

U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK.

Work Has Been in Progress Past Year Extending North Jetty. Another Year's Work Necessary to Complete It.

Nature provided Coos county with two gateways to the Pacific ocean—Coos bay and the Coquille river—that have become known throughout the entire length of this coast in shipping circles. These harbors have, besides their natural advantages received attention and improvements of our national government to assist in their perfection, large sums of money being spent annually on the same. Besides the improvement to the entrances the government has done considerable dredging and removing of obstacles to transportation in their inner harbors. This fact is due chiefly to the demands of our important commerce.

EXTRACTS OF OFFICIAL REPORT.
The Coquille river enters the Pacific ocean in the southwestern part of Oregon. It is formed by four small forks, which, coming from the coast range of mountains, unite in the vicinity of the town of Myrtle Point. It is a tidal river, navigated by coasting vessels and steamers to Coquille City, a distance of about 26 miles from its mouth, and from thence to Myrtle Point, a farther distance of 14 miles, by river steamers. In his report for the year 1900 to the secretary of war, Captain W. W. Harts, in charge of the improvement of rivers and harbors of Western Oregon,

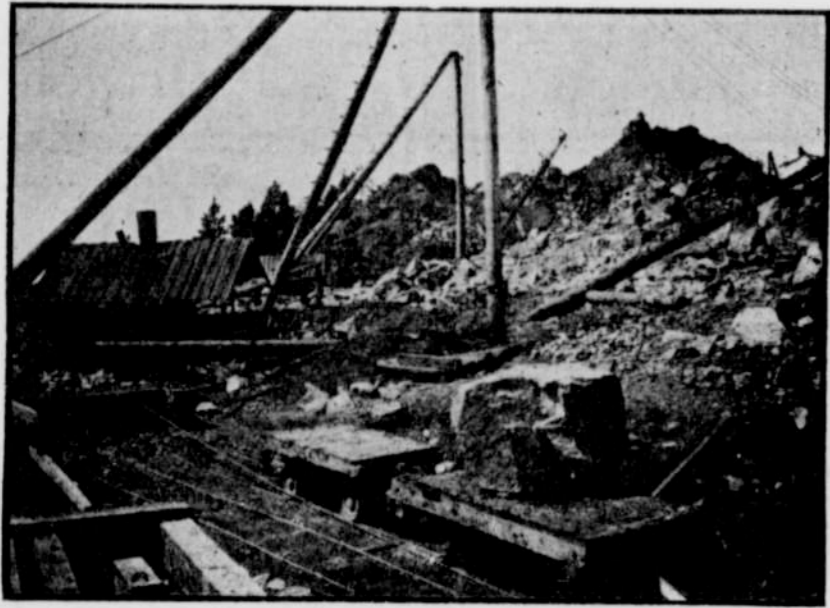
to the Coquille river are lumber and coal. This commerce is loaded on small coasting vessels along the 25 miles of the river between its mouth and Coquille, and by them taken to San Francisco. Considerable coal, a valuable and scarce commodity on the Pacific coast, is found on Coquille river about 15 miles above its mouth."

The government work on the north jetty which has been in progress during the past year under the supervision of Contractors Wakefield & Jacobson, of Portland, was stopped last week and the contractors are now cleaning up the quarry and storing the machinery. The last appropriation, \$55,000, is exhausted and nothing more can be done until Congress meets again.

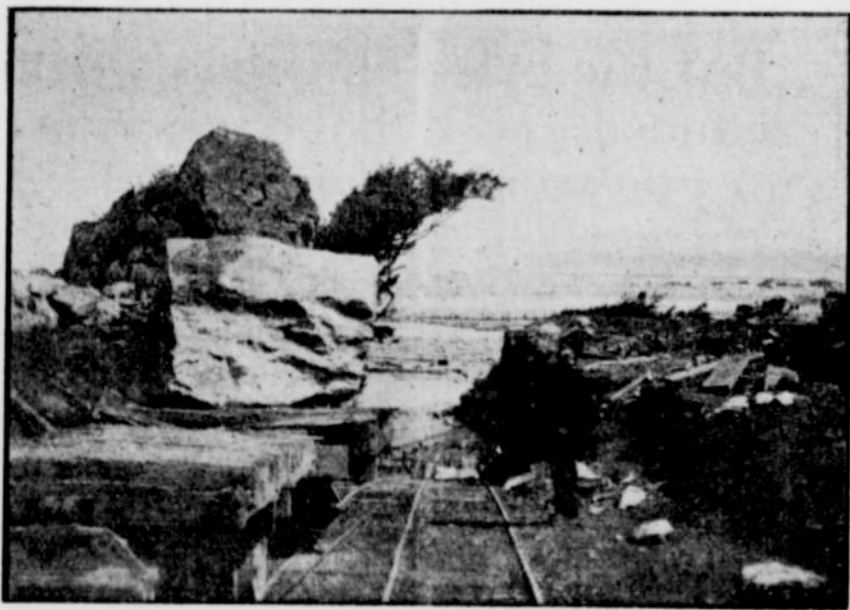
The original plans call for the extension of the jetty 555 ft. The contractors, the past year, have succeeded in extending the jetty 225 ft., and have repaired 225 ft. of the old jetty. About 35,000 tons of rock has been used in this work.

