

North Bend Growing

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS

SEVEN MONTH'S GROWTH

Large Expenditures on Street Improvements and Clearing Work.

August 27, 1902, was the day when the first move was made with a view to plating the town of North Bend. And when Mr. Simpson undertook this work there was not a thought of developing it into a town of the present proportions. As the work progressed everything seemed to point to immense opportunities and each turn developed something better and now, in a period of 7 months we have a thrifty growing village. The progress made has outstripped the vaguest attempt at imagining what it might be in so short a time. Mr. Simpson has proven himself a man of action, not an idle dreamer of towns and townsites. He knows he has a marvel of a site, and that there are but few such on this coast, and the success in the present venture is succeeding fine.

After the platting was made and the land staked, street work began and up to now about \$12,000 have been expended in clearing streets and there is a pay roll of \$3,500 a month for this improvement gang and we are reliably informed that over \$8,000 have already been expended on grading work, and the immense undertaking has but just begun.

Laborers are paid \$2.25 a day and more are wanted. J. J. Burns, who is an expert in his line says that the engineering work on this townsite is perfect and in no instance has it been necessary to deviate from the original plan. The drainage system is perfect and with plenty of electric fluid and lots of pure water, which will soon be available the prospect never was finer for any new enterprise.

The saying by the knockers that North Bend is a "one man town," is knocked into a cocked hat in the instance of the the large department store. This Mr. Simpson is erecting. It will be 100x200, three stories high with elevator and a basement. The different departments are for rent and not to be occupied by Simpson's store. Each department will be individual and separate, but in the building can be had anything to supply a family. There are no restrictions put on any businesses and everybody is treated liberally and made to feel that he has an interest in the town.

Another large factory is now being negotiated for and if present projects materialize there is no knowing where North Bend will grow to in 5 years.

The dredge work which is to be undertaken the coming summer is extensive and must of necessity be slow but when once completed will be of incalculable value. The large relief scow which is almost complete will be used to tow the debris into the various places designated by the government for dumping grounds, permits for which have already been granted. This new dump will carry 130 tons and can be unloaded instantly.

In the laying out of the town the love for athletics, by the proprietor was not neglected. A block of land has been reserved for that purpose which will be enclosed by an 8 foot fence and a pavilion and grand stand placed therein. A site for a hospital has been reserved and it is expected some day to materialize. The site is on Sherman Avenue

and Montanastreet.

NORTH BEND IMPROVEMENT

O. H. Johnson has his two story lodging house under way on Virginia street, a thing much needed at the new town. The two masted schooner Repeat is loading at Porter mill.

T. T. Svoide is excavating his lot on Sherman Avenue preparatory for a large new store building.

The excavation for the new bank building is completed and awaiting the brick for the structure.

The meat market building is completed and will soon be occupied.

The workmen are finishing the new bridge at the North end of Sherman Avenue. The structure is 40 feet wide and 120 long and put there to stay.

Twenty arc lights will be put on Sherman Avenue.

The frame for the new Woolen mill will be raised this week, work beginning today and will be hurried along as fast available help can do it.

Robert Marsden's new double store, 60 X 60 is progressing rapidly and will soon be under cover.

C. Peterson, who is remodeling a building for a restaurant expects it to be ready for business soon.

Electric lights for the town arrived on the Signal yesterday and will be put in for 50 cents a light per month.

J. J. Burns the grader and excavator has 10 teams and 25 men on the street work and is increasing the force as fast as he can get men.

Carpenters are scarce and laborers are in demand.

The new long bridge to Porter mill has been completed and is now doing duty. The structure is over 2,000 feet long and is planked with heavy plank, laid diagonally and has a strong railing on both sides and is substantially built and is a great convenience.

The fixtures for the ship yard were brought down Monday and work of putting the yard in condition for work on a vessel is now being done.

Andy Neal's pile driver is out of commission owing to extreme low tides, having been left high and dry, and cannot be got in off until tides are right.

