

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1886.

NO. 45.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. N. A. DOWNING M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
Calls—day or night—Promptly attended

L. F. LANE. JOHN LANE

LANE & LANE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Land Cases a Speciality.
Office on Main Street, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel.

J. M. SIGLIN. JOHN A. GRAY.

Siglin & Gray,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Office—Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel.

W. SINCLAIR.

Attorney at Law,
General Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

T. G. OWEN.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OGN.

S. H. HAZARD.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPIRE CITY, OGN.

J. W. BENNETT.

Attorney at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

D. L. WATSON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.

J. H. NOSLER.

Notary Public,
COQUILLE CITY, OGN.

D. L. STEELE, M. D.

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Marshfield, Oregon.
Office in Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel. Laughing gas and other anesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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office
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

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WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,
Coquille City, Ogn.
Work of all descriptions done at short notice and extremely low prices.

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GENERAL AGENCY for the sale of City property, houses and lots, timber, farms, ranches, etc. Office in Herald building.

J. F. HALL.

Surveyor,
FOR COOS COUNTY, OREGON.
Office: With T. G. Owen, Emp. Marshfield.
Perfect maps of all surveyed and entered lands furnished on short notice.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children, and all chronic forms of disease. Cases of obstetrics \$10; teeth extracted for 50 cents each. Special treatment for Rheumatism and Neuralgia by the medicated vapor bath.
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 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.

Coquille City Command.

No. 1, O. R. C.

Meets in this place every first and third Tuesday in each month. All members in good standing are cordially invited.

A. T. Lillie, Commander.

BLOODED FOWLS.

Pure Bred Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Poultry for sale by Derward B. Cartwright.
Yoncalla, Douglas County, Oregon.

THE LAWYER'S WOOLINGS.

"I have an attachment for you,"
The lawyer told Ethel one night,
"And for your affections, I sue—
My case is of love at first sight."
"And in my best suit I have come
To Court—but," the lawyer low spoke,
"I sit by your stove very dumb
And burn your pa's Blackstone and Coke."
"My Foolscap I wear like a dunce—
I haven't the courage to plead,
And life will be brief if this once
You don't take the Will for the Deed."
"Consider I've 'popped' and Decide
If you will Remain me or not;
O, Judge how a lover is Tried
Who can not Appeal from his lot."
"I'm told, sir, you stand at the Bar
And Cross-Questions ask," said the maid,
"And make people Swear, and you are
Too Fee Bill to live, I'm afraid."
"O, miss, I object and take
Exceptions to all that you say—
A Motion to go I shall make
If you do n't grant me a Stay."
"Well, then, I won't witness you woe,"
She said, "and my words I withdraw—
I'll Try you be Cause, s. r. I know
Your need of a mother-in-law."

COOS COUNTY.

Interesting Description of one of the Grandest Sections of Oregon.

The following we find in the Portland Daily News, the contribution of a Bandon correspondent:

COOS BAY.

An extremely irregular body of water, about fifty square miles in area, with a number of arms penetrating for a considerable distance inland and adding materially thereto, lies north of the Coquille region and is separated from it by a watershed of low hills running parallel to the Coquille river. There is sufficient water in the bay to float the largest ship. The character of the land about Coos bay is somewhat similar to that of the Coquille. Much marsh land is found here on tributary sloughs and creeks. The first vessel known to have entered the bay was a schooner, bound for the mouth of the Umpqua, which entered it by mistake in 1852. To-day the bay is dotted with vessels of all kinds, going and coming, and a regular line of steamers run between the bay and San Francisco.

EMPIRE CITY.

