

Cranberry Culture.

A Couple of brothers by the name of McFarland have purchased some good land for the purpose, on North Slough, and propose to go into the business of producing cranberries. This is a very profitable business, and with our chances of shipping, could become a very profitable branch of industry in the county. It is only a few weeks since we read of a gentleman who gathered 580 barrels of these berries from 10 acres and realized the enormous sum of \$12,180, being \$21 per barrel. By those who pretend to know it is asserted that our part of the country is most specially adapted to cranberry culture. Speaking of the McFarland venture, the Coos Bay News says:

C. D. McFarland and H. McFarland, brothers, lately from Stockton, Cal., have purchased 55 acres of swamp land on North slough from Geo. Beale, and have entered 40 acres of government land adjoining, on which they propose to raise cranberries. The first named gentleman has traveled over California and the greater portion of Oregon, including the Puget sound country, in hopes of finding a suitable place to try the experiment of raising this berry, and has seen no place, up to the present, more adaptable than the bottom lands on North slough. A considerable outlay is necessary, even in experimenting; the turf on top of the mud has to be removed, and a deep layer of sand laid on in its place. Holes are made in the sand, and the plants are set in such a way that the roots touch the mud. Of course the clearing off of the brush and turf is an expensive business, and it is estimated that at least \$3,000 will have to be invested before a satisfactory trial can be had; but the interested parties are confident of success. There are hundreds of acres of land in the county, similar to that on which the experiment is being made, and if it is demonstrated that cranberries can be raised successfully here, it will open a new and remunerative industry to numbers in this county, who will be only too willing to avail themselves of it.

Desperate Fight With a Panther.

Jake Evans, who lives at a point on the coast between the Cape Arago lighthouse and Big creek, had a narrow escape from being killed by a panther a short time since. It seems Evans was out hunting cattle, and while walking on a trail in the timber, the animal, which was in a tree under which he was passing, jumped on him. The weight of the panther threw him to the ground, and the rifle which he carried was knocked out of his hand. He fought the animal empty handed for several minutes, but finally succeeded in getting hold of his gun, which was again knocked out of his hand before he could use it. After another desperate struggle, in which he was badly cut up by the animal's claws, he again managed to get his hand on the gun, and, keeping the panther off with his left hand, hit it heavily over the head, which had the effect of partially stunning it, and gave him time to get in a shot before the panther was ready for the next round. Six more bullets from the Winchester were fired into its body, before Evans was satisfied that it was dead. He immediately started for home, where he arrived in due time, nearly exhausted from loss of blood. When visited by two of the Nicholls boys last week, he was still on the sick list, and bore very plainly the scars received in the terrible encounter.—Coos Bay News.

Vessel Aboard.

London, May 18.—The steamer Naysmith has arrived, and advices have been received from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, that the British bark Perthshire, from Portland, Oregon, for London, is ashore at Blindland, and that assistance has been sent her.

Subscribe for the Herald.

Fairview Correspondence.

Editor HERALD: In looking over your paper of the 12th inst., I see a good suggestion made to the old pioneers of Coos county, prior to 1866, to meet together at Hall's prairie fair grounds on the 4th of July, 1885. Now would it not be a good idea to extend the invitation a little farther, and include in it, all the old pioneers of Oregon who are here at this time, and were in Oregon prior to 1866, but who were not in Coos county in 1866, as this seems to be a meeting for pleasure and pastime. As Solomon tells us there is a time for all things, let us make good use of this opportunity of coming together, and having a good, social time. Now that I have got started in on this matter of fair grounds, celebrations, etc., I will cite a few historical facts, as there are some people who object to going to fairs and Fourth's of July celebrations, because, at times, there are a little horse racing and dancing indulged in on such occasions. Undoubtedly the practice of betting is intimately associated with the turf sport, at fair grounds and elsewhere, but so it also is with elections. Now could any sane man or woman, object to the electoral privileges, because some persons, invariably make it an occasion for wagers. Another reason, perhaps, why the racing of horses has been somewhat held in disfavor, is the unsettled and loose state of our social condition. Many called respectable families, have not felt sure enough of their position to mingle with those who were considered questionable on the point of morality, and have sought to render themselves secure by an ultra degree of virtue; that, while it approached very nearly to Pharisaism left nothing for prying neighbors to inveigh against. Surely if racing should be prohibited because men bet upon the issue, railroads might be abolished on account of the bull; and bears who operate dishonestly in stocks. All the agricultural societies of Great Britain have recently determined not to give a certificate to any stallion as a breeder of hunters the best of cavalry horses, without satisfactory evidence of pure blood and record of successes on the race-course. Notwithstanding objections made through prejudice or a false idea of morality against organized trials of speed between thorough-bred horses, they have beyond a doubt, been of the greatest benefit to the cavalry of every country that possesses an army.

