

Coquille City Herald.

V OL. 3.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885.

NO. 30.

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Siglin & Gray,
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vial 302.

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Hauling Done at Reasonable Rates. vial 17

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.

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 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 Wednesday. Visiting comrades, in good standing, cordially invited.
Chas. S. True, Commander.

AT THE RINK.

One more unfortunate.
Trusting the fate, a
rashly importunate,
Tried on the skates,
Pick her up tenderly,
Loosen the straps,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Unniced to mishaps.
Oh, it was pitiful
That she should flop
Where a whole city full
Must see her drop,
Pick her up tenderly,
Smooth out her dress,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Made to caress.
—Merchant Traveler.

How To Get Work.

The problem of how to get work is becoming every day more difficult of solution to a very large class of the American people. It is a question which appeals almost as seriously to the industrial economy of this coast as it does to Eastern communities. It is true we have larger fields inviting development here, but fewer established industries than the East. Still the question how to earn a living, with many, is an important one. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, declared that our protected manufacturing industries are able to produce as large an amount of goods in six months as the country requires in a year. He mentioned those of iron, wool and cotton. This means that, unless we can find other markets than the home one for these manufactures, there is only full work for half the people engaged in them. That they are partially restricted to this country for a market is painfully apparent by the number of workmen that have been and are being discharged. The questions, in view of these facts, naturally arise, why are they restricted to the home market? Are the many to suffer for the benefit of a few? Undoubtedly the happiness or misery of our working people, for whom politicians have always professed so much affection, depends upon a proper and effective solution of it; and it is not too much to say that the peace and security, and even the prosperity, of those who are not working people may be involved in it. The situation is not satisfactory, and ought not to be allowed to remain as it is. If left alone it will grow worse, and Anarchists and Socialists will multiply, and the demands for an upheaval of things which we now affect to despise will become a serious and menacing danger, affecting alike the tranquillity of the community and the prosperity of the country.—Examiner.

Work for the Insane.

In the sixth biennial report of Dr. H. Wardner, superintendent of the Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, Ill., the necessity of regular occupation for the demented is strongly insisted upon, and Dr. Wardner mentions some interesting instances where steady mental improvement was brought about by constant application. "We have one patient," says the doctor, "whose convalescence stopped short of recovery, who has for several years been very happy in feeding and caring for the pigs. He seldom talks, but while at his work, he makes a guttural noise that his porcine friends seem to understand. The work that he does few men would do better, and he preforms it faithfully. He is restless and unhappy if for any reason he has to be kept in the house. Another patient of the chronic class has taken upon himself the responsibility of caring for the young stock, and he is equally faithful in his devotion to his charge. No storm or inclemency of weather will prevent him from hunting a stray calf and getting it under shelter. He has forgotten wife and children and apparently all of the past. The cattle are his friends, and their care engages the thought and ambition of his daily life.

"We have two patients, both chronic lunatics, who have for some years worked in the vegetable garden. They are as happy and contented in this work as they can be in their condition of mind. Another, by trade a shoemaker, has done the mending for a long time. The following case I have watched with some interest. P—became insane through domestic affliction and an inmate of the hospital in the spring of 1877. For three years he was governed by his delusions, and was considered a bad case. He at length became more quiet, and was placed in a quieter hall. He was still, however, enveloped in mental darkness. "Is there no hope? no relief?" was his often-repeated appeal. After a while he consented to assist at the mangle. He gradually improved; he set himself to picking up buttons, and in a few months had about two thousand on a string, with which he ornamented the walls of his room. He was offered a small bounty for each mole, rat or muskrat he would destroy. He now had full liberty to the grounds, and spent much time hunting his game; the employment and the expectation of reward brought him out of his melancholy state and kept up his spirits. He soon gave evidence of his ability to care for himself. He reasoned well, and was correct and sharp in his business transactions. He was discharged recently in the expectation of his being able to make his way. Had this man been kept confined in the wards, I have no doubt he would still be an inmate and that his case would have resulted far differently."—Ex.

Foreign Birds In Oregon.

Mr. O. N. Denny, when United States Consul to China, purchased at a cost, it is said, of \$650, numbers of game birds of brilliant plumage and excellent eating and the Red and Gun club of Portland, ask \$2,500 of the State to be used in properly caring for them and distributing and protecting them until they shall be generally propagated. Some years ago Capt. Moffett, brought birds from Asia that spread and now abound in all Western Oregon. We see them every day and we hear of them in Curry county. The Bob White quail was set loose in the Santiam bottom years ago, and though they were few in numbers they are now plentiful in all that vicinity. Capt. Ankeny, took a few Mongolian pheasants to the same neighborhood and they now fly in flocks and are increasing with great certainty and very numerously.

