

IN MEDFORD'S SOCIAL REALM

Why not have a "tree planting" day set and enforced, so that all streets which are graded and paved can be beautified. Trees should be set out this month, so that a start can be made towards making Medford "a city beautiful."

The president of the Greater Medford Club wishes the committees on tree planting, which were appointed last fall, to make a report to her at their earliest convenience, as it is necessary that the trees should be planted this month.

Committees were formed last fall to undertake the finishing of the tree planting on the paved streets, as it was impossible to finish the work started last spring on account of the torn up condition of the streets at that time. On each paved street a committee of ladies, living on that street, was appointed to find the kind of tree desired by the residents and take orders for them.

It is necessary to have the trees planted this month and if it is impossible to get it through, in any other way a tree planting day should be set and enthusiasm aroused so that every one would see to it that trees were planted in front of their own front floor, at least.

Most of the streets in Medford are woefully lacking in trees and it is up to the ladies to see that each street is lined with them. For there is nothing which so beautifies a town and adds to its attractiveness.

The Lendahands met with Mrs. Louise Williamson Wednesday evening. Plans are being made for a sale at Kentner's store next Saturday afternoon. The club had a pie sale several weeks ago and made such a success of it that they feel justified in having another. This time salad dressing will be sold.

The next meeting of the club will be with Miss Evelyn Carey Wednesday evening.

Ground Hog day came last Thursday and if the rule of the East holds in Oregon there will be six weeks more of winter weather. The sun was not out when he emerged from his long slumber, but during the afternoon he caught a glimpse of his shadow and rushed back to his hole for another six weeks nap.

The regular meeting of the Eastern Star will be held Wednesday evening.

The Thursday Bridge Club met at the home of Miss Bess Kentner last week.

Mrs. Chas. Brown entertained the Monday Bridge Club last week, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Brown on Siskiyou Heights.

The decorations were pink carnations. Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mrs. Riddell and Madam Dunlop were substitutes for absent members. Mrs. Lux with the highest score won a pretty silver individual salt and pepper set.

The club will be entertained next Thursday by Mrs. Ed. Hanley, with a bridge luncheon.

The Greater Medford Club held a meeting Monday afternoon, when it was decided to have a card party, instead of a reception this month. The date set was the afternoon of St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, when all members are expected to attend and all women interested in the club are invited.

A charge of twenty-five cents will be made to defray expenses.

A large attendance greeted the presidents of the Ladies' Aid society of the First M. E. church Wednesday afternoon, and much important business was transacted. One visitor present and one new member received. All were pleased to see Mrs. McNary again, who has recently returned here from Eugene to make Medford her home.

Returns from the Saturday market sales are quite gratifying and they will continue each week at the same place. Ladies are still busy making rugs, aprons, etc., and plans for an entertainment on Washington's birthday are now being made, at which time a most delightful event is anticipated. After a very pleasant session, devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Steep, were held, after which the meeting adjourned to come together next Wednesday afternoon to sew for a charity call. These ladies are ever ready for good work and anyone desiring to assist them is cordially invited to come to the church at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday, where they will receive a hearty welcome.

The S. S. Bridge club met with Mrs. Budge Tuesday. The house was artistically decorated with spring flowers, and after the game delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Woodford and Mrs. Nye substituted for the afternoon.

The club will be entertained by Mrs. Carey Tuesday with a bridge luncheon.

The Wednesday Study club meets this week at the home of Mrs. Wortmans.

Victors In Contests For Senatorial Togas In Rhode Island and West Virginia Legislatures.



Two recently selected senators will attract considerable curiosity when they take their seats by reason of their predecessors, if nothing else. Henry F. Lippitt of Providence succeeds to the seat occupied for so many years by Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Republican leader, who retired because of ill health and to devote himself to the evolution of a new monetary system for the United States. Mr. Lippitt is a wealthy cotton manufacturer and high protection Republican of the Aldrich type. Clarence W. Watson, the Democratic caucus nominee to fill the unexpired term of the late Stephen B. Elkins, is a reputed millionaire, though but forty-four years of age, controlling many mines and railroads. He is a horse fancier and a few years ago captured about \$250,000 in prizes at the London show. His election by the legislature seems assured despite the partisan trouble over the senate organization.

Miss Helen Worrell visited friends in Medford last week.

Miss June Earhart is visiting friends in Portland.

