

PORT ORFORD POST.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS.

Judge Davis is Assistant Secretary of State.

The English Parliament opens February 1st.

An effort is being made to scare up a Tilden "boom" for 1884.

It is estimated that the Guiteau trial will cost the country \$150,000.

A Fall River wife murderer kissed his sleeping victim before shooting her.

It cost \$2,215,939.27 to run the Government printing office during the past year.

Dr. Isaac Hayes, the distinguished Arctic traveler, died in New York on the 17 ult.

Berry has introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the improvement of Humboldt bar.

Another Arctic expedition is being fitted out, this time by the "Anglo-American Arctic Society."

Bents, Representative from Washington Territory has introduced a bill to create that Territory a State.

Riddleberger, about whom so much fuss was made during the deadlock, has been elected Senator from Virginia.

Congressman George has introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the construction of a military wagon road from Scottsburg Oregon, to Camp Stewart.

The attorneys for Powers, who shot and killed his father-in-law, and who was sentenced by Judge Stott to be hanged, have appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

The aggregate amount the farmers and other producers of the United States are each year taxed by the operation of the protective tariff, is nearly two billion dollars.

Guiteau wants money to prosecute his case. He says that the people have raised Mrs. Garfield a large sum, and he thinks they should contribute something to help him out of his troubles.

A despatch says George G. Sickles, aged 92, father of Gen. De Sickles, will be married to Mrs. Mary Sheridan Sawyer, aged 40. He is said to be worth \$12,000,000. Gen. Sickles is his only son.

Fearful that the immense amounts already raised for Mrs. Garfield will not suffice to keep that estimable lady as befits her station for life, Townsend has introduced a Bill in the House appropriating \$50,000 more.

Since, and including the year 1867, there has been collected as import duty on wool and woollens the fabulous sum of four hundred and twenty-five millions dollars. This has been extorted from the common people, the poor and hard pressed masses, that the rich and privileged few might escape participation in the expense of the protection of their vast hordes. Is this fair?

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A Neapolitan gardener, after years of experiment, has produced a camelia with a delicate perfume, and he thinks it probable that these flowers may in the near future be so cultivated as to rival the rose in the fragrance of its odor.

A new theory of so-called fascination of birds by snakes is that the bird mistakes the snake's tongue, which the reptile keeps in rapid and constant motion, for a living worm, and watches it intently with the anticipation of devouring it.

Two Leipsic chemists have devised a process for obtaining sugar in a permanently liquid form. This result is said to be effected by adding to a purified sugar solution a small quantity of citric acid, which combines with the sugar and deprives it of its tendency to crystallize.

Some experiments by M. Gaudier appear to prove that human saliva possesses, in a milder degree, the same poisonous property as that of serpents. The human saliva injected under the skin of a bird caused death, with symptoms very closely resembling those resulting from serpent bites.

Late investigations of German scientists have shown that the electric light is not only healthier than other methods of illumination in leaving the air pure, but that it increases the power of vision in some respects, especially in distinguishing colors. Red, blue, green and yellow are much more distinct under this light than by daylight.

M. Pasteur has resolved to extend his studies in vaccination to yellow fever, with a view of determining whether or not the disease is due to Parasites and can be guarded against by inoculation. A broad field of investigation is open to Pasteur, as it is suggested by his discoveries thus far that all contagious maladies may be due to parasitic growths the virulence of which may be so rendered by his method of inoculation as to render this class of diseases no longer a matter of dread.

Mr. C. Shaler Smith has given the results of extensive observations in relation to the pressure exerted by the wind. The most violent gale recorded by him was at East St. Louis, in 1871, when the wind overturned a locomotive, the force developed in so doing being no less than 93 pounds per square foot. At Marshfield, in 1880, a brick mansion was leveled, the force necessary being 38 pounds per square foot. Below these extraordinary pressures, Mr. Smith instances numerous cases of trains blown off rails, and bridges, etc., blown down by gales of 24 to 31 pounds per square foot. In all the examples the lowest force required to do the observed damage has been taken as the maximum power of the wind, although, of course, it may have been higher.

Blanks for Justices of the Peace at this office.

Port Orford Cedar.

