

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

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

NO. 32.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Meets at Coquille City every Thursday evening. Visiting members of this order, in good standing, are cordially invited.

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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.
A. H. Wright, Commander.

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Dealer in Furniture, Doors, Glass and Picture Frames, etc., and agent for White's Sewing Machines. v4117

BLOODED FOWLS.
Pure bred Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Poultry for sale by Derward B. Cartwright. Yoncola, Douglas County, Oregon.

WHAT TIME IS IT?

Time to do well,
Time to live better,
To give up that grudge,
To answer that letter,
To speak the kind word,
That may sweeten some sorrow,
To do now the good
You would leave till to-morrow.

Time to try hard
In that new situation;
Time to build up
On the solid foundation,
Giving up needlessly,
Changing and drifting,
Leaving the quicksands
That ever are shifting.

Time to be earnest
In laying up treasure;
Time to be thoughtful
In seeking true pleasure
Leaving stern justice
Of truth being found,
Making your word
Just as good as your bond.

Time to be happy
In doing your best,
Time to be trustful
Leaving the rest.
Knowing in whatever
Country or clime,
No'er can call you back
One moment of time.

Recipe For Consumption.

A correspondent writes to an exchange as follows, about the leaves of a well-known plant, and a prominent physician recommends its publication:

I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they began bleeding at the lungs, and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common Mullen steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade, and kept in a clean bag. The remedy must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It builds up and strengthens the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States and Europe should publish the recipe for the benefit of the human family.

The life of every town depends on the efforts of its people. We often see a big thriving town with few or no natural advantages; and again, others with many natural advantages that only exist in name. The trouble with the latter lies with the people. They do not do the things necessary to make their town thrive, and it suffers in consequence; and the material in that community goes to build up a town elsewhere. In this there is necessarily loss. Any place or people tributary to some place remote, must always remain at a disadvantage. If the people of Coquille City will allow a neighboring town to get the start of it, they will find it an uphill business to gain what they have lost. So far we have held our own, but we must make a big effort, for there is no stand still in such matters. We should encourage manufacturers—and not only encourage them, but build them. Every work-shop added, is another step out of the reach of competitors. Build factories that the whole country will come to buy of you; and build only such things that a prosperous people need and use to their own advantage, lest their trade become useless.

It has been our intention to give a brief account by our Dora correspondent, Don Rex, of the marriage festivities of our esteemed friends Amos Hatcher and Miss Krantz, but our space has been so crowded and the articles so long, we have put it off till it would appear "late"; suffice it to say, it was a *recherche* affair, and upwards of 70 persons were there to partake of Deacon Krantz's hospitality. The wedding dinner was pronounced the best to which our informant had ever been, and we would have judged as much from our acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Krantz

North Carolina Correspondence.

Ed. HERALD:—As I have read your valuable, newsy and interesting paper for some time, I find it to be a splendid medium of information, concerning Oregon, its people, its climate, soil and productions, together with its rapid improvements in all its various industries. Here let me remark that Oregon is the only country that I would leave my fatherland for, but my age and my afflicted family precludes all hopes of my ever seeing your beautiful, delightful, charming, desirable and lovely country. Thinking that a description of our "land of the sky" would interest some of your people, we presume to offer the following statistics:

North Carolina naturally divides itself into three divisions, called eastern, middle and western. The eastern embraces the flat country or plains of the Atlantic coast; the middle, the hill country east of the Blue Ridge, and the western division embraces the grand mountain plateau, bounded eastward by the Blue Ridge, and the west by the Smoky mountains (named locally in the northern portion, Iron mountains, and in the southern Unaka.) The general direction of the axis of the plateau is about E-N. E. Its entire length, reckoned from its southwestern termination to its northern, which is prolonged 50 miles into Virginia, is 285 miles, which contains about 5,000 square miles in North Carolina. Watauga county, is situated in the northeast corner of this plateau, bounded west by the state of Tennessee. I shall notice our soil, climate and productions, our rivers, mountains, timbers, minerals etc., etc. Our climatic extremes are very great indeed. Thermometers register in summer as high as 40 to 90 degrees, and in winter as low as 20 degrees below zero. We have the four seasons, spring, summer, fall and winter, yet winter here lasts six months. Grass and vegetation ends in October, and winter in April; yet our productions embrace all the cereals; corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat and oats. Of the fruits; apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes. Of vegetables; cabbage, potatoes (Irish and sweet), onions, carrots, beets etc. Of small fruits—berries; strawberries, black rasp, and whortleberries, both native and cultivated. Our principle rivers are, New river and the Watauga river, which have their sources in the Blue Ridge, one of the great watersheds of the world, and force their passage through the great chain of the Smoky mountains, which are much higher than the Blue Ridge, while our country is well watered by the numerous tributaries of these rivers. Our mountains are a striking feature of our country. The culmination of the Blue Ridge is in Watauga county, and is called the "Grandfather." The surface of our country is diversified by mountains, hills and valleys. The altitudes given by our state geologist, are Grandfather, 5,897 feet high; Birch mountain, 4,681; Elk Knob, 5,574; Snake Mt., 5,594; Peake Mt., 4,924; Hanging Rock Mt., 5,224; Beach Mt., 5,541 &c. Gaps along the Blue Ridge—Cooks Gap 3,307; Blowing Rock Gap 3,779; Linville Gap 4,100 &c. Our valleys are from 3,000 to 3,180 feet above sea level, while Boone (our county seat) is 3,242 feet above the sea, and said to be the highest village in the United States. Our soil is rich and productive. Producing the finest of timbers of both soft and hard wood. Lest this be wearysome or cast into the waste basket, I will in the phrase of one of our peculiar judges, stop "right thar," with the promise if the above finds grace in your eyes, we will finish our sketch of this our "land of the sky."

