

# Hair-Riddle Hardware Co.

## USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Silverware, Choice Crockery, Lamps, Cutlery  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Hair-Riddle Hardware Co.

## A Wagon for the Boy

Nothing affords a boy more pleasure than an Express Wagon or Wheelbarrow. Nothing could be better for a Christmas gift. They range in price from \$1.50 to \$2.75.

I ALSO HAVE A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Carving Sets  
Silver Knives and Forks  
Pocket Knives and Razors

I handle a complete line of

Shelf and Builders Hardware  
Tools, Paints and Oils  
Wagons, Carriages and  
Farm Implements.

F. H. Schmidt

Sixth and I Streets, Grants Pass, Oregon

F. G. BURNS & SON

## CITY MEAT MARKET

"Mary had a little lamb," but that was long ago;  
Now it's grown so big and fat it's features you'd not know;  
We call it mutton, fine and good, for roast, or chop or stew,  
And everybody wants some; shall we send a piece to you?

Order your Christmas Turkey  
early.

### IN FROZEN ALASKA

Rich Opportunities for Stockmen in That Country.

Agricultural Possibilities of the Region Have Been Found to Far Surpass Expectations—Gold, Fish and Furs.

A million dollars a month is the estimate made by the bureau of statistics of the present value of the market which "frozen Alaska" offers the producers and manufacturers of the United States, states a special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Commercial Alaska in 1901" is the title of a monograph just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It is presented some striking figures about this (until recently) little explored and little understood territory of the United States. By reason of the application of modern systems of travel and transportation, Alaska is now as accessible as Arizona. Three days of travel by modern ocean steamers from Seattle among the islands and along the coast which forms the southeastern extension of Alaska lands the traveler at Skagway; 12 hours by rail over the mountains carries him to the headwaters of the Yukon, where comfortable and well-equipped river steamers carry him to the gold fields of central Alaska or down the Yukon river, which is navigable for more than 2,000 miles at this season of the year. From the mouth of the Yukon another comparatively short trip by steamer carries him to Cape Nome—the latest and greatest of the gold fields of Alaska.

Gold, fish and furs are, according to this monograph, the principal industries of Alaska at the present time, and they send to the United States \$25,000,000 worth of their products, \$2,000,000 of gold, \$5,000,000 of fish, chiefly salmon, and the remainder furs.

The cost of Alaska was \$7,200,000. The revenue which the government has derived from it since its purchase amounts to over \$9,000,000, and the value of the products are now twice as much every year as it cost. The total value of the products of Alaska brought to the United States since its purchase is (according to the best estimates) that the bureau of statistics is able to make about \$150,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 is precious metals, \$50,000,000 products of the fisheries, chiefly salmon, and \$90,000,000 more furs, chiefly seal and fur.

Probably \$50,000,000 of American capital is invested in Alaskan industries and business enterprises, including transportation systems. In the salmon fisheries alone the companies engaged have a capitalization of \$27,000,000, and the value of their plants, including vessels, is given at \$15,000,000. In the mining industries there are large investments—the great quartz mill at Juneau being the largest quartz stamp mill in the world, while several other quartz mills represent large investments. With the inflow of capital, the development of transportation systems, and the gold discoveries, has come the building up of towns and the development of cities with modern conveniences of life.

Nome City, which is located but a comparatively short distance south of the arctic circle, has now a population of over 12,000; postal facilities have

been established, and the government post office is now about 60, and mails are being regularly delivered north of the arctic circle.

Agricultural possibilities in Alaska have, until within a recent period, been considered of but slight importance. As the country was explored, however, and its conditions of climate and soil studied, its natural products observed, and experience made with various classes of agricultural products, it became apparent that the agricultural possibilities of the country, and especially of the south and southwest, where the climate is modified by the Japan current, were of considerable importance in view of the practicability of farming at least a part of the food supply of the population, which the varied resources of Alaska seem likely to sustain and make permanent. These observations and experiments lead those who have participated in them to the belief that vegetables in great variety can be produced all along the southern coast and in the valley of the Yukon, and in some the possibility of the successful production of wheat and oats is strongly supported.