In an article furnished to the Gardner's Chronicle, of London, by Prof. Charles S. Sargent, he says: "In Portland, we had seen in the factories a white, closely grained and odoriferous wood, everywhere known as Port Orford cedar. This wood was very highly esteemed for all sorts of inside work, and appeared to possess to a high degree many valuable qualities. Although distinct in color, perfume, and especially in its greater rapidity of growth, it closely resembled the wood of the Sitka cedar, and unless produced by Lawson's cypress, we were unable to refer it to any species with which we are acquainted. We had been told that Port Orford cedar was only shipped from Coos Bay, and to settle our doubts in regard to its origin, and to study the amount and distribution of the tree producing such valuable material was the principal object of our visit to this part of Oregon. The belt occupied by the Port Orford cedar extends from the north shore of Coos Bay south about sixty miles to Rogue river, and from the shore inland ten to thirty miles. It ascends, however, some of the small streams still further from the coast. This tree was first discovered by Murray in the valley of the Upper Sacramento river, in California, where a few isolated clumps and individuals, small and stunted, exist. It is a very local plant, with its greatest development here on the Oregon coast, the few trees of the Sacramento valley being the extreme southern outposts of the species. It selects rather dry sandy ridges, and grows even in the pure sand of the coast dunes within reach of the ocean. The heaviest continuous body of Port Orford cedar is on Cape Gregory, extending south to and beyond the mouth of the Coquille. This belt is about twenty miles long by an average width of twelve, and lies along the western slopes of the foothills of the Coast range, extending within three miles of the coast. In this belt two-thirds of the trees are cedar, the other, tide-water spruce, with a few Douglas fir. It is estimated that it contains 2,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of Port Orford cedar. The figures give some idea of the wealth and productiveness of the Oregon forests. In 1867 a terrible forest fire raged during three months in the vicinity of Coos Bay. Volumes of smoke obscured the sky; it became so dark that all work had to be abandoned, and navigation was impeded for miles out at sea. It has been estimated that from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet of Port Orford cedar were destroyed at this time. It reproduces itself however, very rapidly."

Several gamblers of Indianapolis made a great deal of money by sending out a confederate to form the acquaintance of poker players, and then tell them that he knew a man who had \$5,000 which might be won at the game. His proposition was to sit behind the victim while the play was going on, and "telegraph" his hands by means of prearranged signals. If the dupe agreed to the scheme, he was allowed to win several hundred dollars, but eventually, when a big stake was on the table, he lost all that and all that he could be induced to put up besides by betting on four of a kind against a straight flush. A reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer distinguished himself by stopping just in time to save \$300 in winnings, and then delivered the swindlers over to the police, who had been previously notified.

Read only such things as you can afford to store in memory's treasury.

S. F. WILSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPIRE CITY,
Coos County, Oregon.

Will practice in all of the Courts. P. O. Box 36.

J. HUNTLEY,
Counselor at Law, & Notary Public
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA.

Particular Attention paid to Land Business.

J. M. SIGLIN,
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Marshfield, Coos Co. Oregon.

Will Practice in the Courts of the Second Judicial District.

S. H. HAZARD,
Attorney at Law,
EMPIRE CITY.

Coos County, Oregon.

J. B. TICHENOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Port Orford, Curry Co., Or.

JOHN FITZHUGH, C. E.,
COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor.

PORT ORFORD, OREGON.

J. H. GAUNTLETT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
ELLENSBURG, OREGON.

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J. B. TICHENOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

....AND....

COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS,

Port Orford, Curry County, Oregon.

Taxes paid, Collections made and Proceeds promptly Remitted.

The following choice bargains are now booked:

RANCH SITUATED SIX MILES from Port Orford, 1/4 mile from county road. 160 acres—30 acres bottom and 80 acres grazing land. House and barn on place. 10 acres pasture under fence; 12 acres fallow, and 1 acre garden. 11 head of cattle; three stands of bees; 150 head household fixtures, and farming implements.

A GOOD CLAIM WHICH IS OFFERED at a sacrifice, situated on Rogue river 15 miles from the mouth; 5 acres in corn and potatoes; and more land suitable for cultivation, besides. This claim contains not less than 2,000,000 feet of choice White Cedar, convenient to the river. Terms Cash. Price \$50.

160 ACRES, U. S. TITLE, IMPROVEMENTS, house, orchard, 50 apple trees, 1/2 in pasture, and the balance suitable for cultivation and pasture. Terms \$500, cash up and down. Land situated on Floras Creek.

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, BEING the SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 12, T. 23, S. R. 13 west, for \$500; half cash, and balance in sheep or horses or both. This land is situated 1 mile east or above Coquille City, in Coos county, Oregon. All bottom land, easily made available. U. S. title. A rare bargain. Inquire of J. B. TICHENOR, or of JAS. CLARK, Port Orford.

160 Acres, 135 acres upland and 25 acres bottom; 1 1/2 miles from Port Orford. U. S. title; terms, cash.

160 Acres on Sixes river, six miles north of Port Orford, 5 acres suitable for cultivation; 12 head of cattle—cows, steers and heifers. U. S. title. Terms reasonable.

RANCH of 160 acres, on Elk river, 6 miles from Port Orford; 30 acres fit for cultivation; 16 acres bottom land; 10 under fence. Good garden, together with hogs and cattle. Terms cash.

160 Acres on Elk river, 3 1/2 miles from Port Orford; 20 acres under cultivation; a good orchard containing 100 bearing trees—apple pear and plum; also, 25 head of hogs, 25 head of sheep, 30 head of cattle and 7000 feet of lumber. Terms cash.

160 Acres 1/2 mile south of Euchre creek, on the Coast. One half bottom; the balance upland easily cleared; 15 acres well seeded in velvet grass and 3 acres in garden; dwelling house pleasantly located near the beach; 11 head of cattle; 12 head of hogs; several stands of bees; farming implements, etc. Also 1500 feet good beach mining ground fronting land claim, with ditches, fluming, together with mining implements. A good chance for a practical miner.

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