

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 3.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1885.

NO. 40.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. F. LANE, JOHN LANE,
LANE & LANE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Land Cases a Speciality.
Office on Main Street, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, Oregon.
J. M. SIGLIN, JOHN A. GRAY
Siglin & Gray,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Office—Holland building, opposite Bianco Hotel. v2o29

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

T. G. OWEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OGN.

S. H. HAZARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPIRE CITY, OGN.

J. W. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OGN.

D. L. WATSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
COOS CITY, OGN.

J. H. NOSLER,
Notary Public,
COQUILLE CITY, OGN.

CARL H. VOLKMER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MYRTLE POINT, COOS COUNTY OREGON.
Will practice in all the courts of Oregon.

J. P. EASTER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children, and all chronic forms of disease. Cases of obstetrics \$10; teeth extracted for 50 cents each. Special treatment for Rheumatism and Neuralgia by the medicated vapor bath.
Office at residence in Coquille City.

C. W. TOWER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
MARSHFIELD, OGN.

W. C. ANGELL, M. D.
Physician and Accoucheur,
COQUILLE CITY, OGN.
v111f.

O. E. SMITH,
Sergeon Dentist
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
v1113m.

J. M. VOLKMER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
MYRTLE POINT, COOS CO., OREGON.
v2h45f.

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.

J. F. HALL,
Surveyor,
FOR COOS COUNTY, OREGON.
Office: With T. G. Owen, Esq., Marshfield.
147 Perfect maps of all surveyed and entered lands furnished on short notice. v111

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.
Walter Sinclair, Commander.

FURNITURE STORE,
F. Mark, Prop.,
MARSHFIELD, OGN.
Dealer in Furniture, Doors, Glass and Picture Frames, etc., and Agent for White's Sewing Machines. v111f

OREGON.

Over the hills of Oregon dear
The summer skies are bright and clear,
The summer breezes—softest air—
Are spreading verdure every where.
The limpid waters from the mountains,
Springing from their icy fountains,
Now gently through the valleys pass,
As flowing from a sea of glass.
Beautiful ocean near at hand,
And crystal streams within the land;
Beautiful scenery every way,
Beautiful green on every day.
Look o'er these beauties fair and nice,
And view a land of paradise;
Her hills and vales are ever mild,
As Asia's clime when Eden smiled.
No storms arise or tempest rage,
To stir the hairs of hoary age;
No lightning's flash or thunder's roar
Disturbs this peaceful, quiet shore.
In this fair land I pass my hours,
A land as fair as Eden's bowers;
My home is on this peaceful shore,
And may it be for evermore.
April 30, 1885. G. R. P.

Coquille Valley!
The Garden of Oregon.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, SOIL PRODUCTION, ETC., ETC.

Some interesting data, furnished by some of our citizens, showing what others think of this part, etc.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Coquille valley is situated in the southern part of Coos county, and is penetrated by the Coquille river which drains the major part of said county and also a portion of Douglas and Curry. The frontage on the Pacific ocean is quite extensive. The land, for the most part, is mountain and bench, but there are many creek bottoms on which are situated some of our largest farms, and the Coquille river and its four forks have large bottoms. The upland is principally timbered and is free from rocks except in a few localities. The scope of country drained by the Coquille and its tributaries is about 90 miles in length and extends from Camas valley, Brewster valley and Johnson's mountain to the sea; and from 20 to 50 miles in width and extends from Coos river mountains to Rogue river mountains.

CLIMATE.

During the winter and spring months, the prevailing winds are from the south, bringing with them, warm rains, insuring a bountiful harvest in the summer and fall; while in the summer the cool sea breezes from the northwest, mitigate the heat which in most places of the same latitude is extremely oppressive during that season.

To show how even our temperature is, we give the following table, which is the report from the signal service office at Bandon for '84.

