

The Port Orford Tribune.

Volume XII.

PORT ORFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903.

Number 3

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—Geo. E. Chamberlain, Salem.
Secretary of State—F. I. Dunbar, Salem.
State Treasurer—Chas. S. Moore, Salem.
Supt. Public Instruction—J. H. Ackerman, Salem.
State Printer—J. R. Whitney, 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, Chetco; C. W. Haines, Eckley.
Sheriff—J. O. 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. Cuniff, 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.
Chetco.....F. H. Blake.
Harbor.....James McCutchen.
Gold Beach.....Miss Annie Doyle.
Wedderburn.....John Hume.
Jillies.....J. R. Hall.
Agness.....Mrs. J. D. Cooley.
Ophir.....W. E. Burrow.
Corbin.....Chas. R. Wilson.
Port Orford.....Ames Johnston.
Denmark.....J. S. Capps.
Langlois.....E. Rackloff.
Eckley.....J. A. Haines.

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,

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.

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 El Dorado Building

GEORGE M. BROWN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

DR. J. J. CALDWELL,

Physician and Surgeon,
PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

Diseases of Ladies and Children a Specialty

The Oregon Semi-Weekly Journal, a Democratic newspaper, ever fair and always free; 164 copies in one year for only \$1.50 to any address. The Journal, P. O. Box 121, Portland, Or.

P. J. MASTERSON,

PORT ORFORD, OREGON,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

KEEPS IN STOCK,

GROCERIES, The Best, Only,
DRY GOODS.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Caps,

Oil Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery.

FLOUR and FEED always on hand.

Orders taken for any article not in stock.

Orders taken for Suits, and fits guaranteed.

NEW GOODS

Received by every steamer.

HIDES and WOOL taken in exchange for Goods.

All goods not giving satisfaction can be returned, and money refunded, providing the goods are returned in good order.

DOORS and WINDOWS.

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.

E. W. JENSEN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.

AGENT
German American
Insurance Company,
LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE.

Real Estate and Conveyancing.
Port Orford, Oregon.

P. J. LINDBERG,

UNDERTAKER.

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.

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.

S. E. MASTERS, C. C.
A. S. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

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

On Northwestern Boundary.

Everybody knows that in the western part of the country the 49th parallel is the boundary between the two countries. But unfortunately the position of this imaginary line had been determined only in part.

The result is that not a few men who have mining and other interests on or very near the boundary really do not know whether they are in one country or in the other. Controversies have arisen in consequence, such as that in the Mount Baker mining district, in Western Washington, several years ago. Some contended that certain mines were in the United States, while others asserted that they were in Canada.

This particular dispute was settled by an authoritative determination of the geographical position of the mines, and it was found that they were actually over the border a few hundred yards in Canada; so the assertion that they were a part of the gold diggings of the United States fell to the ground.

The unsurveyed part of the boundary is not continuous, but consists of 14 or 15 gaps in the surveyed line, the hole unsurveyed distance aggregating 220 miles. All our land frontiers are now clearly marked excepting these gaps in the Northwest.

The International Commission of 1856, appointed to survey the Northwest boundary, did not attempt to do thorough work. Great difficulties were presented by lofty mountain ranges, tangled underbrush, dense forest regions and almost impassable streams. The members, therefore, agreed to confine their work to determining points on the boundary line, the 49th parallel, at places "where it crosses streams of any size, permanent trails, or any striking natural feature of the country," and at places where it was convenient to determine astronomical points. The result was that along the boundary through the mountains they surveyed and marked 190 miles of the line, while 220 miles were not surveyed or marked in any way.

This incomplete work answered very well for the time, for when the fragmentary survey was made there was no development whatever along the line; but today the mining and other interests of the two countries are meeting along the boundary. When the Geological Survey determined the boundaries between Idaho and Montana, and Idaho and Washington they were unable to connect their north and south lines with any monuments on the boundary because these monuments were too far away on either side. In other words, it is not yet precisely known whether the northern terminal point of these boundaries between our States are properly located on the international line.—New York Sun.

Washington, May 5.—United States Consul McWade, at Shanghai, cables that the famine in China is spreading and the situation is becoming more serious every day. In the Province of Kwang Si more than 150,000 natives are starving and there is no immediate prospect of relief.

At the time he was only 23 years

Edits Forty One Newspapers.

