H. H. Bancroft
Historical Department

Coquille City Herald.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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G. D. Elgin, M. D.
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COQUILLE CITY, ORE.
v1n47.

O. E. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
office
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
v1n1 3m.

J. A. DEAN,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
GENERAL AGENCY for the sale of City property, houses and lots, timber, farms, ranches, etc. Office in Herald building.

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SURGICAL and MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Office: Over Sengstacken's Drug Store, in Holland building, Front street,
Marshfield, Oregon.
☞ Will professionally visit the various towns on the river.

A. H. Wright
WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER,
Coquille City, Or.
☞ Work of all descriptions done at short notice and extremely low prices.
v1n47.

I. O. G. T.

Morning Star Lodge No. 464,

Meets at Coquille City every Thursday evening. Visiting members of this order, in good standing, are cordially invited.

K. OF L.

Pioneer Assembly, No. 3070.

Meets at Coquille City every Monday evening. Visiting members, in good standing, are cordially invited.

I. O. O. F.

Coquille Lodge No. 53

Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren, in good standing, cordially invited.

A. F. and A. M.

Chadwick Lodge, No. 68.

Meets at Coquille City on Saturday evening on or before the the full moon in each month.

John Geolman,
W. M

Quicksilver to the Front Again.

Improvements In and About Town.

Ed. HERALD:—After so long a time I have again been doing your town. It was my privilege to spend last Tuesday in Coquille City, and it is really astonishing to see the improvements made and those making since my last communication to the Herald. I thought while traveling over that dreaded thoroughfare, the Cunningham creek road, that it showed enough improvement to pay well the writing of an article commendatory of your irrepressible road supervisor, who has been at least seven miles out from your town on that road, and wherever he has been he has left his mark. The Bullack mountain especially has been well worked, and is now in better condition than ever before; and on going to the feed and livery stable this evening, to see after my team, Mr. Buck informed me he had just finished a good, substantial bridge across the creek at Paxson's place, a thing much needed. He also told me a secret which I will get you, if I can, Mr. Editor, to help me keep, and it is that when Collier and Paxson and Schweers had worked out all their taxes for the year, they all volunteered and did good and effectual work on the road and by their public spirit have set a wholesome example to others living on that line of road. Wonder who will follow the example first and do likewise. Mr. Buck proposes to finish up the Cunningham creek road as far as it lies in his district, and put it in good repair at once. The people on that road should second his efforts and make a good road while they have the opportunity.

I find on inquiry that there are in Mr. Buck's hands now three fine teams with which he is ready to accommodate the public generally. He has part of the lumber on the ground to build an addition of 40 feet to his barn, which is too small to accommodate the demands made upon him.

I see that your townsman who left Coquille City last year (or was going to leave it), J. T. Moulton, has a fine lot of lumber in front of his residence on Hall street, for the erecting of an addition thereto, in the way of a kitchen, pantry, etc. John has not been idle in another direction, having moved a dwelling out onto Front street and converted it into a business house, which he will soon occupy with his meat market and vegetable stand. He has it in splendid order and will doubtless move in in a few days. We can heartily wish such live men as Mr. Moulton success.

Whitney & O'Connell have their hardware store and warehouse almost completed. It is a fine and substantial piece of workmanship, constructed by Mr. J. A. Collier, one of our best mechanics, as his work will show.

At the Olive hotel the work of completion is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and I am happy to say Charley is getting together the finest hotel building I have seen in Coos county, and when completed it will be one of the most commodious as well.

Dr. Angell is still driving his large, mansion-like residence steadily toward completion, but there is a vast amount of work necessary on such a structure, and much time and capital required. His fine bay windows are beginning to take shape and show for themselves, under the hands of Mr. Pape who is showing ye Coquillers how tools and lumber should be handled to give pleasing effect.

Mr. Bennett, also of your town, is working up a fine residence and drawing his house on toward completion.

Uncle Johnny Cartwright is also doing something at building which I found on inquiry of the boss carpenter was to be a woodhouse, but from the timber and lumber, it looks like it was the intention that it should be a tony affair for a woodhouse.

The Odd Fellows have been doing some good and substantial work on their fine, large hall. It now stands upon brick pillars, and the side-walk around it has been lowered so as to free the base boards of the building from the splash of the rain. There is also a huge pile of ceiling stacked in the back yard of the hall, and Esq. Lathrop informed me the lower room of the building is to be ceiled and well finished before the coming Fourth of July, to be in readiness for the grand ball to be given at that time under the auspices of that order. Thus far in all things as far as I could observe in the time I had to spare while in your town, I could descern no cause of the frequent inquiry, "What makes Coquille City such a lively place," except that those who inquire are not really close observers. The citizens are wide awake, full of energy and enterprise. The stores and shops are all doing a lively business. Dry goods traders, grocers, druggists, blacksmiths, stable men, teamsters, carpenters and shoemakers are all as busy as men can be; and the hardware men do the biggest business of all, while the saloons are doing a rushing business at lightening the heals and purses of their patrons.