	Monthly mean Temperature.	Rainfall in Inches.	Frost days.	Rain days.	Hail days.	Snow days.
Jan.	43.08	4.60	14	7	0	0
Feb.	40.11	9.72	13	11	4	3
Mar.	45.07	5.29	3	13	2	0
Apr.	49.04	3.96	1	13	0	0
May	52.69	.43	0	4	0	0
June	55.47	1.25	0	6	0	0
July	58.12	1.04	0	4	0	0
Aug.	58.00	.04	0	1	0	0
Sept.	54.37	5.12	0	12	0	0
Oct.	50.97	3.12	0	9	0	0
Nov.	50.12	3.93	3	7	0	0
Dec.	43.58	13.65	10	16	1	1
Mean	50.05	52.12	44	103	7	4

As will be seen by the foregoing table of temperature, our climate is very nearly the same on an average through the whole year. There is no extreme cold nor heat, the difference being only 13 degrees between our coldest and warmest month. Three winters in the past twelve snow has not fallen in the Coquille valley—and indeed it was not cold enough the past winter, with the exception of the second week in December, for snow to fall. As an evidence of the mildness of the climate it is sufficient to say that new potatoes have been dug here in every month of the year and cattle and sheep live and keep

fat the year round on out range, without feed. Evaporation is so slight that we never suffer drouth. Potatoes have been grown here that weighed as high as 8 lbs. between showers—not a drop of rain falling from planting till digging time. Ice seldom forms on still water above a half inch thick, and never on water having the slightest motion. With the exception of 7 nights, the tenderest plants could have lived in open field the whole of last winter, pumpkin, bean and tomato being frost bitten first on the 7th of December.

HEALTH.

This part, like most of the coast region, is free from ague, chills and fevers, and, in fact, health is so good that people who know anything of the country, look upon this part as a perfect sanitarium. Many persons who were thought to be hopeless consumptives, have become stout and robust after a year's residence in this climate. Sore eyes and many of the ills that are almost intolerable in other places are unknown here. A gentleman who came here for his health and that of his family, says: "Having worked like a slave for many years, and paying all I earned for medicine and doctor's services, I made up my mind to change location and accordingly moved to the Coquille valley, expecting if only I could make a living and secure health, to be satisfied. In making the change, of course I expected to make many sacrifices in the way of foregoing the luxuries of an old settled part. In this I was greatly mistaken for I found a living could be made here as easily as in any part in which I had lived and with less labor. In the way of society, and school facilities, I found I had bettered my condition very much. Instead of finding an ignorant class of youth, I found my own children so far behind that they were loth to start to school, it not being an uncommon thing for a child eight or nine years old to be able to read in the fourth reader. Some of as fine penmen as you can find almost anywhere are to be found in the public schools of Coos county. Being in perfect health, there is nothing to hinder their excelling. In the way of roads this part I found much behind, but in the stead of roads I found a navigable river that is the greatest boon ever placed before poor people. A boat is the cheapest team to be found. Everything considered, I would not change location again, preferring this to any I know of. Believing good health to be paramount to everything else, I do not hesitate in advising my friends to come to this healthy clime.

SOIL AND PRODUCTION.

The soil on the upland is rich and will produce a few splendid crops not inferior to those on the bottom land, but without renewing the soil it will not produce profitable crops, except grass, and it seems specially adapted to that. It makes excellent range and is the main dependence for stock. Upwards of 60 bushels of wheat and over 100 of oats have been grown here to the acre repeatedly. All kinds of grain do well except corn, and that grows moderately well. All kinds of berries and small fruits grow splendidly, and for apples, pears, plums and prunes the country is specially adapted. Grapes and peaches do not do so well, but are grown in many places in the valley. The bottom land is principally in a wild state as yet, but most of it is owned. Probably one acre out of twenty of the bottom land on an average, is in cultivation. The crops most specially adapted are vegetable and grasses, every variety attaining perfection. The richness of the soil is the common remark of strangers. No one undertakes to

claim to have seen the equal of the crops it produces.

STOCK RAISING AND DAIRYING.