MILLINERY.

Miss Grace Hoyt invites the ladies of this vicinity to call and see her assortment of millinery goods! New and up-to-date styles. Lowest prices. Can please everyone. Call at residence.



TWO VIEWS OF THE WORK AT ROCK QUARRY.



Making a Cranberry Bog.

Fresh, or as some call them hay meadows are not usually favorable for cranberry bogs. The elimination of the grass roots is a costly process to begin with, and it is absolutely necessary to do it or the bog will be worthless. With a small piece I should say let it alone, but as much as 20 acres is well worth a fight. Two hundred acres of cranberry bog in bearing condition mean on an average an annual dividend of 30 per cent on net receipts of \$60,000 a year.

Let us see then what qualifications are needed to make a successful cranberry bog. Taking them in their order we find they are drainage, soil and sand, taking it for granted that the location is within the cranberry belt, which in this country extends from Maine to Maryland.

By drainage as applied to cranberry bogs is meant a proper manipulation of water not only in taking off and draining the bog, but also in putting it on again when necessary, as in case of frost, insects or drought. Without doubt the drainage problem is a most serious one, and requires considerable experience to be dealt with intelligently. At any rate, too much water is worse than not enough and I advise the use of only a winter flowage, just enough in summer to moisten the soil below the sand. A few inches of water in the ditches are enough in summer if the ditches are placed right, which means three rods apart one way and 120 rods the other.

The soil should be of peat or black muck or mud. I prefer peat, for it grows fewer weeds and generally runs deeper, which usually makes it keep moist in the driest times. However, muck is all right if you can keep the weeds out until the vines get their growth, and where there is water to use when needed, it makes just as good a bog.

In preparing a fresh meadow for cranberries, it would be well to turn the surface bottom up for a depth of six inches in the fall of the year before ditching. Use no chemicals to kill the roots of the grass, such as salt, but let them lie exposed if possible all winter. Do the ditching as soon as possible in the spring and keep the bog dry until sanded. If such a course is followed, the trouble from grass roots will be almost removed, although the bog will need careful attention while the vines are young.

The sand should be loose and gravelly, or what a plasterer would call sharp. If it is stony it should be screened, and on no account should there be any loam mixed in with it. In this part of the country there is little danger of lime being in it, but it is just as well to bear in mind that sand, and nothing but sand should be put on the surface of a bog; no loam, no lime and no stones; and that it should be loose sand, and not liable to pack. The depth that it should be put on varies from two to four inches, according to the nature of the bog.

In the first place, it is well to know what sand is used for on a cranberry bog. One of its uses is to keep down the weeds, but at the same time it is just as necessary to keep down the vines. Too rank growth of vines produces small crops and poor fruit and also makes harvesting very difficult. Further, in summer it prevents the sun from evaporating the moisture from the soil underneath, while it furnishes a dry surface to work on during harvesting. On bogs that are very wet and hard to drain, much sand would be used, also on bogs that are apt to be weedy. Grass, bushes or anything that is apt to grow there may be counted as weeds. With a limit of four inches, there is no danger of getting on too much sand on any bog, but most people use no more than is necessary, as it costs just so much less. Bogs made from meadow land usually need the limit, and I advise that quantity by all means.

The next question to be considered is what kind of vines to use. In this

case, Early Blacks would seem to meet all requirements, as they ripen early, are good yielders and very hardy. They need little care, except weeding, until they cover the surface, which takes about three years, and they are the most popular and best known among all the early varieties. There are other early vines that seem to do as well on certain kinds of soil, but the Blacks are the safest to begin with, as they seem to do well on all kinds of soil—Country Gentleman.

Intelligent Farming.

