

Coquille City Herald.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

NO. 28.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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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,
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Pure bred Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rock Poultry for sale by Edward B. Cartwright, Yoneda, Douglas County, Oregon.

BETTER LUCK ANOTHER YEAR.

Oh, never sink 'neath Fortune's frown,
But brave her with a shout of cheer,
And front her fairly—face her down—
She's only stern to those who fear!
Here's "better luck another year!"
Another year!

Aye, better luck another year!
We'll have her smile, instead of anger—
A thousand smiles for every tear,
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
And better luck another year!
Another year!

The damsel Fortune still denies
The plea that yet delights the ear:
'Tis but our manhood that she tries,
She's coy to those who doubt and fear,
She'll grant the suit another year!
Another year!

Here's "better luck another year!"
She now denies the golden prize;
But spite of frown and scorn and sneer,
Be firm and we will win and wear
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
In better luck another year,
Another year!
—(W. Gilmore Simms.)

BETTER LUCK ANOTHER YEAR.

Our readers have doubtless not forgotten the very flattering results of an analysis of some beets sent from this office early in the winter, an account of which was given in the HERALD, together with a letter from E. H. Dyer expressing great surprise at their marvelous richness. By a liberal policy on the part of our government this coast will be enabled to produce the bulk of sugar consumed in the United States which is now imported from foreign countries. What is wanted, is a rebate on alcohol produced from a non-crystallizable product in the form of molasses. This alcohol cannot be converted into potable liquor, and its limited use—for manufacturing purposes only, renders its manufacture impossible owing to the revenue on that article. This, too, is no more than right and just. Another thing desired is protection against Hawaiian sugar. This is also a just demand. The treaty which allows old Spreckels to bring sugar duty free from that source has never been one iota of benefit to anyone except Spreckels and a certain railroad corporation, which, it is generally understood, put the price on carrying sugar from the East and South, so as to enable the former to sell his at a big price. No, instead of sending away several million dollars annually to help the laborers of foreign countries, we should keep it at home; we have our own laborers to look out for. With this aid until we could get factories on a good paying basis the Pacific coast would, in a few years, become a veritable sugar "empire" and wealth and prosperity would come to all its people. To show the sugar beet business up in its true light we quote from a memorial to congress by Mr. Dyer, general superintendent of the Alvarado Sugar refinery. Read every word of it and talk the matter up with your neighbors:

The quantity of sugar consumed in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, was as follows:
Foreign sugar... 2,442,357,448 lbs.
Domestic cane... 211,402,963 "
" Maple... 55,000,000 "
" Beet (refined)... 2,134,273 "

Total consumption 2,710,894,684 lbs.
This makes the consumption per capita to be about 50 pounds.

Of the foreign sugar imported, 165,976,993 pounds were from the Hawaiian Islands, and was admitted duty free. This sugar was valued at about \$9,128,734 being an average cost of about 5½ cents per pound for raw sugar. The average value, per pound, of other foreign sugars was about 2 88-100 cents; add to this the average duty—about 2 cents—would make the cost to refiners about 4 88-100 cents a pound. By this, it is evident that the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty inure to the Hawaiian

planter.

The foregoing statement shows the total amount of sugar consumed in the United States to be about 1,355,447 tons, of 2,000 pounds.

Germany produced in 1884, from beets, 1,150,000 tons of 2,240 pounds, being only 67,447 tons less than the total amount of sugar consumed in the United States.

This large quantity of sugar was produced from beets raised on about 860,000 acres of land. To produce the 1,355,447 tons consumed in the United States the past year, from beets, would only require 903,630 acres.

California, alone, according to the agricultural map of the state prepared under the direction of E. W. Hilgard, Ph. D., Professor of Agriculture of the State University, has land fit for the cultivation of the sugar beet in excess of that amount—not taking into consideration Oregon and Washington Territory, whose lands are as well adapted to the production of beets as those in California.

It is evident that a very small portion of the land in the United States that is suitable for raising beets would be required to produce our own sugar.

The following statement will show, to some extent, the immense benefits to be derived in producing our own sugar from the soil of our country.

In consequence of the natural increase of population, it would undoubtedly require, before the year 1890, 1,500,000 tons of sugar to meet the requirements of the United States. To produce this quantity of sugar from beets would require one million acres of land; an average yield of 15 tons per acre would produce 15,000,000 tons of beets, which, at \$4 per ton, would amount to \$60,000,000. To manufacture and refine the sugar contained in these beets, including all expense incurred in converting this sugar into money, would cost, say, \$90,000,000 more, making the total cost of the 1,500,000 tons of sugar to be \$150,000,000. This large sum of money would be distributed among the industrial classes in about the following proportion, viz:

Rent of land \$20 per acre \$20,000,000
Labor, per acre \$40... 40,000,000
Cost of manufacture, etc 90,000,000
Total... \$150,000,000

Cost of production being five cents a pound for refined sugar.

