

The Port Orford Tribune.

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PORT ORFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1901.

Number 16.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

STATE OFFICERS:

U. S. Senators—John H. Mitchell and Joseph Simon.
Congressman—First District—Thomas H. Tongue.

Governor—T. C. Geer.
Secretary of State—F. I. Dunbar.
State Treasurer—Chas. S. Moore.
Supt. Pub. Instruction—J. H. Ackerman.
State Printer, W. H. Leeds.
Attorney-General—D. R. N. Blackburn.
Clerk State Board—School Land Commissioners—M. L. Chamberlin.
Joint Senator, T. M. Dimmick.
Joint Representative—R. D. Hume.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

Judge, J. W. Hamilton, Roseburg.
Prosecuting Attorney, Geo. M. Brown; Roseburg.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

County Judge—M. Riley, Gold Beach.
Commissioners—F. H. Blake, Chetco; P. J. Lindberg, Port Orford.
Sheriff—J. G. Walker, Gold Beach.
Clerk, C. V. Woodruff, Gold Beach.
Treasurer, W. S. Winsor, Gold Beach.
Assessor—E. S. Dean, Langlois.
School Supt.—William S. Guerin, Langlois.
Surveyor—D. Chaffin, Jr., Gold Beach.

MEETINGS OF THE COURTS:
Circuit Court meets on the Third Monday in August of each year.
County Court meets on the first Mondays in January, April, July and September of each year.

POSTOFFICES IN THE COUNTY.

NAME OF OFFICE. P. M.
Chetco, F. H. Blake.
Harbor, J. McCutchen.
Irma, Mrs. E. Hardenbrook.
Gold Beach, Miss Annie Doyle.
Wedderburn, C. S. Winsor.
Thihee, J. R. Hall.
Ophir, Mrs. E. J. Burrow.
Port Orford, H. Ruscher.
Denmark, J. S. Capps.
Langlois, E. Rackleff.
Eckley, J. A. Haines.
Agness, J. D. Cooley.
Hare, Joseph Hare.

L. A. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Myrtle Point, Oregon.

Probate business a specialty.

J. M. UPTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
BANDON, OREGON.

Office upstairs, in Eldorado Building

J. HUNTLEY,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
NOTARY PUBLIC,
GOLD BEACH, OREGON.

Will Practice in all the Courts of this State.

Public Land Cases a Specialty.

GEORGE M. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

J. H. UPTON,
U. S. COMMISSIONER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LANGLOIS, CURRY CO., OREGON.

Dealer in Town Lots, and Improved and Wild Lands.

Filings and Final Proofs Made on Homesteads and Pre-emptions.

GENERAL CONVEYANCING.

WALTER SUTTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC
PORT ORFORD -- OREGON.

A full set of Notary and Conveyancer's blanks will be kept on hand

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anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo, for free examination and advice. FREE. No Att'y's fee before patent. Write to C. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.
The world's greatest lubricant, actually containing two boxes of any other grease. Sold by mail, \$1.00 per 5 lb. ctn. For sale by dealers generally. J. W. STRANGE, DENTIST.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

Wedderburn, Oregon.

E. R. MILLER, Proprietor.

I have just taken charge of this favorite Travelers' Resort, and overhauled and remodeled the same. Everything in connection therewith is

New and Clean,

and in **FIRST CLASS** condition. We have also a fine **BATH ROOM** where hot and cold baths can be obtained. A **BAR** is run in connection with the Hotel, where all up-to-date drinks can be procured at the hands of an experienced, polite and accommodating bar-tender.

FEED STABLE, also, with rates at popular prices, and as low as is consistent with good service and treatment.

Langlois Harness Shop.



All styles of

SADDLES.

HARNESS & BRIDLES

Made to Order.

Eureka Harness Oil.

ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE.

Saddle-Blankets, Bits, &c., &c.

Harness and Saddles repaired at living prices.

Langlois, Oregon.

DR. J. J. CALDWELL,

Physician and Surgeon,

PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

Diseases of Ladies and Children a Specialty.

Shad Hudson, J. E. Haines.

HUDSON & HAINES.

MINING & REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Eckley, Oregon.

Valuable Mines, Farms, Stock Ranches and Timber Lands For Sale.

House and six acres of well improved land in Wilbur, Douglas county for sale, or will exchange for property in Myrtle Point, Coos county.

KNAPP HOTEL,

Port Orford, Oregon,

L. KNAPP Proprietor.

First-class in every respect.

Good Feed Stable attached.

P. J. LINDBERG,

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A Complete Line of Caskets, Coffins and Trimmings.

Orders taken for Tombstones and Cemetery Railing.

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J. W. STRANGE,

DENTIST.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

Will visit Curry County semi-annually.

JOSEPH HARE,

Notary Public & Conveyancer

LANGLOIS, OREGON.

P. J. MASTERSON,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he has now on hand, and will continue to replenish, his large and complete Stock of Gen-

eral Merchandise, consisting of.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR,

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S WEAR,

FANCY GOODS NOTIONS, RIBBONS,

LACES, EMBROIDERY, BRAIDS, ETC.