The Grants Pass Courier tells how an educated farmer of the Illinois valley and his sons have made a very productive and valuable farm out of land considered of little value by its series of former owners, who got no profit out of it because they did not employ the right methods and work with sufficient knowledge and diligence. This man sent his sons to the agricultural college, and now, says the Courier, "they are home putting into practice the modern, progressive methods of farming they learned there. They discovered by a series of experiments that the soil held an excess of acid, which poisoned to a degree the vegetation. Knowing how, they proceeded to eliminate this condition and now the land is producing abundant crops. And in other branches of farming these men have found that it is highly profitable for a farmer to have the scientific and practical knowledge that is taught at agricultural colleges."

Very likely many other similar incidents might be related of the value of a scientific knowledge of the properties of soil, and what can best be produced from it and how. Haphazard, happy-go-lucky farming can rarely be profitable and is going out of date. A man may be a successful farmer without having attended an agricultural college, but the knowledge acquired there may be of much value. So have been the farmers' institutes held during recent years in all parts of the state.

The value of the up-to-date, successful and in a measure scientific farming does not lie wholly in increased crops and profits, but also in the satisfaction and gratification taken by the farmer in his work, the contentment and comfort with which it is done, the pride taken in it, and the encouragement and opportunity it offers to country youth to stay on the farms instead of drifting into the cities.

There is no longer need to consider farming nothing but unprofitable drudgery; it can be made rather one of the most inviting as well as the most independent of vocations.

Garoutte Bros.

Proprietors

BANDON LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

STAGE LINE TO LANGLOIS

Stage leaves Bandon on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7:00 o'clock. Returning leaves Langlois at 1:00 p. m.

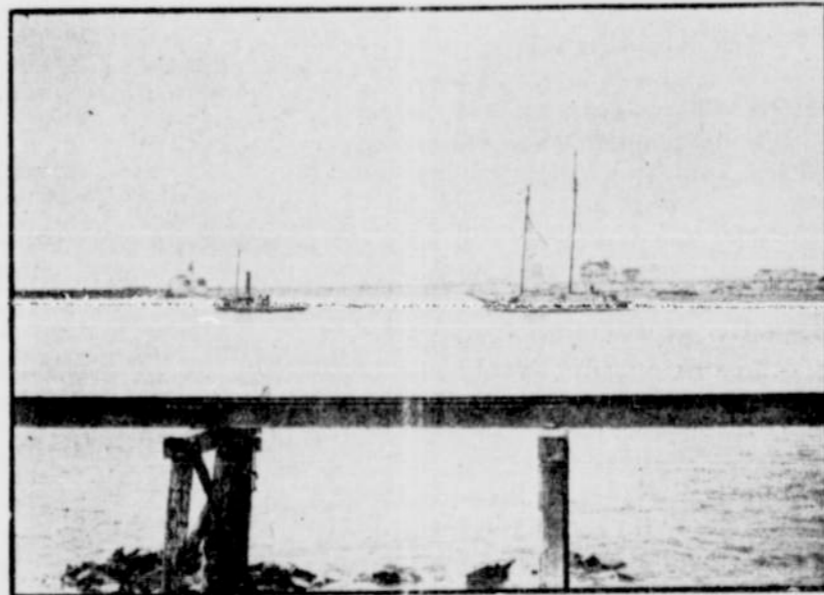
Special Advertisements.

In this issue you will find special advertisements in the following lines:
General Merchandise—O. A. Trowbridge; Lorenz & Hoyt; Panter Bros.
Dry Goods—Mrs. Thos. Anderson.
Real Estate—Bandon Real Estate & Loan Co.; Wheeler Real Estate Co.; Coquille Valley Development Co.; J. E. Fisher.
Hardware—A. McNair.
Lumber—R. H. Rosa.
Billiards—J. T. Mars.
Saloons—Rasmussen Bros.; Alvin Munk.
Dentist—Dr. D. L. Steele.
Attorney—Geo. P. Topping.
Bank—Bank of Bandon.
Jeweler—A. Rice.
Meats—Waldvogel & Son.
Hotel—Tupper House.
Abstractor—Frank E. Alley.
Drugs—C. Y. Lowe, Bandon Drug Co.
Insurance—P. B. Hoyt.
Stage line—Garoutte Bros.
Bandon Foundry and Machine Shop.
Bandon Commercial Co.
Steamer Elizabeth.

Opera House.

Saturday Night, July 14th.

Richmond Illustrated Concert Co. 10,000 ft. of motion pictures. Everything new and up-to-date. Albert A. Richmond, popular illustrated songster. Adele A. Richmond, piano accompanist. Jas. D. Richmond, operator and electrician. Popular prices.



MOUTH OF COQUILLE RIVER, BANDON.

A tannery and box factory are wanted.

Oregon cherries are selling in Virginia at 40 cents a pound.

