

Coquille City Herald.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1884.

NO. 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. F. LANE, JOHN LANE,
LANE & LANE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Land Cases a Specialty.
Office on Main Street, opposite Chamberlain Hotel.
Roseburg, Oregon.

J. M. SIGLIN, JOHN A. GRAY,
Siglin & Gray,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Main Street, Coquille City, Oregon.
Office in the building opposite Chamberlain Hotel.

W. SINCLAIR,
Attorney at Law.
General Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

T. C. OWEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Main Street, Oreg.

S. H. HAZARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Main Street, Oreg.

J. W. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law.
Main Street, Oreg.

D. L. WATSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Main Street, Oreg.

J. H. NOSLER,
Relief Public.
Coquille City, Oreg.

CARL E. VOLKMAR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Main Street, Coquille City, Oreg.
Will practice in all the courts of Oregon.

A. M. CRAWFORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Main Street, Coquille City, Oreg.

J. P. EASTER, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician.
Office at the residence of J. P. Easter, on Main Street, Coquille City, Oreg.
Office at the residence of J. P. Easter, on Main Street, Coquille City, Oreg.

O. W. TOWER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Main Street, Oreg.

W. C. ANGELL, M. D.,
Physician and Apothecary.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Main Street, Coquille City, Oreg.

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Perfect maps of all surveyed and entered lands furnished on short notice, and at low prices.

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Work of all descriptions done at short notice and at low prices.

I. O. G. T.
Morning Star Lodge
No. 464.
Meets at Coquille City every Thursday evening. Visiting members, 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 members, in good standing, are cordially invited.

A. F. and A. M.
Chadwick Lodge, No. 68.
Meets at Coquille City on Saturday evening or before the full moon in each month.
John Goodman,
W. M.

G. A. R.
Gen. Lytle Post, No. 27.
Meets at Coquille City, on every first and third Wednesday. Visiting comrades, in good standing, cordially invited.
Chas. S. True, Commander.

Procession of the Icebergs.

During the last week we have witnessed a most unusual phenomenon at this season of the year. A long procession of icebergs has been passing our shores, slowly pursuing their southern march on the bosom of the Arctic current, and we have not yet seen the last of these glistening wanderers of the deep. Frequently sixty or seventy were visible at the same time from the top of Signal Hill. They are of all shapes and sizes—some lofty and turreted, some dome-shaped or flat, some having a series of beautiful crags and pinnacles. A few were of immense size—low, flat islands of ice. I saw one at the entrance of Conception Bay, near Baccalieu Island, which was not less than two miles in length. Another in the same neighborhood was estimated to be over three-quarters of a mile. One peculiarity of them was that they appeared to follow each other as if arranged in a single line of march, but at irregular distances. This is accounted for by the supposition that the bulk of them are the fragments of an enormous ice-mass which was seen on the Labrador coast some time ago. If the accounts of two captains who were close to it can be relied on, this was the largest iceberg ever seen in northern latitudes. One of the captains estimated it to be fifteen miles in length and three or four in breadth; the other made it twenty miles. Allowing a margin for excited imagination of these worthy skippers, this must have been an astonishing island of ice. As it did not make its appearance off our shores in its full dimensions, the great probability is that it grounded on some rocky ledge. By the action of the summer sun its joints had become loosened, and by the rising and falling tides and the force of the waves, as it hung on the ledge, great fragments were snapped off, and falling, one by one, with sudden plunge into the waves, floated off as icebergs, thus in part creating the ghastly procession which has been filing along our shores for the last ten days. All of the immense group, however, could not have had the same origin. "The oldest inhabitant" does not remember anything approaching to the ice phenomena of this year. In ordinary years a few icebergs are seen after the first of August. But now we have a huge fleet of them sailing past in the middle of September and chilling our atmosphere. Since the beginning of February a stream of icebergs and floes has been passing at intervals. Some great ice movement must have occurred in the Arctic regions of an unusual character to cause such an abnormal disgorgement and call into existence the vast ice armies of the last seven months. As a consequence, the supply of the next few years may be comparatively small, and we may have but few of these mighty wanderers of the deep, the Arctic warehouses being temporarily exhausted.—Montreal Gazette.