Queen Victoria, a lady of more than ordinary refinement of taste and christian principle, and gifted with the practical virtue of common sense to an unusual degree, not only encourages the races and training of fine horses, but visits in person the more interesting races and donating truly regal prizes for the contests. And this is furthermore the practice with many other European sovereigns. None are too lofty or too dignified to take an active part in a matter so important, as the elevation and improvement of their national breed of horses, by contests on the race-course. Again, we see in the country where, races are largely patronized by the better classes, they raise the best horses and other stock. I might go on almost indefinitely in justification of racing, but, for the present, we have said enough on that subject.

Well now, as to dancing, what shall we say about that? Everybody knows it is quite natural for people to dance. They take to it when they are babies, as natural as young ducks take to water; and they keep it up until they get too old and weak in the knees to dance anymore. We have to obey natural laws, or suffer the consequences. Therefore it is no use to say anything against dancing, as it is as natural as it is for water to run down hill. Now, for those who do not wish to take any part in the sport of racing or dancing will find plenty of other interesting amusements and recreations at which to amuse and enjoy themselves. So let us lay aside dull care for a little while, and come together at the agricultural fair grounds at Hall's prairie on the 4th of July 1885, and have a good time.

Granger.

Fairview, Oreg., May 22.

Baptist Association.

Editor HERALD: Believing that a sketch of the meeting of the Corvallis Baptist association would interest many of your readers, I jotted down these notes:

The association held with the Mt. Olivet Baptist church at Sumner, Coos county, Oregon, commenced May 21, and continued three days. It was near the hour for services when your correspondent arrived, and there was a large proportion of the delegates there, who were greeting each other, shaking hands and enquiring after absent friends. The hour having arrived, the association was called to order by Rev. W. G. Miller, the moderator, when he read the 14th chapter of the gospel by John and prayer by Rev. G. W. Black. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. W. G. Miller from the 12th chapter of the Hebrews, first and second verses. There were fifteen churches represented either by delegates or letters. Three new churches asked for admission and one to be restored which was granted, making 19 churches in this association. There were thirty-four delegates present at 10 o'clock Friday. There were committees on temperance, education, Sabbath schools, observances of the Sabbath, books and periodicals, and home and foreign missions. There were good addresses delivered on all subjects brought before the association, but especially on education, by Rev. J. C. Baker. The report on temperance is good, showing the evils of intemperance in the United States. The reports on home and foreign missions were discussed, and the needs of home mission work was vividly set forth by several of the delegates; also foreign missions by Rev. J. C. Baker. The association voted to hold its next session with Looking Glass church in Douglas county, Oregon. The association changed the time of holding the association from May to September. There were two sermons preached each day during the session at eleven A. M. and half past two P. M., also preaching at night. There were five ministers belonging to the association present, and Rev. J. C. Baker, Supt. of missions for the north Pacific coast, and Rev. J. R. E. Campbell who arrived here a short time ago. There were several resolutions passed, one on tobacco, which I would recommend to the thoughtful consideration of all Christians. It with all the other reports adopted by the association will be printed and ready for distribution in a short time. On Sunday morning, at half past nine, Elder Baker addressed the young people, and at 11 o'clock he delivered an excellent discourse, after which the people commenced to scatter to their respective homes. Peace and harmony prevailed throughout the entire association, and plans laid to spread the gospel throughout the bounds of the association and all appeared to rejoice and be glad that they had attended. The attendance was good during the association, the house being filled; and on Sunday the house was crowded and some had to remain outside during the services.

J. Quick.

He Didn't know Who He Was.

A correspondent writes: I became acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step-daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father fell, shortly after it, in love with the step-daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step-mother, and I am step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, because he is the son of my father, and my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step brother. My wife has also a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grand mother, because he is the

child of her step-son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother. I am the brother-in-law of my step-mother; my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grand-son of my father, and I am my own grandfather.—Camp News.

Storm in Kansas.

Kansas City, May 17.—Journal's Kirwin, Kansas, special: A cyclone passed through Rooke county on the 15th, about 4 p. m., starting near the line between Osborne and Rooke counties, at the southeast corner of Medicine township, and following a westerly course, dealing death and destruction throughout the pathway of its entire course. Nearly fifty persons were injured. Among the fatally injured are Rev. Mr. Grimes, wife and child, killed; a child, name unknown, fatally injured; George Campbell, missing, supposed to have been killed; S. J. Johnson, brother of H. M. Johnson, a banker of this city, badly injured by falling timbers in a stable, where he had taken refuge. The loss at Bull City and Stockton consists of chimneys blown down and window glass broken by hailstones measuring four inches in diameter. The damage in Rooke county will probably reach \$50,000.

Kansas City, May 17.—A Time's special states that ten tents at Couch's Oklahoma camp, near Caldwell Kansas, were blown down during a wind storm Friday night and a number of persons injured, though none were dangerously hurt. Considerable of their property was destroyed. Reports were delayed by the prostration of telegraph wires.