I learn that you have a prosperous lodge of Good Templars, with a membership of upwards of a hundred, who are intent on bursting the rum powder. The Knights of Labor also have a thriving organization in town, which bids fair to do the laboring man no little good.

Now that I have done the town generally, I shall speak a few words in regard to why Coquille City has taken on so much of life and activity during the two years last past, a thing not at all strange to me, although some look on its prosperity, life and business demonstrations as phenominal.—Less than two years ago the Coquille City HERALD was born—not born as many such enterprises are of doubt and weakness—but in full faith and strength gained by its proprietor from long and thorough acquaintance with the country and its resources, its advantages and merits, and as it has been a principle of my life to give credit to whom credit is due, I have no hesitancy in attributing much of the prosperity of your town to the untiring zeal and labors of the Herald and the man that drives its columns.

Well, I can now vouch for the goodness of the Paxson bridge. It is in good condition for teams.

On visiting your town again, I shall notice other improvements that are going on in your town, but which are not sufficiently developed to give now.

Quicksilver.

Clover Dell, Or., June 13.

Josephine County.

The following concerning Josephine county, written to the Willamette Farmer by M. S. Dean in answer to inqairies concerning that part, must be of interest to our readers:

The little note I caused to be published in your widely circulated paper some two months ago has caused such a flood of inquries about Southern Oregon, from private correspondents that I have concluded my easiest way was to write another, giving more particulars about the location from which I write; the natural production, climate conditions, resources, etc.

Josephine county is in the southern tier and second from the southwest corner. It is about forty miles in length and twenty in breadth. Its population at the last census (1880) was less than two thousand five hundred. The surface is very broken and mountainous, and quite heavily timbered on the hills and mountain sides, and even on their tops pine and fir grow in abundance, with occasional openings and considerable prairie on the south and west sides where excellent grass affords sustenance for animals that are allowed to run at large, the year round. The Applegate and Illinois rivers are the principal streams, with Deer, Slate, Williams, Cow, Graves, Murphy, Jump-off-Joe, and many other smaller streams with sufficient water power to drive all the machinery that will ever be required on the coast. The grazing is abundant and excellent for a timbered country with various grasses that come to seeding all along from March until July; each drying up in turn as the season advances, and so mixed with weeds as to make little and poor hay. The mildness of the climate being a large factor in the self-preservation of stock on the range during the winter months, also permits the agriculturalist to plow and plant all through the same. The rains usually commence falling in October or November and then plowing and planting is in order until May. From that time on, haying and gathering planted crops continue until the rainy season sets in again, and many times, for months after. In fact there is no month in the year but what either planting or reaping is done in Southern Oregon. Snow seldom falls in the valleys or lays on the ground more than a few days at a time, and wild flowers bloom for nine and ten months of the year. The extremes of the mercury usually range from twelve to ninety degrees above zero, and only for a very few days in a year at these extremes.

Wheat, oats, and barley are the principal cereals, but corn in favorable localities is also a good paying crop. Rye is not a favorite grain in Oregon, but yields remarkably well when planted. Wheat and corn sell for seventy-five cents and a dollar a bushel; oats and barley from fifty to seventy-five cents.

The mining interests brought most of the early settlers here, and the influence of successful gold hunting became so firmly fixed in their minds that no other business seems to have any lasting charms with them, and the blighting effect of that chronic mania—gold hunting—is plainly visible throughout these extreme southwestern counties; in their undeveloped resources and neglected farm improvements by the indolent and unprogressive portion of the inhabitants. Comparatively few of the oldest settlers have the comforts and conveniencies about them, that those who came into the country after the exciting days of gold hunting had become a thing of the past and turned their attention to farming, stock-raising and wool growing Heretofore it was believed that only the valley lands were adapted to agricultural purposes, but a few practical demonstrations have proved that the mesas, or table lands along the foot hills produce better wheat, fruit and grapes than the valleys. Much of these lands is yet in the hands of our great and generous uncle, and he is very anxious to have his industrious and intelligent sons come and possess them. Many little fertile spots along the mountain streams can be found of sufficient size to make comfortable homes by growing fruits, grapes, berries, etc., and have free and unlimited outside range for stock. Also improved lands to be had at prices ranging from five to twenty dollars an acre. We need enterprising and industrious farmers and also capitalists to come in and take the place of these old fossils and Rip Van Winkles, and compel their barren fields to produce abundant harvest, and utilize some of the finest water power on the coast, in manufacturing the raw materials produced in this great and growing country, and then making it up among us instead of sending it east and then buying back the same, manufactured, at prices double and even quadruple to what it could have been put on the market for, if manufactured here.

The climate of Southern Oregon is remarkably congenial and healthful; nights always cool, and invigorating, giving healthful and refreshing sleep.

