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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, OR., FRIDAY DECEMBER 10, 1886.

NO. 37.

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J. S. Houck, Central Point, Jackson Co., Oregon.

A New Hydraulic Gravel Elevator.

Gravel elevators are used in this State in gravel mining operations, where there is no dump and the material has to be raised to secure the necessary dump. It must be elevated sufficiently to be thrown into the flume so as to pass off, otherwise the pit would become choked up with material. In fact, without these appliances, many pieces of ground could not be worked at all. This elevation of the gravel is usually done by a closed pipe, the upper end in communication with the main chute or flume, and the lower end with the pit or hole in the bed, into which the gravel is washed. A hydraulic nozzle connected with a branch pipe carries water under pressure into the lower end of the elevator, and the force of the stream is such that it carries the material behind it, on the principle of an injector, and carries it up through the pipe.

Lafayette and Wm. W. Eastlick, of Oro Fino, Siskiyou county, in this State, have just patented, through the Mining and Scientific Press Patent Agency, a new form of gravel elevator, in which they do away with the tight-closed pipe and use an open-top chute which is rendered effective as an elevator, both by reason of its construction and the arrangement of the hydraulic nozzle or nozzles in communication with the lower end, whereby the material which is fed to the chute is forced directly up by the steam, not by suction, as is the case with the closed pipe, but by direct impact. [Mining and Scientific Press.

The following table prepared in the office of the Secretary of State, will show the total value of all the taxable property in the several counties of the State, as returned by the county assessors for 1886. It also shows the total for 1885. Sixteen counties show a net gain over 1885, of \$5,817,045, while eleven counties show a total decrease of \$1,261,866, making a total gain in taxable property for the year 1886 of \$2,554,178:

Table with 3 columns: County, Taxable property 1885, Taxable property 1886. Lists counties like Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill.

Total \$76,567,795 \$79,122,973

Decided Favorable to Reed.

The suit of S. G. Reed vs. Elijah Smith and L. B. Seeley for possession of the Oswego Iron Works, was decided in favor of the plaintiff by Judge Shattuck. On July 1st Elijah Smith was elected President, W. S. Ladd, Vice-President; L. B. Seeley, Secretary, and Elijah Smith, C. J. Smith, L. B. Seeley, S. G. Reed, and W. S. Ladd Directors. Reed in his complaint alleged that the two Smiths and Seeley were non-residents and could not hold office in the company under the State law. Judge Shattuck rendered judgment, ousting the Smith set of officers and directors and also Elijah Smith as President and restored S. G. Reed President and his set of officers. The judgment will probably be reviewed in the Supreme Court. [News.

A Well Known Scout Killed.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.—Umpqua Joe, well and favorably known as chief scout for General Fremont in his explorations through Northern California and Southern Oregon and as the firm friend and ally of the white settlers in the Rogue River Indian war, was killed by his son-in-law, Albert Pico, on the 12th inst. at his home on Rogue River. Pico, after receiving a mortal wound from Joe, who acted in self-defence, fired three shots from a Marlin rifle, one taking effect in Joe's heart and the other penetrating the right lung. Both men were dead in one minute after the firing commenced. [S. F. Call.

Farm machinery no longer required for use should be cleaned carefully, then stored under good shelter. To clean bearings, cogs and other working parts, kerosene may be used by free application, then operating the machine to give it effect, after which the parts should be wiped carefully and the work is done.

Eugene City Register.

The following letter from Congressman Hermann fully explains itself and shows that the friends of the Siuslaw country have not entirely quit working for its development. Things of this kind necessarily move slowly, but it has seemed to us that the investigation promised below and often promised at previous dates has been long deferred. We hope it may now take place and that we may have the pleasure in the near future of noting the favorable report and the beginning of the development of the bay and harbor.

PORTLAND, OR. Nov. 26, '86.

HON. A. G. HOVEY—My Dear Sir—I have to-day had a lengthy interview with Capt. Chas. F. Powell, to whose charge as U. S. Engineer, is confided the duty of making an examination to determine the advisability of future surveys and permanent improvements of the Siuslaw bay and bar. I represented to this officer the object had in view by the recent action of congress in regard to the Siuslaw, and expressed the earnest hope that some action will be taken at the earliest moment to make the preliminary examination. Much time has already elapsed so that the report of the Engineer Corps may not reach the department for action of congress in this short session, and we may be postponed to the long session. But I am anxious that all that can be done now be done at once, so that the patient and long-waiting people of the Siuslaw may have some assurance that definite action is being had. As a result of my interviews with the engineer department here I am glad to assure you that an officer will leave this city next week for the Siuslaw to make the preliminary examination required by law, previous to further proceedings. Captain Powell kindly assures me that nothing will be left undone so far as he is concerned in the matter of the Siuslaw. I sincerely hope that every information as to resources and future possibilities of the country will be furnished Lieutenant Burroughs, the officer detailed to make the examination, when he shall arrive. I have done all I can do so far, and the rest belongs to the engineer corps before congress can take further action. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours, BINGER HERMANN.

