

Coquille City Herald.

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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.
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SALMON PETER.

(COR. GOLD BEACH GAZETTE.)

The spring rains have missed us here. The foot-hills look scorched and are as in May. If the rains should pass us by, Times and trade will be as dry As old hay.

We have had our winter rain; If it only comes again In ten days, We are safe as hay that's baled; Old Sonoma's never failed Crops to raise.

What's the reason you taboo From your social chat as too Impolite; Observations on the state Of the weather? Good and great All unite.

In the use of this trite theme As a wedge to open a seam Of converse, In the Spanish small and great Use this to initiate A discourse.

Mortal man receives his pap From dame Earth's repleted lap, In some way; And the weather makes or mars More enjoyment, bless your stars! In a day.

Than all other things combined, Why should be our thoughts confined Beyond this? If you say my chat is small, It's a common theme for all, Hit or miss.

Come and take a glass of wine Of Sonoma's choicest vine Here with me. It is grape juice pure and fine, Fit for gods or men divine On a spree.

Here my penicils I'll flail, 'Cause he wandered from the trail And dressed; If we can this letter pass I will let him go to grass And be—blessed!

Since I wrote the lines above Rain enough has come to shove Everything Well along, and make crops good; This is more abundant food— Let us dig.

No-der came here from Coquille, Buided here and buided weel, Gay he fees. Thinking he would swim or sink, Built a grand new skating rink, All on wheels.

In design it can't be beat, As to length it's 20 feet, 49 wider; Rafter are all 2x4, Self-supporting; clear the floor From side to side.

Step and listen to the roar Of two hundred on the floor; All on skates, How divinely some do glide Some collapse and some collide At great rates.

Cure for Cholera.

The following cure for cholera we glean from an exchange: The captain of an emigrant ship, coming from Europe, had many of his passengers die by cholera, although dosing all who were sick with the remedies then usual. At last he made a prescription of his own—one teaspoonful of red pepper and a tablespoonful of salt to a half pint of boiling water; this to be given as hot as possible, to every patient when first taken. It is said that this simple remedy acted as a charm, curing all the cases on board that ship, and attaining considerable general popularity during the time of that cholera visitation.

Anglo-Russian Affairs.

London, April 25.—A St Petersburg special to the Standard says: Negotiations continue between the Russian and British Governments. The frontier question presents no serious difficulty, but the Penjdeh affair delays meeting of the Boundary Commissions. Russia, says the dispatch, is willing to cede Zulfikar in return for Penjdeh. That accomplished, the Boundary Commission could probably arrange a withdrawal of both Russian and Afghan troops from the disputed zone. A solution of the existing difficulty, it is asserted, however, is only possible if England foregoes her claim for satisfaction from Russia for Penjdeh. Satisfaction continues the dispatch, Russia will not give. It is rumored that several British men of war have appeared.

Hot cakes are more powerful in putting down oleomargarine than the Board of Health—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Profits of the Farm.

In an address by the lecturer, A. G. Sharpe, to Richmond (Mass.) Grange, March 10th, appears the following sensible conclusions, as published in the New England Homestead:

Most farmers have to do the best they can with what they have, not as they would like to do. And whether they get their rightful share of the farm profits depends not only upon their ability to work and plan, but also upon the wife in a great measure. Thus the farmer may be very careful about feeding his cows, keeping them clean, etc., but unless the housewife supplements his extra care with the same care of the milk, cream and utensils, his work amounts to but little. During the past three years some of my neighbors and myself have received five cents above the market for our butter because our customers found that the quality ran even the year through. The extra five cents is all profit and we are rightfully entitled to it. Nor is that all the profit, for when once a customer is obtained a sale is usually made for a whole season and a market is opened for the other produce. Thus time in marketing is saved and middlemen are done away with. This management brings in the cash, enabling you to buy when you can get the most for your money, which is another profit the farmer ought to have. This is not fancy farming, but legitimate business, free to all competition.

Country dealers usually like to buy produce in a lump and sell big and little together like eggs, and will not allow a proper amount for quality. A member of this grange goes six miles to town nearly every week to peddle his produce, but the extra cash he gets from consumers above dealers' prices pays him an average of fully \$3 per trip. That man gets a rightful share of the profits of his farm. A reputation for selling good articles is necessary in order to get a right share of the farm profits. Having got it, keep it up by honesty, promptness and neatness. Sometimes it is a good thing to have good credit and if you don't have to use it all the better.

