

THE COURIER.

Official Paper of Josephine County, Oregon. FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1885. SPECIMEN NUMBER.

Any one receiving this copy of The Courier will please consider it an invitation to become a regular subscriber.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We invite correspondence from all sections on subjects of local and other interests.

With each letter the name and address of the sender is required, especially if sent for publication.

REGISTERED AT POSTOFFICE IN GRANT'S PASS, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

SALUTATORY.

With this, the initial number, the GRANT'S PASS COURIER commences its career and greets the people of Josephine county.

We do not claim to supply a long felt want or anything of the kind. Times have changed in Southern Oregon wonderfully in the last two years. Josephine, heretofore most barren and barren county, has suddenly through immigration and the railroad, acquired a new vitality.

News from all over the county is earnestly desired. In politics the Courier will be strictly independent, while at the same time personalities are not to be allowed, its columns will always be open to an honest difference of opinion.

To conduct a paper to please everybody we believe to be an impossibility, but it will always be our aim to come as close to it as possible, and at the same time make the paper interesting.

Persons having anything to sell, or wishing to purchase will always find it a good medium for advertising their wants.

That the paper may meet with a good patronage, and give satisfaction to the people of Josephine county, and properly advance their interests and welfare, is the earnest desire of the Editor.

An old soldier truly says: "Gen. Grant's comrades in the war, many of whom have since died, carry the thought of their chief in their hearts, and keep time with him in the dead marches of the tomb. He is as brave and indomitable in his lonely march as when in the strength of his manhood and the flush of triumph he gave back to General Lee his surrendered sword. May the blue sky of divine peace and benediction bend over him until under the cloudless skies of the hereafter he shall greet the patriot dead who have preceded him to the unknown land."

AMONG recent appointments made by President Cleveland are the following: To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, Edward J. Phelps, Vermont, to Great Britain; Robert McLane, Maryland, to France; George H. Pendleton, Ohio, to Germany; Henry R. Jackson, Georgia, to Mexico. Also M. E. Benton, Missouri, United States marshal for the western district of Missouri; Benjamin B. Hill, Jr., United States attorney for the northern district of Oregon.

The situation as between England and Russia is simple enough. England expresses a profound willingness to negotiate on the subject of Afghan territory, but says that the Russian troops must vacate. Russia says that it is noncommittal willing to negotiate, but won't vacate. Anybody can understand that. People who think that European diplomacy has not its mysteries are mistaken.

The gratifying report comes that Oregon has been awarded first premium at New Orleans for choice dried prunes of German, French and Silver varieties. Oregon ought to be able to stop the importation of European dried prunes entirely if our people would only go into fruit raising on the large scale which the natural advantages of the state would warrant.

The report that the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws were repealed were erroneous, and the laws are still in force. The conference committee failed to agree upon a settlement of the differences in the bill for repeal as passed by the two House of Congress.

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

The latest report of the bureau of agriculture at Washington shows that the capital invested in live stock exceeds that invested in any other class of property, except real estate and railroad securities. The bureau estimates its total value in January, 1885, at \$2,450,425,000, divided as follows: Cattle, \$1,107,285,000; horses, \$852,282,000; mules, \$162,494,000; swine, \$225,401,683; and sheep, \$107,960,970. There were 43,771,000 cattle, an increase of 1,224,000 during the year; 30,200,000 sheep, a decrease of 205,000; 45,192,000 swine, an increase of 940,000; 11,564,000 horses, an increase of 394,809, and 1,072,000 mules, an increase of 58,000. There was a shrinkage in value in all kinds of live stock during the year, least in horses and greatest in sheep and swine. The greatest decline in sheep has been in the eastern states, particularly Pennsylvania, while in the west and south there has been a considerable increase in their number.

Taking all the various domestic animals into the account, the United States is far ahead of all other countries in animal wealth. Perhaps next to this, the greatest live stock land in the world is the Argentine Republic, which has 11,851,000 cattle and 57,415,000 sheep, largely surpassing us in the latter.

Europe is far behind and is dropping further behind every year. Half a century ago there were as many swine in Europe as there are to-day. Now that entire continent possesses only eight-ninths as many as the United States. Its stock of oxen and cows is but little more than double that of the United States, although the population is eight times greater. In line, the increase in the European meat supply has not kept in pace with the increase in population, although there was a greater gain in weight than in numbers. To show the effect of good breeding, the average weight of an ox in France has increased from 825 to 1,000 pounds. On the other hand, during this period, when the population of Europe has doubled, the number of swine has absolutely decreased, that of oxen increased only 20 per cent., and of sheep only 2 per cent. The European, therefore, must content himself with less meat or depend upon America or Australia for his supply. There is reason, therefore, to expect a still further development and improvement of our animal wealth and in the prosperity of our cattle, sheep and hog raising industries.