Namrah C. Nedlam.

Salmon Mountain Mines.

A. H. Moore of Ellensburg, Curry county, was on the hay last week, for the purpose of recording some mining claims that he and others have located on Salmon mountain, in this county, 20 miles or more above Myrtle Point, between Sixes river and Johnson creek.

Moore was representing the Salmon Mountain Mining company, composed of A. H. Moore, Fred S. Moore, Fred Smith, Marshal Nay, Louis Knapp, John L. Kronenburg, Fred Kronenburg and John Kronenburg.

The ground they have taken embraces 160 acres (20 acres each) on the side of the mountain and extending almost to the summit. They have not yet developed a well-defined ledge, but they have an encouraging quantity of rich float rock and feel sanguine of eventually finding the lead from which it came.

Some of the ore exhibited to us was a rotten, burnt quartz, filled with free gold, visible to the naked eye, which looked as if it would mill several hundred dollars per ton, and a very few tons of such rock would yield sufficient gold to defray all the expenses the company expect to incur in prospecting their claims.

Another character of the ore found on Salmon mountain is gold sulphurets, which pay from \$50,000 to \$60,000 per ton. A ton or two of this kind of ore would do the business and put the company on a financial basis equal to the emergency of sluicing down the entire mountain in search of more.

Then there is a galena ore which has the appearance of carrying some silver. This ore the company had better steer clear of until they get rich, and then they will not need nor want it.

The mineral land is sold by the government at \$2.50 per acre. To perfect title to it is necessary to do not less than \$100 worth of work per annum on each claim for five years, at the expiration of which time the government will issue its patent for the ground.

The Salmon Mountain Mining company proposes to take 1500 inches of water from Johnson creek and other streams and carry it around to Salmon mountain in a flume 4 feet wide and 20 inches deep, so constructed that its capacity can be doubled whenever there are inducements for so doing. This water will be sufficient to propel a small quartz mill that the company expect to erect this summer for working the ore from their claims.

To manufacture the lumber for constructing the flume and building the mill, the company will take in a portable sawmill. The flume will be about 3½ miles in length, and constructed along rugged hillsides and across deep canyons, while the mill will have five or six stamps, capable of crushing about three tons of ore per day.

The route by which the machinery will be taken in will be by schooner from San Francisco to the Coquille river; thence to Myrtle Point by steamer, and thence by wagon road to Salmon, creek, 20 miles above Myrtle Point, where a road to be built from the mines, about 10 miles away, will intersect the Myrtle Point and Paradise valley road.

It is estimated that \$4000 will be sufficient to pay for the work that the Salmon Mountain Mining company expect to do to test the value of their claims. The water will be carried sufficiently high on the mountain to be used in sluicing or placer mining whenever the company may deem it expedient to work in that way.

Lava and other volcanic signs are to be seen at Salmon mountain. In the rocks at the top of the mountain are the shells of rock oysters, clams, etc. Moore recently found, in perfect form, a round clam shell the size of a silver dollar.—Coast Mail.

We Vote "Aye."

Representative Albert J. Hopkins, of Illinois, has introduced a bill into congress putting the manufacture of oleomargarine and similar compounds on the same footing as the manufacture of whiskey and tobacco. His bill provides, first, that all manufacturers of the stuff shall be registered and shall give bonds to the commissioner of internal revenue; second, that every manufacturer shall have a conspicuous sign, giving the name and business; third that the makers of the oil used in the manufacture of bogus butter and cheese shall keep and furnish to the collectors of the internal revenue a record of all their sales; fourth, that the manufacturer shall place on every tub, crock, box or other package a printed label similar to those now placed on tobacco packages, stating that all the requirements of the law have been fully complied with; and it shall be unlawful for any party to use packages a second time; fifth, the tax is required to be paid by stamps the same as in the case of cigars, etc.; sixth, imported adulterated butter or cheese will have to pay the same tax as that manufactured in this country in addition to the regular import duties.

