

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

NO. 9.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Morning Star Lodge
No. 464,
Meets at Coquille City every Thursday evening. Visiting brethren, in good standing, are cordially invited.

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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.

COQUILLE CITY'S FUTURE.

I had a dream the other night,
While on my bed I slumbered;
'Twas all about a city fair,
The streets, they were unnumbered.

It seemed to be, (I know it was),
On the banks of the Coquille,
Where steamers swift, did come and go,
And thousands, thousands, dwell.

The climate was most delightful;
With of course a little rain,
But that's what made their taters grow,
As well as their fruit and grain.

There were mills for grinding the grain,
And mills for sawing lumber,
Planing mills, wooden mills, shippers,
And factories without number.

The county seat, had settled there,
And while I lay a dreaming,
The iron-horse came scolding in,
With head-light brightly gleaming.

There were churches of every creel,
And good schools of every grade;
Her public buildings were immense,
And her people all were staid.

Like Rip Van Winkle I lay in a snooze;
A few short years, then waked from my doze,
And found instead of a country town,
A great big city planted down.

Fairview, Oreg., Oct., 3d.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

[Gold Beach Gazette.]

Quite a number of our wool men are engaged in their fall shearing.

Lee Suthard last week killed a panther which measured nine feet, ten and a half inches from tip to tip. It was one of the big ones.

The average catch of fish during the week has been about eight hundred per day. Owing to the rough bar prevailing during the past two or three days the run has materially slackened off.

Ed. Haines, of Eckley precinct, lost a cow a few days ago, that died of old age. She was known to be twenty-three years old. Some three or four years ago her horns drooped off close to her head.

[Southwestern Oregon Recorder.]

Some time ago the death of a man named W. H. Carter on a ranch back in the hills on Floras creek was chronicled. The place where he resided is in this county, yet a sort of informal coroner's inquiry was organized in Coos county and a midnight party, standing awestruck around the remains with flaming torches, viewed it at a respectful distance. Finally a blanket is laid down on the ground, the men with their shovels roll the body on to it and digging a hole beside it, roll it in, and that seems to have been about the extent of this coroner's inquest. The body was found beside a log clutched a hatchet; he was known to have quite a sum of money, estimated at \$2000 which has not been found; in the cabin hung his shirt with one sleeve-button and one stud in it; the jewelry was gold and of value. Now is it not possible that a tragedy was enacted here, and that the hatchet meant defense? So far as the coroner's inquest went it would not have been at all likely to discover the fact (should it prove to be such), that the body was full of bullet holes, or otherwise bruised. Further we learn that live stock and other property was left by deceased, yet we do not learn that our county court took any notice of the fact; but it is said an administrator residing in this county was appointed by the Coos county court. Mixed isn't it? We would like to hear something definite about the matter.

Work on the sea wall proper at the Cape will not be inaugurated this season, though the force now in hand will be retained some weeks yet on such preliminary work as can be done before the rains set in, and which would expedite progress in the spring. The sides of the slides will be seeded in the hope that the resultant sod formation may afford some measure of protection against the loosening effect of the storms, and as a further means to this end, drains or sluices will be put into the ravines or gulches.

[Coos Bay News.]

Chas. Granholm is building dams

on the east fork of the north fork Coos river, and also on Marlow creek, to utilize the water running out logs.

Capt. Reed received a new engine for the Nimrod on the Coos Bay. The engine is much more powerful than the one first used, and 60 pounds of steam drives the boat through the water at an astonishing rate.

G. H. Ramsdell, the photographer, formerly the great wizard of the northwest, has now discovered a lotion, by applying vigorously a few times every day will bring out a luxuriant growth of hair on the bald patches of the oldest settlers. If you don't believe that hair can be made to grow in a desert waste, just ask Ramsdell to lift his hat and you will be convinced.

Joe Noah, in company with some other parties, was lately hunting in the mountains at the head of North Coos river. During their trip they found the carcasses of several elk which had been killed by the Indians. The hides had been taken from some, while others lay untouched. At one place the party found seven large buck elk, which must have been shot down for pure devilment as the hides or horns were not taken, nor any meat. The settlers who drove the Indians out of that section deserve much credit, as the game would soon be thinned out if the swishes were allowed to continue their stay.

Amateur Farming.