Dr. Ray returned last week from a business trip to Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dunlap of Grants Pass are visiting in Medford.

Mrs. Perry entertained the Friday 500 Club at her home last week.

Miss Ione Flynn is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia.

A most enjoyable social was given by the Pythian Sisters Wednesday. Cards and dancing were the order of entertainment after which delicious refreshments were served. The hall was pretty decorated with potted plants.

Those on the committee in charge were Mayor and Mrs. W. H. Canon, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Kershaw and Miss Haswell.

The high school extravaganza "The Military Girl" will be produced February 17 and 18th, at the opera house. The parts are all cast and about 70 young people will take part in the performance.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gore and family left for Los Angeles, Cal., Friday morning for a three months visit. Mr. Gore has a new car awaiting him there and expects to make the return trip to Medford by auto.

Mr. W. H. Stalker, a former resident of Medford, but now of Minneapolis, is on a business trip in Southern Oregon and hopes to make Medford a short visit before returning to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Hafer leaves Sunday for San Francisco. Mrs. Hafer will return to Medford in a couple of weeks. Mr. Hafer will leave for the east.

The Chanticleer Club gave a dance Friday evening at St. Marks Hall. This is a most popular club and the dances are greatly enjoyed.

Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Reddy are visiting in New Orleans, enroute to New York. They do not expect to return to Medford for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Scott Davis and daughter have returned from a visit of several months in Los Angeles.

In honor of Mrs. English' birthday, a pleasant surprise party was given her Tuesday evening by a number of North Dakota friends.

Mrs. Nye entertained informally at cards a week ago Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.

The Junior Endeavor of the Presbyterian church gave a most enjoyable social in the church parlors Friday evening.

Mr. Harry Findley of Gridley, Cal., is spending a few days in Medford.

Mrs. George Osgood left for Los Angeles last week, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Morgan, who accompanied her.

Mrs. Alice Lea who has been visiting her mother Mrs. F. T. Howard, expects to leave for the south the middle of the month.

The Women's Missionary society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Black on East Main street Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Haskins are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a baby girl, who arrived Saturday morning.

News has been received from Portland, of the death of Mrs. Harold Jackson, who was a former resident of Medford.

Mrs. Parsons entertained informally at her pretty new home on Summit avenue Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Lux is expecting a visit from her parents Mr. and Mrs. Townsend in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland of Minneapolis will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lux this week.

The Guild of St. Mark's church will give a chicken dinner in the guild hall Thursday evening.

Miss Hazel Tice is visiting her sister in Libanon, Oregon and expected to be away a month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stewart entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Budge at dinner Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wright and Mrs. Jonas Wold are spending the week in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Woodford left last week for a two weeks visit in San Francisco.

Miss Ruth Woodford is spending the week in Grants Pass, the guest of her sister.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will meet, as usual, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Folger gave a "sleeping party" at her home on West Main street last week.

The Monday Evening 500 Club was entertained last week by Mrs. Deniston.

Gold Mining In Southern Oregon

By Arthur M. Geary

The miner is again a factor in the material progress of Southern Oregon. The prospector, with his peculiar glint of eye and bulging pockets, is often seen on the streets of Medford and Ashland, where he comes for supplies or in search of financial backing in the promulgation of his projects. But hoding more towards the development of the mineral wealth of the region than the presence of the prospector, who has always been somewhat in evidence in Southern Oregon, the Eastern capitalist has become interested. Mining promoters whisper the names of noted mining men who are backing them in development of their properties. R. A. Towne and other New York capitalists have invested a million dollars in the improvement of the Blue Ledge copper mine, situated 35 miles from Medford. As soon as Hill builds his proposed railroad lines to tap the different districts, large quantities of Eastern money will undoubtedly be spent in the development of other properties as well.

The initiated know that Southern Oregon and the tributary district of Northern California have had a mining history. Men are yet alive who witnessed and took part in the mad struggle for gold which ensued in the '50s. The fact that on New Year's day, 1852, the population of the Rogue River Valley numbered 28, and four months later totaled 1000, bears eloquent testimony of the genuineness of the gold rush in Southern Oregon. That \$30,000,000 of gold was sent out of Jackson County between 1851 and 1883 testifies that the gold discovery in Southern Oregon was no false Eldorado.