The grasses for the support of cattle are abundant, and the experience with live stock thus far justify the belief that this feature of the food requirements of Alaska may be furnished by the development of stock raising in the southern sections. In two north and west areas are covered with a moss similar to that upon which the reindeer thrives in other parts of the arctic regions; and in view of this fact the introduction of reindeer from Siberia was begun a few years since and has proved extremely successful, about 2,000 now being distributed throughout northwest Alaska, and the experiment has advanced sufficiently to justify the confident belief that the reindeer will within a few years provide an important feature in furnishing both the transportation and food supply of northern and northwestern Alaska.

The gross area of Alaska is, according to the 1900 census, 580,804. The Governor of Alaska in a recent report states that this is equal to the combined area of the 20 states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

### SAVED AT GRAVE'S BRINK.

"I know I would long ago have been in my grave," writes Mrs. E. H. Newman, of Decatur, Ala. "If it had not been for Electric Bitters. For three years I suffered untold agony from the worst forms of indigestion, Waterbrash, Stomach and Bowel Dyspepsia. But this excellent medicine did me a world of good. Since using it I can eat heartily and have gained 35 pounds." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles Electric Bitters are a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at Kremer's Drug Store.

### POOLS A DEADLY ATTACK.

"My wife was so ill that good physicians were unable to help her," writes M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind. "but was completely cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills." They work wonders in stomach and liver troubles. Cure constipation, sick headache. 25c at Kremer's drug store.

### THE CATTLE COUNTRY

Interesting Phases of the Struggle for New Territory.

Lured by Stories of Sudden Riches, Men Have Flocked to the All Parts of the World—Old Incidents.

For ten years, more or less, say from 1874 to 1884, and later than this in the northern range, there was universal prosperity and plenty of money; to be a cowboy meant being a small, but powerful king with a princely kingdom, the boundaries of which were set by precedent and by the honor of custom—as far as a man on horseback could see, and by water—as firmly as if corner-marked and title-deeded. There was no rent, and virtually no taxes to pay. A man might own a hundred thousand cattle, and not an acre of land, though he claimed "range rights" to 30,000 acres, and enforced those rights with blood and iron, writes Ray Stannard Baker, in Century.

Apparently this was a new sort of free life in which man had risen above the old slow rules of thrift. It was a simple business; turn the cattle to grass, and when money was needed, round them up and sell them.

But the lucky dog sometimes had difficulty in enjoying his lone in peace. Lured by the stories of sudden riches in the cattle country, other men, as bold and hardy as the first, flocked in from all parts of the world, and began raising big and little herds. The building of the railroads across the continent stimulated immigration; the great Texas boom followed the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad in 1891. At first the cowboys conquered the new ranges, sold them cattle at exorbitant prices, chuckled at their innocence, allowed them to come in on the ranges, and grew richer and richer. There were times when Texas steers, big and little, brought \$25 each on the range. But the tide swelled, and the cattle continued to increase enormously. Presently the first real settlers, the "nesters" of Texas, who wished to fence the land for farms, appeared in numbers, and the early cowboys, the original cowboys, began to chafe. "Who's elbowing me?" they inquired, and there were prompt and effective shooting, and the wholesale cutting of the new fences.

Many good men lay down in the hot sand, never to rise again. But that, bad as it was, did not tell the whole story of destruction. If cattle had been killed instead of men, the trouble might have been averted, but the herds went on multiplying until they covered all the range, giving it no rest winter or summer. Each cowboy scrambled for all he could get; he argued that if he did not take the grass his neighbor would. And who cared a rap for the future? Life was short and money tangible. At first there had been enough grass to support one steer to every two acres of land; in half a dozen years a steer did well to make his living on five acres. After that the ratio steadily widened. So great was the struggle for new territory that whole herds of cattle sometimes went 30 miles, or more to water and then back again, galloping every step, and working hard between times to get enough from the failing ranges to keep life within their lean carcasses. And today there are many parts of the range that will not support ten cattle to the square mile, one steer to every six acres, and it is a good range indeed that will feed a steer to every 20 acres. There

are whole ranges in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, once rich beyond belief, that are completely deserted and given over to the desert.

