

ROGUE RIVER COURIER

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Grants Pass is the county seat of Josephine county and is situated in the center of the Southern Oregon gold mining district.

Entered at the post office at Grants Pass, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898.

Lane county may be compelled to issue bonds to the extent of \$100,000 to pay for a court house that cost about \$60,000. This thought is not ours, we get it from the Broad Axe. Josephine's county court would watch things better than that.

Another vessel lost—The British ship Atalanta—last week shortly after leaving Tacoma. Twenty six persons lost their lives. Three men escaped and they give the cause of the disaster as bad management on the part of officers.

The 56th congress will be republican and the president is thoroughly so, consequently that party will be responsible for the good and bad enactments by which the country must abide. If the legislature is good, credit must redound, but if evil, there can be no shifting of responsibility upon the other fellow.

Medford is contemplating a sewer system for that place and there is little doubt but what they will see to it that it is put in. The sewer question does not bother the people up there, they settled that long ago by doing what Grants Pass ought to do. Nearly all of the towns in Oregon have stock ordinances strictly enforced and would it not be strange if these towns are all in the wrong in having and enforcing such laws?

The state legislature has annually appropriated \$5000 for a fair at Salem and now comes the Portland Evening Telegram insisting that the state fair be held at Portland instead of at Salem. It really has been no benefit to the state at large that it was held in Salem and it is a question if Salem has been materially benefited by it. The wisest and best thing for the legislature to do at the regular session is to treat the fair question like the railroad committee was treated, to a dose of "let forever." It might be well to try doing without it for awhile to see how it goes.

Hon. H. H. Gilfill, reading clerk of the United States senate, spent much of this week in the city and while here gave a short time in pleasant conversation at this office. He is on his way to Washington, stopping off at different points in the southern part of the state to have a few words of social conversation with old friends. Mr. Gilfill enjoys the happy distinction of having held the position of reading clerk of the senate for the past 21 years through all the vicissitudes of that body. A thorough democrat, but this fact has not been the means of his holding the important place for so long a time. It is purely a case of worth and the merit has been properly bestowed.

The soldiers now at Manila are not all enthusiastic over this government's retention of the Philippine islands. There are some of them who think there is nothing in the whole group worth one day's work of the Paris commission while others look upon them as being worth millions of dollars. From a commercial and strategic standpoint the islands are worth a great deal. Acquire these islands and plant the tree of liberty and all the oriental will eat of the fruit, not the forbidden fruit but such as will open the eyes to better things. The islands which are held for humanitarian reasons are for no other, Spain would never elevate the natives, but on the contrary would oppress and rob them, while the United States does endeavor to elevate them.

It matters not what the powers of Europe may think regarding the United States, so called unfair treatment of Spain, these powers care nothing for Spain, but they would rather that country hold the islands, for under Castile there would be left an opportunity to secure a foothold occasionally, while with the United States in possession, the principle of the Monroe Doctrine would be in operation, precluding the occupation and settlement by any other power. It is the long arm of Uncle Sam which is reaching around the globe that these powers so bitterly hate. It is only the power of the Stars and Stripes that prevents the greedy powers from jumping in and acting as Russia did in the case of Japan's victory over China. When they say to us "hands off" it will be met with hands on.

It was the policy of the Cleveland administration to listen largely to the people in the appointment of post-masters regardless of recommendation, often made by congressmen. Cleveland seemed to think very little of reciprocity in these matters and this is one reason why there was such a walling and gnashing of teeth against him by a herd of politicians in his own party. It is party policy however, to appoint post-masters on recommendations of senators and representatives and these usually pay off some political debt regardless of the wishes of the people. When there is to be a change in post-masters in Oregon Joe Simon, no doubt, will have a great deal to say about who shall be the lucky man, and Mr. Simon believes in paying off political debts in this way, otherwise reciprocity. Such a policy is harmful to a good government and will sooner or later land under the ban of the people as they advance toward a more excellent administration of affairs. The 7000 licenses recently taken by Mr. McKinley will be food for a number of the crumb-eaters but Uncle Sam must pay for the floor.

