

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 5.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886.

NO. 2.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
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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.
J. C. Laird, N. G.

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. Yoncola, Douglas County, Oregon.

ON THE ROAD.

Upon a twelve month's trip he'd gone,
And when four weeks came,
A telegraphic message came
That made the young man gay.
"You are a father, John," it said
And then went on to tell
That everything was quite serene,
With wife and baby doing well.
It made a different man of John.
It lit his face with joy,
To have the merchants on the road
Inquire about his boy.
"A family man," said John, with pride
"Has much to think about."
And then he'd count the months from home
"Before his trip was out."
Thus time ran on, one month remained,
And John was wild with joy,
To be at home and see the wife,
And hug that great big boy.
One evening when his work was done,
With one more week to stay,
This telegraphic message came:
"The baby died to-day."
—Merchant Traveler

Teachers' Institute.

FIRST DAY.

Institute called to order by A. J. Sherwood, county school Supt.

Mr. Sherwood was then elected chairman; D. L. Rood, secretary; L. L. Harman, asst. sec.; J. C. Canterbury, F. S. Bunch, E. F. Ullman, Levell Clinkenbeard, Lottie Vandenberg committee on resolutions.

School Organization, by Prof. Hawthorne, of the State University. His remarks upon this subject were of interest. Many teachers fail on this one point. They are late at school on the morning of beginning; they have spent no time in the district becoming acquainted with the patrons of the school or the children. He would advise them to be in the district at least one week before commencing their labor.

Reading.—This subject was presented to the institute by Mrs. Crane, who being an elocutionist did credit to the topic.

A few minutes intermission was then taken to register names and introduce teachers, Mr. Sherwood taking an active part, so that all should become acquainted.

Orthography, by J. C. Canterbury.—Mr. C. favored two methods—oral and written. Prof. Hawthorne could not see that the written method was any better than the oral, if it was as good. This brought out a general discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Essays and recitations was the subject of interesting remarks by D. L. Rood.—Habitual work in writing essays and in declamation tends to promote the general progress of the pupil.

Penmanship.—This subject was presented by E. T. Ullman, who favors several methods. This brought out a lively discussion, as the state board of education had already laid down the Spencerian system, they could not see what right Mr. Ullman could have to use any other.

Music in school.—This subject was presented by Mrs. Rood, who, being a teacher in both vocal and instrumental music, ably discussed the topic.

History.—Mr. Bunch brought this forward by demonstrating it upon the board. He taught history by topic. This brought out a lively discussion, as many believed the right way was to have the student learn it by heart.

EVENING PROGRAMME.

Music, by Marshfield brass band; Reading, by J. C. Canterbury; Lecture, by Prof. Hawthorne; Song, by Miss Florence Smith; Recitation, by Mrs. Crane; Music by Marshfield brass band.

SECOND DAY.

Arithmetic.—This subject was introduced by W. H. Bunch, who presented to the institute his method of teaching this branch. He illustrated his method of teaching the multiplication table to beginners, nearly all the teachers taking part in the discussion.

Grammar.—D. L. Rood gave his method of teaching this branch in a plain and forcible manner. An interesting discussion followed, in

which Supt. Sherwood, Prof. Hawthorne and others took part.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Geography.—John Bunch took up this subject. He teaches geography by topic. A lively discussion followed, as many of the teachers instructed by drawing maps and locating the principal places, rivers, mountains, etc.

School Government.—Mr. Harman introduced this subject, and compared the governing of a school to that of a family.

Physiology and Hygiene.—These subjects were ably presented by Dr. McCormac, who fully understands them.

Report of committee on resolutions were then read and adopted, which are as follows:

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. Hawthorne for the able manner in which he assisted our county Supt. in conducting the institute.

Resolved, that we tender our thanks to our county school superintendent for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted this institute.

Resolved, that we tender our most heartfelt thanks to Hon. John A. Gray, Mrs. Crane, members of the Marshfield brass band, various transportation lines, and all others who by their favors and assistance have contributed to the success of this institute.

Resolved, that we recommend to teachers a greater thoroughness in all the branches taught in our schools, in order that the standard be raised and a greater proficiency in teaching be attained.

