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ROGUE RIVER COURIER.

An Independent Paper, Devoted Especially to the Interests of Southern Oregon.

VOL. 2.

GRANT'S PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, JUNE 25, 1886.

NO. 13.

KERBYVILLE DIRECTORY.

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CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

How I Proposed to My Wife.

BY ANNA ZEREGA.

We were seated in luxurious arm-chairs before the cheerful open fire in Jack's snug smoking-room...

I nodded a negative reply, well aware as I did so that he knew he had not told me, but had preface his tale with an interrogation...

"I shall be delighted to hear about it, but what will Mrs. Taylor say to you telling me?" I added, knowing how the partner of my lot would feel on the subject.

"She has positively forbidden me ever to speak of it," he said, laughing, "and I have obeyed her until now—with one or two exceptions—but it's too good to keep."

"My curiosity was now fully aroused and as Jack would tell the story, of course I was obliged to listen; and if you think that in repeating it I am acting unfairly, I'll stop at once."

"It was during my second year at Harvard," began Jack, knocking the ashes from his cigar; "how long ago it seems, but let me see, it's only eight years. Yes, it was during my sophomore year, that I accepted Frank Wilson's invitation to spend the Easter holidays with him."

"I was in love at that time with his cousin, Helen Wilson, whom I had ascertained would be of the party. I believe we used to write to each other. I know I used to spend the greater part of my time composing verses about her, many of which however, I had not the courage to send."

"When I heard that she was to be at X—I was delighted. I determined to go to New York and see if we could not arrange to travel up together."

"When I arrived in that city I went directly to her house; but at the door I learned that she had just left for X—, having decided to go a day sooner than she had expected."

"I inquired how long she had been gone, and the servant said about fifteen minutes. Hoping to overtake her, I rushed up to the Grand Central depot. There was not an instant to lose. Hastily buying a ticket, I tore frantically after the already slowly moving train, and owing to my length of limb, succeeded in boarding the last car."

"Panting, perspiring, but exultant, I went through each car, in every seat expecting to find the object of my haste."

"I had gone through all but one when we entered the tunnel, and I was beginning to fear that after all perhaps she might not have taken this train, when, as I was standing by the door, the rays of sunlight which came in through the occasional openings of the tunnel revealed her to me, seated alone at no great distance ahead of me."

"My heart gave a bound, and scarcely realizing what I was doing I rushed up to her, dropped into the vacant place beside her, and grasping her hand, said: 'Darling! I thought I had missed you.'"

"What do you mean?" she exclaimed, in a tone of mingled indignation and fright. "Let go my hand you have made a mistake!"

"I obeyed her, thinking that she was angry at my mode of address." "I beg your pardon," I said, "I should not have spoken to you as I did, but I was so rejoiced to find you that I did not remember where we are. But as I have begun, I may as well finish. 'Darling, moving a little nearer,' will you marry me? You must know that I love you; I have done so for ages, ever since my freshman year."

swered, in what sounded like a shrill whisper, but the tone was in reality a shriek.

"I thought I could not have heard aright, and to convince myself that it was my hearing which was at fault, I planted my glasses more firmly on my nose, and took a closer inspection of her."

"I tell you I don't know you," she repeated, bringing her foot down on mine with much energy, leave me this moment, or I'll—"

"Here the train emerged from the tunnel, and you can picture my amazement, horror, and mortification, when I tell you that I found that the girl to whom I had been screaming out my love was an utter stranger to me."

"Dazed and scarlet, I arose from my seat. 'I beg your pardon,' I said, removing my hat, 'I have taken you for some one else.'"

"Not observing how my apology was received, I retreated to the smoking car, where I remained until we reached X—, too stunned even to think."

"When I left the train, in looking about for some sort of conveyance to take me to the Wilson's place, I found to my increased embarrassment, that the girl to whom I had so recently offered myself was standing on the platform, apparently waiting for some one."

"That she saw me I could tell from the expression of not seeing me which she immediately assumed. As she would not look at me, I had plenty of opportunity to observe her, and saw that she really did resemble Helen in many ways, notwithstanding she was both fairer and smaller."

"But my object was not to admire her, although, I assure, my inclination was; so, finding that there was no hope of obtaining a vehicle, I started on foot, fortunately getting a lift over the greater part of the way."