In this issue we are compelled to give a word of warning coupled with some wholesome advice to some of our young men friends living in the city. For the sake of these young men who have so often conducted themselves as many young men are for the sake of their parents who are numbered among the highly respected people of the Pass, we will not mention names now. "Taste not, touch not, handle not" is your sure salvation and bear in mind that he who gives to you is not a friend to you. You may be fair, you may be handsome, you may have many friends, you may be highly respected but the bowl will deprive you of all these, and more than that it may lead you to other ruin. Can you, young men from a business and a social standpoint afford to have your characters blemished with the cup? Will it hurt you to take a social glass? You may ask. The first thing after you begin to imbibe the cup, which ought to impress you seriously, is the fact that you will try to hide it from your best friends, your parents. You will deceive them and this is one of the first fruits of the cup. You will deceive your friends and associates whom you know will look with scorn upon the bowl, and, if you intend to continue, the editor of this paper whose only object is to save you from the shame and disgrace will be accused of being an enemy. Young men of high moral character are needed in business and in the best society, then fill that need by being men worthy the honorable places. Never let, "It might have been" haunt you in years to come but be a man now though it takes a heroic effort.

THANKSGIVING.

The Thanksgiving which will be observed tomorrow will be the 45th national Thanksgiving in our history. In the dark days of the Revolution the people met annually to render thanks to the Almighty. But there was more of fasting and supplication than of giving thanks. There were four Thanksgiving days ordained by Congress, however, in which the people truly rejoiced and gave thanks. The first was in 1784, when Great Britain recognized our independence; the second was in 1789, when there was national Thanksgiving for the adoption of the constitution, the third was in 1795 on the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection. For 20 years there was no call for a national Thanksgiving, then President Madison proclaimed a Thanksgiving day for the conclusion of peace with Great Britain. After that some states observed a day annually after the ingathering of the harvests, but this was confined mainly to New England. The next national Thanksgiving was proclaimed by President Lincoln in 1863 for victories by our army and navy.

The idea of a national Thanksgiving day was of slow growth, so slow in fact that it never reached our own and only because, for he refused to recognize the national day and had one of his own in accordance with the doctrine of States Rights. The spirit of national unity has been growing stronger and stronger since the civil war, until now the people with unanimity join each returning year in giving thanks and praise to the All-wise Giver of all good. The day is said to be sacred one to all patriotic Americans, because God "hath not dealt so with any nation," and we should not mar the beauty of the custom nor the sanctity of the day by permitting it to be turned into a day of rioting and revelry. The spirit that prompts a certain class of people to this desecration of the two sacred holidays, Thanksgiving and Decoration day, is akin to that which made Massachusetts erect altars to the gods of revelry and debauchery in the very temple of Jehovah. Let us hold fast then to the true spirit and meaning of the day.

Never in the history of our nation has there been greater reason for thanksgiving than at present. Dark clouds have arisen on our political horizon. We have been forcibly brought into collision with the powers of Europe and have been compelled by the very genius of our institutions to interfere in their affairs in the interests of humanity. After a long period of peace we were thrust into a conflict with untold powers. Our nation has been the only one in the world that has been so manifestly interposition of Divine Providence that no one not hopelessly blind can fail to see his hand in it all. Our moral power in the affairs of the world has been increased a hundred fold. The question of employment for our people was the most serious internal problem with which we had to grapple. Within the year our markets have been opened for our manufactured products, while the output of our grain fields and orchards are bringing back to us from all the world a golden harvest.

God has made peace within our borders, he has strengthened the bars of our gates, he has filled us with the finest of our courts with thanksgiving on Thursday morning, for "his hath not dealt so with any nation," and as for his judgments, we have not known them. Praise ye the Lord.

THE OUTLOOK.

The discovery of the Gold Hill mine in 1800 was an epoch in Southern Oregon. It marked the commencement of gold mining in this section. The ore was first crushed in hand mortars and panned, and even by this crude process the yield was enormous, reaching, it is said, more than once thousands of dollars in a single day. Then came the primitive arrastra, and later a small stamp mill brought in at great expense, prospecting followed. An era of active prospecting followed. The Steamboat and other rich deposits were found and for a time gold mining was quite active. So long as a hand wheel, or horse wheel, was adequate equipment, the gold was mostly free and could be readily saved, conditions insuring maximum return from minimum effort. But as each case water was reached, difficulties arose. More power was required. The ground became firmer. It cost more to break and hoist. The water must be hoisted, or pumped out, and that required special apparatus and additional power. The air got bad and impeded their work. But worse than all these things the area seemed to change. Somehow the area failed to extract the customary values, the output soon exceeded the income and then the flag was struck, for there was neither money, nor faith to save the day. Southern Oregon is covered with

these monuments of early hopes. It is the same story which has been told in every mining country in California, but with this difference. The renaissance, which followed in California, is only beginning here. What will it disclose? Will the millions of dollars obtained from these veins near the surface, with practically no cost except manual labor, find counterpart in returns from mines equipped for deep working, with proper appliances for recovering the values from the ores?