Resolved, that we as teachers give our earnest support and encouragement to those who seek to enforce the laws and encourage a higher moral standard among teachers, and that we discountenance the issuing of certificates of any grade to persons of known immorality.

Resolved, that we recommend the extension of institute work, so that hereafter it shall occupy three days instead of two.

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. C. H. Merchant for his kindness in giving the teachers the use of the tug for the excursion over the Coos bay bar.

Resolved, that the secretary of this institute be requested to furnish each of our county papers with a copy of these resolutions for publication.

EVENING PROGRAMME.

Song, by Mary Brainard; Recitation, by May Auld; Song, by Florence Smith; Dialogue, by D. L. Rood and Mary Gamble; Lecture, by John A. Gray; Recitation, by Mrs. Crane; Song, by J. W. Bennett.

Names of teachers attending the institute: A. J. Sherwood, Mollie Montgomery, J. H. Barklow, Mrs. D. L. Rood, Fannie Coke, David Straub, B. E. Bettys, Edwin B. Fish, Ida Hall, Geo. W. Johnston, Annie Short, W. H. Bunch, H. C. Smith, Alice Clinkenbeard, Florence Smith, Levell Clinkenbeard, D. L. Rood, E. T. Ullman, G. A. Edmunds, F. S. Bunch, W. T. Volkmar, L. A. Roberts, Edward Jenkins, Lowie DeBord, Lottie Vandenberg, May Bunch, J. C. Canterbury, Belle Huden, Jennie Beale, Sadie Hall, Leonah Cochran.

Visitors: Mary Brainard, of Newport, May Auld, Lizzie Bowen, of Henryville; Dr. J. T. McCormac, Mrs. Chas. Hilborn, Etta Pendergrass, Emma Rogers, Dr. Lund, Mrs. W. E. Bruce, Lizzie Hague, Frank Byers, Mrs. E. A. Mains, Geo. Farrin, J. M. Cole, Wm. Hall, Emma Butler, Minnie Butler, Emma Cavis, Miss Wise, Miss Robins.

A couple of Chinamen killed and divided the body of a woman of their own nation at Lewiston, each taking half. They were jealous.

The United States is shipping flour and ginseng to China.

The Value of Manure.

The question has often been raised by practical dairyman, who know how to make the very best manufactured dairy products, and know how to sell them, too, whether a great stall-feeding establishment, convenient for shipping cheap forage and gain to it and butter and cheese away from it, could not be made a good paying investment, and buy all the cows out from lands operated by the common farmer. We have no doubt there are many points where this can be successfully done; but the first objection that occurs to the practical man, to the method in most places, because it involves a non-utilization of the manurial value of the cow's earnings in close proximity to the home of the cows. It is now getting to be understood among the advanced dairymen, that all of the earnings of the cow are not counted when the milk and butter and cheese money is computed, and that by having land on which to utilize the manurial earnings, the crop of butter and cheese may be also indefinitely multiplied, and thus the per cent. of interest on invested capital be made satisfactory, when without the land it would, in most places, be a losing of a problematical enterprise. The cow needs a large amount of bulky matter transported to her, if fed in a barn the year round. A short, cheap haul of the forage, and of the manure it will make, and the cheap production afforded by the use of the excellent fertilizers made on the site, would make all the difference, in most cases, between success and failure of such an enterprise.

Now, most men can see this plainly, when confined to the specific business of trying to coin money at making butter and cheese in that way, but fail to see that such a method, in its successful phase, is actually involved, in a modified form, in the feeding of every month on the ordinary farm, and that just to the extent the cow, is well-fed, so that the manure may be increased in quantity, and particularly in quality, and its enriching ingredients employed in the best manner, is the land made more productive, and so more valuable. A few cows on a vast farm may make the showing almost imperceptible, still it is there, and if it does not make an actual increase of the product, it prevents it from decreasing in fertility so rapidly. Because farmers fail to see this point, and recognize the force of it in preserving and increasing the fertility of the farm, they get more easily discouraged in dairying and stock-feeding when prices are low, and become restless for a change. If they would cipher out the result that would come from abandoning stock-feeding, they would be better content with the money in their pockets, knowing they have put the means of earning more on the soil, that would soon be choked out if they made no more deposits in the bank of the farm.