"Arrived at the house, I was welcomed with much cordiality by my host and his family, and introduced to the other guests."

"Imagine my feelings, when, in the course of the conversation, I learned that Frank's sister was expected home from boarding-school that afternoon by the very train on which I had come."

"It was then to her I had been making love, instead of to her cousin. My disposition was to turn and run, but I knew I should have to stay and make the best of it, so I smothered my mortification, and when a few minutes later the carriage arrived bringing Miss Wilson, and I was presented to her, I think of the two she found the situation the more awkward."

"The next day the tardy Helen arrived, and explained how, returning to the house for something she had forgotten, she had missed her train and her escort."

"During the entire week I was impatiently waiting for an opportunity to offer myself to her, but before I could do so I learned that a large diamond ring which she had been wearing for several months was the pledge of her engagement to some other fellow; and to my surprise, discovered at the same time that the knowledge did not trouble me very much, although for a while I did feel considerably broken up."

"I suppose you think I was half in love with the sister, but I assure you I was not. I considered her too young for me, although now I think her just right for me in every particular, and it was not until several years later, when I met her again as a charming young lady, that I realized that I had accidentally proposed to the woman whom of all others I would choose for my wife."

"A.—'I tell you what, you should hear the opera in our town; our tenor attains to such a fabulously high pitch that he can only be heard in the top gallery.' B.—'Tut, tut, that is nothing. Our second bass has such a deep voice, that he has to start singing thirty-two beats beforehand to enable the tone to reach the surface at the right moment.'—Exchange."

Fair Customer—"I want to get a box of candy for a gentleman. What kind would you recommend?" Confectioner—"What is his business?" Fair Customer—"He is a paragon on a newspaper." Confectioner—"Some of those maroons glazes would be appropriate, candied chestnuts, you know." Fair Customer—"Give me a column of them." The Rambler.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In referring to the house adversely Representative Grosvenor's resolution providing for restoration of the tariff of 1867 upon wool, the committee on ways and means submit that the duty upon imported wool is proved, by testimony derived from experience to be injurious to all classes and beneficial to none.

It drives from our markets many kinds of wool not raised here, but indispensable to the successful manufacture of woolen goods, gives the European manufacturer exclusive use of these wools, and therefore a monopoly of goods made of them, and consequently of the markets of the world.

It confines the American manufacturer to a restricted choice of materials, and so to production of a limited class of goods, with which the home market is periodically glutted. It makes it impossible for our manufacturers to export woolen goods, and by confining them to the home market leads to ruinous fluctuations in prices, resulting in the frequent closing of mills and their sales at a disastrous sacrifice.

It cripples the only customers of our wool growers so seriously that the market for wool is periodically in an unhealthy condition. It prevents home manufacturers from buying foreign wools which could be used in mixture with American wools, and thus lessens the demand for American wool instead of increasing it.

The committee therefore recommend that the resolution lay on the table, but that the prayer of textile workers in Philadelphia should be granted; that the duty on wool should be repealed, and duties on whole manufactures be reduced to at least an equal extent.

AN OHIO MAN'S OPINION.

The adverse report of the committee upon Wilkin's resolution declaring against any reduction of the duty on wool is based upon a letter written to the chairman by John Q. Smith, formerly member of congress from Ohio, and at one time commissioner of Indian affairs.

Mr. Smith comments severely upon a letter written to the secretary of the treasury by the wool growers' committee of Ohio, purporting to represent the wool growers, in which they strongly favor restoration of the duty of 1867.

Smith says: "They are not ashamed openly to assume and publicly to declare that the legislation of the country is, if possible, to be controlled by a combination of two selfish interests (wool growers and wool manufacturers); that this committee is utterly insincere in its pretense that it is laboring to secure the prosperity of American industries, is made manifest by its open and bitter threat that, in case they fail to get a high rate of duty on wool, they will enjoy the compensation of having free goods. (In other words, it is a menacing threat (not without purpose) that if they do not get their share of plunder they will see to it that the manufacturers shall no longer enjoy theirs. It is to be devoutly hoped that wool will be made free, and that these men may grow madder and madder until the whole abominable business is swept out of existence, and the millions of people of America may be allowed to clothe themselves in the softest and warmest garments that money will buy in any market of the world. I hope your committee will give not only the wool tariff, but the whole protective system a searching examination, to see whether it has not been a tremendous curse to the American people, and especially to the American farmers."