Tobacco and the Pulse.

Dr. Troitski, says the Journal de Medicine de Bruxelles, has made a number of observations upon the effects produced on the temperature and pulse by smoking. He found that in every case, varying according to the condition of the individual, there was an acceleration of the pulse rate and a slight elevation of temperature. If the average temperature of non-smokers were represented by one thousand, that of moderate smokers would be one thousand and eight, and while the heart in the former case was making one thousand pulsations, in the latter it would beat one thousand one hundred and eighty times. It is in the latter effect that he thinks the danger of tobacco-smoking is manifested.

Thinking It Out.

Long Winter evenings are at hand, and will afford opportunity for discussing questions of interest and importance at the fireside, in the debating society, in the store, and at the social evening gatherings. Would it not be a good plan this Winter to look into the relation of forests to floods, and to consider the bearing the destruction of timber will have upon farming interests? Might it not be well to ascertain what effect upon the welfare of the producer the general prevalence of contagious diseases of cattle and horses would have, and to learn all that may be easily ascertained by the non-professional reader about these diseases that are most likely to attack the stock of the American farmer? Would it be any waste of time and brain to go through the subject of road-making with special reference to ascertaining the influence really good roads would have upon the profits of farming? Would discussion of the policy of fair associations in permitting the sale of liquors on their grounds be a waste of time? Will it not pay to talk over the cost, advantages and disadvantages, if any there be, of tile-drainage and to learn just what ground there is for the opinion some book farmers have that it pays to bury a lot of pipes in the ground where they may never be seen? They say that wheat growing cannot be made profitable in the Middle and Eastern States, and that something else must be depended upon by the farmers there if they would make a living from their farms. Is it true? If it is, what should be raised on those farms? Is it worth while to devote an evening or two to learning what is the real difference between the scrubs among domesticated animals, and the blue-bloods among live stock, and to the question: "How much of the existing difference is due to good care of the aristocrat, and how much to half savage and wholly shameful neglect of the long-suffering scrub?" Are not every one of these subjects of national importance; have they not a direct and material bearing on the comfort and health of every person in the land?—Examiner.

Fruit Tree Posts.

Much more can be done in protecting our fruit trees from the borer than many suppose by means of an easy operation, and in far less time and labor than is generally supposed. A great deal of injury is inflicted upon the trees by the borer, which robs the tree of its sap and thus starves it of its living principle. Deprive the tree of its due proportion of sap and it matters little as to the quantity of manure applied to it. This is as good a reason as any to ferret out this pest, as it is about the time it is actively providing for its winter quarters. The egg which was laid in the forepart of the summer has now fully developed the worm which is still in its labors, generally under the bark, or rather just beneath the outer rim of the wood. Any one can discover its whereabouts by the oval of its working, which looks like sawdust about the trees at the surface of the ground. To get at the worm, remove the soil around the base of the tree and after discovering the hole by which it entered, take a stiff piece of wire and push it gently down as far as it will go and the vile operator quickly has the life punched out of it. The serious damage done by the stem borer is not generally fully realized, and the amount of labor necessary to rid a tree of it is much less than many suppose. A whole orchard can be passed over in half a day, and service enough performed to promote twice the yield of the orchard and at the same time be securing the health of the trees. An orchard should be gone over once a year, and when done carefully there need be no fear of early decaying trees.—Germantown Telegraph.

Canadian Breeding Experience.

