

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 3.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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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 on 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.

FURNITURE STORE,
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MARSHFIELD, OREG.
Dealer in Furniture, Doors, Glass and Picture Frames, etc., and Agent for White's Sewing Machines.

OUR BOYS.

Our boys shall all be gentlemen:
Now don't understand,
And think I mean that they shall all
Be polished, stiff and grand.
A gentleman is one who is
For ever kind and true,
Who tries to do to others as
He'd have them always do.
Who never speaks to those at home
A cross or sunny word,
And from whose lips a word profane
Is surely never heard.
Who loves God's great commands to keep
And fears to do a sin;
Whose actions are all right and true,
Whose heart is pure within.

THE UNDECLARED WAR.

The following we find in the San Francisco Call:
Trade is in a state of anxious suspense. The political events of the next seventy-two hours will doubtless determine whether it will fall back into the dull routine of peaceful days, or leap forward into the feverish excitement of war times. The feeling throughout the country is as intense as though the armies of the world were being massed on our border. The effect on trade in this country of a war carried on in Afghanistan would be almost the same as though we heard the roar of the artillery. All parts of the world have been brought so close together that there is really but one market and one price the world around. A sharp conflict between Russia and England would produce an effect upon business in this country such as has not been witnessed since our civil war. The general feeling on 'Change Saturday was that it would be an immense fortune to any man to foresee the political events of the next three days, for there is scarcely a commodity in the long list of prices current that would not go up if these two great nations appeal to the sword. Perhaps of all the countries in the world, the United States would be benefited most by such an event. It possesses in greatest abundance the stuffs that England and Russia would need, and its natural position would make it the market where both nations would buy. America would have this advantage too, that the two nations into which it now comes in greatest competition, England in manufactures and Russia in wheat, would both be so busily engaged in war that they would be unable to retain, for a time, their position in the world of trade. The temporary withdrawal of these two powers from active competition with this country would give our merchants such an advantage as they have never before enjoyed.

Wheat is the pulse of trade, and it may be judged from the fluctuations of that staple how the war would affect every other commodity. At present, Russia, India and America supply the great mass of breadstuffs that go to the principal markets of the world. A war between Russia and England would stop at once the supply of wheat from India and Russia, and would leave America free to unload her granaries into the storehouses of Liverpool. The salutary effect of this upon the price of wheat in this country can be perceived by the dulled head. It is the knowledge of this important fact that made the feeling on 'Change Saturday akin to that which pervades the gambling saloon. If war is the outcome of the difference between Russia and England wheat will shoot up, but if the two countries agree to avert the horrors of war by a compromise, the price of wheat, which has temporarily risen in anticipation of an armed conflict, will drop back again to peace rates. Among the members of the Produce Exchange there are two opposite and equally positive views taken in regard to the prospects of war. And it a matter of interest to note that the Americans in general take one view, and the men of foreign birth another. The Amer-

ican merchants in town almost unanimously believe that there will be no armed conflict, while the foreigners, almost to a man, think that war is inevitable. To the American mind there does not seem to be an adequate cause, in the dispute about the shadowy boundary line of a remote and somewhat insignificant country, occupied by semi-barbarians, for the fearful slaughter that is sure to follow a clash of arms. It seems to those who hold this view, that on sober, second thought, the egregious folly of a dreadful waste of human life and valuable property will impress the rules of the two countries so forcibly that both will be ready to make concession and avert the catastrophe.

But the foreign merchants in this city sneer at this view. They believe that respect for the value of an individual life, or for thousands of lives, or for the value of millions of property, would not have the slightest effect upon the determination of a Czar to widen his domain, or upon that of a British minister to protect in the remotest corner of the globe the slightest interest of an English subject. The foreigners here, and especially the more intelligent among them, assert that the war is bound to come, if not now, within a few years. The most of them have a reason for this positive view. As well as could be learned by hurried interviews, the following is an outline of this opinion: Peter the Great left Russia with a destiny to work out and ever since the death of the great monarch, his successors have endeavored to carry out the plans he bequeathed to them, as a part of the great inheritance that they obtained. Peter the Great declared that Russia was not complete without a seaport on the south. Its harbors on the north are locked too long by ice to give the vast domain sufficient outlet to the markets of the world. A free passage through the Dardanelles or a safe harbor on the Arabian Sea is absolutely necessary to equip the country to carry out its destiny. To obtain the former, Turkey in Europe would have to be united to Russia; to secure the latter the English colonies in Asia would have to be invaded. The successors of Peter the Great have more than once tried to gain the former, but, in every instance, they have been repulsed. It is but natural that one of them should try to possess the latter.