The county seat of Coos county, is situated about six miles from the mouth of the bay on the east side. Commerce, mining and lumber built up Empire. It is now somewhat decaying, and its rival, Marshfield, situated five or six miles further up the bay, is taking the lead in shipping and in business. Back of Marshfield lie the famous Coos Bay Coal Mines, which now are furnishing steadily coal for five or six vessels carrying that commodity on to San Francisco market, and especially since the Puget Sound mines were closed has the coal trade been very brisk, and the price has advanced considerably. This valuable resource furnishes work for many in its development. Two weekly papers are published at Marshfield. The Coast Mail (Republican) and the Coos Bay News (Democratic), which with the Coquille Herald (which is neutral as to politics) make three papers published in Coos county. THE LUMBER TRADE OF COOS BAY Is very extensive, and at North Bend, lying on the bay between Empire and Marshfield, there is also a shipyard of A. M. Simpson & Bro., where many vessels are built. These gentlemen are the heavy lumber dealers of this region, and have many mills, stores, etc.

RAILROAD.

Lately a railroad company has been formed and a railroad is to be built from the bay to Huntington, eastward, as has been quite thoroughly published before. It is an important step in the progressive scale for Coos county. The name of the county is supposed to be of Indian origin and of doubtful signification. The name "Coves" has been used, also Cowans, and it has been spelled C-o-o-s-e. Coos county was incorporated in 1853. In the years 1871 to 1878, including two-thirds of the latter year, the total amount of coal and lum-

ber exported from Coos bay was \$2,924,000. Shipbuilding was represented for the same time by the construction of forty vessels, aggregating 16,351 tons. The arrival and departure of vessels aggregated 1,388. The quantity of coal that is conveniently accessible from Coos bay and its waters are almost incalculable. Within an area of ten miles of the bay there are at least 75,000 acres of good coal land, good for 450,000,000 of tons.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Coos bay and Coquille river both have bars more or less obstructed to navigation. The government has done much in the way of building breakwaters that have straightened and deepened the channels, and now the river and harbor committee has recommended liberally for the coming season.

WAGON ROADS.

Are scarce and hard to build in Coos and Curry counties. The beach and the inland water ways are the general ways of travel. The county authorities are each year improving road facilities, however.

FISH AND GAME.

Are abundant all along this coast. Every little stream is filled with the funny tribe, and from old ocean we catch halibut, cod, sturgeon, flounders, perch, etc., besides getting crabs, mussels and clams on the beach in superabundance. Salmon fishing in its season is one of the important industries in this region, all streams being well filled with this, the king of fish. Coquille river will be alive soon with fishermen's boats, and many a good and paying haul will be as of yore. The other day I accompanied a fisherman who fishes with a seine. We made a short haul at the mouth of the Coquille, and took out 147 large sized perch of the river-tinted variety. They were perfect beauties and were as delicious to the taste when prepared for food as they were pleasing in appearance. The grass is green, winter and summer, and stock and sheep can be raised without hay or feed or stabling, throughout the season.

CATTLE.

In the spring cattle buyers come to the ranches and buy all marketable stock, right at the door of the farmer and stockman, paying the highest market price and cash down. This spring Coos and Curry counties furnished cattle buyers who filled orders away in Montana, \$40,000 worth of cattle at the least calculation, and, as this money was distributed in small portions throughout the county, and fell into many hands, much good was the result.

There is an element here, as elsewhere in Oregon, of the moss back stripe, opposed to evolution or development of any kind, who maintain a dog in the manger policy towards all who come with capital or enterprising spirit to waken up the country and do something. There is in my humble opinion, no better place in Oregon, all things considered, however, for housekeepers to come to. They must have some money and be prepared to put up with discomforts incident to life in a remote and considerably behind the times locality.

It is only a matter of time, and comparatively short time, too, for energetic people, such as of the middle Northwest and the East, to make their way here, for the means of living can be gained with less exertion here than any place I ever lived in, and the climate is the same as to temperature the year round with but slight variation.

The future for this region with all its undeveloped staple resources can but be of the best, and as capital and new spirit of enterprise and civilization pours in this will be the Eden spot of Oregon to live in.

THE MINES.

I had well nigh forgotten to mention the mining and mineral wealth of this region of country. Gold, glittering and dazzling, has been taken off from the ocean beaches here for the past third of a century, and in paying quantities, too. There is scarcely a spadeful of dirt anywhere from Yaquina bay, perhaps, to Frisco along the coast that does not contain "colors." The only drawback seems to be to find dirt that has enough glittering particles in to pay.