The superintendent of the Model farm at Guelph, Canada, gives as below the results of some experiments there in cattle breeding:

1. A steady, frosty winter is better than an open one in feeding cattle.
2. An average two or three-year-old steer will eat its own weight in different materials in two weeks.
3. Two or three-year-old cattle will add one-third of a pound more per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials unprepared.
4. It is 30 per cent. more profitable to premature and dispose of fattening cattle at two years than to keep them up to three years old.
5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of manure alone.
6. Farm-yard manure from well-fed cattle three years old is worth an average of \$2.30 per ton.
7. A three-year-old cattle beast, well fed, will make at least one ton of manure every three months of winter.
8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase of its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food.
9. On an average it costs twelve cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three-year-old fattening steer.
10. In Canada the market value of the stock can be increased 36 per cent. during six months of finishing by good breeding.
11. In order to secure a safe profit no store cattle beast can be sold for less than four and one-half cents per pound, live weight.
12. In fattening wethers, to finish a shearlings the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxforddown 180 pounds, and the Southdown 160 pounds, live weight.
13. A cow wintered upon two and a half tons of hay will produce not far from five tons of manure, provided that she is well littered and none of the excrements wasted.

Value of Fallen Leaves.

The value of fallen leaves as a fertilizing agent is greatly underestimated. The farmer laments over worn out fields and meadows, while in his woodland is a thick layer of half decayed leaves which if added to his decomposed heap judiciously distributed would aid greatly in restoring his farm to the condition of new lands. The gardener finds rotted leaves one of his best allies, for they can be used sparingly with excellent results where animal manure would produce disease or too rank growth of vines and foliage. One of the main secrets of the florist's success is the use of leaf-mold. Without leaf mold and clean sand the greenhouse would become a "barren ideal." Mixed with soil for pot plants, in the proportion of one-third leaf mold produces wonderful effects, particularly upon roses. Rake up the leaves when they fall; make them into a heap in a convenient place, where they can be kept wet all winter, and put brush or earth on top to keep them from blowing away. Perhaps by next spring, the bottom leaves will be decayed sufficiently for use, but not until next fall or the spring following will the whole pile be decomposed. The older and more thoroughly rotten the mold the better. Rotten wood and chip dirt are also efficacious fertilizers though not equal to leaf mold for pots, and not always as readily obtained. It is surprising that those living near the woods do not make a more general use of rotted wood and leaf mold. Several wagon loads of each mixed and kept damp a year or two in a heap, would be a veritable treasure to one desiring to raise luxuriant flowers and large, juicy vegetables.—Tribune and Farmer.

A Cost-Headed Engineer.

A cheap, but willing, of a trip over the Rio Grande road, says: Leaving Salid, we have to use two large mogul engines to take us over Marshall Pass, a grade 26 miles long and 227 feet to the mile, winding around 20-degree curves. On one side you look down 3000 feet, while by looking up on the other side of the train you can see rocks hanging over you more than a mile high, one of the grandest sights that a man ever saw, and worth the time and expense of any man. Forty-four miles is counted a day's work on this division for engineers, and their monthly earnings amount to from \$160 to \$225 and the risks they run and ability that are required is worth all the money they get. It is there that our old friend "Curley" Whitney had his runaway.

Curley was coming down this grade when his brakes got out of order and his train got the start of him. He was running as second section, and seeing no hopes of avoiding a collision by dashing into the train ahead, he and his fireman, after doing all they could to check the train, jumped off and let it go. Ahead of them on the first section was one of those ever wide-awake, careful men, who always looks to both ends of his train, and he was looking back when Curley and his fireman jumped off. Realizing his danger at once, he eased up on his brake and got the speed of the runaway train. He then caught them and held both trains together until he brought them to a full stop, without a broken drawbar even in either train. For this gallant conduct and presence of mind he was called before president Palmer, his heroism complimented, his good judgement commended, and presented with \$5000 in cash, given a six month's leave of absence and his transportation to Europe paid, together with all personal expense. The hero's name is Jake Moyer.—[Ex.]

Pasturing Meadows in Autumn.

