

The Port Orford Oregon Tribune.

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PORT ORFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1903.

Number 39

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE AND DISTRICT OFFICERS:
U. S. Senators—John H. Mitchell and Joseph Simon, both of Portland.
Congressman, First District—Thomas H. Tongue, of Hillsboro.
Governor—T. T. Geer, Salem.
Secretary of State—F. I. Dunbar, Salem.
State Treasurer—Chas. S. Moore, Salem.
Supt. Public Instruction—J. H. Ackerman, Salem.
State Printer—W. H. Leeds, Salem.
Attorney General—D. R. N. Blackburn, Salem.
Clerk State Land Board—M. L. Chamberlain, Salem.
Joint Senator for Coos and Curry—T. M. Dimmick.
Joint Representative for Coos and Curry—R. D. Hume, Wedderburn.
Judge, 2d Judicial District—J. W. Hamilton, Roseburg.
Prosecuting Attorney, 2d Judicial District—George M. Brown, Roseburg.
U. S. Commissioners—J. H. Upton, Langlois; J. Huntley, Gold Beach.
COUNTY OFFICERS:
County Judge—E. A. Bailey, Gold Beach.
County Commissioners—F. H. Blake, Chasco; C. W. Haines, Eckley.
Sheriff—J. G. Walker, Gold Beach.
County Clerk—George W. Smith, Gold Beach.
County Treasurer—James Caughell, Wedderburn.
Assessor—A. H. Post, Port Orford.
School Supt.—Wm. S. Guerin, Langlois.
Surveyor—D. Cunniff, Jr., Gold Beach.
MEETINGS OF THE COURTS:
Circuit Court meets fourth Monday in August of each year.
County Commissioners Court meets first Wednesday in January, April, July and September of each year.
Probate Court meets first Monday in each month.
CURRY COUNTY POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS:
Chasco, F. H. Blake.
Harbor, James McCutchen.
Gold Beach, Miss Annie Doyle.
Wedderburn, John Hume.
Illinois, J. R. Hall.
Agness, Mrs. J. D. Cooley.
Corbin, Chas. R. Wilson.
Port Orford, Ames Johnston.
Denmark, J. S. Capps.
Langlois, E. Rackleff.
Eckley, J. A. Haines.

P. J. MASTERSON,

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

Orders taken for suits and fits guaranteed.

CALL AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

NEW GOODS

Received by Every Steamer.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL, HIDES, ETC.

Any article not in stock will be ordered at once, and if not satisfactory you do not have to take it. All orders attended to promptly. No order too small, none too large to handle.

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.

J. H. UPTON,
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LANGLOIS, CURRY CO., OREGON.
Dealer in Town Lots, and Improved and Wild Lands.
Filings and Final Proofs Made on Homesteads and Pre-emptions.
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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

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

WALTER SUTTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

DR. J. J. CALDWELL,
Physician and Surgeon,
PORT ORFORD, OREGON.
Diseases of Ladies and Children a Specialty

W. of W. Port Orford Camp World, will meet at their Hall on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. All members in good standing are invited to attend.
A. S. JOHNSTON, C. C.
A. J. MARSH, Clerk.

MRS. E. W. JENSEN,
FINE MILLINERY.

A complete line of Ladies and Children's Trimmed Hats.
Ready to Wear Hats and Sailors constantly on hand.
Hats trimmed to order on short notice.
Port Orford, Oregon.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
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LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE.

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A Complete Line of Caskets, Coffins and Trimmings.
Orders taken for Tombstones and Cemetery Railing.
PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

J. W. STRANGE,
DENTIST.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
Will visit Curry County semi-annually.

It meets with you whether you continue to serve in the army or not. It is a...
STANDARD...
Selling every Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."
—J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.
25c a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will deliver you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address: J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Trade with the Philippines.

A bill has just passed the House of Representatives reducing the duties on Philippine products to 25 per cent. of Dingley rates, the other conditions remaining as now. The effect of this measure, if it becomes a law, will be to greatly increase our importations from the Philippines—perhaps without injury to the Philippine treasury. In fact, it is probable that 25 per cent. of Dingley rates on the goods which will be imported will yield more than 75 per cent. collected on the quantity which is imported now.

The "Chronicle" favors Free Trade with the Philippines, knowing that while it would be unmixing good to the Filipinos it would injure some of our own industries. It favors it because while we govern the Filipinos it is our duty to do the best that can be done for them, and also because we know that if Protection is not made coincident with the national boundary it cannot permanently endure. It has long been satisfied that the logic of events would bring about Free Trade with the islands whenever other means than customs duties could be made to produce adequate revenues for the island government.