The question arises, Why has this moment been selected to take the first step toward the Arabian sea? The answer is a bit of secret history of the Czar's boundless domain. He has a foe within his borders more terrible than any without. The Nihilists, instead of dwindling in numbers, have been increasing rapidly. The views of these anarchists have spread everywhere in Russia. They have become as secretly popular in the army and among the aristocracy as among the doctrinaires that philosophize in the universities. The head of the secret police of Russia, it is said, notified the Czar a month ago that the Nihilists could no longer be held in check, that neither his own person nor his throne was longer safe against the designs of the anarchists. The dreadful history that the Nihilists have already written in Russia lent proof to the information of the head of the secret police. The Czar, in the face of this information, determined to adopt heroic means to avert this danger, and at once the Russian troops began to advance upon the dangerous ground in the East. Nothing like a war with a foreign country excites the patriotism of a people; a war with no other country would send a thrill of joy through the Russian heart like that of a war with England. In

the East the Czar is accomplishing two things: First, he is attempting to work out the destiny of Russia, as outlined by Peter the Great; and, second, he is holding Nihilism in check by awakening a stronger feeling among his people.

This is the explanation intelligent foreigners give of the action of the Czar. To them the value of human life is a trifling consideration; not to be heeded in an emergency like the present—and surely not to prevent a ruler from attempting to achieve the ends that his family has cherished for more than a century. The explanation of the readiness of England, under a minister who would prefer peace with a color of dishonor to a bloody and wasteful war, to engage a powerful nation like Russia in armed conflict is as easily found by the foreigners, who say war is bound to come, if not now certainly within a few years. To them it appears like this: England holds immense possessions in the East, which, at present, have a boundary that may be easily defended. If, however, a hostile and ambitious power like Russia makes an opening and drives in a wedge, the integrity of the English possessions is threatened forever. If Russia marches through a colony and occupies strategic positions it menaces the future presence of England in the East. Even as timid or just a man as Gladstone could not hesitate a moment to defend the possessions of his country in Asia, and when they are menaced a prompt, rigorous resistance must at once be made. In the hour of danger the terrible results of a war are not considered so much, even by a minister who has talked frequently of the atrocities of a battle-field. It is the life of England to defend her domain. If she hesitates or fails she sinks back to the grade of Greece or Belgium in the rank of nations. She must fight.

From these views of the condition of England and Russia, the foreigners in this city predict a war. These arguments, however, do not impress the American. He still persists in the optimistic opinion that human life is too sacred and property too valuable to invite a carnage of the one or a destruction of the other. On 'Change Saturday the foreigners were sure that war would be declared within a few days, and the Americans, with their sanguine temperament, thought the whole thing would blow over. A few interviews were held with a number of the leading merchants on what would follow a declaration of war between these two nations. The foregoing is the substance of the conversations.

Fairview Items.

Mr. Editor: Seeing items from another pencil shaver, I thought to send you a few items.

There has been quite a stir on Middle creek. G. W. Stevenson, Geo. Martin, H. Stanford and B. McDuffee started for Curry county, with cattle on Monday, leaving Mrs. Stevenson to enjoy single blessings for a few days. Success, Nettie.

Geo. Martin has lost two valuable oxen.

Geo. Miller is the tallest man on the creek—it is a boy. Set 'em up Dad; we'll take a cigar.

Snapping Andy is supposed to have gone off with the other geese, it being springtime, and Rattling Jack is said to be irrigating, and is too damp to rattle.

Mrs. Johnson, of Sumner, is visiting friends on the creek.

A. P. Killfist.

Fairview, April 3, '85.
Drowned in the Willamette.
Portland, March 29.—The body of Captain Martin, of the steamer Goldust, who disappeared three weeks ago, was found this morning in the Willamette river above the city.

COOS COUNTY.

