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Rogue River Courier.

An Independent Paper, Devoted Especially to the Interests of Southern Oregon.
VOL. 3. GRANT'S PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OR., FRIDAY JUNE 3, 1887. NO. 10.

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Orders filled promptly—Send for Samples.

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Mining Application No. 49.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Or., May 4, 1887.
NOTICE is hereby given that Willard Young, whose post office address is Cascade Locks, Wasco county, Oregon, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the "Summit" mine or vein bearing gold, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Grave Creek Mining District, County of Josephine, and State of Oregon, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 37, in unsurveyed lands. Said lot No. 37, being described as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at a post set on the south-east corner of claim 37, for corner No. 1, and from which a pine 24 inches in diameter, bears north 42 degs. east, 17 feet. A pine 8 inches in diameter bears north 22 degs. west, 33 feet, and dis. cut on claim 38 bears north 33 degs. and, locating monument bears south 87 degs. 10 min. west, 1145 feet. Thence north 70 degs. east, by improved solar compass, (var. 19 degs. east), 200 feet summit of ridge bearing east and west (minus 15), 625 feet, dry gulch course north (minus 35) 825 feet, spur bears north (plus 15) 925 feet, Gulch course north-west (minus 15) 1025 feet, spur bears north-west (plus 10) 1500 feet, set post for corner No. 2, from which (minus 35), a fir 15 inches in diameter bears west 13 1/2 feet. Thence north 20 degs. west on east boundary 30 feet, center line of claim (plus 20) 600 feet, set post for corner No. 3, from which (minus 20) a laurel 10 inches in diameter bears north 60 degs. west, 8 feet. A fir 12 inches in diameter, bears south 31 degs. west, 10 feet. Thence south 70 degs. W on boundary 675 feet, gulch course north (minus 120) 1500 feet, post corner No. 4, being the same as corner No. 3 to claim 37, (plus 175), from which a fir 12 inches in diameter, bears south 28 degs. west, 15 feet. Thence south 20 degs. east on line between claims 37 and 38, 265 feet, summit of ridge bears east and west (plus 35) 600 feet, post corner No. 1, the place of beginning, and containing 20.45 acres.
The location of this mine is recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Josephine county, State of Oregon, in Vol. 4, Mining Records, page 686. The adjoining claimants are Willard Young and Edward Sanderson Smith. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Divided mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, in the county of Douglas, and State of Oregon, within the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the Statute.
CHAS. W. JOHNSON, Register.

Mining Application No. 50.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Or., May 4, 1887.
NOTICE is hereby given that Willard Young, whose Post Office address is Cascade Locks, Wasco County, Oregon, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the "Liveland" mine or vein, bearing gold, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Grave Creek Mining District, County of Josephine and State of Oregon, and designated by the field notes and official plat now on file in the office as lot No. 38, in unsurveyed lands. Said lot No. 38, being described as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at post set on south-east corner of claim 37, for corner No. 1, and from which a pine 24 inches in diameter, bears north 42 degs. east, 17 feet. A pine 8 inches in diameter bears north 22 degs. west, 33 feet, and dis. cut on claim 38 bears north 33 degs. and, locating monument bears south 87 degs. 10 min. west, 1145 feet. Thence north 70 degs. east, by improved solar compass, (var. 19 degs. east), 200 feet summit of ridge bearing east and west (minus 15), 625 feet, dry gulch course north (minus 35) 825 feet, spur bears north (plus 15) 925 feet, Gulch course north-west (minus 15) 1025 feet, spur bears north-west (plus 10) 1500 feet, set post for corner No. 2, from which (minus 35), a fir 15 inches in diameter bears west 13 1/2 feet. Thence north 20 degs. west on east boundary 30 feet, center line of claim (plus 20) 600 feet, set post for corner No. 3, from which (minus 20) a laurel 10 inches in diameter bears north 60 degs. west, 8 feet. A fir 12 inches in diameter, bears south 31 degs. west, 10 feet. Thence south 70 degs. W on boundary 675 feet, gulch course north (minus 120) 1500 feet, post corner No. 4, being the same as corner No. 3 to claim 37, (plus 175), from which a fir 12 inches in diameter, bears south 28 degs. west, 15 feet. Thence south 20 degs. east on line between claims 37 and 38, 265 feet, summit of ridge bears east and west (plus 35) 600 feet, post corner No. 1, the place of beginning, and containing 20.45 acres.
The location of this mine is recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Josephine county, Oregon, in Vol. 4, Mining Records, page 688. The adjoining claimants are Edward Sanderson Smith and Willard Young. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said "St. Peters" mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg in the county of Douglas, and State of Oregon, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.
CHAS. W. JOHNSON, Register.