The mining of gold was a tremendous factor in the rapid settlement and development of Southern Oregon. Previous to 1852 trappers on fur-

hunting expeditions and groups of travelers passing between California and Southern Oregon brought tales to the settlements of the meadows where grass grew as high as a mule's back, of the seeming fertility of soil, and of the superb climate. But the fear of the thieving Rogue River, Shasta and Klamath Indians, with their occasional massacre of the unwary traveler, struck terror into the hearts of the immigrants and caused them to choose homes in the safer precincts of the Willamette Valley.

In the Spring of 1851 there were only three habitations of white men in the Rogue River Valley. These were at Perkins', Long's and Evans' ferries on the Rogue River—Perkin's ferry being near the present site on Grants Pass. In the summer of '51 Governor Gaines, aroused to action by the reports of numerous murders and robberies committed by the Southern Oregon Indians, obtained Federal aid in punishing them. United States soldiers and volunteers waged a short but effective campaign against the Rogue River chiefs, known as Sam and Joe. In midsummer, following the campaign a treaty was drawn, after which a few men took up donation claims in the region. The first to arrive was Judge A. A. Skinner, who had been appointed Indian Agent. He took a claim near Table Rock. The Rogue River Valley, however, was too isolated to invite settlement for agricultural purposes. It necessitated the call of gold to attract white men into this dangerous and lonely valley.

The discoverers of gold in Southern Oregon were James Cluggage and Poole. During the Winter of 1851-52 they had driven their string of mules up Jackson Creek to fatten and condition them for packing in the Spring. These men chose Jackson Creek for

their pasture ground because it was off the beaten trail. At this time Californians from Yreka were scouring the country in search of horse-thieves, and it was safer for two men with a string of mules to be encamped in a secluded spot, as pursuers were nearly as lawless as pursued. While encamped on Jackson Creek early in January, 1852, these men discovered gold shimmering in the gravel of the creek bottom.

The news of the strike spread rapidly to the partly exhausted goldfields of Northern California, and hordes of miners left their diggings to try their luck in New Eldorado. A steady stream of men poured into the Rogue River Valley, and spreading out from Jackson Creek, scattered throughout the surrounding hills. The influx of people continued during 1853. In that year 150 wagons of immigrants, containing 400 men, 120 women and 170 children, and 2000 cattle, came north from California, and as many more arrived via Northern Oregon. The majority of the arrivals from California were miners, pure and simple, while those who came from the Willamette Valley saw possibilities in agriculture as well as in mining. Many of the Willamette Valley travelers devoted themselves wholly to farming, and found a lucrative market for their wheat and vegetables among the miners. The men who hurried from the California gold fields were of all nationalities and often of a lawless sort.

After the first discovery of gold, fortunes were accumulated rapidly. Among the lucky ones was James Skinner, nephew of Judge A. A. Skinner, who mined a fortune within a week. "Old Man" Shively was another fortunate one. He gathered \$50,000 worth of gold dust and left for civilization, heavily armed, determined to defend the fortune which he had ac-

quired after a long life of prospecting.

Rich strikes were reported on every hand. One hundred men were soon at work with rockers at Big Bar. Gravel, rich in gold, was found at the Cameron place on the Applegate, Forest Creek and Toole Creek were other districts where heavy producing placers were soon being worked.

The best evidence as to the amount of gold actually given up by neither earth is that furnished by C. C. Beckman, pioneer banker of Southern Oregon, who operated at express business between Yreka and Jacksonville during the early days. He carried \$10,000,000 worth of gold dust out of Jackson County between 1856 and 1860, he believes, and an equal amount found other ways of exit.

After 1856 the output of the mines decreased annually. Before 1860 the average amount mined every year was estimated at \$1,250,000. In 1860, the mines produced \$1,150,000, in 1870 two-thirds of that sum, and in 1880 less than \$250,000. Between 1856 and 1880 there were 5438 mining locations filed upon. Of this number 16 were copper, one was tin, 124 were cinnabar (sulphide of mercury), and the rest gold and silver. In 1853 came Jackson County's maximum gold prosperity. That year it was said that gold dust to the value of \$3,000,000 was mined. At that time Jackson County was the wealthiest and the most populous in Oregon, Multnomah County included.

Jacksonville, whose essential claims upon life today are the rugged beauty of its scenery and that it is the county seat, was then in the height of its prosperity, with multitudinous saloons and gambling dens galore.