Other countries surpass our own in the number of particular kinds of animals, but in the aggregate of all sorts ours is far ahead. Thus Russia leads in horses, with the United States second; while Australia is first in sheep with 77,250,000, the Argentine Republic second with 57,415,000, and the United States third with 50,360,000. Australia has, however, suffered great loss in sheep in consequence of drought during the last year. The number has been estimated as high as 12,000,000. It should be noticed also that while our own country is well ahead in the number of its animals of all kinds, the quality, breed and weight are steadily improving. Every part of the country shows rapid transformation of low grade stock into better breeds.—Oregonian.

THE BOUNTY LAW.

Following is the substance of the new bounty law:

SECTION 1. That the county courts of the several counties are hereby authorized to pay the following bounties for the following wild animals taken in their respective counties, to-wit:

SEC. 2. For each panther or cougar, not more than five dollars nor less than two dollars; for each bear not more than five dollars nor less than two dollars; for each wild cat or catamount, not more than two dollars nor less than one dollar; for each wolf or coyote, not more than ten dollars nor less than two dollars; for each ground or digger squirrel, not more than five nor less than one cent.

SEC. 3. That on presentation of the scalps of any of the above described animals to the county clerk, said clerk shall solemnly swear or affirm that the scalp is the scalp of the animal described therein (especially described the kind of animal from which the same was taken) since the first day of March, 1885, which said oath shall be reduced to writing and filed with the clerk. Upon taking said oath the clerk shall destroy said scalp or scalps and issue a warrant on the county treasury for the amount due the applicant.

SEC. 4. Any person guilty of presenting scalps to the county clerk and claiming bounty on the same, which have been killed prior to the first day of March, 1885, or that were killed outside the boundaries of said county, shall be fined in the sum of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. The treasurer shall pay to said applicant the amount set forth in the warrant out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

During the summer the Northern Pacific will issue excursion tickets from Portland to the Yellowstone National Park and return for \$115.

THE COMING WHEAT CROP.

S. W. Talmadge of Milwaukee, a standard authority on the crop reports and grain production, has made public much information concerning the wheat acreage of the present season in seventeen of the great wheat growing states. From the information Mr. Talmadge has obtained it is probable the wheat crop of the country will be nearly 100,000,000 bushels short of that of last year. In Kansas the acreage planted last fall was nearly 30 per cent. less than the previous year, at the severe winter killed much of the wheat. Insects also did much damage in several sections. It is predicted that the state will produce more than 25,000,000 bushels against 45,000,000 bushels in 1884. In Ohio a large portion of the crop sown was winter killed, especially in the southern portion of the state. The damage to the entire crop is estimated at 25 per cent. California the acreage shows a decrease of 10 per cent., while the condition is good. A smaller acreage was planted in New York and Michigan, and in Indiana the loss by winter-killing was considerable. The crop in Pennsylvania is about the same condition as in New York. The average decrease in the wheat crop is 15 per cent., and the decrease in acreage 12 per cent. Missouri presents a better showing and will have a good crop unless something unusual intervenes. In Michigan there will be a falling off of about 10 per cent., owing to decreased acreage and a severe winter. Kentucky shows a decrease of 15 per cent. in acreage and loss of 15 per cent. by winter killing. Reports from Virginia are very unfavorable. The decrease in acreage and damage by severe weather is fully 50 per cent. Reports from Maryland state that not more than half a crop is expected, the plant being badly damaged by cold. In Tennessee, North and South Carolina and West Virginia the decrease in acreage planted is about 20 per cent., and each state reports considerable damage from severe winter. In such states as Iowa, spring wheat there may be a slight increase, but not sufficient to overcome the heavy losses and decrease of acreage in the states above mentioned. The shortage in acreage in these states is almost 4,000,000 acres, which at a yield of thirteen bushels per acre will show a falling off of over 50,000,000 bushels. Add to this the damage by cold weather, which it is stated, will average 15 per cent., representing 51,000,000 bushels, and it will be seen that the entire wheat crop of the United States will be 100,000,000 bushels less than that of 1884. Some states, like Oregon, will not reduce the above amount over 10,000,000 bushels. This state of affairs is unfortunate in the face of approaching European difficulties, which promise to raise the price of grain to a much higher figure than for several years.