Mining Application No. 51.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roseburg, Or., May 4, 1887.
NOTICE is hereby given that Willard Young, whose post office address is Cascade Locks, Wasco county, Oregon, has this day filed his application for a patent for 1500 linear feet of the "Summit" mine or vein bearing gold, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Grave Creek Mining District, County of Josephine, and State of Oregon, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 39, in unsurveyed lands. Said lot No. 39, being described as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at a post set in a mound of stone 4 feet square for corner No. 1, from which locating monument bears north 64 degs. 15 min. east, 4 1/2 feet. I run north 20 degs. west on line between claims 37 and 38, (var. 19 degs. 30 min. east), 30 feet, post corner No. 2 of claim 37, and center line of claim 39, 600 feet, a fir 14 inches in diameter, mark it for corner No. 2, from which (minus 30), a fir 30 inches in diameter bears south 18 degs. east, 25 feet. Thence north 75 degs. 30 min. west on north boundary, 1500 feet. Set post for corner No. 3, from which (minus 250) a laurel 6 inches in diameter bears west 14 1/2 feet. A laurel 6 inches in diameter bears south 62 degs. east, 22 feet. Thence south 29 degs. east on end line parallel with end line of claim No. 37, 425 feet, summit of ridge bears east and west (plus 75), 600 feet, set post corner No. 4, from which (minus 10) a yellow pine, 24 inches in diameter, bears south 85 degs. east, 14 feet. Discovery shaft and cut bear north 13 degs. east, 250 feet. Thence north 75 degs. 30 min. east on south boundary 1500 feet, post corner at place of beginning (plus 235), containing 17.04 acres.
The location of this mine is recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Josephine county, Oregon, in Vol. 4, Mining Records, page 691. The adjoining claimants are Edward Sanderson Smith and Willard Young. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Summit mine, or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, in the county of Douglas, and State of Oregon, during the sixty days publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the Statute.
CHAS. W. JOHNSON, Register.

EUREKA HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING
May 2d, 1887.
ED. COURIER.—I noticed in your issue of Apr. 22d a communication signed by Willis Griffin and Albert Crow purporting to give "a fair and full statement" of their expulsion together with two young ladies from the Eureka High School.
Their statement of the facts put me in the mind of a prejudiced and interested witness who swears to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," and does so as long as it suits his interest to do so.
Their communication is such as we might expect from students who have been expelled from any institution of learning. They always go away and abuse the teachers, thinking by so doing to shield themselves from the infamy and disgrace attending their expulsion.
Now Mr. Editor, I would take no notice of their article, and let them quietly give vent to their pent up feelings, considering "the fish not worth the bait," if I did not deem it due the readers of your most estimable paper and the patrons of the Eureka High School to know something more of the facts than is given in their biased article, as I care nothing for it so far as it pertains to myself.
But as it is intended to reflect also on the government of my school I shall explain to your many readers, if you will grant me the space, some of the statements they have so boldly made.
They say that according to "a certain rule edict or mandate issued by the Professor, that young ladies and gentlemen, students of his school, should not keep company together, should not hold social converse together, should not be allowed to sit on the same seat together, &c."
My experience in the past has taught me that many grown students of both sexes brought together are liable to spend a part of their valuable time in flirtation and love-making unless some restrictions are thrown around them. And, as their minds are taken from their studies in the same degree that they became infatuated with each other, and as I did not desire to rob their parents by taking their money for board and tuition when their children were spending their time in this way, I did make some rules restricting certain privileges that students sometimes take. Any scuffling over an apple, handkerchief, or any other article whereby one student enfeebles another in his arms several times in trying to take it away was deemed "undue familiarity" and therefore prohibited. One of the young ladies expelled had her wrist sprained, and had to go and see a doctor, by accuffing over a pipe with a young man, a student of the school.
The above rule, in part, was made to prevent such things from happening.
They say that students were not allowed "to hold social converse together."
This is a statement intended to mislead and deceive grown students who may contemplate coming to this school in the future.
They were allowed to meet socially in the school-room, sitting-room, music-room, or any of the boarding houses, which they often did. When the weather permitted they always met on the same playground and had their games and plays together without any restrictions. It was not their meeting socially that was prohibited, it was this sneaking, clandestine love-making that was prohibited.
For physiological reasons, that is on account of their health, when the weather permitted, all students were requested to take out-door exercise at noon and recess. The most of them did so, but some few would hang back, and when the teacher was out of the school-room, would sit in, or hover around, the desks of other grown students of the opposite sex, to the utter disgust of the other students present. To prevent such sickening sights the rule concerning their sitting in the same seat was made. After reprimanding "picking and fretting at," as the young gentlemen call it, certain ones for the violation of the above rule without much effect, a rule was made that any one violating the above said rule stood expelled from the school without any more ceremony, whenever proof of the same was made clear to the teacher. So any one can see that when the young ladies had broken this rule, their attempting to leave the school to prevent expulsion did not relieve them from the force and effect of the rule that had been made more than a month. They stood expelled when the rule was violated. Hence the "farce" of which the gentlemen wrote. They had better go to school a while longer and study books instead of "girlology," and perhaps they will know what a farce is.
They say that our school was composed of "young ladies and