WORKING COPPEROUS SILVER ORES.

Friedrich Ernst, of this city, has just patented through the "Mining and Scientific Press Patent Agency," a process for working silver ores containing copper for the purpose of extracting the silver therefrom.

The ore is stamped or crushed in the presence of a hot aqueous solution of salt—such as sea-water heated—and the pulp is subsequently treated by amalgamation.

The copperous silver ore is placed in a battery with a quantity of hot salt water containing about three per cent of salt, such as common sea water. The hot salt water is used in the usual manner and instead of the fresh water commonly admitted to the battery. It may be prepared in any available way, though perhaps the least expensive would be to run the exhaust steam through a suitable condenser to heat the salt water, which should preferably reach the boiling point before being admitted to the battery.

From the battery the pulp passes into the tank to settle. It is then taken to the pans and amalgamated with quicksilver in the ordinary manner.

The essence of the process lies in the treatment of the ore with hot salt water, while still in the battery. The chemical action is as follows: The chlorine of the salt water forms, with a portion of the copper of the

ore, chloride of copper, and with the silver it forms chloride of silver.

The surplus copper acting on the chloride of silver precipitates the silver as native silver, and unites with the chlorine thus freed as chloride of copper. Thus the copper is entirely taken up by the chlorine, while the silver is left free. This is all done in the battery. Now, when the pulp treated reaches the amalgamating pans, the native silver, already separated, is easily amalgamated, and with little loss of quicksilver; while the copper which was in the ore, and which would also have been amalgamated and have produced a low-grade bullion, is prevented from amalgamating by its union with the chlorine. The result of this process is a bullion of 950 to 980 fine.

Of course Mr. Ernst is aware of the use of salt water in other metallurgical processes and even in amalgamating pans; but his process is not to be confounded therewith, especially with the latter, for the presence of quicksilver in the pans essentially alters whatever reactions would be due to salt water alone; but by completing these reactions in the battery, and before the amalgamation, he frees the silver entirely, so that it may readily be taken up by the quicksilver.

He knows also that both hot and cold water have been introduced into the battery, and that carbonate of soda and some other reagents have been used, which effect a precipitation of the precious metals; but these have no application to this process, which is simply for the treatment of hot salt water while the ore is being ground.

FRIENDSHIP.

[Graduating essay read at Slocum's hall June 10, by Miss Dora Lewis.] Friendship defined, is an attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the mind. It is one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by mankind, because it unites humanity. It differs from benevolence, which is good will towards mankind in general. Real, true friendship is a noble and virtuous attachment, a love springing from a pure source, and is a respect and admiration for noble qualities. To us our friends are the embodiment of all that is good and true, and our confidence in them is great. The author has beautifully said, "There can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity;" consequently without confidence and honesty our friendship amounts to little; therefore let us tread in the foot-prints of the great and true, and we shall find our pathway strewn with perennial blessings arising from truly merited friendship. There is not enough friendship in the world, and the cause of this condition of affairs is a lack of honesty on our own part. Society is so regulated that we in the main receive our just deserts, and if we have not friends who can we blame but ourselves? Why can we not be honest?

The moral grandeur of honesty is the sublimest thing in nature. If we would practice it a little more we might gain for ourselves the lasting friendship of many a noble man and woman whose influence may bless us throughout an entire lifetime. There is nothing more to be desired than the possession of friends. In our school life we have so many opportunities to make friends of our acquaintances, and I trust we have all striven to do so, thereby adding link after link to the chain of friendship, that, instead of being broken, will be strengthened throughout time, and be perfected in eternity—Review.

Captain C. F. Dutton, of the U. S. Geological survey, will spend about two months at Crater Lake, Oregon, this summer, making explorations. The general character of the country will be ascertained and the depth of the lake will be taken by soundings.

Never try to stimulate man or bird of beast. A hen filled with "egg producer," or a cow given more food that she can digest, will go like man kept on whiskey. There will be brilliant, feverish work for a time, and then a grand collapse.

The President distributed about 300 boxes of his wedding cake among his friends. Each box was six inches long, one and a quarter inches deep and one and a quarter inches wide, and lined with white satin.