According to the Rand-McNally Atlas, the Niagara Canti-Lever bridge, built in seven months in 1883, from designs by Mr. C. C. Schneider, chief engineer of the structure, is a double-track railway suspension bridge, 910 feet one and five eighth inches long. The two main girders, termed canti-levers, are anchored or counter-weighted on one end, each being 395 feet 2.5 inches long, and the intermediate span 119 feet 9 inches. The two canti-levers rest on towers of steel and wrought iron 130 feet 6.5 inches high, and these on piers of masonry 39 feet high. The clear span across the river is 495 feet, the longest double-track truss span ever built. The chasm here is 859 feet from bluff to bluff. The bridge was built to carry upon each track at the same time, a freight train extending the entire length of the bridge, weighing one ton per linear foot, and headed by two 76-ton consolidation engines, and a side pressure of 30 pounds per square foot. It was publicly tested Dec. 20th 1883, when twenty locomotives and twenty-four heavily loaded gravel cars, weighing 3,760,000 pounds caused a temporary deflection of only 6 1/2 inches. It was opened Jan. 1st, 1884, and is one of the strongest and most elegant bridges in the world.

The exposure of crime by the press, which is said by some to have a deteriorating influence on public morals, has found an eloquent and logical defender in Hamilton W. Mabie. In the paper he read before the prison congress at Atlanta, Ga., he said: "The newspaper has laid the foundation of scientific discussion and dealing with crime. It has played a great part not only in dragging crime out of its hiding-places and fastening it to the pillory of public attention, but in originating and securing reforms in the whole system of discipline and punishment which society has devised for its evil doers."

We took a trip to Hunter's cove last week, and was pleased to note the valuable work Supervisor Moore is performing on the new road. He proposes to have the road opened on the new route as far as Pistol river before the first of January, weather permitting. The road is located on an excellent wagon road grade the entire route. [Gold Beach Gazette.

The Linkville Star says Edgar Ball of Butte creek valley, in Siskiyou county, weighed eight head of oxen a few days ago, which tipped the beam at 15,612; the heaviest of the eight weighing 2,117.

The New House.

The new House is Democratic by a fair working majority, but it has lost the control of a majority of all the States, which is necessary to the election of President in case there is no choice by the people. As returns now stand the following States are Republican: California, Nevada, Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana, New York, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Oregon, Maine, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Vermont, Nebraska, Virginia and Wisconsin—nineteen in all.

The following are Democratic: Alabama, Maryland, Arkansas, Minnesota, Colorado, Mississippi, Connecticut, Missouri, Delaware, North Carolina, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas and Louisiana—seventeen in all. New Hampshire and West Virginia are tied. If, however, these States should be added to the Democratic column a poll of the States would stand nineteen to nineteen. There is but one way by which this result can be affected, and that is by contested elections. There are two districts in California which are likely to be contested, and ground may be found for a contest in both of the tied States, so as to place them in the Democratic column. In view of the possibility of failure of the people to elect a President in 1888, the temptation to the dominant party to seat members enough from the close States to secure a majority in twenty States strong. Should both the people and the House fail to elect, the Senate would elect a President who would act as President of the United States. [This prospect is not improved by the chance that Riddleberger may have the casting vote in the Senate. —[Ex.

A Forecast of the Struggle in Ireland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Evening Post's London special says: Coercion is back again, and in all probability a few days will see Parnell members in prison. Reduced to its simplest form, the government's procedure, which is precisely that which was formerly taken against Healy and Davitt, amounts to offering Dillon the choice of holding his tongue or going to prison. He will, of course, promptly accept the latter alternative. Then O'Brien will denounce the government in United Ireland, which will be suppressed. By this time Parnell will be compelled to appear upon the scene in defence of his lieutenants, and take the leadership of the struggle. If the government ventures to arrest him there will be war. Indeed, it is difficult to see how they can avoid it. Such is the generally accepted forecast.