BLACK SAND.

The celebrated black sand mines of Randolph and vicinity I have seen and examined, and many a "panning out" have I witnessed made by the ever hopeful and expectant prospector. Black sand mining has paid many here, and will continue to do so. But I must close, ere I spin this out as long as moral law. Books could be written on Coos and Curry counties alone, and yet the subject not be legitimately exhausted or justice done it. In this sketch you may well know I have been obliged to make a thin skimming only of a few prominent facts of authentic record and personal observation.

At another time I may take up Curry county somewhat in detail, as well as deal in a general way with many things pertaining to this country yet unmentioned, but of a kind that may perhaps be both interesting and instructive to your readers, and especially to home seeking immigrants.

Sunflower Culture.

Mr. Charles Halleck, of Minnesota, who was for so many years the editor of Forest and Stream, the chief sporting paper in the United States, at considerable expense, some time last year, wrote an excellent treatise on the subject of sunflower culture, with reference to the production of sunflower oil. In this industry Mr. Halleck has had considerable experience in Europe and in this country, and his views and information have great value. He says that the machinery required for making sunflower oil is not expensive—that the yield is large, and the profits would be handsome. The sunflowers will grow in a far northern climate, and will thrive even in Minnesota and Dakota. The oil is an excellent one, which will take the place very largely of cotton seed oil, being available for the same uses. It is also a good oil for packing purposes, and some years ago a large contract was made with a company, in which Mr. Halleck was interested, for a large quantity annually of sunflower oil for packing sardines. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Halleck's treatise has not yet appeared in print. He thought he would publish it as a book, but upon the advice of Governor Hubbard, and other Minnesotians, sent it to Commissioner Coleman to be published by the government. Mr. Coleman says that there is not sufficient money to the credit of the agricultural department to publish the treatise at present.

Employing Chinamen.

San Francisco, June 14.—Twenty-seven Chinese have been employed by the Oceanic Steamship Co. to take the places made vacant by Union men, who were ordered out of the steamer Australia. In the fire room of the steamer there are now employed fifteen Mongolians, while the white firemen were only allowed nine men. The same rule of affording comfortable situations is observed in the steward's department, where twelve Celestials replaced ten whites.

Wm. J. Bryan has been appointed postmaster at San Francisco. His appointment is hailed with joy by all.

Earth's Velocity.

A RAPID RIDE.—Almost all persons have read in articles on astronomy that the sun was 75,000,000 miles distant and that the earth travels around the sun once in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 48 seconds or in round numbers 365½ days. As science has demonstrated that this is a fact, no one feels disposed to question it as a scientific fact. But how few comprehend what this statement really means? Let us see if we can catch a glimpse of what this statement means, and to avoid trouble and misunderstanding, we will use round numbers that will keep inside the real facts, and drop the fractions. The distance to the sun, 95,000,000 of miles is the radius which is one-half the diameter of the earth's orbit, or 190,000,000 of miles across the circle; three times this distance gives the circumference, or 570,000,000 miles around the orbit. This has to be traveled by the earth in a year as afore stated. This necessitates the earth to move more than one and one-half million miles every twenty-four hours—a speed that is almost entirely incomprehensible to any one. Any known movement of objects on earth sinks to utter insignificance when compared to this. We can watch the flight of the antelope which darts away from a sudden danger, and puts a mile of distance between the starting point and itself inside of a minute. The flight of the most rapid birds is about the same. Their speed continued for an hour gives sixty miles. The earth's speed is more than a thousand times greater. Modern artillery has become so perfect that a shot can be forced over a single mile in five seconds, and this same shot, could it continue its flight for an hour, would be seven hundred and twenty miles from home in a single hour; had that same shot been fired at the earth from a stationary point in space, the earth would have been over nine hundred and eighty miles away at the end of the first minute. It is possible to watch the flight of a cannon shot under very favorable circumstances, and its speed looks almost frightful, but what a poor comparison for the earth's velocity; for while the cannon shot is traveling its first mile, the earth has darted away some eighty-five miles. Could the swiftest known projectile on earth be started from a point in space as the earth passed, the earth would be over sixteen miles away while the projectile was slowly crawling over its first quarter of a mile. Although the velocity of the earth is so perfectly incomprehensible, yet it sinks to almost utter nothingness when compared to the movements which are known to exist in the universe, and have been demonstrated by men of science, but as this was only written to show how fast we pass through space, we shall not speak of them but leave them for a future article. We have only spoke of one of the earth's motions, and as it has other motions, the speed would be very materially increased, were we to bring them forward and add them to that already under consideration. When it is remembered that we are plunging through the regions of space more than a thousand miles a minute, no one has a right to say that they never go any where, and never ride out.