The marvelous agricultural development of the country would have been impossible had it not been for the introduction of the labor-saving machinery now so generally used. It is not, however, the farmers to whom the credit is due of having first utilized inventions of this character. This, in many cases, belongs to the so-called amateur agriculturists, who, as a class, have been the first to recognize the merits of improved agricultural implements, as well as those of new varieties of fruits and vegetables. The writer was for some years employed in what at that time was the largest agricultural implement warehouse in the East. Although it was a depot for introduction of every improvement in tilling the soil, we had few bona fide farmers among our customers, and they were the most reluctant to accept any improvement. It was the same with new description of seeds, both fruit and vegetable, and with fancy stock. It is not many years ago that the cultivated blackberry was unknown; now the Lawton blackberry is as valuable to growers of small fruit as any they have. The discoverer of the variety, Lawton, was an eccentric and wealthy banker in Wall street, who devoted more time and money to improving the blackberry than he did to stocks and bonds. The tomato, now the most popular vegetable, was poor and insipid when first introduced. The Hon. Edward S. Lester, who was a diplomat in the Buchanan Administration, gave much time and attention to improving the tomato, and the present luscious, juicy and indispensable table luxury is mainly the result of his experiments. The instances are few where genuine farmers have invested capital in improved farming machinery. Mr. Thorn of Dutchess county, N. Y., was a genuine farmer; but he became one after he had amassed a fortune in business. He imported the best blooded stock from Europe, the progeny of which are scattered all over the country. Baldwin a clothing manufacturer of New York city, introduced the Jersey breed of cattle. A retired Boston butcher was the original importer of Southdown sheep. Many other examples of a similar character might be mentioned, all tending to show what retired merchants and professional men with a fondness for country life have done for the so-called practical farmer.—Grocer and Country Merchant.

Dora Items.

The fine showers we have had have started the grass in pastures, and there will soon be good grazing.

J. Rich and family have left us for the dry California clime. They left much pleased with Coos county and we look for their return.

Ed Weekly is to leave us soon for Douglas county to engage in farming and sheep-raising.

J. Agberry has moved from Elk creek to, near F. E. Scofield's at Dora.

Rev. F. E. Scofield will preach at Dora the third Sunday in this month, instead of the second, as heretofore.

Some O. Time has had a desperate struggle to keep a band of educated hogs out of his cornfield but nevertheless the hogs took the field and held it, and Some O. Time settled back to sweet slumbers and to dream of fleas. Sweet be thy slumbers, and may thy dreams not haunt thee by day.

Don Rex.

Dora, Oct. 2nd.

How Much to Eat.

It is utterly impossible to prescribe the quantity of food appropriate to a person; he must ascertain that for himself. This is not very difficult, for if one eat lightly, say at breakfast, and note the time he can go without feeling a want of more food, he will, after a few experiments, ascertain the amount of food requisite for a day. Let one take some bread and milk, or porridge, or what not, a moderate quantity, at breakfast, and it will serve him probably for three or four hours. Of course the time during which he will feel no special desire for refreshing the stomach will be dependent upon the work in which he is engaged, a given amount of food going further in manual exertion than in brain work. When it is ascertained how much is suitable, care should be taken not to eat more than that. It is better to reduce the quantity than to add to it; it is better to leave the table with a sense of want than with the sense of repletion. Rest is as essential to the stomach and other organs of digestion and assimilation as to the limbs. Overwork of the stomach induces dyspepsia, whereas an insufficient amount for the needs of the body will tell very soon upon the constitution; that is to say, if one eats his daily meals regularly, but doesn't eat quite enough at the time, nature will more readily adapt herself to the shortened allowance than she can to a trifling excess of the proper regimen.—Science of Health.

A ploughman says there are several easy ways to prevent rusting of plows and cultivators to keep the teeth bright. One is to give them a coat of thick limewash as soon as they are brought in from the field. Another is to dissolve an ounce of resin in four ounces of linseed oil, and while hot mix it with a quart of kerosene and stir. This is laid on the smooth iron with a paint-brush. Another way is to dissolve an ounce of camphor in some turpentine and add to this four ounces of lard to one ounce of pulverized black lead or stove polish, and mix well. This may be rubbed on with a rag. To remove rust from plows or tools nothing is better than a mixture of half a pint of oil vitriol poured slowly into a quart of water and apply this to the rusted metal. Wash off with water.

"A Nebraska man has demonstrated that the human soul can be seen. But it doesn't sound very flattering to the soul he has seen that the Nebraska man had to make use of a microscope in order to see it." Probably it was the soul of a man that took a weekly newspaper for three years and then refused to pay for it.—Ex.

The Earth in a Tremble.