In seeking an answer to this question we must consider from what source ore gets its value; what surface developments here disclose and what has happened elsewhere when the surface indications were similar.

Fluorescence are crevices in the earth's crust extending downward, or more properly speaking, from below upward. Some do, others do not, reach the present surface. If the filling of these fissures contains valuable mineral in sufficient quantity to yield a profit above cost of working they become pay mines when developed. A great deal of study has been given to the origin of this vein filling and different theories have from time to time been advanced. Most of them have an investigation proven inconsistent with observed facts and hence untenable. All economic geologists, with practical unanimity, believe vein fillings to have been derived from ascending solutions. These solutions, raised to a very high temperature, made possible by enormous pressure, doubtless charged with ingredients of great solvent power, take into solution any element they may encounter. Of course the exact conditions prevailing in these hidden laboratories are not known, but the existence of heat and water are proven by volcanic phenomena. The enormous pressures developed in hydrothermal pipes with a comparatively small head suggests what must result with a column of water reaching to a great depth. Add to this the axial pressure due to the expansive force of heat and one can easily conceive that liquids, or gases, formed under such conditions might contain in solution any constituent.

Such solutions are supposed to be forced upwards into any opening yielding an avenue of escape. The tendency of all solutions to drop their constituents upon cooling is familiar. It is not necessary to follow out the various changes wrought during geologic ages, while veins are being formed, but their deep seated origin is now generally accepted. These deposits are no longer formed there they become subject to change. Surface influences have a tendency to decompose all mineral contents and particularly to leach out gold isolated and therefore free to combine with quicksilver, or to separate out by action of gravity. It is for this reason that near the surface the miner is able to recover his values so cheaply. After he reaches water he finds the ore less changed by the oxygen of the air. The gold contained is intimately associated with other minerals, and more complicated methods are required to separate and segregate it. Instead of rotten trash, oxide and free gold, he finds sulphides and calls the ore "base." But the gold is still there. Some of it is still free. The rest can be secured by proper treatment. The avenues through which it has come are the paths along which it has been deposited. In other parts of the world fissure veins of similar character have been followed to great depths, but no evidence has ever been secured that values do not persist far below any attempted workings. We know that gold bearing veins are never uniform in their various parts. That both in length and depth they have their rich spots and poor spots; their barren and so-called pay shoots, which come in and go out with more or less irregularity. It is in these rich spots that have been found near the surface that the veins of Southern Oregon have been worked. It has been popular to refer to them as "pockets" and the country which produces them as a "Pocket Country." It is the same case with many sections in California for more than a generation. Perhaps this was most especially true of Tuolumne county, which is today producing more gold from quartz veins than any other county in that state; where the permanence and value of these veins has been demonstrated and from which the evil spirit of the "pockets" has been forever exorcised.

And this ever since men were found with sufficient confidence in nature's processes to follow down upon these veins where they opened up great bodies of enormously rich ore, as they had expected.

There are in Southern Oregon plenty of strong veins with fairly regular walls, and a good gouge on one, or both. Many of them can be traced on the surface for thousands of feet. In places they have been very rich, in others poor, as elsewhere. Some are about to be equipped for deep working. That some of the great mines of the United States will result from the developments then made is the confident prediction of all who have studied the veins of this section in the light of an adequate experience.

JAMES W. ARBUTHNOT.

AN INDICATION.

The following from the Republican of November 13, is one of the signs of promise which of late have been quite numerous. Denver, the mining center of the United States, has three great dailies. In each of them the mining industry is made the feature of first interest and all have had their share in giving to Colorado the proud position it now holds as the first gold state in the Union. But of these three the Republican has made its mining department most complete and the most interesting to mining men; and it is read not only through the mining camps of Colorado and adjoining states but it goes to every great mining center in the world.

An article like this in such a paper and evidently published with the authority and sanction of men whose names stand for the highest accuracy, unquestioned propriety and far seeing sagacity, makes it look as if the wonderful possibilities of Southern Oregon have at last reached the point of substantial recognition, and that this inevitable period in the evolution of all mining regions, of early disappointments, doubts and perplexities, is rapidly passing away.