SUITS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS FLANNEL,

SATEENS, PLAIN and FIGURED OUTFITTING FLANNELS in a variety of colors,

Linings, Silesias, Buttons, Bindings, etc.

Also a complete assortment of Beautiful Calicos, Apron and Dress Gingham,

White Goods, Percales, Lawn, India Linon, Lonsdale, Table Linen,

Napkins, Sheeting and Pillow-Slip Muslin, Towels and

Crash, House Lining, Ticking, Oil Cloth,

Rubber Goods,

Oil Clothing,

Mens' & Boys' Hats & Caps.

A Complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

At greatly reduced prices.

HARDWARE.

TINWARE.

GRANITEWARE.

CROCKERY, LAMPS and LANTERNS, CUTLERY, CLOCKS

MIRRORS, ETC.

GROCERIES—

NOTHING BUT THE BEST, CONSISTING OF

Teas, Green and Roasted Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Spices, Extracts, a

Choice Variety of Canned Goods, Dried Fruits of all kinds in Stock.

Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco.

Candy, Nuts, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel.

Sperry's and Oregon Flour always on hand.

BACON, LARD, BEANS, COFFEE, SUGAR and ROLLED BARLEY

Sold as low as the market will permit.

To meet the necessities of the times, my goods are

Marked Down to the Lowest Figures Possible

Orders taken for Suits and fits Guaranteed.

CALL AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL, HIDES, ETC.

Ten per cent. Discount Allowed for Cash, Except on Flour.

Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

Timber Land Swindles.

Oregonian.

There are many years in which the government may lose and private corporations and individuals may make illegitimate gain from reservations of public land as is now proposed for Southern Oregon. If it were a fair field for all it would not be so bad, but through the smooth work of politicians and the sly schemes of timber hogs and speculators the favors that come from such reservations go to a few people who "stand in." These operations invite wholesale perjury, defraud the public school fund and open the way to abuses that are productive of anything but the public good.

The theory upon which the reservation is urged is that it is essential to the preservation of timber supply and the protection of river sources. The south fork of the Coquille river takes its rise in the tract, and some of its branches head within the proposed boundaries. There is a large acreage of timber, a considerable area of mineral land and some rich farming and grazing land in the reserve outlined. It would contain more than 1,000,000 acres. Most of this area is rough and mountainous. The extreme length north and south is about 70 miles, and the extreme width east and west, 45 miles. It approaches to within five miles of the ocean.

While there are objections, on the ground of the physical character of the country, to the creation of so large a reservation in that region, there are also objections on the ground that the manner of creating the reserve, as well as the fact, opens the way to improper use of the lands to be withdrawn. It is true that the Oregon & California Railroad Company more than 200,000 acres of whose grant lies within the borders of the proposed reserve, would not have the free swing the Northern Pacific enjoyed with respect to the Rainier reserve. A limit has been placed on indiscriminate exchanges of worthless for valuable land, since the abuses practiced in the state of Washington came to public notice. But there is still wide latitude for the exercise of discretion, and that latitude does not mean that the railroad company, or any other private owner of influence, will get the worst of any exchange effected through the creation of a public reserve.

Poor or worthless land will be relinquished to the government gladly and valuable land elsewhere will be obtained for it. This, in the case of a railroad, would in a measure operate to remove the geographical limits of its grant. It would give the railroad company power to take available government land wherever it may be found. The opportunity to make this exchange is frequently sought, and people have been known to take up inaccessible and worthless land on the private understanding that it would be reserved, and thus made competent to exchange for really valuable land.

In this connection, it may be noted that the worthless land will all be surrendered to the government. Valuable timber land will be retained, because there will be less likelihood of fires in this reserve, no probability of thieving, and, in fact, it will be a good safe place to own timber to keep for a coming generation.

There are about 48,000 acres of unsurveyed school land within the proposed reserve, which would form "base" for selection of lieu land. Reserve "base" is worth \$4.25 per acre. The men who would get the benefit of this are those who have hunted up timber land and want some means of buying it. If the reserve shall be created they will immediately file their applications with the state land agent to use the new reserve base to secure lieu land. Thus they will save \$4.50 per acre by the creation of the reserve. And this would go into the pocket of some lumber syndicate or wealthy speculator. It would simply be a question of finding 150 men and women to perjure themselves. Those who would profit from this

would be those who should get nearest the forces that bring about the reserve.

Frequently there is a purpose in the delay that attends the processes of creating a forest reserve. The public may thus be thrown off its guard, as it were, and only those of great faith, or knowledge, go ahead and get claims or ascertain the character of the land, so that when the project awakens from its slumber everything will be ready for action. If these proceedings were all actually as open and fair as the mute records show there would be less criticism of the manner of creating forest reserves. There is special criticism of the project for Southern Oregon, on the ground that it would take in much land that ought not to be withdrawn from private acquisition and use; in other words, on the ground that it would be altogether bigger than the conditions in that region would warrant.

