

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

NO. 3.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Office at residence in Coquille City.

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.
Walter Sinclair, Commander.

DON'T DESPAIR.

(INSPIRED TO LODI.)

Yes, 'tis true. The pen is mightier than the sword; Nations are daily trembling at its word. It has been wielded by the greatest men, But none was greater, loftier than Lodi's pen. But mighty as he was, Cupid's restless dart Pierced his fond breast and crushed his gentle heart. The maid he loved so well, back on went And left our hero, of his folly to repent.
(O worse than foolish maid, to crush a heart so pure! When fame and fortune's in his hand secure, O, Lodi! grasp thy ever-ready pen, And fight thy battle over and over again! Sit not down in grief to think thy troubles over, Dooms of neither moon, nor four-leafed clover! But girl thy hand! prepare thee for the strife And grapple with the stern realities of life.
Don't despair, for tireless Cupid knows no rest, But love for thee he'll find in some fond breast, Which, when once kindled into burning flame Will surely honor, love and cherish Lodi's name.
My friend, for thou hast always been a friend to me, May heaven's blessings oft descend on thee, May angels hover round thee, through thy life, And find for thee, what thou hast failed to find—a wife.
Clyde.

Daily Mail to Myrtle Point.
A private letter devoted to public use.

Roseburg, Oreg. }
August 25, 1885. }

My dear friend Dean:

I am happy to say that I have just secured a daily mail for the upper Coquille valley. It leaves Dora each day connecting with daily mails from Roseburg and terminating at Myrtle Point. The Department notifies me that daily service will be put on on the 16th of next month.

Having now, daily mails into the two principal points of the valley, my next move will be to obtain a daily mail through the valley along the river from head of tide water to the sea.

Faithfully yours,
Binger Hermann.

Who Remembers Him.

The following letter dated 2301 Wash street, St. Louis, Mo. August 15, '85, explains itself:

In reply to your letter of the 5th inst. I will say that it was simply a similarity of names; however, I will acknowledge as to being the party who took your interesting paper for six months at Elvaston, Illinois. My reason for taking the HERALD was that as I had been on the Coquille in the years 1874 and 1875, I concluded I would like to see how the valley and county in general was progressing. I notice a very decided change has taken place since I made my way through Beaver slough and up to Tripp's old store (at the forks of the Coquille) in a canoe. I have been around a large amount of territory since I was in that section and I can truly say it is the best part I have ever seen. I was a young man of nineteen or twenty years of age then and didn't have sense enough to see the golden opportunity which was there presented, but you can be assured when I strike the Pacific coast again, I intend to settle there for good.

I think one great trouble with that part of Oregon is, that very little is known of it by people who are living here in the East; and I believe if there was some kind of intelligence offices kept in places like here in this (St. Louis) city, the people who think of going to the northwestern Pacific states would be induced to go into that section. While I was in Kansas about five years ago I was the means of having parties to go to Oregon and when I heard from them last they were very well satisfied. I have always talked for Oregon, and especially for Coos county, for I am very much interested in its welfare, as I have some old time acquaintances both on the upper Coquille and down on the bay.

Respectfully,
Robt. J. Archibald.

Just as we go to press we learn of a horrible tragedy that was enacted near Eureka, where a woman was beaten and her throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer was taken from the custody of the sheriff, by a mob, a rope put around his neck dragged, some distance and then shot.—Del Norte Record.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

[Southwestern Oregon Recorder.]

The schooner Emma and Louise arrived at Port Orford Monday of last week and latter dropped under the wire at Port Blacklock. We were out at the Port Sunday to witness the new arrangements erected under the direction of manager Corkill for sending lumber aboard, and found things working as smoothly as could be expected of new and untried appliances. The car takes down five hundred feet each trip, which occupies about ten minutes, at which rate, no mishaps intervening, the vessel will soon be loaded and off with the initial cargo from that port. Lying under the lee of the rock the schooner appeared almost motionless, while the captain expresses wonder that in shipping from the point any difficulties should be encountered other than those necessarily incident to all cable shipping points. The successful issue of the undertaking in hand is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Work on Crawford & Wilbur's saw and shingle mills on Sixes was to have been resumed Monday, to continue without interruption "to the finish." In this connection we are authorized to announce that any good man in need of employment should communicate with Mr. Fred Olsen at Port Orford. It is expected that the wharf will be completed about the end of next week.

[Coos Bay News.]

Peter Scott moved to his fishing ground at the forks of Coos river last week, where he is making preparations to salt and barrel salmon.

A. M. Simpson, of the firm of Simpson Bros., is spending a few days on the bay. Capt. R. Simpson is expected up sometime next month.

J. A. Yoakam finished hauling logs at Capt. Reine's place last Wednesday. About 1000 logs have been taken off the place all of which will make first-class lumber.

