a long distance and other prominent streets will also be decorated with bunting and flags. A prize will be offered for the finest decorated house, also for the finest decorated ship on the bay. As a consequence every yard of bunting in the city has been bought up for use and other more costly material is being brought into requisition to supply the place. There will be more patriotism to the square inch in San Francisco than ever before. Excursions are planned for many places of note and entertainments are arranged for every evening of the grand encampment and comrades and veterans will hear one grand oration from beginning to the end thereof. W.

ANOTHER CRATER LAKE.

A Recent Discovery Made by Thos. Davis of a Natural Wonder.

Thomas Davis of Portland, formerly of the Standard, returned to Roseburg this week from a couple of months' sojourn in the Cascade mountains, near the region of Crater lake, and reports that while hunting, he came suddenly and very unexpectedly upon a small lake, evidently the site of a former volcano. He describes this new wonder of the National Park as being nearly oval in shape. Two sides and one end are surrounded by almost perpendicular walls about 500 feet in height. This sheet of water has no fish, is about 400 yards in width, 800 to 1,000 yards in length and apparently deep. In its vicinity are two smaller lakes that at some remote period were evidently united with the larger one. This new lake is situated between Crater and Fish lakes, Mr. Davis thinks not over three miles from the latter. He caught what appeared to be a salmon in the Fish lake, that measured 26 inches in length, and also plenty of brook trout. The scenery around this lonely lake is very grand, beyond description. Mr. Davis saw many fine trees in that region, and measured one as a fair example of many others, found it was twenty-four feet in circumference. He saw numbers of cinamon bears and numerous cougar, andr eports deer abundant. We told Mr. D. that he was undoubtedly the first man who had seen this "Baby Crater Lake," as there was no record of it on any map, when he very modestly stated that on his way back here he met an old mountaineer, high up on the waters of the Umpqua, and told of the manner in which he stumbled upon it, whereupon the "old man of the mountains" stated that while up there in company with a boy, the ground at that time covered with snow, they were on the plateau and walked toward the brink of the crater, the boy in advance, and would have stepped over had not the old man seen it in time to snatch him back. —[Roseburg Plaindealer.

Crater Lake and Surroundings.

A visitor to Crater lake in the Southern Cascade mountains, sends the Oregonian some specimen blooming strawberry plants, dandelions and butter-cups picked on the 30th of July, close to the lake, as the best illustrations of the character of the climate at that elevated region. These, with a multitude of other early spring flowers, are now in all their freshness and beauty on those high planes and mountain slopes. Capt. Dutton's observations make the elevation of the water of the lake to be 6300 feet above the sea level, and the land on the bluff 7100. An opportunity was given to correct a statement recently published in several papers that Mount "Pitt" or Mount McLaughlin was over 14,000 feet high, it is only 10,400 according to recent observations. Other elevations were obtained, which will be of interest to the reader: Mt. Shasta was made 14,380. Fort Klamath, 4150, and Lake View, near to Goose lake, 4851. Upon the completion of Capt. Dutton's survey of Crater lake, he proposes to extend his observations north, through the whole length of the Cascade mountains to the Columbia river.

P. O. Money Rates.

Congress has changed the rates of money orders under $5 to 5 cents. On and after Monday, July 26, the following fees will be charged at the different money-order offices: For sums not exceeding $5, 5 cents; over $5 and not exceeding $10, 8 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $15, 10 cents; over $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents; over $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents; over $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents; over $80 and not exceeding $100, 45 cents.

Dr. N. G. Blalock has sold "the big Blalock ranch" of 2360 acres, southeast of Walla Walla, 1400 acres of deeded land and 310 of railroad, to Henry Gates, and 604 acres of deeded to Garrel and Hobson. He received for the deeded land $26 an acre, for the railroad claims $10 an acre, amounting to $56,240. The farm is all well improved, and considered one of the finest in the valley.—[Tidings.

HEROIC DEED.

A Montana Woman Dies After Rescuing Three Persons from Drowning.

A letter from Judge Armstrong, of the Upper Sun river, gives the particulars of the drowning of Miss Jane McArthur, formerly of this city, in an heroic effort to save the lives of others. The letter is undated, but it is presumed the catastrophe took place the 28th of July. Miss McArthur, a year or two ago, went into the cattle business in the section named, and at the time of the accident was encamped on the banks of the Sun river with her old mother and two hired men. The men were gone fishing down the river. Judge Armstrong, with his wife and daughter of 15, a son of 12 and his spinster sister, attempted to ford the river with a four-horse team. Coming down the bank the horses became unmanageable and ran into deep water, upsetting the wagon and spilling the family into the rapid current. Armstrong could not swim and held on to the lines, while the other four were left struggling in the river. Miss McArthur, who was an excellent swimmer, saw the accident and ran to their assistance, throwing off her heavier clothing by the time of reaching the bank. She plunged into the water, seized the boy and swam ashore with him, then went back and brought the girl ashore, and next Mrs. Armstrong. Though very much exhausted she swam out again to rescue the sister, who was a woman about fifty pounds heavier than herself. The woman was already in a drowning struggle, and seized her rescuer, resulting at length in both sinking and losing their lives. The bodies were recovered a few hours after. Miss McArthur was a typical Montana girl, and had made a small fortune by her own efforts. She had a herd of 100 cattle, twenty-five horses, two four-horse teams and $3,000 in money at the Sun river ranch, also a valuable ranch near Butte. Her body was sent to Bozeman to be buried beside her sister.—[Helena Independent.