There is not a place anywhere that stock can be raised with better profits than here. One cannot find a place in our mountains so barren that a limited amount of stock cannot be kept on wild range alone. And the matter of increasing range is so easy that it can be made limitless for a mere nominal sum. There are good ranges lying idle in our mountains that have come from grass getting started on burnt woods, that would accommodate hundreds of cattle; and the chance for making others similar to these can be enumerated by the area of the country. Grass being such a natural product—4 to 5 tons of hay growing on an acre—the dairying interests must be manifest. Down the coast in southern Coos and northern Curry, dairying is the principal industry, scores of tons of butter being shipped to San Francisco annually. As a wool-producing section few places are better adapted. Swine do well, often getting fat enough for pork or myrtle mast. Feeding, even for beef and mutton is never resorted to except on over-stocked range, and as fat meat as can be seen anywhere can be seen at the markets in every month in the year. In fact the fatest meats seen here the past year were just off the mountain ranges in December and January. There is no lack of good healthy, running water for stock, nearly every forty-acre tract of land having a good stream of living water. Stock are subject to none of the diseases that prevail in other sections, and our market is good, buyers always perambulating the country. The prices of cows are 30, 40 and 50, and other cattle in proportion. Horses range from 60 to \$150.

LANDS.

Public lands are to be had in every township, by homestead, pre-emption or private entry, as far as the lands have been surveyed, but there is much of the country which has never been surveyed, and can only be obtained by taking a squatter's right, and holding it till it is surveyed. The lands most suitable for farming are mostly owned, but there are valuable places for stock-raising to be had, and also valuable timber claims. In fact, stock-raising is so much more profitable than farming, that places can be had for the taking, that are worth more than farms which are held at several hundred dollars. Good bottom land on the river can be had for 10 to \$50 per acre, but bottom land, in a high state of cultivation, is considered cheap at from 20 to \$25 per acre. As a matter of fact, the lands situate on the navigable waters of the Coquille, are best adapted to farming since the hauling reduces the profit; but stock can be raised to better advantage further back where they can have access to mountain and hill ranges. This resolves itself to this: If you want to farm, get land on the river and as near market or navigation as possible, and to do this, you will have to buy of first purchasers to get much of a place; if you choose stock-raising, take up a place or buy one out in the hills or creek bottoms where you will not be too much crowded. There is no land to be found that will not produce fine grass, if cleared. There are thousands of acres of "burnt woods" on which stock can be kept in good condition the year round. A few places of this kind have been taken, but there are scores of miles without a settler. Very recently the Coos Bay Wagon road company put their lands upon the market, and the prices are 3 to \$10 per acre. The lands are of every class from the best to the poorest. There are fortunes to be made by

securing the timber lands now vacant.

TIMBER INTERESTS.

The timber interests of Coos county, and particularly that of the south half of the county, are so immense that to exaggerate them would be foolish in anybody, for the bare truth would appear unreasonable to persons from most parts, and the exaggeration would fail of its purpose—that of conviction. This might also be said of the coal interest also. The S. F. Examiner of Dec. 13th, 1883, in urging the California delegation to use their influence in congress in securing a government appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Coquille river, realizing that we of this county belonged virtually to California says:

"It has often been said, and rightfully so, too, that Southwestern Oregon belongs virtually to California. Everything produced there comes to San Francisco, whereas this part is unknown to the balance of the State, except in a judicial sense. This is particularly so of the counties of Coos and Curry, which cover an immense amount of territory, which is running over with fatness. They are the richest counties in the state in natural wealth, being a vast coal bed from one extreme to the other. There is to be found nearly every variety of coal known, and that in quantities incalculable, every river, creek and rivulet exposing croppings of, in many places, coal of the finest quality, which is used and pronounced by local blacksmiths the best.

Over this immense coal field is to be found a never-ending forest of the finest timbers known. The immensity of these forests—or rather forest, for it is without a break for hundreds of miles, extending, for the most part, from California to the Columbia river—cannot be estimated nor described with anything like accuracy. There are the following varieties of timber: Fir—red, white and yellow; cedar—red, white and yellow; maple, ash, alder, myrtle, madrone, hemlock and spruce. The trees grow as large as eight and ten feet in diameter, of the fir, cedar, maple, myrtle and spruce varieties, and it is not uncommon to find a tree that will measure 15,000 feet, of the two first varieties. The other kinds often produce—any of them—5,000 feet. The ground is as thickly studded with these fine trees as it is possible for them to grow, some of them when in San Francisco being worth, as was stated in this paper last spring, \$1,000. When one takes into consideration that there are hundreds of these trees on an acre, he can begin to realize something of the wealth of that part; but the timber wealth is much less than that of the minerals and coal.