The poultry business is a profitable occupation on the Coquille. The equable climate and abundance of green feed the most of the year is favorable to the industry.

We have said nothing in this issue about Bandon business houses, but think it unnecessary. A glance at the advertisements will show that all lines are represented, and that our business people are enterprising and wide awake.

A prominent creamery company offer to build a creamery if our ranchers desire it.

The pride of Coos county is Bandon Beach. That this is the most attractive beach on the coast is admitted by all who have visited the many beautiful Oregon beaches. Bandon Beach has been inaccessible to the people of the state, generally, on account of lack of transportation facilities, but when the new railroad is completed, thousands of people from Portland and interior Oregon will spend their summer vacation at this beach.

Extra Copies 10 c.

Extra copies of this issue can be secured at the Recorder office at 10 cents each. A dollar invested in papers and sent to your friends will help advertise Bandon and is the best investment you can make.

After Lumbermen.

San Francisco, July 9.—The city grand jury in session this afternoon is investigating the so-called lumber trust. A large number of witnesses are awaiting their turn to testify as to the charge that lumber companies have formed a trust and advanced prices to ruinous figures because of the necessities of the people of burned San Francisco.

Will Arbitrate Strike.

San Francisco, Cal., July 7.—It is learned this morning that the ship-owners have at last decided to arbitrate the sailors' strike, and that a meeting towards this end will be called next Monday by the Mayor. According to this report the ship-owners have asked the mayor to present to the sailors a third letter seeking to arbitrate the differences existing between the two factions.

Langlois.

The Fourth has come and gone. Our little town was full of people from near and far; in fact more people were assembled here than at any previous time. The exercises in the grove were especially interesting, the picnic lunch abundant and good, the races and other amusements well carried out, and the evening dance very largely attended and well conducted. The hotels and private houses were taxed to their utmost capacity to entertain the many who sought food and shelter. The weather was perfect, all seemed satisfied and happy, and good order prevailed.

The Misses Mabel and Esther Lorentzen with their little niece Dixie came down from Bandon the morning of the Fourth and remained several days with friends. We all enjoyed having them back again.

Mrs. Wm. Gould of Portland arrived at Langlois on the Fourth and will remain several weeks with her mother Mrs. T. S. Malehorn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Logan came down from Bandon last Monday. Mr. Logan returned home the same day but Mrs. Logan will remain the rest of the week with friends.

Grandma Shoemaker is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Langlois.

The Rev. and Mrs. Roach of Bandon came up from Port Orford last Friday and remained till Wednesday calling upon people.

Mrs. Thomsen of the Star Ranch entertained a few friends at lunch in her pleasant home last Tuesday afternoon. All highly enjoyed the day, and a delicious lunch was served.

Ben Core who has been sick for several weeks is now slowly convalescing.

speaking of the Coquille river, suggests: "On account of the conditions surrounding the work of constructing the jetties at the entrance to Coquille river, it would be much more economical if funds for carrying on the work could be provided by Congress in installments of at least \$50,000 each. The appropriation of March 3, 1889, \$40,000, was the largest ever made for the work. Prior to that appropriation nine appropriations were made, aggregating \$170,000, or an average of less than \$19,000 each. If the north jetty is to be completed within the estimated cost it will be necessary that the appropriations be larger and thus make it possible to prolong the periods of active operations, which, in turn, will render it possible to dispense with some of the expense that has been incurred in past years in making repairs to the tramways, etc., rendered necessary by actual decay, the ravages of the terredo and the heavy seas."

In conclusion, Captain Hart says: "The principal articles of commerce carried over the bar at the entrance

MARINE.

SAILED.
July 7.—midnight—sch C. T. Hull for S. F. with 215 m ft. lumber.
July 8.—midnight—sch Oregon for S. F. with 350 m ft. lumber.
ARRIVED.
July 8.—sch Albion, loading at Carman & Crites' mill.
July 11.—sch Lizzie Prien, loading at Prosper mill.
The Elizabeth sailed for Bandon Tuesday. Due Friday. Sail Sunday.

To Interest Capital in Coos County Black Sand.

Guy Gould, who, with C. M. Rhodes, has been pushing several black sand claims in the South Slough and Port Orford districts, leaves this morning, via Drain, for Portland and Seattle for the purpose of finding out definitely the value of his stock and interesting capital in the promotion of their claims.
Mr. Gould in speaking of his prospects said: "I have the best proposition of any of the black sand people. I have a claim, the sand on which asayed \$64 a ton. Mr. Rhodes and I have been doing the assessment for the past two years and we expect to make something out of it soon."—Coos Bay Times.