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NEW SCHOOL LAW.

At the last session of the legislature our school laws were amended to read as follows:

"4. He (the county superintendent) shall on the third Monday in April and the third Monday in August of each year make an appointment of the entire school fund, then in the county treasury, in the following manner:

"Of the school fund in his county that has been collected in pursuance of the school tax levy of the county court of his county, he shall apportion the sum of fifty dollars to each of the several districts of his county that has reported to him as required by law, and all the balance of the school funds of whatever nature there are remaining in the treasury of his county shall be apportioned by him among the several districts of his county that have reported to him as required by law, in proportion to the number of persons in the district over the age of four years and under twenty years; provided, that if, at any time of making such apportionment, there shall not be a sufficient sum of money in the treasury of his county, of the school funds collected in pursuance of the school tax levy of the county court of his county, to enable him to apportion to each district in his county that has reported to him the sum of fifty dollars, he shall apportion the amount of the school fund in the treasury that has reported to him in pursuance of the law, as soon as he shall have made such apportionment, he shall draw orders on the county treasury for the several districts for the respective shares, and transmit the same to the clerks of their respective districts."

The last section of the new law provides that, inasmuch as there is pressing and immediate necessity for a change in the manner of apportioning the school fund among the districts of the various counties of this State, this act shall be in force from and after its approval by the governor."

An order has been received by a Portland firm from a wealthy Milwaukee brewer for 800 tons of barley. Heretofore, the brewer writes, he has purchased his barley at Ogden, but desires henceforth to give Oregon farmers his patronage.

W. D. ROBERTSON, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.

GRANT'S PASS, OREGON.

—(o)—

THE STATE COMPANY OF SALEM AND ALSO SEVERAL EASTERN COMPANIES.

—(o)—

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ALSO HAVE THE AGENCY FOR MINNEAPOLIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Can be found by inquiry at Miller & Co's store.

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—DON'T FAIL TO GO TO—

G. W. RIDDLES

WHEN YOU COME TO GRANT'S PASS FOR

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES!

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.

—(o)—

MAIN STREET, GRANT'S PASS, OREGON.

—(o)—

CHEAPER THAN

THE CHEAPEST

—NEW GOODS AT—

MRS. S. HARKNESS'

MILLINERY STORE!

HATS OF ALL STYLES, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, COLLARS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, ETC.

Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

MRS. S. HARKNESS, Grant's Pass, Oregon. Next to G. W. Riddle's store.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

GRANT'S PASS, OREGON.

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THE "COMMERCIAL HOTEL" IS THE

BEST AND BEST REGULATED HOTEL

IN THIS PART OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

—(o)—

GUESTS WILL ALWAYS FIND THE TABLES

Applied With the Very Best in the Market.

AND THE ROOMS ARE FITTED UP WITH A

VIEW TO CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT.

—(o)—

TERMS REASONABLE.

—(o)—

When you come to GRANT'S PASS, stop at the "COMMERCIAL HOTEL," and your wants will be properly supplied. JAS. JORDAN.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

HAS NOT BEEN CALLED, BUT H. B. MILLER & CO., Of Grant's Pass, invite everybody to

Call and Examine Their Stock of Goods Before Buying Elsewhere.

—(o)—

They have the largest stock of goods in Josephine county, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND TINWARE,

—(o)—

THAT THEY WILL SELL AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

—(o)—

LUMBER AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE CHEAP.

—(o)—

CONTRACTS FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDING TAKEN AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

—(o)—

GRANT'S PASS, OREGON.

—(o)—

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

PORTER & DIMICK

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

—(o)—

LOOK OUT FOR THEIR "AD." NEXT WEEK.

—(o)—

—(o)—

S. E. HARKNESS,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles,

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY OF

ALL KINDS,

—(o)—

SCHOOL BOOKS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Etc., Etc., Etc.

—(o)—

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Main Street, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

"HURRAH FOR GRANT'S PASS, HURRAH!"

CAMPBELL & TUFFS

CAN NOW boast of HAVING THE

FINEST STORE ROOM IN SOUTHERN OREGON.

—(o)—

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

On their Cheap Counters in all such lines as

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, ETC.

—(o)—

All our goods are entirely new and will be especially cheap on farm produce. CAMPBELL & TUFFS, Grant's Pass, Josephine County, Oregon.