gentlemen of the best families of the county, and young persons who would have spurned an impure action as they would Satan." I agree with them there. They would have spurned an "impure" action, yet some of them did engage in love-making, which was out of place while students of a high school, and a violation of the rules of the same. There were no restrictions to prevent the young folks from "cultivating an acquaintance; and, in a word, acting as young folks usually do under similar circumstances," provided they kept within the bounds of good school government and discipline, and did not engage in foolish, sickening love-making. They state that, "For a short time everything went on smoothly, and bade fair for a quiet and successful term." I would state that our first quarter was a pleasant and profitable one, both to teachers and students. No "picking and fretting" then. But only one of the four expelled was in school then, and she for only the last two weeks. The first half of the second quarter was equally harmonious, and would have continued so to the end of the school, if certain ones had not begun to "hanker" more after each other than they did after their books. Hence, trouble for them arose. It became my duty as teacher to look after their educational interest. I did not consider that their parents had sent them here to be instructed in the art of flirtation. They further say, "after a time the very harmony and good feeling seemed to annoy the Professor and he began to pick, &c." Now the very wording of this gives the lie to the idea intended to be conveyed. Any one who will admit that the teacher has half sense, will know that such was not the case. If they were so cruelly and outrageously treated by the teacher as they represent, why did they remain in such a school until the day before it closed, or until they were expelled? No one compelled them to remain here. Judging by their article, it seems they would like for the world to look upon them as having suffered martyrdom at the hands of a cruel and tyrannical teacher. I suppose thinking people will fully understand their motives.
They also state that "he began by an accusation against a young lady and gentleman students of undue familiarity. After lecturing them in a very unprofessional manner, &c." This is another misstatement of facts. Different students made accusations against them; but as they were both boarders at our house, and as I had never seen anything wrong, at least, no violation of our rules, I did nothing more than to speak to each one of them privately and they promised me that they would not intentionally break any of my rules; and as they were students in whom I had the greatest confidence, I did not bring them up in the school-room and accuse them publicly before the whole school. There was soon a great hue and cry raised among the students that I was partial to the said two, and they made further accusations against them. As there were similar charges against some others, I brought all up Monday morning to answer the same, and if proven guilty, to expel them if they did not apologize to the school. The rest all apologized except said two who refused to do so at first. Then, as stated, I wrote out their discharge, but before I signed my name, or read the same to the school they both gave proper explanations and proved by other students that most of the charges against them were untrue. As this was all the teacher asked at first, he was satisfied; but as the students had made the charges he submitted their apologies to the school which was duly accepted. Mr. Whitelaw did conduct the singing and instrumental music in our school, and the singing concert at the close.
Now if I were so bitterly opposed as they represent, why did I and Mrs. Robinson take a part in the concert? No one compelled us to do so. They say I did not pay a cent of the cost. That is another one. I furnished the hall in which the concert was held, the most of the lights, paying my part for the curtains and putting the lumber on the ground, and suffered damage to the house in the way of broken windows, &c. Mr. Crow paid nothing for the concert, and Mr. Griffin promised to pay 25 cents. So you see, neither one was financially ruined by it, but any one would think so as Mr. Griffin left this part of the State without paying his board bill while at the school.
As six of our students were to go before the examining board for teacher's certificates this spring, in order that they might prepare for the examination and get as high a grade as possible, I did not think it best for the whole school to spend too much time in preparing for the concert. Since school closed I have been informed that one of the young

New Millinery Store.
MISS MAUD TUFFS,
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Millinery and Dressmaking ESTABLISHMENT
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Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers,
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THE PIONEER AND ONLY NEWSPAPER
Published in Josephine County.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Grant's Pass, so named after General Grant, is a county seat centrally located in Southern Oregon. It is a progressive railroad town of 1000 inhabitants, and is the main supply point for a large portion of country devoted to mining, lumbering, agriculture and fruit-raising. Climate unexcelled.
The COURIER being the only paper published in Josephine county, with a good circulation in Jackson county, enables it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Oregon. For rates, address THE COURIER, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

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