"COLORADO MINERS IN OREGON."

By Tyson R. Dines returned recently from Grants Pass, Ore., where he was engaged

Schilling's Best money-back tea and baking powder at Your Grocer's

In defending a suit against the Victor Jr., Mining Company, a Colorado corporation now owned by D. H. Moffat, Eben Smith, O. P. Power, W. J. Carson, and other well known mining men of the state, the Victor Jr., Mining Company owns the Greenback mine, and as soon as it was shown to be a valuable claim, the inevitable contest arose against the interlopers who had the audacity to come into Oregon and invest their money for the development of mining property.

"During its trial Mr. Dines learned a great deal about what he thinks is destined to become one of the most important mining districts of the country. The ore in the Greenback is white quartz, carrying free gold and much of it is very rich. The company has erected a mill and will shortly be turning out a steady output of bullion. The mill is a 10-stamp concern, but will be enlarged as occasion demands.

"The entire district is characterized by the same formation. Mr. Dines rode 25 miles in one direction and 20 in an opposite course from Grants Pass, and found a constant succession of seams of white quartz, with the ground covered with float, in much of which the gold is plainly visible. The extent of the district and the proportion of the mineralized area in which values are to be found has not yet been determined, but there is no question about the surface indications of great value.

"Mr. Dines says that the rush from all parts of the country has commenced. The hotels are thronged with guests and the daily arrivals include men from New York and other Eastern cities, as well as from all the principal mining centers of the country.

"The new district is in Josephine county, Ore., only 70 miles from the coast, and has been for 30 years or more a heavy producer of placer gold. It is well watered by the Rogue river and its numerous tributaries and is in every respect an ideal mining camp. Senator Jones has for some time been operating a rich mine in Oregon about 30 miles distant from Grants Pass, and in the same district, but the only other development of importance is that in the Greenback mine. The only question remaining to be solved is the depth of the mineralized veins. If they are shown to be continuous the camp will speedily become a heavy producer.

"Mr. Dines says the thing that struck him with the greatest force was the difference between mining methods in Colorado and those in this coast. The district has been mined in the placer field for 30 years, and no efforts have been made to develop the quartz ledges lying about in every direction. What quartz mining has been done was in the most primitive manner, and only included the oxidized ore on the surface. The arrastra is still in use there, but there seems to be no idea of the methods necessary for the reduction of the ores below the water level. The wild tales at the Greenback mine are the only ones in that part of the coast. One old man is at work there panning up the oxidized ore and washing it. In this way he has taken out \$10,000 in the last eight months. He is perfectly contented with this method of working, and when asked to sell his mine said there was no reason why he should sell it.

"In placer mining they are far ahead of Colorado methods, as they should be, having devoted all their energies to the form of mining, but even in this field, while their methods and appliances are superior to ours, they have not displayed the energy that would have characterized Coloradoans. Mr. Dines says that if we had the Rogue river in Colorado it would be regarded as a wonder. All the year round the river runs back full, while it has scores of tributaries any one of which would be sufficient to furnish a stream. And with all this water at command the placer miners of the district have not had enterprise enough to build a dike to supply them with water all the year round, but are content to work their ground but 90 days in the year, during the rainy season.

"At one place there is a wonderfully rich area of placer ground at an elevation of several hundred feet above the present level of the river. It was evidently at one time the bed of a stream in

Only the tortures of the diavol rack are a truth with whom women have yet to learn, although thousands are already rejoicing in the knowledge. The Victor Jr., Mining Company's Prescription restores absolute health to the internal organs, stops wasting diseases, cures all the ailments which give elastic strength to the supporting ligaments, vitality to the nerve centers, and complete womanly vigor to the entire constitution.

It is the perfect fortifier and regulator of women at every critical period, their development from the time when they merge into womanhood until the "change of life." It is the one medicine which makes motherhood safe and almost free from pain.

A lady living at Park Avenue, Chicago, Mrs. Emily White, writes: "I myself suffered a long time from female weakness and seemed to be going into a decline. Took several bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and it saved me from a fatal case of suffering. I now enjoy perfect health and will ever praise the wonderful efficacy of your medicine."

which the rich auriferous gravel was deposited for ages. There are also many evidences of glacial action.

"The district is an extremely interesting one from every point of view, and though active operations in quartz mining have been conducted little more than two years, the indications are that it will speedily become as famous as the most important of the recent discoveries in the Northwest."