In Alleghany county, New York, there is a town by the name of Lynden, settled almost entirely by the Scotch. A man from that town can generally get any credit he wants simply by stating or proving that he is from Lynden, such is the reputation that town has throughout the county for honest men. Now, it is possible for the members of this grange to so cooperate, help and show each other that all that shall be needed in order to make a ready sale for all our produce direct to the consumer at highest cash price will be to make it known that we are members of Richmond Grange. Then we will realize our rightful share of profits of our farms. I am well aware that we pay too large a share of the taxes, mainly because we cannot carry our stock in our hip pockets and our farms in our vests where the assessors cannot find them. We must be wide awake all around, look after the little things, and keep up with the times. Study the markets and the fertilizers, and learn how to buy and sell to the best advantage; what to raise and how best and cheapest to raise the best article, remembering the old saying, "there is plenty of room at the top." Brothers and sisters of this noble order, we, who are climbing the ladder of progressive farming must advance steadily upward. We must not stop on the middle round with the average farmer, but "strive for the top," where we will find less competition and a better, if not fully our rightful share of the profits of our farms.

The Coming Wheat Crop.

The department of agriculture reports a diminution in the acreage of wheat this year equal to 10 per cent, say 3,000,000 acres. In California the diminution is given at 15 per cent, while Oregon shows a slight increase. The department further figures a reduction of about 60,000,000 bushels in the yield from winter-killing, poor condition of the ground at the planting season and low present vitality of the plant. Estimates made in the first week of April are not of great value. A month hence we shall be able to figure with a better show of coming out right. But if the present estimates of the department are confirmed by later reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1885 will not exceed 410,000,000 bushels, as against 510,000,000 bushels in 1883. We shall, in fact, get back to the short crop figures in 1883, when bad reports from the wheat fields led to such wild speculation at Chicago and New York. It is this prospect as much as the war news which imparts so much strength to the wheat market.

The fact is last year's prices were entirely abnormal, and even if there had been no war and no prospect of a short crop, they cannot have undergone an improvement. Taking the Liverpool prices as the guide, wheat sold as low during one week of 1884, as 30 shillings and 5 pence, and the average for the year was 35 shillings and 8 pence. The lowest weekly average for the hundred year—1784-1884 was 35 shillings 6 pence, and only twice in the century, in 1835 and in 1851, had the yearly average been below 40 shillings. Considering that population is increasing as fast as wheat growing. It is not surprising that there should be indications of a rally from such unprecedentedly low figures.

If, indeed, war should happen to coincide with a short wheat crop in this country, the pendulum may swing to the other extreme, and we may see fabulously high prices succeed fabulously low ones. The people of this country consume a great deal of wheat, and at the recent low price for flour, it has superseded cornmeal in many households to which it used to be a comparative stranger. When once the taste for wheat bread has been acquired, it is not renounced except at the last extremity. The Mark Lane Express reckons that wheat cannot advance above 40 shillings in London in 1885. But if we have a war between Russia and England on the soil of India the English dealers may be scrambling for wheat at 50 shillings before the end of the year. Cut off the supply from Odessa and India and notify the world that the United States has no surplus for export and we may see a food panic in England. It must always be remembered that though prices are governed by supply and demand, the fluctuations of prices are not always in exact proportion to the variations in supply and demand. A very small reduction of supply sometimes causes a great advance in price and a small increase of supply, poured into a feverish market, sometimes leads to a panic. It will pay to watch the markets for the next two months.—S. F. Chronicle.

The American Cultivator estimates the annual production of cheese in the United States to be 350,000,000 pounds, and that of butter 1,000,000 pounds—the value of the two being \$50,000,000 more than the wheat crop, one-seventh more than the hay crop, one-third more than the cotton crop, and only one-fifth less than the corn crop. If this is true of the States, the principal wheat-producing country in the world, how easily, with our large herds of prime cattle, could we make our dairy produce one of our chief exports, to say nothing of supplying the home market.—Ex.

Storm in Kansas.

Wichita, April 22.—A special to the Daily Eagle, dated yesterday at Medicine Lodge, recounts the fearful results of a waterspout or cloudburst to residents on the Medicine river, which seems to have been the same that filled the Nimescha to overflowing. The special says that the water rolled down over the low lands east of Medicine Lodge city five to twelve feet perpendicularly, carrying death in its wake. Several whole families are known to have been drowned. Yesterday morning parties who had gone out to give relief, found men, women and children clinging to trees, with nothing but their night clothes to protect them, and some without any clothing whatever, but still alive. Their cries could be heard as early as 4 o'clock in the morning above the roaring waters. Three attempts were made to rescue parties beyond the river, but each boat in turn was swamped and the occupants only saved themselves by swimming to trees. Five bodies had been recovered up to the hour of writing the dispatch, which was sent over to the first railroad point by mail. Another body was in sight, but could not be reached. There were eight movers' wagons camping in the bottoms, and one old man has recognized the bodies of three of his family, his wife and two children. James Gibbs and his daughter and niece were washed away with their home; a Mrs. Harris and her little girl of 11 years of age, were found drowned. G. W. Paddock and family, consisting of wife and four children, thought to be all drowned; Frank Shippler put his wife and child on the roof, and his house went down. He was knocked off by a projecting limb, and swam ashore, several miles below, but of the fate of his wife and child nothing was known.