Wherever a beet sugar factory is located, sufficient land should be secured to enable farmers to alternate their crops; for by so doing they are enabled to raise a large number of cattle on the refuse beets, after the sugar has been extracted, which, mixed with straw, makes a most excellent food for stock.

The effect of locating a beet sugar factory in a neighborhood gives the following results:
A cheap and abundant supply of butter, milk, cheese, and meat, as well as sugar and grain.
It gives employment to a large number of people, requiring both skilled and common labor.
A large amount of money is kept in the country, and distributed among the producing and manufacturing classes of our own country, instead of being sent to foreign countries, to enrich foreign sugar planters. The greater wealth resulting to any community where a beet sugar factory is located, and the beet is grown, instead of the usual cereal crops, will be readily apparent by comparing the relative values of the product of beets and grain.
A low average yield of beets is fifteen tons per acre, and these beets manufactured into sugar will yield 3,000 pounds, which, at 7 cents, is worth \$210.
An acre of wheat will produce 15 cents, which, at \$1.75, is worth

\$26.25; now add 1-10 to manufacture the same into flour, makes a value of \$28.87, as the product of one acre of wheat.

Placing the yield of barley at 20 cents, at \$1 30-100 per cental, makes a value of \$26 to the acre.

A beet sugar factory of 200 tons daily capacity, will require 2,000 acres of land to grow sufficient beets to supply it. Now, as each acre of land, if planted in beets, will produce a value to the community of \$210, the 2,000 acres will add to its wealth to the extent of \$420,000 annually.

The highest value produced from cereals, as above, is \$28.87 for each acre, and for the 2,000 acres it would be \$57,740—a difference of \$362,260 in favor of growing the beets on that small quantity of land, to say nothing of the increased production from alternating the beets with other crops.

In connection with this subject, I desire to say a word in relation to the relative value of cane and beets as sugar-producing plants:

For centuries mankind has looked to the sugar-cane as the source from which to obtain their sugar; and, until about the first of the present century, that has been almost the only source from which sugar was obtained. It remained for the present century to utilize the beet as an additional source of supply. The quality of the sugar from both these plants is nearly identical; what little difference there is in favor of the beet. Cane sugar contains more or less glucose—a weak reducing sugar; the beet, when in good, fresh condition, none.

An acre of beets will produce as many pounds of sugar as an acre of cane, and can be cultivated at a little cost. It requires over a year for cane to mature; beets mature in five months, consequently yielding quicker returns. The cane has this advantage over the beet; molasses from the cane is valuable for domestic use; that obtained from the beet is not.

In conclusion, I desire to say that all the conditions are as favorable for the production of sugar from beets in the United States as in Europe, except the cost of labor. All we need to become independent of foreign nations for our sugar supply is the same protection and encouragement from our government that the producers of sugar in Europe received from theirs. Assured of this, the necessary capital and skill will be forthcoming; and no American will for one moment admit but that we, placed on an equal footing, can successfully compete with the nations of Europe in the manufacture of sugar from beets, as well as in all other manufacturing enterprises. But, if we are handicapped by the mistaken policy of our Government, we will continue to send our hundreds of millions for food that can be produced as well in our own country.

Millions are talked about glibly in these times without a clear understanding of the enormous sum represented by \$50,000,000 left by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, or the \$200,000,000 left by William H. Vanderbilt to his sons. A Chicago preacher helps one to realize the magnitude of such fortunes by noting that if Cornelius Vanderbilt had been born at the beginning of the Christian era and had saved \$25,000 a year ever since, he would not yet have made his fortune of \$50,000,000 and that if William H. Vanderbilt had been a contemporary of Adam, and had saved at the rate of \$25,000 per annum, he would still have been far short of his \$200,000,000 at the time of his death, and would still have had to toil and save for 2,115 years in the future before amassing his fortune of \$200,000,000.

Old farmer (to amateur ditto)—
"What do you feed your pigs?"
Amateur farmer—"Corn."
"In the ear?" "No; in the mouth."

NO VACUUM.

A great many people live in this city who cherish the plausible delusion that if the Chinese left here a vacuum which could not be filled would be created in many avenues of labor. This sentiment is illustrated by what a prominent lawyer said the other day. "Now," said he, "these anti-Chinese agitators claim that the conservative classes here don't co-operate with them in their efforts to exclude the Chinamen from the country, that we don't discharge our Chinese help, wood-choppers and domestics, etc. But how can we discharge them? We cannot get white people to fill their places. A short time ago I thought I would try the experiment of employing a white girl in place of our Chinese domestic. The Chinaman was discharged, but it took several days before a white girl could be found; and when one was found she grew so independent after three or four weeks that she would tolerate no direction or advice from my wife. Another thing, every evening she had her Romeo to call around to see her, and they generally occupied the parlor, to the exclusion of the family. In several ways she showed she wanted to run things, so I let her go, and fell back on a Chinaman."