Of the \$10,000,000 mined in Jackson County between 1851 and 1884 only \$500,000 was produced by quartz

mines. Occasionally pockets of gold contained in decomposed quartz had been found on the surface of the ground, but previous to the breaking out of the quartz mining fever in California in 1859 the Jackson County miners had not explored quartz leads under ground. The Hicks lead on the left fork of Jackson Creek was the first quartz lead successfully prospected. Sonora Hicks and her brother discovered a rich pocket in this lead and, according to the seeming sensational news columns of the Jacksonville Sentinel, took out \$1000 in gold in two hours. The total yield of this, the first quartz mine operated in Southern Oregon, totaled \$2000, only one small pocket of gold being found.

In January, 1860, "Emigrant" Graham discovered the Gold Hill lode, which was the first important quartz gold discovery. The float rock on the surface yielded astounding returns to Graham and his associates. The strike was the signal for a new outburst of mining enthusiasm. The surrounding hills were quickly staked out and the outlying districts reached out by prospectors, Jacksonville, which of late years had not been so lively, prepared for the reversal of happy and prosperous times. Two mile power arrastras were placed on the original claim and armed men guarded while they were operated. It is said that every Saturday night a cleanup of 1000 ounces of gold was divided among the five owners. Henry Klippel, known as the father of quartz mining in Southern Oregon, bought an interest in the mine. Klippel, in company with McLaughlin and Williams, finally sent to San Francisco for a 12 stamp steam mill, taking a contract to work the quartz for \$8 a ton. The machinery, including boiler and mortars, was shipped to Scotts-

burg and thence carried by pack train to Gold Hill. The freight charges on the mill amounted to \$2600.

With this, this first steam stamp mill of Southern Oregon, in operation, the owners felt that fortune would smile upon them indeed. One hundred tons of refuse quartz which had been considered too poor for the arrastras, were first run through the mill, yielding \$100 to the ton, but here the good luck ended.

The next body of ore to be worked yielded \$3 a ton, and the next \$2.80. When all hope of success at the Gold Hill quartz mines was finally abandoned by the owners of the mill, the machinery was converted into a sawmill on Big Butte Creek. Henry Klippel estimated that the total output was \$150,000. The Blackwell, Jewett, Swinden, McDonough, Shump, Johnson, Lyon, Peebler, Holman, and Fowler quartz ledges were worked at this time with varying degrees of success. The Steamboat lode was perhaps the most productive of these quartz ledges. During 1860 and 1861 it yielded \$280,000. These two years included the early quartz mining history of Southern Oregon. No great successes were gained after that period. The gold was too scattered in pockets and methods were too primitive then to give lasting success to quartz mining, and it was abandoned for a number of years.

Of late, renewed interest, however, has been taken in quartz mining. There are 52 quartz mines now in operation or in stages of development in the district, embracing Southern Oregon and Northern California.

That many of the miners who rushed into Jackson County in the early '50s amassed fortunes the amount of gold sent out of the country bears witness, but that many, especially after the best strikes had been made,

expended their energy in vain the thousands of little excavations scattered throughout the country and found searing every hillside give evidence. As the supply of gold which could be mined according to the primitive methods of the day gave out, most of the miners went to other fields. The discovery of gold in Idaho caused a large exodus of miners, absence was felt keenly for a time by the farmers and tradesmen, whose customers they had been, the cattlemen, who with their herds inhabited the grassy plains of Klamath County, soon took the place of the miners who had departed and the stagnation due to oversupplied market was relieved.

One race of foreigners which prospered where white men failed was the Chinese. Chinamen swarmed into the county, taking possession of the wornout placers. By 1859 the yellow face of the Mongolian was everywhere in evidence. They were peaceful and lawabiding, but notwithstanding the usual racial prejudice sprang up among the disaffected miners. It was charged that the Chinamen were mining American gold and taking it to the Flowery Kingdom. As the Celestials were law abiding and absolutely refused to quarrel, there was no pretext for exterminating them or driving them from the country, as there was in the case of the redskins. Finally, in 1859 the California method of treating them was adopted. A tax of \$2 a month for miners and \$50 a month for merchants was levied upon them under the caption of "Foreigners' Tax." Even these stringent measures had but mediocre success in stemming the tide of Chinese immigration as the tax was difficult to collect. The Chinese were satisfied if