

The Port Orford Tribune.

Volume XII.

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

Number 26

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE AND DISTRICT OFFICERS:

U. S. Sets—John H. Mitchell of Portland and Chas. Fulton of Astoria
Congressman, First District—Binger Hermann, of Roseburg.
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. H. Whitney, Salem.
Attorney General—D. R. N. Blackburn, Salem.
Clerk State Land Board—G. G. Brown, 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, Eskley.
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. Cunliff, Jr., Gold Beach.

MARTINGS 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 POST-MASTERS.

Chasco.....F. H. Blake.
Harbor.....James McCutchen.
Gold Beach.....Miss Annie Doyle.
Wedderburn.....John Hume.
Altuna.....J. K. Hall.
Agness.....Mrs. J. D. Cooley.
Opair.....W. E. Burrow.
Corbin.....Chas. R. Wilson.
Port Orford.....Ames Johnston.
Denmark.....J. S. Capps.
Langlois.....E. Backlund.
Jockey.....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,
MADON, OREGON.

Office upstairs, in Eldorado 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

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.

THE TRIBUNE,

The Official Paper of Curry County,

Published every Wednesday, at Port Orford, Oregon.

JOHN SUTTON, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

THE TRIBUNE

and the

WEEKLY OREGONIAN

Both Papers one year for \$2.25.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randless, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Land Claimants need not swear They'll Eat Timber.

Timber land claimants who have proved up and paid for their lands, but have not yet received patents, are feeling much easier, says the Medford Southern Oregonian. The general opinion seems to be that the harsh interpretation of the word speculation being made by the land department will not stand. This is further strengthened by the fact there is a decision of the United States supreme court bearing directly upon the point at issue. In effect, the decision states that the claimant is at liberty to sell the land at any time, and in this case it was mentioned that land was sold for which payment had not yet been made to the government.

The decision follows the evident common sense views of the matter, that unless there is a conclusive arrangement to turn over the land for a certain consideration for the right, the claimant is acting entirely within the law and within his rights.

The decision was rendered in the case of the United States vs. Montgomery and Budd, and was carried up from the state of Washington. It appears in the U. S. supreme court, volume 144, page 154. It reads in part as follows:

"The particular charge is that Budd before his application had unlawfully and fraudulently made an agreement with his co-defendant, Montgomery, by which the title he was to acquire from the United States should inure to the benefit of such co-defendant. Upon this question the fact that stands out prominently is that there is no direct testimony that Budd made an agreement with Montgomery, or even that they ever met, or either knew of the existence of the other until Budd had fully paid for the land. No witness ever knew or heard of any agreement. What, then, is the evidence upon which the government relies? It appears that Montgomery purchased quite a number of tracts of timber lands in that vicinity, some 10,000 acres, as claimed by one of the witnesses; that the title of 21 of these tracts was obtained from the government within one year, by various parties, but with the same two witnesses to the application in each case; that the purchase by Montgomery were made shortly after the payment to the government, and in two instances a day or two before such payment; that these various deeds recite only a nominal consideration of one dollar; that Budd and Montgomery were residents of the same city, Portland, Ore., that one of the two witnesses to these applications was examining the lands in that vicinity and reporting to Montgomery, and that the patents, Budd, years after his conveyance to Montgomery, stated to a government agent who was making inquiry into the transaction that he still held the land and had not sold it, but that it was 'in soak.' But surely this amounts to little or nothing. It simply shows that Montgomery wanted to purchase a large body of timber land, and did purchase them. This was perfectly legitimate, and implies or suggests no wrong.