There is, it seems, a perpetual earthquake shocking this earth of ours, a fact that was first discovered by a company of astronomers who were studying the stars. The Italian government keeps employed a corps of experts to record these involuntary motions of the earth. These tremblings are too feeble to be noticed by the senses, but the instruments employed show that the movements are constant and not regular. M. Daubree, a French servant, accounts for earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and the constant tremors of the earth's surface to a single cause, to-wit, super-heated steam. The waters of the earth fall into the molten material at the interior of the earth—steam is produced and this steam is super-heated, developing such enormous power as to cause the violent eruptions and earthquakes which in times past have rent the earth. Other scientists have held that the gradual shrinking of the earth's crust and the consequent contraction from loss of heat will account not only for earthquakes but for the upheavals of mountains and the appearance of valleys and depressions. Perhaps both cases may be at work; but M. Daubree's belief that super-heated steam is the one cause of the tremulous motions has many adherents. When on a steamer we are conscious of a pulsation, as it were, made by steam, but this tremulousness is regular, while the vibrations of the crust of the earth are irregular; hence it is surmised that the earth immediately under us is a great steam boiler acting irregularly but never at rest. In some portions of the earth it is known there is a constant connection between the water of the surface and the internal fires. This is proved by hot springs in numberless places on the earth. At Carlsbad, in Bohemia, for instance, it is known that a large section of country is a huge boiling caldron of hot water covered with a thin crust of earth. From certain vents come out highly mineralized hot water of great medical value. The hot springs have been known to exist since the seventh century, and it is believed there has been no material change in the character of the water. It is known there has not been any for five hundred years. Should the vents at this place be closed up from any cause, it would result in a violent explosion and the people of Carlsbad would be plunged into a boiling caldron. A partial eruption of this kind took place in 1809, but fortunately no lives were lost. This topic is interesting just now in view of the earthquake which has devastated the famous and beautiful vale of Cashmere, in India. A town was destroyed in the valley and many lives were lost. Volcanic disturbances occurred about the same time in other parts of the world. It is noticeable, by the way, that every earthquake in one part of the world is apt to be contemporaneous with a shock at its antipodes. These mighty imprisoned forces affect enormous areas of the earth's surface.—Ex.

The Berkshires mature earlier than the Poland-Chinas, and are not so large. They are favorites with many farmers in the south, although apt to go wild if allowed to range in the woods. The half-bloods are generally spotted, but sometimes the markings are very nearly identical with those of the sire. The same is true of the Poland-China, which is also deservedly popular in the south, and is in high regard in the west as a pork hog. The Essex, Poland-China and Berkshire cross well with one another. An expert stockman of New Orleans says that the Poland-China and the Berkshire makes a perfect hog.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

A Terrible Encounter.

The shades of midnight were falling as well as an Oregon mist, when I drew nigh unto the door of a sturdy farmer who resides on North Coquille, and asked permission to stay all night which was readily granted. My horse being fed and cared for we sat down to a bountiful supper which proved to me that this country couldn't be beat for fruit and vegetables, honey and butter. Supper being over we gathered around the fire, and chatted the evening pleasantly away. We talked about most every thing from politics to popcorn, and wound up with some hair-raising bear stories, but never broached the subject of fleas. When bed time came he showed me to a room with a cosy little bed in it, and bid me good night, wishing me happy dreams, and retired. While disrobing I heard queer noises, something similar to sea-lions quarreling but supposed it to be my imagination. Having said my prayers I retired with a light heart and was soon fast asleep. I got to dreaming along in the night about bears. I thought that I was after a big fellow, and the dogs finally bayed him. I ran up and shot him and he came for me. I mashed him over the head with my gun, started to run backwards, fell over a log. The bear growled like thunder, and began to eat my boots and pants off in short order. I waked up about that time, and found instead of a bear, five or six fleas gnawing away at me, and growling like so many cats over a chipmunk. I did not faint nor halloo for a shotgun; I just simply grabbed them by the hind legs and beat their brains out over the bed post. It was some time before I fell into a troubled sleep, and I was weak for several days from loss of blood.

Finette.

Fairview, Oreg., Oct., 3.

Business Reviving.

There are many signs that general business in this city is at last reviving from the long period of lethargy, says the San Francisco Post. First of all, a more confident feeling exists among merchants and tradesmen, on account of the positive improvement in the large commercial and manufacturing markets of the east, which is certain to extend to this coast. For two months past there has been a constant change for the better in wool, dry goods, grocery, leather, boot and shoe and iron trades. The rapid rise in the price of wool in Boston, New York and Philadelphia has already had its good influence upon this market. Local stocks have been kept reduced by the strong demand which has absorbed most of the receipts from the interior, and advanced prices have been obtained in proportion as the rise continues in the east. This was one of the first things to give a stronger backbone to business in this city. A much better feeling is now perceptible in some of the other trades named above, and there is little doubt that the wave of improvement from the east has reached us. The wheat trade in this state has long been stagnant. The farmers preferred to hold their grain rather than accept the very low prices that were ruling. This has been one of the greatest drawbacks to the business situation for it kept hundreds of ships idle and withdrew large sums of money from the usual circulation at this time of the year. Fortunately at this juncture, the wheat market is becoming more active. Owing to the strong tendency of the distant markets, prices are advancing, and shippers are chartering many vessels and are freely purchasing at the asking rates. Matters along the water front are having a lively look again. We cannot enumerate, in our short space, the many other signs of a business revival which are now visible, but the Post does not hesitate to declare that an era of better times is at hand.