The band saw plant for Porter mill is on the North Bend dock. The plant is a large one. The band wheels are 24 feet in circumference, and when installed, Porter mill will be one of the best equipped mills on the bay.

J. J. Burns the contractor, who is tearing the earth at North Bend has his new residence completed, also a bunk house for his men and barnroom enough for his stock.

Rev. F. G. Strange informs us that the Presbyterian society expects to erect a church upon their lot at North Bend in the near future.

George K. Walther has rented the John Eckhoff house and transformed it into a commodious hotel and it is now known as the Eckhoff House. The house can accommodate about 25.

C. W. Farris, foreman on the woolen mill, expects his family this week.

T. W. Clark is expected this week to help forward the work.

The foundation for the big engine is being driven and sawed to a level. It is as near a solid block of piling as can be driven.

The logic of that decision awarding Spain damages for the non-delivery of four torpedo boat destroyers just before the war is not very clear. Really Spain should have been willing to have paid a bonus to the shipbuilders for having them saved from the fate of the rest of her fleet.

GREAT SCARCITY OF HORSES.

America's Supply, Though Large, Is Not Equal to the Country's Growing Demand.

We are horse poor—not as some people are land poor, because they have too much—but horse poor because we haven't enough horses. After the civil war we found ourselves short of horses of the bigger types and began importing them for breeding purposes. We imported them to good purpose and in very large numbers and greatly improved the quality of our stock. When electricity began to haul street cars the market for the commoner kinds of horses fell off and farmers didn't breed so many. When the automobiles began to appear and were heralded as machines that must supersede the use of carriage horses the breeders of the better class of horses took fright.

For years after 1893, too, thousands of people who wanted horses could not afford them. But with the return of prosperity the demand for good horses began to grow again and breeders bred more of them, reports Harper's Weekly. But it takes about five years to raise a horse that is fit for the market and the breeders got behind. The demand has outrun the supply. The price of good horses has increased very greatly and imported stallions are said to be worth nearly ten times what they were ten years ago. The South African war took a great number of horses out of the country, including many worthless ones, but the business of horse-breeding has revived so much that we shall soon have again a reasonably full supply.

Enterprising farmers nowadays breed good horses. It pays, and breeding poor horses doesn't pay. We import horses from Europe for breeding purposes and from Canada for use, but of late we have exported far more than we have imported and are likely to keep on doing so. The annual horse show in New York, which seems on its surface to be a frivolous spectacle, really holds a highly important relation to one of the great industries of the country. It is the parent of all the American horse shows and, with them, constantly measures, stimulates and directs the country's progress in the breeding of fine horses. There are about 13,500,000 horses in our land, of an estimated value of \$604,000,000. The improvement of that much stock is a pretty important matter, especially in these days, when Europe is horse poor, too, and ready to take from us any surplus of good horses that we may come to have.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

There Are Still Seven Persons Drawing Money from the Government on Old Account.

Nearly 120 years have elapsed since the revolutionary war came to an end. The last survivor of the thousands of men who took part in that great struggle for liberty died more than 30 years ago. Yet, there are on Uncle Sam's pension rolls the names of seven persons each of whom has been granted a small sum of money monthly on account of it, says a Washington report.

Three of the seven are the only surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers. The other four are daughters and are pensioned by a special act of congress. The widows are: Rebecca Mayo, aged 89 years, of Newburn, Va.; Nancy Jones, aged 88 years, of Jonesboro, Tenn., and Esther S. Damon, aged 88 years, of Plymouth Union, Vt.

Rebecca Mayo, whose maiden name was Rebecca Dawson, is the widow of Stephen Mayo, whom she married in Virginia, on November 24, 1834, when she was 29 and he 77 years of age. Her husband enlisted as a private in a Virginia regiment in 1776, and served three or four months. He enlisted again in February, 1777, and served for one year. He participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1832, at the age of 75 years, he made application for a pension, which was allowed. He died in 1847, and the same year application was made by his widow and her claim was allowed.