A Jury-fixer Finds Himself in a Tight Place.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The arrest of the alleged jury-tamperer caused the court room, during the trial of ex-Alderman McQuade that is going on, to have a large audience. It is understood that Falkenberg, who attempted to approach salesman Gray, was arraigned before Recorder Smith to-day on a charge of embezzlement. The officer arraigned is an under sized man, with a long black mustache and long hair. Lawyer Hummel said his client was a tailor by trade and 31 years old. He read a written reply to the charge from his client, who declared he was innocent of any intention to commit an offense. He waived examination and was held in \$1,000 for trial. The McQuade trial was then resumed.

Albina Booming.

As The News predicted some time ago, Albina is now coming rapidly to the front as the most progressive suburb of the great Metropolis of the Northwest, and real estate sales are being made daily to men who can look into the future about as far as mortals are permitted to see. Yesterday Mr. Van B. DeLashmunt made the largest purchase that has transpired in Albina since the great boom of four years ago. The addition to the city owned by Smith and others, was bought for \$29,000 cash, and, as the property is very desirable, it will be no trouble for the lucky purchaser to double his money on it in a short time. [News.

Rough on Timber Partisans.

Parties who have been guilty of taking timber from government lands do not appear to stand much show in the U. S. courts. They get "cinched" right along. The jury in the U. S. circuit court rendered a verdict against Messrs. Rowley & Whitsett of Douglas county in the sum of \$5200. Rowley did not appear and his bail was forfeited and a bench warrant ordered to be issued for his arrest. [Oregonian.

Of the 48,000 voters in Washington Territory at the late election, the women cast about one third of them.

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 the 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.

A Stubborn Jury Rebuked by a San Francisco Judge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The jury in the case of Joshua Hamlin, charged with the murder of John Massey, disagreed after being out eighteen hours. It stood eight for acquittal to four for conviction. Judge Tooley reprimanded the jury for not bringing in a verdict.

In discharging the jury Judge Tooley said: "You twelve gentlemen have been entrusted with the facts of this case, that have been presented to you by careful and skillful counsel, both for defendant and the people. I have nothing to say as to what I have proved and what has not. It is your province to determine that; but I will call your attention to a few facts before I let you go. You know that there is a great deal of condemnation of the courts of justice of this city and country on the part of the public, expressed through their great vehicle, the press. The prosecuting officers are blamed for failures in the administration of justice. The judges, so far as I know, have endeavored to do their duty; so have the prosecuting officers; and whatever wrong there has been in delay or hindrance in the administration of justice, it cannot be traced to the courts. It is the fault of jurors who are vested with the power of saying this or that thing has been proved. When jurors refuse or decline, or fail to exercise their judicial functions, as they swear they will do when they go in the jury box to properly administer justice as it is defined by law, the public ought to hold jurors responsible. You have been eighteen hours deliberating over this case. I have not the least doubt in my mind, and I know that the counsel have not, that something has been proved. There never was a case so clearly proved as the case that you have just tried, and if you, gentlemen, are unwilling to determine what has been proved, the responsibility must rest upon your shoulders alone. And under the circumstances I will have to excuse you from further deliberation upon this case."

From Grant's Pass.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—As we are not much in favor of eulogizing dead congressmen or extinct newspapers, but something that takes a lively interest in the doings of to-day, we thought best to begin with the Statesman, by saying that in May, '85, we gave your agent, Mr. Simpson, an order for the paper, principally to gratify a suggestion of our better half that we subscribe for a Marion county paper, that being our old home from whence we emigrated to the land of corn and wine, peaches and large water-melons, where we find sweet potatoes grow better than grass, and butter sells for 40 cents per pound, and while we luxuriate in all these are all absorbed in the growing of vegetables for market, yet we find a warm spot in our hearts for the people and their doings in the land of our old home where we used to grow strawberries to our hearts' content, and delighted to look out upon the broad fields of waving grain as we rode out through the broad domain of old Marion, while we pined instead of envied the 300 acres grain farmer, who toiled hard both early and late, through rain as well as through sunshine, to barely come out even, financially speaking, at the end of the year, when a little diversified farming, with considerable tact interspersed in the growing, preparing and marketing of his products, would have placed him in a much better situation financially, besides supplying his table and home with many delicacies and comforts that the exclusive grain farmer knows not of, and while we have meditated on these and kindred subjects, the Statesman has visited us regularly each week, richly laden with news and jottings in regard to the prosperity as well as the ills and changes of our friends and neighbors, to say nothing of the new enterprises and political aspirations, the last but not the least in which we are about as much interested as the young man who, after getting left, asked his girl if he might sit on the fence and see her go by. As we hope soon to give the friends at Salem, Turner, and Stayton a friendly shake, and drop in and renew our subscription to the Statesman, I will close for the present. R. D. SANFORD.