

JOHN C.

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The policy of The Coos Bay Times will be Republican in politics, with the independence of which President Roosevelt is the leading exponent.

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COOS BAY TIMES
Marshfield, Oregon.**CITY IMPROVEMENT EXPENSES.**

MARSHFIELD will probably do more in the line of improvements, such as sewer and street work, in the next year than ever before in her history. The improvements will entail a heavy expense upon the property holders, and it is essential that the most economical method of meeting the expenditures be adopted. A plan which has met with universal success in other cities in Oregon is provided for in the Eddy act, which was passed by the Oregon legislature in 1901 and amended in 1905. The act provides for the bonding of property on which improvements in the nature of paving and sewerage are to be made. Property holders may make application for bonds to the extent of the improvements and pay them off in ten annual assessments with interest on the bonds at 6 per cent. It is easily apparent that by this method property holders can meet the expenses attached to street and sewer improvements with little inconvenience financially. There are many points which specially recommend the adoption of the Eddy act, which is here given for the benefit of those who may wish to study it.

CHAPTER 201.

Sec. 2727. Whenever in any incorporated city or town within this

State the common council, board of trustees, or other competent authority of such city or town, shall have proceeded to improve any street or part of street, or to lay any sewer within the corporate limits thereof, and shall have assessed the costs of such improvement or sewer to the property benefited thereby, or liable therefor, according to the provisions of the charter of such city or town, it shall be lawful for the owner of any property so assessed for such improvement or sewer in the sum of twenty-five dollars or more, at any time within ten days after notice of such assessment is first published, to file with the auditor, clerk, or other city or town officer, who by the provisions of the charter thereof, keeps the record of such city or town, a written application to pay said assessment in installments, and such written application shall state that the said applicant and property owner does thereby waive all irregularities or defects, jurisdictional or otherwise, in the proceedings to improve the street or lay the sewer for which said assessment is levied and in the apportionment of the cost thereof. Said application shall contain a provision that the said applicant and property holder agrees to pay said assessment in ten annual installments, with interest at the same rate on all of said assessments which have not been paid, as that expressed in the bond issued to pay for such improvements. Said application shall also contain a statement, by lots or blocks, or other convenient description, of the property of the applicant assessed for such improvement or sewer. No application, as aforesaid, shall be received and filed by the auditor, or clerk, or other officer, if the amount of such assessment with any previous assessments for street improvements or sewers, assessed against the same property and remaining unpaid, shall equal or exceed the valuation of said property, as shown by the last tax roll of the county in which it is situated. The majority of the owners of the property so assessed shall select a competent person to inspect such improvement under the direction of the city engineer of such city; provided, that application for such bonding shall be received by the auditor, clerk or other officer in cases where the amount of the assessment, together with previous assessments for street improvements or sewers against the property (and remaining unpaid), shall exceed the valuation of said property as shown by the last tax roll of the county. If the owner shall before making such ap-

plication pay in cash into the treasury of the city or town such excess of unpaid assessments over the valuation as shown by such last tax roll.

IRON AND STEEL

Bulletin 78 of the Census Bureau presents the statistics of the iron and steel industry and of the tin and terne plate industry for the census of manufacturers of 1905. Both reports were prepared by Story B. Ladd under the supervision of Wm. M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufacturers.

Iron and Steel.

The iron and steel industry is discussed under the following heads: The industry as a whole; the electrothermic metallurgy of iron and steel; blast furnaces; steel works and rolling mills; and bloomeries.

Since 1900 the number of establishments has decreased from 669 to 606. At the same time capital increased from \$590,530,484 to \$948,689,640; the average number of wage earners, from 222,607 to 242,740; wages from \$120,836,338 to \$141,439,906; the cost of materials used from \$522,431,761 to \$620,171,881; and the value of products from \$804,034,918 to \$905,854,152. The tonnage produced in 1905 was 34,844,933, an increase of 18.1 per cent since 1900.

Each of the geographic divisions shows a gain, whether measured by investment of capital, by wage-earners employed, or by tonnage or value of products. The New England States reported 281,809 tons of products and \$18,965,450 value; the Middle States, 19,189,532 tons of products and \$526,355,772 value; the Southern States, 3,925,784 tons of products and \$71,028,747 value; and the Western States, 11,447,808 tons of products and \$289,504,183 value. At each census since 1880 the Middle States or division has ranked first; the Western, second; the Southern, third, and the New England, fourth, with respect to products, whether measured by value or quantity, in the industry as a whole and in each of the branches. In the case of each group of States the rate of increase is greatest in the steel works and rolling mill branch of the industry. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, with value of products of \$471,228,44, \$152,859,124, and \$87,253,761, respectively, were the leading States in 1905, as well as in 1900. These three States combined had 78.5 per cent of the total value of

products. In the quantity of classified products also the same States rank highest.

The electric furnace does not figure in the census of 1905 as a producing agent in the iron and steel industry, except in the manufacture of certain of the ferroalloys—ferro-chrome, ferrosilicon, etc.—the statistics of which are consolidated with those of like products of the electric furnace and included in the report on chemicals. Since the close of the canvass for that census, however, there has been considerable activity in the field of electric smelting, and it is likely to become an important feature of the iron and steel metallurgy of the future.

SIDE THOUGHTS

A young man about town wished last night to spend the evening with his "steady," but thinking perhaps she might have another date, wrote her a note and asked her permission. He called a boy, gave him the note and a dime and told him to bring back an answer. The messenger returned shortly, handed back the dime and said: "She said it would be all right—you can come, but she don't need the money."

Schmitz is causing himself unnecessary worry in figuring on a fourth term when, as a matter of fact, he hasn't commenced to serve his first term.

Excuses of the Players.
Bert Dimmick—"We did the best we could, but it wasn't much."
Jimmy Cowan—"Coquille played just like North Bend."
Russ Tower—"Errors; that's all."
Wright—"They punched our tickets, all right."
Liljeqvist—"From a legal standpoint, I should say the decision was just."
Captain McKeown, who lingered at home—"Rotten."

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BUTTER WRAPPERS

The Coos Bay Times Job Department is now prepared to print Butter Wrappers in accordance with the requirements of the Oregon law governing the sale of that product.

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**COOS
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"North Bend---Its Payroll Talks"

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Just now empire builders are building iron-shod paths to the commercial door of North Bend because its factories have the freight to ship, and their payroll talks.

Like seeks like. Is an eternal law of nature. Although but imperfectly recognized, as absolute. This same law holds good in building of factories. A factory is built always at that point where there are fewest obstacles to be overcome, where tributary raw materials are unlimited and markets unrestricted. If this holds good in one case it will hold good in several—a dozen or a hundred.

North Bend but a few years ago had one factory, soon it had several, now there are a dozen, and the raw materials are here for a hundred more. Factories make payrolls, these in turn create business houses which invite banks, jobbers, traders and transportation facilities, and all go to the making of a city because "Its Payroll Talks," which creates a demand for real estate. There is a beaten path to our door because we have the best bargains in North Bend real estate.

DIERS LAND COMPANY
NORTH BEND, OREGON