Nancy Jones is the widow of Darling Jones, who served for nine months as a private in a North Carolina regiment and was in the battle of Monk's Corner and also in some skirmishes with the Cherokee Indians. Her maiden name was Nancy Huff. She married in Carter County, Tenn., at the age of 25 years, her husband being 69 years of age. Mr. Jones was drawing a pension at the time of his death in 1848. Her claim was allowed in 1853.

Esther S. Damon, who was formerly Esther Sumner, married Noah Damon at Bridgewater, Vt., in 1835, when she was 23 years of age and he 75. Mr. Damon enlisted at Milton, Mass., in 1755, as a private, and served nearly two years. He was wounded at the battle of Long Island, and was granted a pension in 1848. He died in 1853, and she was pensioned as his widow.

The Local Newspaper.

There is hardly any way in which a person can do so much for his own locality, with so little cost and at the same time with so much benefit to himself and his family, as by giving a hearty support to his local paper. A newspaper with evidence of substantial support in its pages speaks volumes for a town. The fact that every trade seeker has an advertisement in its columns proves that the people are up with the times and favorably impresses the stranger into whose hands it chances to fall.

Residents Must Work Together.

There is no town, however small or poor, but may be benefited by the associated efforts of its residents. The streets can be kept free from weeds, the walks mended, the mudholes filled up. Even the dairy supply can be overseen, as is shown by one town where a body of indignant women made a protest against the dairy inspector because of a shocking mortality among infants.

Gloomy Paul Kruger.

Paul Kruger, once the "Lion of South Africa," is now living a life of seclusion at Menton, France. He looks old, sick and disheartened, and he lives so quietly that he might be at Utrecht for all Menton knows about him. The Boer ex-president has taken two small villas, almost mean in appearance, overlooking the sea. He has been outside the garden only once since he arrived. Although he never goes to any place of public worship, devotional exercises and Bible reading take up the greater part of each Sunday.

Hard on the Ladies.

Very few remember the existence of a certain remarkable statute which was passed in the early days of George III. If indeed they ever heard of it. It runs to the effect that if any woman "offences any of his majesty's male subjects into marriage by the use of any powders or paints or false hair or wool on the cheeks she shall be prosecuted for sorcery." What a cause celebre it would be if any of his present majesty's male subjects were to endeavor to put the law into action. What a rush there would be of fashionable ladies to secure front seats in court for the hearing.—London Tatler.

From the Father's Side.

Senator Grapther—Well, did Sterling say he'd vote for our bill?

Senator Maichantz—No; he said he couldn't imagine a bill of a more crooked and odious character.

Senator Grapther—Did you tell him I was fathering the measure?

Senator Maichantz—Yes, and he said he fancied the bill's characteristics had been inherited.—Philadelphia Press.

A Baltimore burglar who put on skirts as a disguise found them a decided handicap when he tried to escape, which proves that the male garments are much better adapted to the commission of crime than those of the gentler sex.

It is asserted that the street railroad authorities in New York have no right to extort fares from passengers for whom seats cannot be supplied. This seems to be a standing joke for all concerned.

The strike hearing having been brought to a close, the season for public listening for the verdict is open.

The Gallant Leonidas.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "did you hear that lecture in which it was stated that the fact that Adam arrived on earth before Eve indicated that men should assume a certain precedence over women?"

"I did," was the somewhat icy reply. "Isn't it absurd? It simply shows that Adam was expected to get the garden in shape for Eve's comfort, just as the modern man gets up in the morning and lights the fire."—Washington Star.

Hyphen succeeds Hymen.

The Professor—They have traveled safely along the happy journey until now their hopes are about to be realized.

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, Cupid, the god of love, must now give way to Hyphen, the god of matrimony.—Kansas City Journal.

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