Mrs. McLoughlin and Miss Maggie McKnight left this morning for Portland, via Drain station. Mr. McLoughlin will meet them in Portland, and conduct them to the Black Diamond mine, W. T., where he has permanently located.

[Gold Beach Gazette.]

We understand the schooner Helen Merriam will carry away a load of tanbark on her next trip down.

A. M. Gillespie has purchased a one quarter interest in the schooner Helen Merriam.

We learn that the schooners Stranger and Helen Merriam are en route from San Francisco to Rogue river.

Fishing was resumed Monday, but with only limited success, the average daily catch not exceeding three hundred.

The fall fishing season has arrived but as yet very few fall salmon have been caught, the main catch being of the regular spring run.

While some damage may result from the large forest fires that are prevailing in various parts of the county, the ultimate benefits that will result will be immense. Large bodies of productive soil will be cleared of its waste of brush and timber, will be seeded to tame grass, and in another year will afford excellent pasturage, while much of it will eventually become good farming land.

The Breeders' Gazette thinks that wool can be profitably produced in this country at the present prices. To do this the farmer must cull out the poor sheep, keeping only those that will shear eight or ten pounds of wool, and aim to secure flocks that will produce a clip that is uniform in length and fineness. It says that prolonged depressions in prices of wool have always resulted in marked improvements of American flocks.

Vessels Burned.

A fire causing a loss of over \$100,000 broke out on board the steamer Colorado, lying off Plum beach, near Fort Washington, L. I., last evening, says a dispatch of Aug. 22. The flames spread from the Colorado to the following ships all of which were burned to the water's edge and sank: The Minnesota, Susquehanna, Congress, South Carolina, Iowa, Lotta Grant and Fairplay, all with the exception of the last two formerly belonging to the United States navy. They had been condemned and were bought from the government by Standard & Co., who were to break them up for the old iron and planks they could get out of them. The fire broke out on the forward deck of the Colorado, where men were at work burning up the planks to get the iron spikes. On the right of the Colorado was the Susquehanna, to which the flames spread rapidly, and before either it or the Colorado could be towed out, the flames spread to the other boats and all burned like tinder. The sky was red for miles around. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to get anywhere near the burning ships, while the crackling of the flames sounded like a sharp crack of musketry. The flames swept along the decks and bulwarks of the ships and eat their way up the shrouds into the rigging.

The picture presented of eight burning vessels outlined against a bank of inky clouds was one long to be remembered. The fire burned so fiercely that within three hours nothing was left of the once defenders of the United States but a few charred planks and floating timbers. The hulls sank at once to the bottom, going down with a hiss and a gurgle, amid a cloud of steam from the water as it swept over the burning wrecks. The Colorado was the first to sink, and as the water closed over her a mast from the Minnesota toppled over on the Congress, and together they sought the sandy bottom of the sound. The Susquehanna broke loose from her moorings, and at one time the various fishing craft anchored along the shore appeared to be in danger. She floated about fifty yards from the shore and after trembling for a moment keeled over and sank. The South Carolina and Iowa followed her to the bottom in short order, but before going down the flames spread from the Iowa to the Lotta Grant and Fairplay, two schooners lying near the shore, and they too sank. Who the owners of the two schooners are could not be ascertained, as the crews became so mixed up in the crowd of spectators that they could not be found.

Indians not Citizens.

Washington Aug. 24.—Secretary Lamar has instructed Indian inspectors, under authority of a late decision of the supreme court, that it is illegal for Indians to homestead public lands as citizens. Half-breeds come under the same ruling, and both Indians and half-breeds have attempted to locate land in Dakota, an action that called for some action on the part of the interior department. The secretary's decision says that Indians and half-breeds cannot be recognized as citizens under the existing law but may take up land if they make entries as Indians.

The Recent Battle.

An officer of the Peruvian government troops, who after two days' imprisonment managed to escape from Canta says the number of Caceres' troops engaged on the 15th was 1500, with four guns. They lost about 200 men. Two hundred and forty men of the defeated battalions have succeeded in reaching this city. All of the north coast is at present in the hands of the government and free from Montros.

Important to Miners.

The extraction of gold from black sand has so been often attempted without success that any new invention purporting to solve the difficulty is regarded in the same light as the question of perpetual motion. It remained for Mr. M. J. Aurick, of this city, to unfold this knotty difficulty, and that he has accomplished his self-imposed task successfully no one will doubt who examines the new invention now on exhibition at his room, No. 45 Cambridge building. The machine consists of two upright, concentric cylinders in the middle of a large metallic pan. Quicksilver is placed into the space between the inside and outside cylinders. A sluice box feeds the inside cylinder with water and sand which is forced into the inside cylinder by a piston rod, and then up through the quicksilver in the space between the two cylinders. An air escape in the piston prevents the displacement of the quicksilver. The most remarkable thing about the machine is its remarkable simplicity. Mr. Aurick has tested the invention on a small scale already, with the most flattering results. He expects to be soon able to give it a thorough practical test, and invite his friends around to see the success of the machine. A machine of 1000 tons daily capacity can be erected for \$500. Mr. Aurick has another invention for the preparation of sand before sluicing it. These two inventions will yet be a great addition to the equipment of the small miner.—Daily Standard.