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

"By the president of the United States—A Proclamation: The approaching November brings to mind the customs of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

"Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credit have been improved and strengthened, all sections of our country have been brought together and knitted into closer bond of national purpose and unity.

"The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the name of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of brief duration, and the losses we have had to sustain, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may lay and magnify His holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

"I do, therefore, invite all my fellow-citizens, both at home as well as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year, and the mildness of the season and the fruitfulness of the soil; for the continued prosperity of the people; for the devotion and valor of our countrymen; for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come. In witness whereof, etc.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State."

The History of Thanksgiving-day.

The history of our annual Thanksgiving-day is by no means understood by all the people of our country. As it has become an annual national holiday, many think it has always been observed each year since the organization of our government. This is by no means the case.

The custom originated with the Puritans of New England who desired a greater simplicity in their religious worship than the forms of the Established church and who determined to observe a regularly appointed festival day of that church. Before it became a regularly appointed day by the Puritans, we find that they appointed special days for thanksgiving, and prayer to Almighty God for favors and blessings received. In July 1623, Governor Bradford appointed a day of thanksgiving for rain after a long continued drought. Another day of thanksgiving was appointed in 1632, because of the arrival of supplies from Ireland. The records show the appointment of such a day by the governors of the Massachusetts colony for the years 1632, 1633, 1634, 1637, 1638 and 1639. And also in the Plymouth colony for the years 1651, 1660, 1669, 1680 and 1690, at about which time it became an annual custom throughout the New England colonies. The Dutch governors of New Netherland appointed several such days. Also the English governors of New York appointed a few days of public thanksgiving. During the revolution, Thanksgiving day was annually observed by a recommendation by Congress, but there was no national appointment for such a day between the day for general thanksgiving for peace in 1784 and the year 1789 when Washington recommended a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the Constitution.

Since that time special days have been set apart by presidents and governors, until the year 1864 when, under the recommendation of President Lincoln the present custom has annually prevailed. The president annually appoints the last Thursday in November of each year which is acquiesced in by the governors of the different states as a day of national thanksgiving, which appointment is made by public proclamation by both president and governors. In such proclamations the people of nation and state are earnestly requested to convene in their accustomed places of worship and publicly return thanks to the Giver of all good for continued mercies and blessings, as well as also to remember by their gifts of charity such who are needy of the blessings of life.

Catarrah Cannot be Cured

with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrah. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sole Distributors, 726 N. 1st St.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has LBQ on each tablet.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectively with One Minute Cough Cure. The best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We commend it because it is good.—W. F. Kremer.

Do You Wear Shoes?

The "Bryan" \$3.00 Shoe is the Best Value on the Market.

NO BETTER SHOE AT ANY PRICE.

Ladies': \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25.

Misses': \$1.50, \$1.25.

Child's: \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

Best Values in Underwear and Hosiery.

Call for Cash Card and learn about our Three Splendid Prizes to be given to our customers on December 26th, 1898.

J. D. HAYES & CO.

CHEAPEST STORE FOR CASH.

Expensive Satisfaction.

Sunday morning at the depot George Hartman who had a grievance against Mr. Wood of the Palace Hotel sought satisfaction by the fist and skull method. He proceeded in the discharge of what he thinks was his duty and gave the proprietor some severe blows on the face during the past year. The parties were separated without serious damage to either one, and there was nothing further in the matter until Monday morning when George was required to appear before Justice Holman and answer to the charge of assault and battery. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs amounting to \$19.75, which seems like rather expensive satisfaction, but of course those who dance must pay the fiddler. The trouble seems to have grown out of Mr. Wood's ordering a certain person who is a friend to George from his hotel. Mr. Wood claims that he acted for the welfare of his house while George claims to have acted in the interest and protection of his friend.

Mineral Application No. 92.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, November 22, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that William S. James, by William F. Horn, his attorney in fact, whose post office address is Grants Pass, Oregon, in pursuance of the United States Mining laws has made application for patent for 1000 linear feet on each of the Silver Star Silver Lode, Oregon, situated in the Wolf Creek Mining District, Josephine county, Oregon, being survey No. 333 described by the official plot posted and by the field notes filed in this office as follows:

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, identical with Oregon Cor. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Containing 1000 linear feet on each of the Silver Star Silver Lode, Oregon, situated in the Wolf Creek Mining District, Josephine county, Oregon, being survey No. 333 described by the official plot posted and by the field notes filed in this office as follows:

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, identical with Oregon Cor. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,