Making Deserts Blossom.

Wonderful, indeed, are the many changes that are being wrought by man in this fair land of ours. And among them there is none more worthy of attention than the passing of the "Great American Desert" of our childhood days, which will soon be only a memory.

In fact, the only conception of a desert that the next generation will be able to obtain must come from pictures and descriptions of something that once existed, but is no more. Indeed, it is quite likely that we shall not have to wait for the next generation to witness the realization of this change.

An artesian gusher, with a flow of nearly 200 inches of water, has been struck on the Mojave desert, near Victor, at a depth of less than 200 feet, by parties who were drilling for oil. This is not, by any means, the first time that water has been struck in Southern California by persons who were seeking for oil, and in some cases the water has proved to be more valuable than a moderate amount of oil would be.

Out on the Colorado desert, below sea level, they have obtained a fine supply of artesian water at a moderate depth, and at the other end of the desert, near Yuma, water is flowing through a canal which is big enough to be navigated by a steam launch.

All this is only a slight foretaste of what is to come within the next few years. That favorable quotation of our friend, the country preacher, "The desert shall blossom as the rose," is destined to be exemplified to a remarkable degree in Southern California within the next decade. Not only shall the desert blossom as the rose, but also the less beautiful potato and cauliflower and sugar beet and watermelon and fruit tree and many other things which profit a man's stomach as well as his bank account.

General Daniel Sickles tells a story illustrating the tenderness of President Lincoln's heart as well as his faith in Providence and his beautiful optimism.

After Sickles had been wounded at Gettysburg he was removed to Washington, and the president called on him at the hospital. When the general described the battle and the awful slaughter, "Lincoln wept like a child."

"While the two armies were converging," said Lincoln, "I went into my room and prayed as I never prayed before. I told God that if we were to win the battle He must do it, for I had done all that I could. I went from my room with a great load lifted from my shoulders, and from that moment I never had a doubt as to the result. We shall hear good news from Grant, who has been pounding away at Vicksburg for so many months. I am in a prophetic mood today, Sickles, and I say that you will get well."

"The doctors do not say so." "I don't care, Sickles, you will get well," persisted the president. And that afternoon, General Sickles goes on to say, a telegram was received from General Grant, announcing the fall at Vicksburg. His own recovery soon followed.

The two sides of a person's face are never alike. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven out of ten. The right ear is also, as a rule, higher than the left.

Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair-haired people. Short sight is more common in town than among country folk, and of all people the Germans have the largest proportion of short-sighted persons.

The shortest interval of sound can be better distinguished with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows the slowest. In fifty-four cases out of one hundred the left leg is shorter than the right.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury, today received telegrams from ship-owners and masters of vessels lately arrived in San Francisco, stating that owing to the strike there they are unable to unload their vessels, and asking that Chinamen employed on the ships be permitted to unload the vessels, the masters and owners guaranteeing to the Government that they would not be permitted to go beyond the wharves, and to prevent their escape. Secretary Taylor has replied, holding that this would be a violation of the Chinese exclusion act and refusing to allow the Chinamen to go upon the docks.

London Chronical: Another sign of the American conquest. A frutier in the West End is marking his goods in United States coinage—strawberries, for instance, at 16 cents a basket. This is a trifle superfluous, for most Americans who come over here know perfectly well the value of English money and English goods, too. Yet, after all, the frutier is perhaps only foreshadowing the inevitable. We are having a new coinage and we might as well accept the situation—call our sovereigns \$5 pieces, our shillings "quarters," our sixpences "dimes" and our halfpennies "cents."

General Chaffee urges American army officers to employ good tailors on their uniforms so as to set a useful example in dressiness to the privates. The fact that the American army captured Santiago and Manila in its shirt sleeves and without its boots blacked must be lived down if possible.

Judge Geer, of Honolulu, has rendered a decision which holds that the constitution of the United States extended to the Hawaiian islands immediately upon signing by the president of the Newlands annexation resolution and six weeks before the flag was formally raised there.

A man has turned up in Washington with a claim for the entire site of the city of Manila. If he doesn't have better luck than some of the claimants of large tracts of land in American Cities have had, he'll take it out in claiming.

There's a fresh scare in New England on account of the danger of contracting disease by handling paper money, but it hasn't been great enough to cause anybody to refuse paper money.

One of the results of free trade with Porto Rico was the arrival in New York, on a single ship, of the largest consignment of cigars—500,000—ever received at that port.

Even the British government ought to know that suppressing news of the Boer war isn't a good way to inspire public confidence.

Wyoming has a man who has been tried fourteen times for sheep stealing, and he seems to yet hanker for mutton on the hoof.

Some men resemble pyramids—broad at the foundation, but narrow at the top.

An appropriate wedding present for a bachelor is a copy of "Paradise Lost."

"Uoyroffguonetohtis!" Spell it backwards; then you'll know.