There is a strong temptation to pasture meadows in the fall, particularly if there is a luxuriant growth of aftermath. Animals intended for the butcher or those unusually thin would thrive so nicely upon this rich, juicy grass, save a large amount of grain, and thus increase his profits, thinks the farmer. A superficial reasoning seems to establish this. But the gain is not as great as he supposes. The injury to the meadow will become apparent the next haying season. If the meadow is not broken up the following spring, then pasture as long as the stock can maintain itself in a thriving condition. The droppings will compensate the soil for the elements removed in the grass, particularly if the stock is mature and fed daily a ration of grain. But meadows from which a crop of hay is to be removed the following season, are seriously injured by close cropping. The roots are broken and exposed to the sun, and much of the grass pulled up by the roots. Grass, like wheat is better by having a good protection from the biting frosts and keen blasts of winter. A liberal growth of aftermath will furnish this protection and keep the roots in a vigorous condition, will start them into action, where as, if the ground is bare late in the fall, it will be weeks before any signs of life appear, and before the grass becomes matted and high enough to prevent evaporation of moisture. The sun has baked the ground to almost the hardness of a brick, after which there is but little if any growth.—American Farmer.

The London Times of the 6th.

The London Times of the 6th, says: The prospect that the U. S. will stop the coinage of silver by repealing the Bland bill has unsettled business in India and caused Calcutta exchange to decline 1s 7d.

Preparing Sheep for Winter.

The small amount of extra food to sheep in the fall to put them in such condition as all breeding sheep should be in to go safely through the winter, should not be regretted as a loss, because as the sheep make the most out of the pasture its deficiency must be made up in order to give the pasture its greatest value. It sometimes happens that only a small part of the flock remain thin, the pasture having been sufficient for the best feeders, in which case the thin sheep should be separated from the rest and fed this extra food where they will not be molested. This reduces the amount of extra food required and produces also a better result. Those flocks that are intended to be fattened for the spring sale, or to be turned at the best opportunity, should now have careful attention. The warm weather is the time to push them. The better their condition becomes in moderate fall weather, the less food will be required in the cold season. But care must be taken not to over-feed those that are fat in warm seasons, and in such cases no corn should be given, but their condition simply kept up by a little bran, even that given in a great moderation, as any pushing of such is likely to develop febrile diseases, which are very dangerous.—Farmer.

The Maids' Petition.

In the records of the office of the Secretary of State at Columbia, S. C., is the following petition, bearing date 1733, addressed to the Governor of South Carolina, and signed by sixteen maidens:

"The humble petition of all the Maids whose names are underwritten:

"Whereas, we, the humble petitioners are at present in a very melancholy condition of mind considering how all the bachelors are blindly captured by widows, and we are thereby neglected; in consequence of this our request is your Excellency will, for the future order that no widow presume to marry any young man until the maids are provided for, or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction of invading our liberties, and likewise a fine to be levied on all bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is that the widows, by their forward carriage, do snap up the young men and have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition to us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's consideration, and we hope you will permit no further insults. And we poor maids, in duty bound, will ever pray, etc."

The bad old fashion of breaking the wills of children has mainly passed away and parents are becoming aware that the will of a child is very essential factor in the man or woman that is to be. The will is to be educated, developed like every other element of character and woe to the unhappy child who is born without a good, vigorous determination to itself. It will be a poor weakling, unable to maintain its chosen line of life against opposition, vascillating in opinion, unstable in action. Rejoice, O mother, in your persistent and determined little boys and girls. They cause a world of trouble and annoyance until the judgement and conscience are matured, but they are children who pay best for their raising. There is nothing so incurable, so utterly hopeless as weakness. It is as dangerous as premeditated treachery, as destructive as vice, as bitter as ingratitude, as sorrowful as the grave.—Farmer.

Wealth has its cares as well as poverty, but they are more popular.—Telegraph.