### Substitutes for Panama Hats.

Panama straw hats are highly fashionable in Japan, though on account of the price, which is much higher than that of the ordinary straw hats, they are bought only by the rich or the fashionable. This obstacle may be removed if, as reported in an Osaka paper, the substitutes for the Panama straw found in middle Formosa are really adapted for the purpose. The substitutes are said to be the fibers of the leaves of a certain tropical tree of very rapid growth. Six fibers can be obtained from each leaf, which is about four inches wide and four feet long; and it is said that the cost of 10,000 fibers is about six yen. A certain foreign firm of Yokohama is said to have already given a large order for the fibers, and the Panama hats made with this new material may therefore appear on the market in a few months. If the new fibers are really suited for headgear, Formosa may be said to have hit upon a new resource.—Japan Weekly Times.

### Chances for a Divorce.

He—I understand young Simkins and his wife are not living happily together.  
She—What seems to be the trouble?  
"Incompatibility of temper."  
"Which is at fault?"  
"Oh, he. He furnishes the incompatibility and she supplies the temper."—Chicago Daily News.

### Her Marriage.

Sylvia—I'm surprised to hear that Isabel married young Dashington after declaring that he wasn't good enough for her.

Phyllis—Yes, but later she declared that he was too good for any other girl, so she married him out of sheer sympathy.—Chicago Daily News.

### Both In and Out.

Boroughs—Is Mr. Lenders in?  
Office Boy (who has been "posted")—No, he's out.  
"Well, just run in and tell him he's out more than he thought. I came to return \$10 I borrowed last week. Good day."—Philadelphia Press.

### The Way of the Frontier.

The way of civilization in a new land passes comprehension. Its most time after time to save. Civilization is a good deal like a wild, full-blooded boy. It must first sow wild oats, waste its patrimony, disgrace its antecedents; then it is ready to begin the serious work of life. That has been the history of the range country; swift ruin for 30 or 40 years, with a resulting wreck that it will require a century of hard work, perseverance and self-control to save.—Century.

### His Identity.

Bunce Steerer (nervously)—Pardon me, but aren't you my old friend Farmer Moschell, of Jacksonville?  
Farmer Broadhead (mysteriously)—No; I am old Nick Smith, the famous detective, disguised as a "good thing," but don't gimme away, young man.—Puck.

### FAVORITE FAMILY REMEDY.

Frequently accidents occur in the household, which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises; for use in such cases, Ballard's Snow Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at Slover Drug Co.

### TRUE SAYINGS.

If my religion can teach me to live without a regret, it will also enable me to die without a fear.—George H. Heworth.

Every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor. We gain the strength of the temptation we resist.—R. W. Emerson.

For the use of the world and the glory of God cross-bearing is not enough, but cheerful cross-bearing. To be burdened and rejoice—that is the enviable life that draws men to its Lord.

God knows me better than I know myself. He knows my gifts, my powers, my failings and weaknesses, what I can do and what not to do. So I desire to be led, and not to lead; to follow him.—Norman McLeod.

Alike for the nation and the individual, the one indispensable requisite is character—character that does and dares as well as endures, character that is active in the performance of virtue no less than firm in the refusal to do aught that is vicious or degraded.—Theodore Roosevelt.