San Francisco in July and August.

The Californian generally feels that the physical and meteorological characteristics of his state are such that he has ample reason to congratulate himself and those who come here, that such a climate, such an infinite variety of products, and such diversified soils, fit for any kind of farming, are offered to man. And looking at the subject in the most coldly critical manner, it cannot be doubted that he has good cause for satisfaction. It is to be hoped that our visitors may be inclined to the same way of thinking; and this leads to the almost threadbare subject of our climate. While we have nothing to apologize for in this direction, still there are so many thousands here who were never in California before that to have them understand certain peculiarities in connection therewith it is proper that an explanation should be made. Ever since the veterans have been here we have had, without an exception, nights that were damp and cold, with a disagreeable fog. The days have been beautiful, but the nights have not, and the visitor says, "Is this your boasted California weather?" It may be explained that our residents regard July and August as the most disagreeable months of the twelve. Nearly all the fogs which we have are concentrated in these two months, while the trade winds blow harder and cooler, and raise more dust than in any other part of the year. Our spring, autumn and winter and part of our summer months are marked by calm, balmy, enjoyable weather for the most part, when fogs are absent and the trade winds do not blow, or if they do, only lightly. Our winters are delightful, with warm south winds, and our summers unmarked by hot weather. Even the fogs and cool winds of July and August are preferable to the sweltering heat of the East during these months. But our visitors are seeing the worst side of our remarkable climate, and it is right they should understand it. Those who remain another month will see the change that is certain to come in September, when the fogs vanish and the winds die away into soft and gentle breezes.

General Miles and the Apaches.

In conversation with your correspondent, just before his departure for Nogales, General Miles said: "The destruction of Geronimo and his band is certain, but lasting peace will never come until all the Indians now on the San Carlos reservation are removed, for the boys of to-day will be the Geronimos of a few years hence." Their removal he regards of far more importance than the subjugation of the hostiles now in Mexico.

There are about 440 Chiricahua and Warm Spring Apache men, women and children now living on the military reservation at Fort Apache, who are well armed and mounted and in better fighting condition than ever before. To disarm them would be to place them at the mercy of the White Mountain Apaches, who are their deadly enemies. To hold this tribe under restraint and close military surveillance has required a strong force of troops. It is to be hoped that the delegation of leading Apaches whom the General has sent to confer with the authorities at Washington may be induced to peaceably move their tribes to some place that the Government may select. The detriment to the material interests of the Territory on account of these outbreaks cannot well be estimated. The last heard from Captain Lawton he was still pursuing the hostiles and had driven them over three hundred miles south of the line.

Colored Exodus.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 14.—C. A. Rideout, connected with the passenger department of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway company, returned to-day from California, where he has been arranging for the reception of colored emigrants from South Carolina. He expects to take 6,000 colored people there, including men, women and children, within the next twelve months. In speaking of the colored emigration from South Carolina since the war, he said that in 1865 there were about 652,000 negroes in that State, while now there are only 440,000. Upwards of 68,000 negroes have been brought to Arkansas, the majority of whom are from South Carolina.

Struck Bed Rock and Gold While Sinking a Well.

BEDFORD, IA., Aug. 15.—They are enjoying a little excitement in the neighboring county seat of Clarinda, caused by the discovery of free gold deposits within two blocks of the public square, where a well forty feet in diameter is being dug for the purpose of supplying the city water works. At the depth of forty feet the workmen encountered a vein of gravel several inches thick, beneath which was a bed of rock. In the gravel were found little particles of gold. As it was not desirable to bore through the rock deposit, which was two feet thick, a new well was started several feet distant from the other. Yesterday, at a depth of thirty-eight feet the same vein of gravel was revealed, and in it numerous small particles of gold. The indications are that the city will abandon the water works project and go into the gold mining business.

Mexicans Arming.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A special from Laredo says: The commander of the Mexican post at New Laredo yesterday purchased a large amount of ammunition from various firms in Laredo, and also about all the Winchesters that were for sale in town. The commander is said to have expressed the opinion that Cutting would never be liberated till he had served out his sentence.

Mexican Chicanery in the Cutting Case.

EL PASO, Aug. 19.—Sedgwick was expected here to-day. There are no tidings from the Supreme Court of Chihuahua. The Mexicans, beyond a question have doctored the records and are attempting to bolster up a cause by trickery and fraud. A Los Danton official, an interpreter in the Mexican court, asserts that Cutting was convicted under an extra territorial law, and that had there been no such law he would have been acquited. Cutting says he has been informed time and again that he was being tried for a Texas publication. He was never informed otherwise. Counsel Brigham and several El Paso attorneys who were present distinctly assert that a Texas publication was the basis of the charge.

War Will Eventually Come.

LAREDO, TEX., Aug 19.—A reporter of this city in conversation to-day with several prominent residents of New Laredo, Mexico, was somewhat surprised to here their opinions in regard to the Mexican imbrogilo. They appear to be confident that war will eventually come, and look for no peaceful adjustment of the Cutting case. They are looking forward confidently to the upholding of the Governor of Chihuahua by the General Government, and claim that if war does come they will not be alone in their struggle against the United States, but that aid will be tendered them indirectly by England and Spain. Upon being asked their authority for stating that England would help them they gave a knowing wink and shrugged their shoulders.

The girl who never screams when she sees a snake isn't a safe girl to marry. With her calm, cool, collected, unexcitable disposition she would hit where she aimed with the rolling-pin every time.—[Christian at Work.