The tax is fixed at ten cents per pound for butter and three cents per pound for cheese substitutes. The penalties fixed for the violation of this Act are made very severe, and no loop-holes are left for the manufacturers to crawl out. "Adulterated butter or cheese" is defined as "any article or composite manufactured, in whole or in part, of any oleaginous substance oleomargarine, suine, butterine, beef-fat, lard, neutral vegetable oil, or any substance other than that produced from unadulterated milk, and designed to take the place of butter and cheese, or to be sold or offered for sale as an article of food."

We hope this bill will be speedily pushed through to a passage. It is alike in the interest of every laboring man, every trading man and every producer, as well as of the farmers of this country. It is an act in the interest of honesty as against fraud. We would suggest, however, that the bill is not quite complete. We think the compelling of the entire product to be colored some distinctive tint would provide an easy means for its detection, whether offered for sale in or out of the packages. Let this little amendment be added and then we hope to see the measure speedily become the law.—New York Rural.

Producing Eggs at a Profit.

M. L. Robbins, who resides in East Portland, attests the fact that eggs can be produced at a profit. He keeps only ten hens but they furnish him all the eggs he needs for his table. They are young Plymouth Rock hens, and have been laying since last December. He has fed them about three bushels of wheat, which cost him 60 cents per bushel and the scraps from the table. He assures us that the eggs they have given him have not cost to exceed seven cents per dozen, and he could no doubt increase the production on the same basis of expense.

This shows what any villager might do upon a lot in town, added to which is the pleasure of looking after them, and the knowledge of having the freshest and best eggs to be had in the market. Every householder could well keep a few chickens for his own use, and still leave a good market for all the farmers' product in that line.

While there is more or less hazard in keeping poultry on a large scale, yet almost every one, and especially farmers, can keep them in a small way and not interfere with other business, and add many dollars to the yearly income.—Ex.

Poultry Notes.

A great many diseases of poultry come from cold and wet. Scaly legs is caused by a minute insect eating the legs. A mixture of equal portions of lard, kerosene and sulphur is the usual and generally effective remedy.

One serious error in poultry keeping is the custom of keeping hens until they become too old to be profitable, because they were favorites or great layers, but they can never put on tender flesh nor put down eggs.

To remove vermin a good remedy has been mentioned, that is of dusting the fowls at night with flour of sulphur, provide dust baths of road dust or fine clay, and paint the perches with kerosene or crude petroleum. Buildings should be kept whitewashed or lined with tarred felt, costing less than one third of a cent per square foot.

Fowls can be fattened well in a fortnight if they are cooped up where they can obtain gravel, and are fed on scalded corn meal, given them three times a day. For drink skimmed milk is very desirable and will be drank with eagerness. Pulverized charcoal kept either in their boxes, or mixed with their feed, will materially assist the fattening process.

When fowls are allowed full liberty they seem to eat from morning till night. This seems to be good evidence against the "two meal a day" plan. We don't like it ourselves, neither do our hens. A little food given often is better than a great quantity thrown to them to be trampled and soiled, but when fowls are fed frequently, see that the food is eaten up clean every time.—Farmer & Dairyman.

A Good Way to Raise Calves.

Take the calf from the dam when not over three days old; better still, before it ever suckles. Give new milk from its own dam the first few days, gradually changing it to skim-milk. Commence with light feed and increase the rations with age up to a generous feed, but carefully attend to temperature of milk when fed. There must be strict regularity as to time of feeding and temperature of milk; two feeds a day at 95 degrees of temperature, and the thermometer test is the only reliable one while the calf is young. Evenness of mess should be attended to closely. It takes but a slight change in temperature or quality to make a young calf sick.

Get the calf on skimmed milk as soon as possible, but make the change gradually. As the calf gets along to eight or nine weeks, add water to its rations, and feed skim-milk and water until six months old. If the calf does well up to three weeks, begin to teach it to eat grain. The best way and time to feed a calf grain is to feed it dry, and immediately after the calf has drunk its rations of milk; do not wait even three minutes. The best grain feed for young calves is rye and oats mixed—two pounds of oats to one pound of rye and ground together. If the calf should show signs of too much looseness in its voidings, give it at once a tablespoonful of ground cassia, by putting it with a spoon on to the roots of the tongue, and holding up its head while it swallows.

This method of feeding and rearing calves for milkers I have learned by long experience and testing of many methods. Since the practice has been adopted—some ten years—I have not had the slightest difficulty in raising and growing calves. Always feed and care for the calf from birth until maturity, so that it may not lose a day's growth, whether for a milker or for beef. I never experienced any difficulty in feeding skim-milk from cows highly fed with corn and cotton seed meal.

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