### The Victorious Life.

The Christian life may be viewed in many aspects, types of Christian character are various. Of every truly Christian career, however, it may justly be said that it is a victorious life. The Christian is logically a victor. For the word Christian denotes one called after the name of, and related to, the Christ, or as we might say, a Christ-man. And Jesus Christ is the great conqueror of the human heart, the powers of darkness and the historic world process. Faith, which unites the soul of man vitally and dynamically with this victor Christ, is the overcoming principle of history. The truly victorious life is triumphant in the moral sphere. Of mere physical prowess, of mechanical mastery over the forces of nature, of military domination, of political ascendancy, the Bible makes but little. In its view the greatest man is not he who takes a city, but the man who wins his own soul by mastering it. Victory is first won, thence working outward. The victor spirit resists temptation, curbs appetite, abhors that which is evil, cleaves to that which is good, delivers its fellows from satanic bondage, builds up the kingdom of God.—N. Y. Observer.

### COUGHING SPELL CAUSED DEATH.

"Harry Duckwell, aged 23 years, choked to death early yesterday morning at his home, in the presence of his wife and child. He contracted a slight cold a few days ago and paid but little attention to it. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fit of coughing which continued for some time. His wife sent for a physician, but before he could arrive, another coughing spell came on and Duckwell died from suffocation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Dec. 1, 1901." Ballard's Horehound Syrup would have saved him. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at Slover Drug Co.

### THE PRIDE OF HEROES.

Many soldiers in the last war wrote to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, corns, sore feet, and stiff joints, Bucklin's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for Burns, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, skin eruptions and piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at Kremer's Drugstore.

### DRESS MAKING.

Dress making and plain sewing by the day. Inquire of Mrs. R. Disbrow, 9th street, west of brick yard.

### BASEBALL IN EARLY TIMES.

When the Players Were Chosen More for Their Vocal Powers Than Knowledge of the Game.

It was on those rural fields in the heyday of baseball that the sport, if less refined, was more picturesque. That the game was vocal goes with the saying. Not far away from the truth was the country captain who described his team as "men who can't bat much, or field much, but first-rate talkers." To dispute the umpire on every close decision was orthodox duty—a fashion not yet outlived—and it made the rural ball game forensic as well as spectacular, says Oting.

The country umpire, who was usually selected by the home team, merit his specific picture. In the earlier days of the game he was chosen for knowledge of the rules simply because the opposing buecile nines had so little knowledge themselves. Later, technique became somewhat secondary as a credential, and in the ideal rural umpire was sought a kind of Homer—son of a Son of Thunder, bellowing out his decisions until the welkin echoed, able, on the one hand, either to please the crowd by good temper or to daunt it with strong speech. That is to say the umpire of the time and place had to own no middle terms of personal temperament, but be either extremely crisp or superlatively goodnatureed and tactful.

### A MILLION VOICES.

Would hardly express the thanks of Homer Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs, causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed, he began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and writes "It completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 237 pounds." It's positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at W. F. Kremer's.

### BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP

Immediately relieves hoarse, croupy cough, oppressed, rasping and difficult breathing. Henry C. Stearns, Druggist, Shullsburg, Wisconsin, writes May 20, 1901: "I have been selling Ballard's Horehound Syrup for two years, and have never had a preparation that has given better satisfaction. I quote that when I sell a bottle they come back for more. I can honestly recommend it. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 at Slover Drug Co."

### DYSPEPSIA.

People that have dyspepsia have weak stomachs, weak hearts, weak eyes and are usually weak kneed. They feel bilious and the world in general has a bilious look to them; they have so many symptoms that it is difficult to locate the place where they feel the worst. The fact is the source from where they get their strength has been cut off and they are sick all over. The food that enters the stomach remains undigested, causing belching, and bilious attacks, followed by sick-headache, and general weakness. The medicine that puts the stomach in condition so that the food can be readily digested, will cure dyspepsia and make strength where there was weakness. We have cured thousands of persons during the past 20 years of dyspepsia, with Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. A 25c box of these pills are worth more to people with poor digestion than six months of dieting or a gallon of pepsin. It only takes one for a dose. We will send two of these pills to prove what they will do. For sale by W. F. Kremer.

## Two Good Signs



Rogue River Courier  
Grants Pass, Oregon.

## The Sign of Excellence

## Rogue River Courier

## The Sign of Enterprise



The Courier's Type Setting Machine.