New York, May 2.—Few literary men or financiers, even among the most brilliant or successful of them, can boast of such a remarkable record as that achieved by George Franklin Willey. Although he is still a very young man he has already accumulated two fortunes, losing one between times. Just at present he is editing and managing no less than 41 central offices at Manchester, N. H. In spite of the enormous amount of work and hard thinking that these duties detail, Mr. Willey finds time to devote to authorship. He cleared \$10,000 from his first book, "Willey's Book for Nutfield," while his latest work, "Solitaire," promises to become one of the most successful books of the year.

It has been declared that Mr. Willey actually accomplishes about four times as much work in each 24 hours as the average individual could possibly do. Mr. Willey's pronounced literary and business qualifications asserted themselves at a very early age. While he was a boy he made up his mind to become a newspaper editor and an author and with that object in view he saved up his pennies "to buy a newspaper with," as he explained at that time. Leaving school, he plunged boldly into the newspaper field, sinking all his accumulated capital in the Weekly Mail, a newspaper published in Derry, N. H. Here he had his first opportunity to publish the kind of newspaper which he thought would thrive and pay. His ideas were evidently well founded, for the Weekly Mail did flourish. Under his management it soon became self-supporting, popular and a paying investment. For eighteen months he continued to manage this paper, and then when the opportunity came he sold out at a handsome figure and prepared to enter a deeper channel of literary work. It is interesting to note that, while Mr. Willey was building up his first newspaper, setting type, soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, running the press and managing the business, he still found time somehow to take up the study of medicine, and eventually passing the entrance examination to the medical school of Dartmouth College.

Then a second venture in the literary field prompted him to discontinue his medical studies. He began the preparation of a souvenir of the town of Derry. As originally conceived, the project was on a small scale, a mere pocket affair as it were, but Derry and its adjoining towns is one of the richest fields of historic lore in all New England, and the proposed little souvenir grew into a large volume bearing the name of "Willey's Book of Nutfield," and in reality, a history of Derry, Londonderry, Windham, and the City of Manchester. It was a more than ambitious undertaking for a man scarcely out of his teens. The proceeds of this book laid the foundation for his first fortune.

In the National campaign of 1896 Mr. Willey espoused the cause of William J. Bryan and free silver and launched out as a platform speaker of remarkable brilliancy and eloquence. He made an extensive tour of the towns in New England, and satisfied that he could do still more than that, he obtained control of the Daily People and Patriot of Concord, where, by his remarkable energy and skillful management, he secured a generous list of subscribers to the paper and rendered great aid to the Democratic party.

Associated with him in this newspaper was a board of directors who could scarcely be identified with Mr. Willey's progressiveness. Before many months had elapsed there was a clash and, as is the almost invariable result in such attempted management of a newspaper, it was not many months before the property was assigned, and Mr. Willey found himself burdened with personal obligations of some \$18,000.

At the time he was only 23 years of age, and to be thus hampered would have proved a millstone about the neck of most men of his age. He lost no time in vain regrets, but promptly announced his intention of going to work and earning the money to pay off his debts, but some of the creditors harassed him at every attempt to start anew, and simply compelled him to settle his legal obligations in bankruptcy. Immediately upon his discharge from bankruptcy he bought a bankrupt list of some five or six newspapers, paying the some of \$500 for the lot. The \$500 he borrowed, and with the agreement that he should pay \$20 a month for their use. The first week that he published his new papers he pawned his watch and his cane, with which to get money to pay his employees. His watch he was unable to redeem, and so lost it. He did, however, redeem the cane, and he is still in his possession, and he has paid his employees every week without fail since starting on his new and latest venture. He is now at the head of the New Hampshire Publishing Company.

Relics of A Prehistoric Age.