The experiment of introducing foreign game birds into Oregon has proved satisfactory and will in the end people our extensive forests with abundance of game, that too, of birds of most brilliant plumage and great natural beauty. It is of great importance to successfully introduce game to any country. The laws passed and money expended to stock our streams and water with the best of fishes are for the public benefit; so also the effort to stock our woods with choice game birds is adding to the food resources of the State and of use to all its people. It seems that the Legislature could have better appreciated the public spirit and liberality of Judge Denny.—X.

The British Medical Journal says: "We often hear a great deal said about the dampness of our climate as a cause of disease, of the respiratory organs especially. But the death-rate and the amount of rainfall do not appear to stand in any definite relationship, whereas a spell of cold weather produces an immediate and notable effect."

Cranberries will cure dyspepsia. That's sour opinion.

The cream of experience is skimmed from spilled milk.

Bandon.

When the government works were shut down at the mouth of our river about two months since, the jetty was considerably in advance of the dry land. Now at low water one can walk on dry land at least 50 feet in advance of the last pile driven on the jetty, and the dry land continues nearly down to the "Cousins," a group of rocks lying to the south. Indeed it would seem as if the Almighty showed his approval of the means adopted, and the course pursued, by giving a helping hand himself to complete the undertaking, and we verily believe that ever since Uncle Sam bid old mother England good bye, and set up house keeping on his own account, that he never got such good value for his money.

The probability of the mouth of the Coquille being so improved that vessels can go out and come in at all times, has caused some enterprises to be talked a good deal about, and others already commenced. Amongst the former is a woolen mill. Let us just consider how far our wool has to travel, and all the people it must pay, before it comes back to us in the shape of woolen goods. First there is the freight to Frisco. This is as high as \$25 a ton, we paid at that rate for it on our very last shipment, and we have the accounts in our possession and can show them to any one who wishes to see them; then there is cartage, storage, insurance, commission. It then crosses over to Philadelphia or Boston, where it is manufactured into blankets, woolen clothes, etc., and then travels back by the same route to Frisco. There sold by a commission agent, again to some wholesale house, resold to a wholesale store, resold again to some store keeper up here, with freight, insurance etc., back to the Coquille, and then resold again necessarily at an exorbitant figure, to the last buyer, who pays his share on what he buys of freight to San Francisco and back, several cartages, storages, insurances, two freights across the continent of America, together with all the intermediate profits, and accumulations that can be piled on it, by almost every fellow that looks at it, and these in the aggregate must be enormous. Now if we had a woolen mill on our river, we could sell our wool at home, have it manufactured at home, get an honest article at home—no cotton mixed with it—for 1/2 of what we now pay, and get nearly twice as much as what we now get for the raw material, and enough left besides for the mill owner and the merchant, to make them smile all over.

Capt. Jansen of Parkersburg is building a strong fishing boat for the deep sea fishery that is known to exist about 20 miles off the coast. She will have a keel of 35 feet in length, beam 14 feet, and have a carrying capacity of about 40 tons. She will be completed by the first of May, and immediately commence operation on the cod and haak bank outside. Capt. Jansen will be assisted by Capt. Brown one of the best sailing masters that ever entered the Coquille. The fish will be brought in, and landed at some convenient place on the river and when properly cured and dried will be shipped to Frisco and other places.

Mr. Von Peggert has nearly completed his sash and door factory. As he has the manufactured lumber almost at his own door, and can turn out sashes and door ad libitum, it will be difficult for those who import those articles from other places to compete with him.

We were glad to see that our legislature has passed an act this session giving a reward for the scalp of a panther, bear, wolf, wildcat, etc. These are great pests, and every one that sends one of them prematurely to Hong Cong, or

Halifax, Nova Scotia, or any where else, so they leave this, deserves to be commended. Not long since a panther which has been roaming about in the neighborhood of Randolph for several years, was killed by young Fahy and Billy Green. It seems that a few days previously he killed a valuable young steer, belonging to Mr. Edward Fahy, and young Ed. vowed revenge. Accordingly he and Billy went out one day bound to hunt him up if they could, and fortunately came on him whilst he was dining leisurely off a recently killed deer. The dog they had with them immediately gave tongue, and rushed at the ferocious animal undismayed. The young men followed in hot pursuit. After a run of about two miles he was treed. Billy Green got on his larboard bow, and young Fahy on the starboard, and at a preconcerted signal they both fired. A crash through the overhanging branches, and a heavy thud at their feet, announced the arrival of all that was mortal of this miserable sinner.—Legem

Pruning of Fruit Trees.