"The act does not, in any respect,

limit the dominion which the purchaser has over the land after its purchase from the government, or restrict, in the slightest, his power of alienation. All that it denounces is a prior agreement—the acting for another in the purchase. If when the title passed from the government no one else save the purchaser had any claim upon it, or any contract or agreement for it, the act is satisfied, Montgomery might rightfully go or send into that vicinity, or to individuals, a willingness to buy timber land at a price in the excess of that which it cost to obtain it from the government; and any person knowing of that offer might rightfully go to the land office and make application and purchase a timber tract from the government, and the fact above stated point as naturally to such a state of affairs as to a violation of the law by the definite agreement prior to any purchase from the government—point to it even more naturally, for no man is presumed to do wrong or violate the law, and every man is presumed to know the law."

Russia and Manchuria.

It is announced with much solemnity in the morning dispatches that Russia does not propose to give up Manchuria. The news is given forth with an appearance of triumph, as though a most momentous discovery had just been made.

There has been a good deal of polite fiction about Russia's relations to Manchuria. There has been stupendous false pretense, as well as something that might be characterized as colossal lying, were it not for the fact that the matter concerned great nations instead of humble individuals. But as a matter of fact no sane person need to have been deluded about Russia's ultimate attitude to Manchuria. It never intended to peaceably lose its hold on that former home of the present Chinese dynasty. Its railroad-buildings was contemporaneous with the most advanced system of colonization that the world has ever seen. It built and fortified cities which sprung up as if by magic from the arid plains. It filled them with a teeming population of Russians. It followed Russia's plan of Russianizing the country which it was preparing to absorb, and unlike England, made no concession whatever to the feelings, prejudices or beliefs of the actual occupants of the soil. True, it had a practically fallow field in which to work. The whole country had been ravaged and terrorized by hordes of robbers, which simply defied the weak and distant government at Peking. They laid the country waste and its scattered population paid tribute to them. Russia's strong arm brought order out of chaos. It punished with a heavy hand, but at the same time it gave employment to those who would work at wages which they had never before been able to earn.

It gave them security in possession, and to a great degree made them proselytes by contrasting what Russia was able to do with what China had failed to do.

Its agreement to abandon Manchuria was simply a polite fiction to satisfy the gullible until such time as it had peaceably so entrenched itself that its dispossession was physically impossible. It counted on the divisions of interests of the European countries and their jealousies. The moment it felt itself secure it could ask with "Boss" Tweed: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Russia's need for an open port was fundamental. It moved along with the least resistance. It has secured what it aimed for, and very much more. Those who are surprised at the outcome only demonstrate their own short-sightedness and their lack of appreciation of very apparent facts in the history of Russia's territorial aggrandizement.—Portland Journal.

The average wages for a day of nine hours in the Bohemian coal mines are 86 cents.

Another Steamer for Coos Bay Run.

Portland Journal.—It is now practically settled that a steamer will be plying regularly between the Coos Bay towns and Portland, in addition to the service which the Alliance gives. From present indications the opinion is prevalent on the waterfront that the steamer Prentiss of the California & Oregon Coast Steamship Company's fleet will go on this run, it is also believed that Eureka might be made her southern terminus, as the trade at that point is rapidly increasing. By running to Eureka and coming back to Portland by way of Coos Bay a quick service can be established.

By this new arrangement the present schedule of the Alliance will not be affected in the least. She will continue to ply between Portland and San Francisco, stopping at Coos Bay points on both the up and the down trips.

The great amount of freight being received at the local dock, it is said, makes it necessary to add to the service. For the past two weeks more freight has been offered than it was possible to handle. This has been partly attributable to the fact, however, of the Alliance being off the run for a week to undergo repairs. Since then the dock has been congested with freight.

The passenger traffic between Portland and the Coos Bay towns has also been increasing of late at an astonishing rate. Every berth is usually sold several days in advance of the steamer's sailing date. Many of those desiring to go to the southwestern part of the state are compelled to take the railroad, and then stage it for a distance of about 75 miles. All would go on the water route if the proper accommodations could be secured. That is one of the important reasons why the steamer service is to be increased.