Wimer Bros. in their mine near Waldo, have unearthed and secured, at various times, a number of mortars which are beyond question relics of a prehistoric race, says the Grant's Pass Courier. They are found in the old gravel of an ancient channel, 50 or 60 feet below the surface, firmly embedded in a cemented gravel near the bedrock. This stratum of gravel, which is six or eight feet in depth, is clearly a much older deposit than that which lies above it. The mortars are made of hard granite and iron stone. There is no similar rock in the formations of the immediate vicinity, though both varieties of stone are found plentifully on Rough and Ready Creek, some two miles away, some of the mortars were probably used for grinding food, while others seem to have been used as quartz mortars. They are of different sizes and shapes, but the handiwork of man is very evident in their construction. Their age, as indicated by the formation in which they are found, is so great as to be beyond imagination or computation by the ordinary mind. Since the time that the gravel was deposited in these old channels the whole face of nature has been changed. The channels are absolutely independent of the present topography of the country. They run across ridges and jump across canyons, ignoring entirely the present conditions. Since they were placed the country has been upheaved and rent apart until it must bear no resemblance whatever to its former appearance. The period prior to these eruptions and convulsions is far distant from the reach of history or tradition, and goes back into the aeons of ages ago, so remote that its age is almost beyond all conjecture, and the finding of the undeniable handiwork of man in the deposits of this age is a matter to command the interest of geologists and antiquarians. The manner of finding these mortars precludes any possibility of mistake as to where they occur. The top, some 40 or 50 feet in depth, was piped off, down to the cement gravel near the bedrock, and in this cement the mortars are found solidly embedded and are filled with the same material, so hard and solid that it has to be picked out very patiently and carefully to avoid breaking the relic.

Santa Fe, May 5.—The President

paid a high compliment to the Rough Riders in his speech at the capitol. He visited the Church of San Miguel, the oldest in the United States, and the cathedral, where he stood godfather at the christening of Theodore Roosevelt Armijo. The father of the child, Sergeant Armijo, was major of the Presidents' regiment. After the christening the President visited Fort Marcy and the Plaza, where he addressed the Indian and White children.

The United States Geological Survey is just about to issue the Port Orford, Oregon folio No. 89, prepared by J. S. Diller, who surveyed the region several years ago. The folio contains four maps, all representing the same region, but each showing special features. The first is a topographic map showing all the streams, hills and section lines, as well as roads, trails and houses. The second, using the first as a basis, shows the distribution of the various rock formations. The third calls special attention to those formations which are of economic importance, and the fourth illustrates by sections how these formations lie in the earth. These maps are accompanied by a text which describes the topography and geology of the region.

Port Orford is the only port in the quadrangle, and as it opens to the south, landing during the winter stormy months is uncertain. The quadrangle contains about 870 square miles, and is inhabited by about 2,000 people, engaged chiefly in agriculture, dairying, stock raising and mining. Much of the country is well timbered, but large tracts have been devastated by forest fires. The large precipitation renders the underbrush dense and in many places impenetrable.

The topographic features of the region—the coastal and river plains, the ancient and marine terraces, the earlier and ancient valleys of the principal streams, as well as the flat-topped and even-crested hills (the remnant of the dissected plateau)—are described in detail, and their origin it explained as the result of natural processes long continued in the course of the erosion of the streams and the waves.

The geological story recorded in the rocks is of great interest. It involves not only long periods during which the ocean covered the district and deposited mud and sand containing shells of the animals then living in the sea, but also epochs of vigorous volcanic activity. Then came a period during which the region was finally raised above the sea and deeply sculptured by wind, rain and streams. Silver Butte, Sawtooth Mountain, and other similar stack-shaped masses of rock are the necks of ancient volcanoes.

The principal mineral resource is gold. Platinum and coal are found but as yet can not properly be counted among the resources. The coast has long been noted for its beach mining, and there is yet considerable activity in a small way. The principal mines are the Blanco and the Sixes, near Denmark. Both are on the elevated beach at the eastern border of the coastal plain, nearly 200 feet above sea level, and have yielded nearly one twentieth as much platinum as gold.

In the early days rich placers were found along Sixes River and Johnson Creek. Search for the source of the gold has led to the discovery of numerous small pockets, especially about Rusty Butte and Poverty gulch, but no working mines have yet been developed. There is clearly a mineralized belt running east and west near the streams named, and the source of the gold is to be found chiefly in the quartz veins and pockets of the region.

The whole quadrangle was once covered by the Arago formation, consisting of conglomerate, sandstone and shale, which locally contains beds of coal that have attracted considerable attention. The most important of these is in the Eckley basin; but when the quality and extent of the coal are considered in relation to transportation, it becomes evident that the field is of small economic value.—Coquille City Bulletin.

Gold and Coal of Curry County.

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For Sale Cheap.

A 1 horse power, almost new just what you need for churning pumping water, sawing wood, etc. Apply to F. T. McMULLEN, Denmark, Oregon.

The Oregon Weekly Journal, a Democratic newspaper, is published all of the year to any address. The Journal, P. O. Box 121, Portland, Or.