Almost every one knows that the sap of the tree rises from the roots to the branches in the spring and descends to the roots as winter approaches. This knowledge should form our fundamental rule for pruning. Nature has put it in our power to weaken or strengthen a tree, just as we see it necessary. Every branch of a tree cut or shortened during the months of April or November means a loss of sap or a weakening of the tree. In our perfect climate the sap is supplied in such a great quantity that we have in almost every instance to treat the trees with the intention of weakening them—or, in other words, we have to prune them in summer.

The proper time of summer pruning is when the first growth of wood has reached about one-half its probable length—the latter part of June. The pruning consists in cutting off one-third of the new growth. The result is that a tree pruned in this manner stops growing for two or three weeks, but the sap, instead of forming wood, is developing fruit buds for the coming season on the last years growth, otherwise they would stay dormant for the next two or three years. This is especially the case with our apricot trees. The second pruning should be given in the winter, when the leaves have fallen. The 2nd. pruning makes it possible for the orchardist to give the tree the proper shape, and regulate, by either longer or shorter pruning, its future growth—short pruning to be applied on trees of poorer growth to stimulate them, long pruning on vigorous growers to check their growth. The apple tree of this country is apt to grow very wild but to bear very little, especially on irrigated soil of sandy loam. I found root-pruning the best remedy, while top-pruning in winter only increased the evil. The surplus branches and suckers must be removed in summer. Some of our farmers make great mistakes in pruning. They have a superficial knowledge of it and do more harm than good. They prune, for instance, a vigorous apricot tree late in the fall or winter very severely. The result is, plenty of wood and leaves, but no fruit. Or, they prune a sickly tree very little, so as not to interfere with its appearance, as compared the adjoining trees. In this case the tree must supply with its little sap all its unclipped branches, and the result is, the tree becomes weaker, does not bear, and the difference between it and its neighbor becomes only the more striking the next year. In pursuance of my theory, I will finally add that it is of great benefit to give trees that have borne heavily a very severe winter pruning.—Anaheim Gazette.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

The Apiary.

Most bee-keepers strive to get rid of drones in the apiary, as soon as they appear, and some inventive minds have devised ingenious traps to catch and destroy them. Now, I have a good word to say for the lubberly fellow, because during this unusually cold, cloudy, and rainy seasons in Southern California, I have observed him closely and have invariably found that where the hive was well supplied with drones the bees were multiplying far in excess of the hives having few or no drones. The animal heat produced by the drone is necessary to keep an even temperature in the hive, as bees' eggs are hatched in the same degree of temperature as hen's eggs, and therefore it is evident that something more than the working bee is needed to preserve the required heat. When the sun shines brightly the worker bee seems impelled to seek the flowers, and if the flow or store of nectar is large the rush for honey is so great that the hive will seem almost deserted if there are no drones in it—the temperature falls and the process of hatching is defective; no doubt causing chilled brood and great loss of young bees, just at the time when most needed. I believe the bee-master would gain largely if he would study the characteristics of the drone, and make as nice distinctions in selecting drones for breeding purposes as is generally done—in the selection of queens—for there is just as much difference in drones as in queens—and robust healthy drones with a good pedigree, is quite as valuable in the apiary for more purposes than one, as the most prolific queen, tested and found perfect in all respects.—Ex.

American Wheats.

A chemical investigation of the wheats of the country has been going on for two years in the laboratory of the department of agriculture. Such results have been obtained that Clifford Richardson, the chemist, feels justified in giving publicity to them. From very elaborate tables showing the analysis of a great variety of wheats from all parts of the country these deductions are made. The main failing of American wheats is their deficiency in albuminoids. The highest percentage of albuminoids found by Prof. Richardson was 17.15, in a Minnesota wheat. Russian wheats have been shown to contain 29.56 per cent. The albuminoids are regarded as the most valuable parts of grain. Prof. Richardson says it is difficult to explain for what reason American wheats contain so much less water than is given in the foreign averages, but he has never seen a sample which contained as much as the average given by the chemist Wolf for German wheat. He concludes that the hotter and drier summers of America may afford the explanation. A comparison of the samples analyzed shows that the wheat of the Eastern states is the poorest raised, falling below the average in albuminoids, in ash and in size. The improvement is gradual and regular until the Pacific slope is reached, where there is a decided falling off in quality. The best wheat grows between the Mississippi and the mountains. It has a higher average in oil, albuminoids and ash. The Oregon and California wheats, although showing large and handsome grains, contain a comparatively low amount of albuminoids. After crossing the Mississippi the averages show that the Missouri and Kansas wheats are deficient in nitrogen, while Texas produces a grain rich in nitrogen, but injured by too small weight per 100. Minnesota has a much larger grain, not quite so well supplied with nitrogen. It is Colorado which leads in the production of a large grain containing a large amount of albuminoids. That State, Prof. Richardson says, shows what the possibilities are of raising a perfect wheat.—Ex.