American Crews.

San Francisco, June 13.—Union steamship men are looking up an old United States shipping law, which is still in force, which requires the crews of all American steamers to be composed of two-thirds American citizens. If it is not obsolete, it will cause the discharge of a majority of the Chinese help on Spreckel's ships.

A Western Senator.

Oregon is not a very old member of the sisterhood of states, but she has some excellent material in her list of statesmen, and none who rank higher in the esteem of her citizens, and with the people of the great Northwest than does Senator Mitchell, her latest contribution to the United States senate. Upon the occasion of this gentleman's election we took occasion to commend the wisdom of the Oregon legislature, and judging from his course in the senate our prediction was not far from the mark.

Senator Mitchell is a man possessing clear conception, ripe judgment, and very pronounced opinions, and that he is a man capable of weighing carefully the important questions of the day we point to his course in the discussion of the proposition to abrogate the treaties with China; in this remarkable debate Senator Mitchell exhibited rare qualities and demonstrated conclusively the interest he felt in the welfare of his constituents and his knowledge of the demands of the people of the Pacific States, and, in fact, of the Union-at-large.

Still later came the discussion of the right of the senate to the correspondence or charges, relating to the officials suspended, or removed, by the president, and while we shared in the opinion of the majority in the senate that the president was on the wrong side of the controversy we cannot but commend the liberality of the views of Mr. Mitchell, who, while voting with the majority on nearly all the points of the controversy, counseled moderation, and of conceding the largest amount of independence to the Executive.

Again in April when the memorial of the Methodist Episcopal church of New York was up in the senate, he made an able and exhaustive speech upon the Chinese question which stamped him one of the ablest advocates in the senate, or house, of the views of the people of the Pacific slope on this all important subject.

In addition to being a man of ability Senator Mitchell is a hard worker, and has the reputation of always being on hand ready for active committee labor as well as to discharge his responsible duties upon the floor of the senate. It gives us all the more pleasure to call attention to this gentleman and to record the success of his political career, in as much, as he is a Pennsylvanian by birth and lived among us until long after he arrived at man's estate.

We predict that the gentleman of whom we are writing—if he lives, will be a formidable antagonist in the not distant future for even greater political honors than those he has already gathered.—Meadville (Pa.), Tribune.

Vancover Destroyed.

Victoria, B. C., June 14.—The city of Vancouver was obliterated by a fire yesterday. The Hastings and Royal City saw mills were saved. The loss is \$500,000, insurance \$150,000. Fifty lives are known to have been lost. Fourteen bodies have been recovered. Those identified are John Coswell, Mrs. Nash, George Bailey, Fawcett, and others who are not identified. Mayor McLenn telegraphed for aid and relief for 3,000 houseless and homeless people who are without provisions. The mayor is forwarding relief and the government is acting in conjunction. The steamer Princess Louise brought over to-day 200 passengers free of charge. The passengers had saved nothing but what they had on their persons.

Snow in some of the mining districts in Alaska, is from 15 to 50 feet deep. An exchange says it is a cold day there, but not so cold as it is here in Oregon—with the defeated candidates.