In the passage of this bill by the House we recognize one more step toward the accomplishment of a just and wise end. But the American people will emphatically refuse to endure a permanent "jag handle" arrangement. If we, as a duty bound, give the Philippines our markets, we shall demand that we also have theirs. The American people are not sordid, but they will not submit to be looted. It is now everywhere conceded that we are doing a great deal for the Filipinos. And our people insist on getting some gain by it. We want their markets for our goods, and it is right that we should have them. And it is not desirable to make their financial condition so easy by contributions from our own pockets that their government shall find no necessity for accumulating the Filipinos to burdens of internal taxation.—San Francisco "Chronicle."

Through the enterprise of Portland business men, through their chamber of commerce, a permanent exhibit of Oregon products is to be maintained at the Portland Union Depot. Sixteen thousand dollars has been raised for this purpose, and rooms in which to display the exhibits will be furnished by the railroad companies at the depot. The exhibit is to be maintained permanently, and all counties in the state will be asked to send specimens of their products, which will be collected at the Union Depot and displayed for the benefit of immigrants from the east, who will thus be able to view Oregon's products without traveling all over Oregon to do so.

In line with the policy of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who regards forest superintendents as superior officers, there are now but two in the country, one for Arizona and New Mexico and one for California. Supt. S. B. Ormsby, of Oregon, ceased to hold office on the first of the year.

Oregon Out of Debt.

Probably no state in the Union can show a better financial condition than Oregon. The state has no outstanding bonded indebtedness, and its current debts are more than offset by accruing credits. In other words, Oregon is out of debt, and everything being collected in and paid out that is due, there would remain a considerable balance in the treasury. This, considering the fact that G. W. Davis swindled the state out of about \$30,000, and that some state officers receive rather large fees and perquisites, is a fine showing. Oregon sets a good example for the several counties of the state. They ought to get out of debt and keep out of debt, except for a comparatively short space of time when some improvement too costly to pay for all at once is necessary. In a comparatively new and growing country some debts for improvements are scarcely to be avoided, but the debts of some of Oregon's counties and cities have been greater than was necessary, or than was justified by results. There has been, on the whole, an improvement, however, in this respect, during the past few years. Several counties are practically out of debt, others have reduced their debts, and the same is true of some of the smaller cities. Even Multnomah County and Portland, notwithstanding the heavy expenditures necessary here, are beginning to gain on their indebtedness, or have nearly attained a position wherein they can gain it, and begin to wipe it out, while building up the city too, in 30 or at the most 50 years, instead of going more heavily in debt all the time, as Boston, New York and other large cities do. As a city we shall probably follow the usual routine, however, increasing our debt about in proportion to our growth, but the county can and should plan and work to get out of debt, as other counties have done, and as it is encouraged to do by the example of the state.—Telegraph.

In the January number of the Oregon Law School Journal, there is a scathing editorial on the practice of "starving" juries to get them to render decisions that will be read with much interest by both members of the legal profession and the people generally. The law journal calls for the enactment of a law "that will prevent a judge in whose court a case is being tried from starving the jury into the rendering of a verdict." In the discussion of the proposed law, the paper says: "If a judge has not sufficient humanity in his person to prevent him from forcing a jury to agree through starvation and sickness of jurymen occasioned by long fasting, a law should be passed forcing such a judge to be humane in the treatment of a jury that may be empaneled in his court. It is one of the greatest outrages that can be perpetrated on an American citizen to send a jury out to deliberate on a verdict just before the evening meal and keep them locked up the whole night, and in some instances for more than eighteen hours without a morsel of food to eat."

Despite the fact that he announced his intention of never again attempting to find the north pole, Lieutenant Robert Peary, the Arctic explorer, according to a Philadelphia dispatch to the Times, declared, at the conclusion of a lecture upon his last journey to the Far North, delivered before the Philadelphia Geographical Society, that provided any one would place \$150,000 at his disposal, he would be willing to undertake another expedition next Summer in a final endeavor to reach the pole. He said that he believed the discovery of the pole was practicable, although it was his opinion that there was no land and that the pole could be reached by the man who could secure a footing on the northern shore of Grinnell Land, with the proper supplies to enable him to make "a dash across the ice packs." He expressed his belief that he had reached the furthest point of land toward the pole during his last expedition.

Uncle Sam as a Mail Carrier.

Uncle Sam was not one of the first in the field of carrying mails. Some of the smaller countries in Europe were far ahead of him for a time. But now he is the leader of them all. He has more postoffices and employes than any other country. He carries more mail matter. More mail is delivered to each of his sons and daughters than is the case anywhere else.

He has 33,000 more postoffices than Germany and 55,000 more than Great Britain. He has 8,000 more employes than Germany, and Great Britain is 39,000 behind him.

He has nearly 316,000 more miles of mail routes than the next nearest country, Russia. He spends \$10,000,000 more a year on his mails than any other country.