James Bryant, one among the wealthiest and most practical farmers of Scott Valley, Cal., has purchased a fine ranch in Langell Valley, Klamath county, and will soon establish his eldest son thereon with a large band of cattle.

In the statistics of the production of lead in 1885 the amount is given at 130,667 tons, or about 9,000 tons less than in 1834.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Grant's Pass, so named after General Grant, is a county seat centrally located in Southern Oregon. It is a progressive railroad town of 600 inhabitants, and is the main supply point for a large portion of country devoted to mining, lumbering, agriculture and fruit-raising. Climate unexcelled.

The Courier being the only paper published in Josephine county, with a good circulation in Jackson county, enables it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Oregon. For rates, address THE COURIER, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

FARM NOTES.

The Council Bluffs (La.) Nonpariel, as to those that bought stock of tree peddlers, says a good crop of foals was gathered in that vicinity.

Cultivation has so affected the tomato that the seeds are fast disappearing and bid fair to pass out of existence entirely, as in the case of the banana, having the propagation of the plants dependent on cuttings.

Permanent pasture lands are the main anchor of agriculture, and the farmers of this country will find this out after a while, as they already have in England, and will commence seeding their land with permanent grasses.

A number of European botanists have had reason to believe that the seeds of many New Zealand plants will not germinate readily until they have been frozen. The same curious observation has been made in relation to Himalayan seed.

In the six months ending March 31st, England imported from India 7,486,000 cwts. (63,383,333 bushels) of the preceding year, while the imports from America were only 6,984,000 cwts. (49,523,333 bushels), against 10,264,000 cwts. (85,533,333 bushels).

Sow the flower seeds light. Many fail to germinate, solely because they are planted too deep. A stick flattened at the end will be found a help in planting. Make a shallow hole with the flat end of the stick and scatter the seeds in it covering lightly.

If large watermelons are desired for show or exhibition purposes, give the vines a very deep, well-enriched soil and do not permit more than one fruit to remain on a vine. Pinch back the leading shoots occasionally and be very careful not to injure the vine in any way during its season of growth.

The brown leaves on the strawberry plants are caused by a fungus growth and are evidence of disease. This fungus, unlike most others, thrives in a high temperature, and therefore some means of shading the plants is advised to prevent it. The spread of the fungus may be arrested by picking off the leaves and burning them.

It is estimated that twenty-five acres of grass land are necessary to keep an animal the year round in Arizona. The total acreage of the territory is about 48,000,000. On this basis it is easy to estimate its capacity for cattle raising. But a serious drawback is water. This will have to be supplied by artesian wells if at all. As yet only about half of the grazing area is occupied.

Melons were first called canteloupes for being cultivated at Canteloupi, a villa near Rome, where they had been introduced from Armenia by missionaries. The name is said to be still in use in some parts of Europe for a class of deeply ribbed, yellow-fleshed melons. In this country it is applied to different localities, and the significance of the word cannot be well defined as now used.

Ponds are not good for young ducks. Wet grass, dampness and cold sleeping places will kill young ducks as quickly as such influences will destroy young chicks. Feed the ducks on bulky food. Cooked turnips or potatoes, thickened with oatmeal, make a good and cheap food for them. Give them plenty of water to drink, but not to bathe in until the down is off and the feathers cover the body. Then you may let them enjoy themselves in the water as much as they desire.

Everyone knows how difficult it is to remove weeds from the garden walk when they have once become rooted and grounded. Salt is one of the remedies most frequently employed, and the following is said to be the best way of applying it: Boil the salt in water, one pound to the gallon, and pour the mixture boiling hot out of a watering-pot or with a spreading hose. This will keep weeds and worms away for two or three years. In subsequent applications the solution may be somewhat weaker. It will be well to take care that none of the liquid falls on the garden mold.

Prof. J. P. Sheldon says that the serious decline in the value of cattle in England has had comparatively little effect in reference to the number of calves that will be raised this year. Calves have been so low in price that many farmers have decided to hold them, in the hope that prices will improve by next year. Again the value of milk is always a powerful factor in the rearing and fattening of calves. Milk and its products are now lower in England than for many years, and with the great quantities of imported beef English farmers feel that it will pay as well to feed the milk to calves as to run it through the churn or vat, so that the usual number of heifer calves will be raised, and in some sections more than usual will be held.