Dispatches from Independence state that one of the most severe storms that ever has visited Southern Kansas occurred last Friday, flooding Elk and Verdigras rivers drowning a great number of cattle. Six persons were drowned on Card creek, seven miles west of this place, among whom were Mr. Rix, Mrs. Wood and two children. There is now no telegraph connection with the West. On the line of the Southern Kansas route great damage was done to the railroad and bridges.

Logan Elected.

Springfield, (Ill.) May 19.—In joint session there were fifty-one senators present and 153 representatives. When the vote was taken for United States senator dead silence prevailed. The senators all voted for Logan, giving him 28 votes. Ruler's vote was received with cheers. When Sitting's name was called he made a long speech explaining his position. He voted for Logan under protest. This gave 103 votes for Logan, the required number for his election. This insures his election. The roll call proceeded with after a time the Democrats attempted to elect Farwell (Republican), hoping to get some Republican votes. Barry withdrew his vote from Logan, but stated he would not allow any other Republican but Logan to be elected. On call of absentees, Democrats voted solidly for Lambert Tree. After roll call Baker, McNary, McAlney, Caldwell, Quinn and Crofts changed their votes to Farwell. Barry, (Democrat) changed his vote to John A. Logan, and the wildest confusion prevailed. This elected Logan.

A Big Battle.

Tucson, May 17.—Private advices from Hermocillo state that Mexican troops attacked the Yaquis, Wednesday near Misa. Three hundred Yaquis are reported killed and wounded. The Mexican loss was eighty killed and wounded. Of four Americans who had joined the Mexicans two were killed and one named McKenzie was wounded. The Yaquis were badly routed, Mexican federal troops have gone to the front. It is almost impossible to secure reliable news, as the Government prohibits the same being transmitted over the wires.

The Cholera.

London, May 17.—The Government will send a medical mission to Spain to test the results of the system of inoculation with cholera microbes.

Manitoba War Ended.

St. Paul, May 16.—The Evening Dispatch's special from Guardepuy's Crossing, via Clarke's Crossing, May 15, says: The report that Riel has been captured is confirmed, but he has not arrived yet. Many rebels are giving up arms, and the rebellion has been entirely ended. Diel, Thome and Armstrong three scouts, captured Riel at noon. He was on the road three miles north of Batoche, and was in company with three young men, all of whom were armed. He appeared unconcerned. Diel said to him: "I am surprised to see you here," and Riel said: "I was coming to give myself up." He said his wife and family were across the river. While talking to him Boulton's scouts were seen coming up, and Riel, becoming afraid of being shot, begged his captors to take him into camp themselves. Accordingly Diel went off for his horse, but when a little distance away, Boulton's scouts, and Howeria and Armstrong took Riel on one of their horses, and taking unfrequented roads will bring Riel into camp, this afternoon. General Middleton gave orders that the men should keep in their tents when Riel comes in, as he is afraid some personal enemy of Riel will shoot him, many having sworn to shoot him at sight.

Guardepuy's Crossing, May 16.—Riel was brought in at 3:30 this afternoon. No demonstration was made. He walked quietly to the General's tent. Riel said he staid on Tuesday and Wednesday nights in the bluffs one and one-half miles north of Batoche. He wished for a trial, and asked Armstrong if he would get a civil or military trial. He said his wife and family were with half-breed women near by.

Riel appears careworn and haggard. He has let his hair grow long, and is dressed in poorer fashion than most of the half-breeds captured. While talking to General Middleton, as well as could be seen from outside the tent, his eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a haunted man. He evidently was the most frightened man in camp, and is in constant fear of violence at the hands of soldiers. There is no danger of any such violence.

Clarke's Crossing, May 16.—Riel, while riding into camp, expressed himself to his captors as follows: "I do not think this trouble will be without result, as the complaints of farmers will now be regarded with some degree of attention." When told that his books and papers had been captured he said: "I am glad. This will show that I am not the actual leader of the rebellion. I have been encouraged by people of good standing at and around Prince Albert, who invited me over from Montana."

He asked would they give him a fair trial, civil or martial. Armstrong told him he would be tried by Court-martial law, and Riel drew a long breath, but said nothing. He spoke again of not being head man in the rebellion, and then commenced praying, and made the sign of the cross. He asked whether his family would be blown up with a Gatling, and then said he didn't want to be selfish and hoped none of the half-breeds would suffer. Riel then commenced praying again.

In appearance he is now like a common half-breed, and looks very dilapidated. He spends most of his time talking in a wandering manner and praying.

A band of Indians, coming in from the west to-day to help Riel, were met by halfbreeds, who told them the war was over.

Some of the prisoners were placed on board a boat to-day. In parting from their families there were many pitiful scenes of women crying and holding up babies for fathers to kiss.

Drowned by a Waterspout.

Omaha, May 17.—A waterspout descended upon a ravine near Kearney, Neb., in daylight, washing a family of emigrants named Scott from their wagon and drowning two children.



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