Kansas City, April 22.—The Times' Medicine Lodge, Kansas special gives the following additional particulars of the disastrous flood there: The town is situated between Medicine and Elm creeks. Early Tuesday morning a flood came down the streams, quickly overflowing their bottom-lands to the depth of about ten feet. In Elm creek bottoms, east of town a dozen houses were entirely destroyed and many occupants drowned, or were saved only by clinging to the branches of trees. In camp on the bottoms were ten or fifteen emigrant families and not half of these persons have yet been found. North of here entire families were drowned and others made miraculous escapes. All yesterday and last night the streams were so high that no communication could be had with the East, and to-day the first dispatches were sent out. Stores in town were closed yesterday, and every citizen engaged in the work of rescuing citizens, in boats and rafts, from their perils in trees and housetops. The work was extremely hazardous, and by nightfall there were still some isolated prisoners. A relief party was out all night, picking up these unfortunates.

People in the Medicine river bottoms had earlier warning, and all escaped with their lives. Hundreds of cattle were drowned, and great fields of crops ruined. Hundreds of animals also lined the banks of Elm creek.

The rise started at dark Monday night, and rain poured down steadily for six hours, which was followed by a great cloud burst north of the town.

Among those known to be lost are the following: G. W. Paddock, wife and four children (the bodies of the wife and three children were recovered); Jerry Gibbs and daughter; Mrs. Harris and daughter (bodies of the latter two were recovered); wife and four children of Samuel Maddox (the bodies of

the woman and two children were recovered).

Four wagons containing "movers" have not been heard from, and it is thought all the occupants have perished. No news is yet received from the country below here, but it is feared there has been very severe loss of life. The Town Council very speedily organized relief measures, and several thousand dollars have been already subscribed. Bodies thus far recovered will be buried this afternoon.

Soil Exhaustion and Renovation.

The object of the practical farmer is to raise from a given area of land the largest quantity of the most profitable produce at the least cost, and not only to avoid impoverishing the soil, but to render it gradually more productive. If we give abundant and invigorating food to an animal it becomes vigorous and fat, on scanty and slightly nutritive food it continues poor and lean. It is precisely the same with plants. If they find all the substances which they require for their nourishment and full development in abundant quantity and in suitable form in the soil and in the air, they will grow up more vigorously and put forth more branches, leaves, flowers and fruits than when they meet with these substances, or even one of them, in insufficient quantity. By rich and plentiful food the farmer fattens his cattle; by rich and plentiful food he can also fatten his plants. It is found in practice on our common agricultural soils that there is usually found wanting only three of the constituents which are found in our agricultural plant. The others are called for in so small quantities, or are in the soil in such large quantities, that successive croppings for many years could not exhaust them from the soil. Only three of the constituents of which the soil is composed become exhausted in practice namely, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Furthermore, in all calculations regarding the exhaustion of the soil it must be remembered that there are certain natural processes continually going on which affect the results. In the first place the available plant food of nearly all soils is being slowly dissolved out and carried down beyond the reach of plants by the natural or artificial drainage of the soil. This is particularly true of nitrogen, lime and sulphuric acid. On the other hand, rain and snow are constantly dissolving nitrogen compound out of the air and adding them to the soil, while the "weathering" of the soil, which is constantly going on under the influences of heat and cold, frost, water, and carbonic acid, is constantly converting rock dust and organic matter into available plant food. The rapidity of these latter processes is roughly measured by the amount the soil will produce for a series of years without manuring, and, since practically all soils will produce something under such conditions, it follows that, if we return to the soil as much fertilizing matter as we take from it, we are tolerably certain that we are not impoverishing it, while in most cases it will grow richer under such treatment.—Ex.

Complaint is often made at the disagreeable tastes of milk, especially in the autumn, when succulent or green feed is given to the cows. The foods which have the most marked effect on the flavor of milk are turnips throughout the year. Investigation of the subject recommends the use of boiling water to eradicate the unpleasant taste. While the adulteration laws of this and other cities may not allow its use by dealers, the consumer has the privilege of watering his own milk. To every gallon of new milk a pint of boiling water is recommended, and it is said it will almost invariably remove any flavor caused by any particular food on which cows have

fed.—Ex.