The center of and the richest of this great natural wealth is situated in northern Curry and southern Coos counties, and is penetrated by the Coquille river, a beautiful stream, on which the tide sets six feet high at a distance of forty miles from its mouth. Ocean vessels of twenty feet draft, only for a shoal bar, could ascend this river thirty-five miles at any time, and river steamers for many miles further. This river for forty miles is intersected by creeks and sloughs running for many miles back into the country, affording an outlet for millions and millions of feet of fine lumber, and could, with a little work, be made suitable for bringing out coal. At forty miles from the mouth of the Coquille the river forks, making the Middle, North and South forks—large streams running far back, draining large portions of Curry, Coos and Douglas counties, but being for the most part in Coos.

the greatest fertility, being equal to those of any in point of productivity. They are also very extensive. It is on these that we find the valuable hard wood timber.

Thus we see the immense wealth that is lying dormant, that, when developed, will benefit California more than the state in which it is situated. To get at the great wealth, it is necessary that the entrance to the Coquille river be improved, which is being slowly done by small Congressional appropriations. Since California is to share the greater good from this, would it not be well for our Senators and Representatives in the coming congress to join in with the Oregon delegation and secure an appropriation for this much-needed work?

The \$20,000 already expended there has made the bar 100 per cent better than it was before, and has made the channel a quarter of a mile nearer where it was twenty years ago, when they had eighteen feet of water on the bar. That which benefits our sister state, Oregon, benefits us, and doubly so in the case in question."

Mining and Minerals.

The southern portion of Coos, and the eastern portion of Curry county, embraces a large part of the great mineral belt from which southwestern Oregon and northwestern California have been drawing immense wealth ever since the first settlement of that region. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken from the tributaries of the Coquille, Sixes, Elk, Rusty and Lobster, since the first settlement of Coos and Curry counties, in the form of gold dust; a great part of which is coarse—some nuggets weighing from thirty to one hundred and sixty-five dollars; and still the resources in that particular are comparatively undeveloped. As yet no large operations have been undertaken and the treasure that has been obtained from the placers, has been literally "scratched" from the surface. The ledges from which these deposits have washed, remain untouched, with one or two exceptions. The "Dunbar boulder," a small fragment, weighing only a few hundred pounds produced \$3400, and quartz of different varieties taken from the same range, assay from fifteen, to over three hundred dollars per ton, in gold and silver. Here are mountains of the veritable "Blue Bonanza" rock, from which the celebrated black sand gold is washed from its decomposing surface, and carried to the ocean, where it is "panned out" by the action of the waves and left in rich stratum like deposits, which have been, and are now being successfully mined along and near the beach. Iron ore is found in abundance, some of which possesses peculiar magnetic properties; copper is common; antimony is plentiful, and strangely enough, gold predominating. In some localities, the path of the prospector is actually paved with chrome, which is not only valuable as a merchantable article, but for the precious metals it contains. In the same range near the coast, in Del Norte county Cal., the same article has for years been shipped to the east as an article of commerce, its yield of gold alone paying the expense of transportation. In the region drained by the Middle fork of the Coquille, is found large quantities of galena ore which has not yet been disturbed. But by far the most useful and extensive of this branch of the resources of the Coquille and its tributaries, are the immense deposits of coal. The entire region from Rogue river on the south, to nearly as far north as the Umpqua, covering a tract of land about one hundred miles in length and from twenty-five to fifty miles in width, is one vast bed of coal, with the Coquille valley a central point, and the Coquille and Coos bay bars as the only available outlet for shipping. It is of splendid quality, and practically inexhaustible.

Continued on 4th page.