Salem, Oct. 10.—J. L. Morrow of Warner Valley, the leader of the homesteaders who have for a number of years contested for the possession of the lands on which they live, and which are claimed by the Warner Valley Livestock company, was in Salem yesterday and left last evening for Portland to see Governor Chamberlain before the latter goes to Washington. Mr. Morrow and his colleagues who settled on the lands in good faith, recently received a serious repulse when the interior department decided in favor of the cattle barons as against the smaller settlers, holding that the lands were swamp lands, as sold by the state to the livestock people a number of years ago. The homesteaders under this ruling would lose their lands and improvements, and they will, therefore, take further steps to secure the lands. Governor Chamberlain is going to Washington to look after land matters for the state land office, and secure a settlement of a number of vexed questions, and Mr. Morrow is anxious to secure the governor's intervention in the case of the settlers who are fighting for their homes against the Warner Valley Livestock company, in the hope that a reversal of the judgment of Secretary Hitchcock may be secured. Governor Chamberlain expects to be absent about three weeks, spending about a week at the capital of the nation.

Like Venezuela, Morocco has practically mortgaged herself to the European nations; and as there is no Monroe Doctrine to protect her she will be annexed very soon.

Oklahoma has no voice in the election of a president, yet the democrats of the territory are making violent threats of what they will do if Cleveland should receive the democratic nomination.

If Santo Domingo quarrels with the United States she will miss the protection of the Monroe Doctrine.

An Austrian army corps assisted the police in protecting the Czar during his recent visit to Vienna.

The building of a first-class permanent public highway from Portland to Salem by convict labor is a project which Governor Chamberlain believes can be profitably undertaken by the state. He will soon begin work with convicts on a road leading to one of the state institutions and if the results are as satisfactory as he believes they will be he will recommend to the next Legislature the passage of an act providing for extensive road building with a view to furnishing employment to all convicts.

Governor Chamberlain's purpose is to find employment for the convicts without bringing them into competition with free labor. At present the state prisoners employed in the Leowenberg Going Company's stove foundry in the manufacture of stoves, which are sold in competition with goods manufactured by free labor. As a result men who desire to engage in the manufacture of stoves find that it is unprofitable to do so.

The Humboldt Standard of last Saturday states that 806,400 acres of public land in this land district was withdrawn from entry on the 3d inst. This puts an end to all timber land entries in this district, except perhaps a few scattering pieces of little importance in other townships. It is believed that the timber land claimants, who have claims on any of the withdrawn lands, will not be allowed to prove up. Trinity, Tehama, Shasta and Humboldt counties are affected by the withdrawal, Del Norte not being mentioned, but is probably included.—Del Norte Record.

The latest indictment of post office officials by the Washington grand jury is that of W. Scott Towers, superintendent of one of the city branch offices, who is accused of receiving a commission on the sale of book typewriting machines to the government. He is said to have received \$50 out of every \$200 paid by the government to a typewriter company, and to have made \$1,800 out of the agreement. He was dismissed from office immediately by the Postmaster General and has given bond of \$10,000 for his appearance.

The bureau of labor is about to issue the result of an exhaustive study of the increased cost of living during the last few years in relation to the increased wages. The result of this inquiry shows that wages have so fully kept pace with the increased cost of living that it may safely be said that the condition of the laboring man is better today than ever before in the history of the country.

The H. McCormick Lumber Company, of McCormick, Wash., do not propose to get caught short on timber. They have recently bought 130,000,000 feet in Lewis county, which makes them the owners of over four thousand acres. They are cutting it off pretty fast.

It is reported that the Empress of China cannot live much longer. When she dies the rulers of the Western nations will be obliged to send the usual messages of condolence and sympathy to the young emperor.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—W. R. Hearst yesterday was beaten to the tune of \$15,000 in a libel case of Turner vs. Hearst. It was the second trial. In the first trial Turner got but \$500, when he appealed.

After March 4 1904 the tribal organization of the 70,000 Indians who are now wards of the government will cease and they will become citizens.

Nine million letters went to the dead letter office last year. Perhaps the one you expected was in the bunch.

E. W. Howe

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day