The opinion seems to prevail in the east that all of Oregon is yet in the rough, and that desirable farming lands can still be settled upon near some flourshing little town or village, and, that in a year or two at most, they can be cultivating their own fields and reaping abundant harvests. To such, however, we would say, that no such places can now be found in this part of Oregon. But, farms somewhat improved can be bought now in this part of Josephine county, where good and comfortable livings can be made, for three, four, and five hundred dollars; which perhaps would be but a small advance on the costs of improvements, and getting the farm of 160 acres (the usual size) thrown in. Much of the land on such farms it must be understood is of poor quality, and often the greater part in the timber or hills. Many people from the old settled states, and prairie countries, who come here, and see our fearfully broken and mountainous state, turn back in mingled disappointment and disgust. Aside from our healthful and salubrious climate, we are as yet comparatively free from the oppressive dictates of fashion in dress, and clothe ourselves for comfort and economy's sake instead. Work horses sell for all prices along, from fifty to one hundred dollars. Cows, forty and fifty apiece. I am about eight miles southwest from Grant's pass; (a railroad station) have no land to sell, but can furnish two or three houses for families until they can locate, or buy houses of their own, and will cheerfully give all the aid I can in assisting immigrants to locate among us.

Agricultural Progress.

In this age of progress, when everything tends towards a higher plane of excellence and thoroughness, it is encouraging to note that agriculture, the most important and necessary of sciences, is not behind the times. The advancement made in the past twenty-five years is one of the most promising indications for our future as a nation that can be pointed out. At a time when great commercial centers are being disturbed by financial crises and embarrassments, it is well to consider for a moment that a surer and sounder foundation than these underlies our great republic. Agriculture, intelligently pursued by thinking and progressive men, stands to-day as a safeguard amidst the risks and calamities which surround or are liable to befall the mercantile and manufacturing classes. While, of course, recognizing his dependence upon these as consumers, the agriculturist can say, with a nearer approach to truth than any one else, "none of these things move me." And one suggestive reason why this is the case is because the agriculturist has become something more than a mere tiller of the soil. He has passed from a mere dirt age in his evolution, if you please to so put it, to the period of brains and improved machinery. This means the utilization of resources and the control of means impossible at an earlier period.

The farmer is no longer a subject to be governed by laws, but one to be considered and have a voice in their enactment. Herein advantages are gained of the most vital importance, since no class can appreciate what laws are necessary to the protection of agricultural products so well as the producers themselves.

Yes, the power of knowledge asserts itself here as elsewhere, and so long as enlightenment and progress are the watchwords of our agriculturists, there is sure to be prosperity to a people thus engaged. It is simply the bringing forth from all conditions of the soil the fullest yield of which it is capable under intelligent cultivation and the application of such means as can be known to the student of nature's library of valuable and practical information. The possibilities in this direction are almost boundless, and we could see a deeper sense awakened concerning what may be accomplished. The agriculturist may prove, if he will, that he can gain the whole world (as far as the appropriation and productive cultivation of soils are concerned) and yet not lose his own soil. Let him try it.—[Pasadena Union.

Take Care of the Crops.

A large crop of wheat, barley and hay is now assured, and the only question that perplexes our farmers is to know what to do with it. Farmers in this state are not generally prepared to store much hay and grain, but there is now no good and valid reason for not building sheds for hay and granaries for grain. There should be no difficulty in the way to prevent the farmer who is able to hold on to produce (and most all of our farmers are now well-to-do) when the crop is unusually large and the price is not sufficiently remunerative to justify one in selling. With proper accommodations one may keep his wheat for one, two or three years, until a satisfactory price can be obtained and a building suitable for storing baled hay can be cheaply built. The expense of insurance is very small, and that is about all of the cost of storage to those prepared to hold their surplus crop. In seasons like this there is a disposition on the part of some to be wasteful. We have heard of one farmer in Sacramento county who cut a field of hay and burned it up on the ground, as he did not consider the price of hay sufficient to justify him in caring for it and he wanted to summer-fallow the land. A "willful waste makes a woful want," and next year the hay grown this year may be needed. Save the present crop as carefully as if it was light and the price high.—Ex.

An Offer to Settlers.

A poster at the depot announces that the lands of the O. & C. Railroad Co. are now open to actual settlers. The settlers to go on the lands and improve them. The price is to be placed on them in course of time by the railroad company, which price so fixed by the company must be paid by the settler within 90 days after the corporation shall have rated it. This may be a fine thing for the railroad Co. to give out to secure actual settlers, but a rather doubtful affair for the settler. It sounds too much like the buzzard story. In the first place the railroad company has not yet secured patents for these lands, and in justice are not entitled to them; in the second place it is giving them an advantage over the poor settler which might result in great oppression to those who might spend their time and energy in improving the land, or which the soulless corporation could ask any price to suit their own caprices. Therefore this circular does not look very advantageous to actual settlers, though it may be a good thing for the railroad company. —[Roseburg Plaindealer.