This conversation is no figment, but represents really what was expressed, and it represents also the sentiments of a number of people here. But do they reflect that the people in the east would never think of employing a Chinaman as a domestic, and that their domestic affairs are run somewhat more smoothly and more economically than those of people residing here. Girls can be secured back there at the rate of from \$12 to \$15 a month, and they give the most complete satisfaction. There are numbers of them there who would gladly come out here if they thought they could get employment, but they are discouraged from doing so by the reports that Chinese are employed here exclusively, and that there is no room for others. A good point illustrating how easily the places of deposed Chinamen can be supplied is furnished by Mr. Barnett G. Haskell, the grand organizer of the Knights of Labor. He states that it was the cry of cigar manufacturers at San Francisco that they could not discharge their Chinese cigar makers because white men could not be obtained to fill their places. The Knights of Labor took up the matter about two months ago and demonstrated fully the error of such an idea. A committee waited on the different cigar manufacturers and secured their signatures to a contract for one hundred and eighty white cigarmakers. Word was then dispatched to the Knights of Labor at Chicago to send out that number, and shortly afterwards the men arrived and were employed according to the contract. The result is most completely satisfactory to all parties. Some two hundred Chinamen have been thrown out of work, and the 180 white men in their places earn, at an average of \$1000 a year each, \$180,000. This money is put in circulation in San Francisco, while formerly it went to swell the coffers of the Six Companies, or towards giving Chinamen enough to enable them to return to their celestial home and riot in the excesses of oriental pleasures. The manufacturers are greatly pleased with the change and recommend our employers to follow their example. Daily standard.

New York, Feb. 15.—Austin Carbin of the Cunard company says the fastest time record will be made on the new line from Milford, England, to Montauk point, Long Island, thence to New York in only six days and three hours.

BANDON.

The Coos, well known on the bay as a fast steamboat may be shortly expected here. She is to make the round trip from Bandon to Coquille City and back the same day. She will leave Bandon at 9 a. m., so as to allow the people living down the coast, at least as far as Floras creek, to breakfast at home and leisurely arrive in time. She will reach Coquille City at 12 m., where she will remain an hour and then return to Bandon, which she will reach at 4 p. m., thus enabling the coast people to reach home for supper.

From a letter just received we learn that Mr. Blacklock has formed a company to work the Blacklock stone quarries. The erection of a wharf will be commenced immediately, and Mr. Blacklock hopes to be able to ship cargoes of the stone during the ensuing summer. The building trade is much pleased with the samples already in the city, and everything looks well for lively times along our coast.

Fred Jarvis has got the mail contract from Myrtle Point to Bandon. We are sorry the Ceres has lost this, as there were no two men more skillful in handling and running a steamboat than Capt. Reed and Mr. Yager, his excellent engineer. During the several years that Capt. Reed held the above contract, he never missed the delivery of a mail. If he couldn't get to Bandon by water, he landed and made his way through the woods with the mail bags on his back. Legem.

The Truth.

Bob Burdette knew what he was talking about when he said: "My son, if I should publish a daily paper for twenty years and in all that time take occasion to mention you about twice a week as 'our distinguished fellow townsman and that eminent man of letters and merchant prince,' and should say every time you crossed the river on the ferry that you had departed for the East, and when you came back I should notice that 'our justly popular citizen returned,' if in all these years I should praise your dog your goods, your wife and your babies, your clothes and your character, and then some day when I was away attending a convention, my local editor should call the attention of the town Marshal to the filthy condition of the street and sidewalk in front of your store would you ever forgive me? You would denounce the paper as a scurrilous sheet, and its editor as a lying scandle monger that ought to be whipped out of the community."

Jim McSnifter was being tried in San Antonio for trying to bribe a colored witness, Sam Johnson, to testify falsely.

"You say this defendant offered you a bribe of fifty dollars to testify in his behalf?" said Lawyer Gouge to Sam Johnson.

"Yes, sah."

"Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words."

"He said he would git me fifty dollars if I—"

"He can't have use those words. He didn't speak as a third person."

"No, sah; he tuck good keer dat dar was no third pusson present. Dar was only two. De fendant am too smart ter hab anybody listenin' when he am talking about his own reskality."

"I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?"

"I was de fust pusson, myself."
"You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he use the words, 'I will pay you fifty dollars.'"

"No, boss; he didn't say nuffin about you payin' me fifty dollars. Yore name wasn't mentioned, 'captin, dat he tole me ef ober I got inter a scrape dat you was de best lawyer in San Antonio to fool de judge and jury."—Texas Siftings.