The county of Coos lies on the coast, being hemmed in between Douglas and Curry counties and the Pacific ocean. It is chiefly mountainous, with but little level land, except along the Coos and Coquille rivers and their tributaries, and in little valleys here and there among the hills. There is yet open to settlement much government land that will make excellent farms while free grazing on the unclaimed hills is a privilege of no small value. The population is about 6,000, engaged chiefly in lumbering, coal mining and farming, the first two industries furnishing a market for the products of the last. The coal and lumber interests are among the most extensive on the coast, being in the hands of San Francisco capitalists, to which city the product is shipped. Coos bay harbor furnishes good facilities for shipment of the county's products and the receipt of supplies, and it is for this reason, and because of there being no free communication inland, that Coos county is tributary to California instead of Oregon. This evil is about to be partially remedied, as a company has been organized to build a railroad from the bay to Roseburg, which will pass through many miles of valuable coal and timber lands. This will give Coos county access to the interior and Southern Oregon an outlet to the coast. Salmon canning is becoming one of the county's industries and will probably increase in importance. The lumber, coal and farm products are not the only resources of the county by any means. Gold mines have in the past been worked with profit, and in some localities are profitable today. The hills and mountains contain valuable iron ore. Lead of an excellent quality has been discovered on the Coquille river. The ore is very rich and easy of access, being on the line of the proposed railroad. The iron and lead are entirely undeveloped, further than to know positively that they exist in abundance. A competent judge says: "I have been nearly thirty-one years in Oregon and Washington Territory, and have done considerable lumbering for the Columbia river mills and those on Shoalwater bay, in Washington Territory, and have a very fair acquaintance with the timber regions of the Columbia, from the mouth of the Washougal to the sea, and have seen a good deal of the timber land of Puget Sound and Shoalwater bay, and in all places have never seen the Coos county forests excelled for density, or quality of timber; and, indeed the white, or Port Orford, cedar of Coos is, for fineness and excellency for finishing timber, the best we have in Oregon. Tributary to the Coquille river alone are millions of feet of that variety of timber waiting the lumberman's axes and saws; and yearly millions of feet of it are being destroyed by fire." A company has been formed to work the valuable stone and slate quarries on Coos bay. The slate is said to be of a very superior quality, equal to the best Welsh, and stone similar to the renowned Caen of Normandy can be had in almost unlimited quantities. Farms with little improvements can be purchased very cheap, while more improved lands are held at higher figures. One of the advantages is that a settler can find plenty of work in the logging camps at from \$40 to \$60 per month and board, to help support himself while clearing his farm.

In common with other coast harbors, the entrance to Coos bay is obstructed by a bar. A jetty has been constructed by the government, which has secured a depth of eighteen feet at extreme low tide. The bay is large and offers absolute security to vessels lying at anchor. It is very irregular in shape, giving it an extended shore line. A large amount of marsh land is found on the tributary sloughs and creeks, which is susceptible of being reclaimed and rendered extremely valuable. On the Coos, Millicamas and other streams emptying into the bay is quite an extensive area of bottom land, known as "myrtle bottoms," because the principal tree is the myrtle. Much difficulty is experienced in clearing these lands, for the myrtle is extremely tenacious of life, and the old stumps retain their vitality for years, constantly putting out a rank growth of green shoots, which the farmer must trim off every year. The cost of clearing such land is placed at \$50 an acre, consequently there is much of it yet uncleared. Such as have been put under cultivation have paid their owners well, for the yield of grain, vegetables and grasses is prolific, and good prices are obtained for everything. On Coos river are many very valuable farms. Empire City, the county seat, lies on the southeast side of the bay, six miles from the bar. Formerly coal and lumber were shipped in quantities from that point. A United States custom house is located there. Marshfield, a town of 800 people, lies further up the bay. A large saw mill and ship yard is located there. At North Bend are located another large saw mill and ship yard. Sumner, Coos City, Coaledo, Uter City and Aronville, the last having a saw mill, are other villages in that region.

In the southern end of the county is Coquille river, which has a large area of myrtle bottom land along its course, the greater portion of which is yet uncleared. Lumbering, salmon canning and shipbuilding are the leading industries. Randolph is a town of 100 inhabitants, near the mouth of the river, on the north bank, and Bandon another of about the same size, on the south bank. The former has two saw mills and the latter one. Parkersburg lies on the south bank, a few miles further up, and contains a salmon cannery, a salmon salting establishment, two saw mills and a ship yard. Coquille City is the most populous town on the river, and contains saw and grist mills. Further up the stream are Norway, Myrtle Point, with grist and saw mills; Hermannville, Dora, Ott, Gravel Ford, Siskum and Fairview. There are several other saw and grist mills located at various points not designated above.—West Shore.

Deal Justly with the Boys.

In looking over the past, one little circumstance comes to mind which led me to think as the heading of this article reads, "Deal justly with the boys." When I was a boy my father pointed to a poor, motherless calf and says: "Harve, if you take that calf and take care of it, it shall be yours." Well, I fed and took care of that calf and called it my property, and father always spoke of it as the "Boy's Calf," and every one pronounced it Harve's calf that knew anything about it. In process of time that calf rose to the dignity of a fine, sleek, three-year-old steer.

One fine day in the fall of the year some evil spirit sent a butcher that way and in answer to the inquiry for fat cattle my father replied that he believed the "boy has a steer that might do for beef." The result was that the butcher drove the steer away and father's purse was increased in the value of its lining by some \$40. But I was left to ponder on a question I have never been able to solve. The calf was mine but the steer was father's. Now at what time, at what age and in what manner the animal changed ownership has always been a matter of anxious inquiry; but I shall never find out unless there are keener revelations in the next world than in this. "Deal Justly with the Boys."—Flint Globe.