How The Earth is Growing.

Careful mathematical calculations have been made recently to ascertain the residuum left on the earth by the deposit of meteoric matter. It is known that the region along the earth's orbit abounds in meteors, and that at two points the orbit passes through streams of meteors where these little planetoids are unusually thick. These two points are encountered in August and November when the precipitation of the little bodies mark the firmament with lines of fire. But meteors are falling to the earth all the time—in other months of the year as well as August and November—in the day time as well as at night. Very brilliant ones have been seen shooting across the sky in broad daylight, and one who observes the sky patiently and attentively any dark night may count them. A careful estimate makes the average number to be seen by a single observer in a limited quarter of the sky about twelve per hour; and another estimate makes the precipitation of the meteoric matter to the earth from the whole heavens two and a half tons per hour. In rare instances the meteorite, or part of it which is a solid body, reaches the earth in an unconsumed state, but far the greater number are entirely consumed in the conflagration set up by their passage through the earth's atmosphere, and only the ashes or meteoric dust reaches the soil. But even when the meteorite is thus burned to ashes, no part of it is lost. All its original elements survive in the residuum of ashes and vapor, which, thenceforth, belong to our earth. These meteorites or planetoids are iron rocks, and if one of them as large as the state house, in passing through our atmosphere, were entirely burned up, it would still bring as much increment to the earth as if it fell to the surface in a solid mass. The estimate of this steady and perpetual increment to our earth's weight is two and a half tons per hour, or sixty tons a day, or 21,900 tons a year, or over 2,000,000 tons every century. It would take 100 ordinary railroad freight trains, therefore, to haul the meteoric deposit which the earth gathers from the sky every year.—Ex.

Sugar Monopoly Broken.

For many years the California sugar refinery, owned by Charles Spreckels, has controlled the sugar market of this coast. This it seems will soon be changed. It has been learned from authentic sources that a cast-iron compact for a term of years has been entered into between the American refinery of San Francisco and a number of Hawaiian planters, the terms of which if carried out means little else than comparative cessation of business for the California refinery.

It should be stated here that for years the California refinery has controlled the American refinery; has set the figures of its production and daily ruled its quotations. About six months ago the American refinery associated with itself some of the leading merchants of the city and set systematically to work to obtain control of the bulk of the islands' products. In this it has been entirely successful. It is calculated that the total product of the plantations for this year will be from 70,000 to 75,000 tons, and of this amount, by virtue of the aforementioned contracts, it will control about 55,000 tons.

One of the directors, in speaking of the causes which led to the formation of the new corporation, said: "There was an agreement between Mr. Spreckels and ourselves by which we were mutually bound to produce only so much sugar as would not drug the market. This agreement was renewed from January to January. When the last time for renewal came around no one made an appearance from the California refinery, and after two or three days had elapsed we concluded that they did not want the agreement renewed, and so allowed it to go by default."

It appears there was no actual rupture between the two refineries, but ever since the above incident the American refinery has been engaged in an effort to become master of the situation, and according to all reports it has now become so.

Dutch Mormons.

A congress of Dutch Mormons has been held at Zwolle. Two hundred delegates were present from Amsterdam and other points. The principal business was the reading of reports by American deputies. The report showed that since the last congress, which was held five years ago, there has been a decrease in the number of Dutch going to Salt Lake and also a decrease in the number of converts to the faith in Holland.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 29, in a severe thunderstorm, lightning shivered an immense oak that stood close to the spot in Riverside park selected for the grave of Gen. Grant. A few nights afterward, during a thunderstorm at Mt. McGregor the Grant cottage was also struck by the electric fluid, and the electric light over the casket containing his body was extinguished.

A Strange Sight.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Cohes, by a strange sight at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Woods, whose infant child died on Wednesday. When the undertaker was preparing the body for burial one of the pastors present suddenly declared that the figure of a cross and chalice could be seen on the white cloth that covered the child's face. Others looked and saw the figures. Word went out and people flocked to the house until it became necessary to call on the police to keep back the crowd. The cloth was frequently wet with water, but the figures remained. The spots where the cross and chalice were outlined were of a glistening, whiter shade than the rest of the cloth when wet. About 12 o'clock yesterday the shadow disappeared. Many believe it to have been a miracle.