But he is behind in some things still. Germany for instance, has 8,000 more letter boxes than Uncle Sam. He ranks second in this. In the number of postoffices as compared with population he is seventh in the list. The countries that lead him are New Zealand, Canada, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Switzerland.

Uncle Sam has been making some comparisons between his postoffice business and that of other places, and he has found queer things. For instance, he has found that while the United States, Germany and Great Britain have the most postoffices in the world, the country that has the fourth is far away in Asia. It is British India, and it ranks fourth in the number of its postoffices.

Another country that stands high in the list is Japan. It is eleventh in the list for number of postoffices and it leads such European countries as Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Greece.

The land that has the smallest number of postoffices is the independent republic of the Congo. It has 32. In these 32 it employs 77 men. Every now and then a letter carrier is eaten by a lion or leopard. The path of these bearers of the mail is through forest and swamps. Sometimes they must camp at night in places where wild beasts prowled around them in the darkness.

Uncle Sam has some peculiar mail routes himself. Even in the populous Middle Atlantic states scores of his carriers have to drive, ride or climb along roads that are old Indian trails. Some of his carriers have to be armed. He has real western rough riders who go through defiles of the Rocky mountains on bronchos. He has Indian runners and canoeists in Alaska.

The Secretary of the Interior has transmitted to the Senate a report by the Commissioner of Education on the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska. It shows that there are nine stations between Point Barrow and the Moravian settlement at Bethel, a distance of 700 miles, where reindeer herds have been distributed. The number of fawns born last year and still living is stated at 1654, which, the report says, settles beyond a doubt the question of the successful introduction of reindeer into Alaska. The report says the Eskimos make good herders and teamsters.

Regardless of party affiliations the newspapers of the country unite in declaring that Thomas B. Reed was one of the brainiest statesmen this land ever produced and that his judgments on public questions were worthy of careful consideration. In this connection it is interesting to remember that his last public paper was devoted to a most earnest defense of the Protective Tariff. Many people who talk flippantly but superficially of "Tariff revision" would do well to read this article.—Terre Haute "Tribune."

Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright says that wages are higher in the United States now than ever before. The cost of living, also, is higher than it has been for years, so the savings of the workman are not as great as high wages might indicate.

Enlivened the Night Hours with an up-to-date Funeral.

The following from the San Francisco Examiner, regarding Rally Wilbur, a former Port Orford boy, will be read with interest by his many friends and acquaintances in Curry.

Ralston Wilbur, who once wore the cardinal and put the shot for the honor and glory of the university at Palo Alto, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning decided that something was dead and that a funeral ought to take place. So he hired many carriages and coupes and personally directed the obsequies.

"Rally," as he is called at Yale, where he is enrolled as a student, is in the land of sunshine and flowers enjoying a midwinter vacation. On Friday night he was out with cash in profusion, plenty of energy and a large basket of mixed things sizz.

All was pop and sparkle up to 1 a. m. at which early hour those who had struggled behind the Wilbur pace began to groan. "Please go away and let me sleep."

But Wilbur is an athlete and he would not down. He emerged alone and erect from a Sutter-street cafe and discovered that without everything was just as quiet as within.

"And they say that 'Frisco's just as lively as Paris," murmured Rally. "Why, the place's dead. I'll have a funeral."

Hailing the caddy who stood at the Sutter and Kearny corner patiently awaiting a patron, Wilbur produced pieces of silver and bade the jehu drive slowly along the street.

"I'm going to have a funeral," he explained, "an. I'm the director, the pallbearers and the whole show. Jus' drive along."

At Geary street he hired two more cabs. Then he led his cortege to the Palace and opened negotiations for all the disengaged wheels of the United Carriage Company. He failed to close any deal, however, but added several more coupes to his procession at O'Farrell and Market streets.

Here he tried to hire a hearse by telephone, but did not succeed. After discovering that he was alone while that much of the world that was stirring on Market street at 3:30 a. m. laughed with the well-paid drivers, he called the ceremonies done and allowed the mourners to return to their corners. It must have cost "Rally" about \$200 to express his opinion about this metropolis.

Superior Judge J. W. Hughes of Sacramento, has entered judgments aggregating \$82,525 against the State of California, on suits brought to recover on coyote scalp claims. Added to these judgments is that entered a couple of weeks ago in favor of the National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. of Sacramento, for \$46,980, making the total awards on scalp claims \$129,505 to date.

The fighting strength of the Navy, when the vessels that are building and those that have been authorized by Congress, will be nearly four times as great as it was when the war with Spain broke out, less than five years ago. Then we had but four first class battle-ships, and one of the second class, while 15 more of the first class have been built or authorized besides two armored cruisers.

The prospects for a new executive Department to be known as the Department of Commerce and Labor are now regarded as excellent.

MICA
Makes short roads.
AXLE
and light loads.
GREASE
Good for everything
that runs on wheels.
Gold Everywher.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.