The man who expects to make money through a continual cropping of his soil, without fertilizing it, should abandon the idea of a permanent home, and move on about as fast as the Indians retire before him, and be a scalper of soils, as his but little more uncivilized predecessor is a scalper of heads.—U. S. Dairyman.

An umbrella rib 22 inches long was taken from a cow's side on the Luckiamute a few days ago. It is evident that the cow had eaten an umbrella and one of the steel ribs was working out.

A couple of Salem doctors removed the ovaries of an insane patient a few days ago, and cured her. This is the second case performed on this coast.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

[Coast Mail.]

Miss Mignon Caulfield, sister of Mrs. Capt. Bruce, came from Roseburg on Monday, on a visit to the bay.

Jacob Lando has leased the John Norman building, opposite the Holland building, and expects on or before the 1st of October to open a fine stock of dry goods, fancy goods, etc.

Some wretch from a foreign land and bribed by British gold, is circulating the report that one of the teachers visiting at the institute last week, stopped on the street and set his watch by the painted dum watch on W. G. Webster's sign post. It is a campaign lie.

Bob Hutcheson has returned from the South fork of the Sixes river. He reports that Hutcheson & Co. have a very fair prospect. Bob, during his visit, drifted out 6x2 feet on the bed-rock and took out \$9.50. The boys have a large piece of ground of the same character.

Mrs. Crane, whose recitations delighted the audiences at the teacher's institute, at Marshfield, is a thorough elocutionist. We understand she intends giving instructions to pupils here; it would be a rare opportunity for the children and young people of Marshfield to take advantage of her instructions.

[Gold Beach Gazette.]

A. W. Forgey a few days ago killed a large panther, and while engaged in skinning the animal cut his hand quite seriously.

Fishermen have been hauling the seine in and about the mouth of the river the past week, catching an average of from 200 to 400 fish a day.

A. M. Gillespie has gone to Smith river for the purpose of discharging the cargo of the schooner Helen Merriam, after which he will make an effort to get her out of the river.

[Coos Bay News.]

Dr. J. Tuttle, of Astoria, will visit the bay next month.

The tug, being built at North Bend, is nearing completion.

Harry Graves caught 53 chinook salmon in the lower bay Monday morning.

Willie Jones is expected on the bay about the 1st of next month, on business connected with the Southport mine.

The black sand mine lately discovered on South slough, is said to contain the richest sand yet discovered in the county.

Capt. A. J. Campbell has gone to visit some of the bays and rivers up the coast, in hopes of finding a paying route for the Comet. That boat will be a loss to the bay.

Julius Larsen's house on Hayne's slough was consumed by fire last Wednesday. Mr. Larsen was absent at the time. The furniture in the lower portion of the house was saved.

If there is a bar between San Francisco and Puget sound that is better or safer than the Coos bay bar we have failed to hear of it. For the past nine months, 22 feet of water has been the minimum depth.

News was received at San Francisco, last week, that the schooner Dakota, which was built by Capt. Reed in the ship yard at Marshfield, was wrecked and became a total loss at Hakodate, Japan. The owner was Capt. A. Anderson, and the vessel was valued at \$24,000.

J. E. Taylor arrived in this city yesterday from Coos county. The entire distance was traversed in Mr. Taylor's private conveyance. Mr. Taylor is en route for Grant county where he and United States Marshall Penumbra Kelly have extensive stock interests.—Portland News.

Why Eve Didn't Need a Girl.

A lady writer in one of our exchanges furnishes some reasons why Eve did not keep a girl. She says: "There has been a great deal said about the fault of women, and why they need so much waiting on. Some one, a man of course, has the presumption to ask, 'why when Eve was manufactured out of a spare rib, a servant was not manufactured to wait on her? She didn't need any servant. A bright writer has said: 'Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, buttons to be sewed on, and gloves to be mended right away—quick now.' He never read the newspapers until the sun went behind the palm trees, and he stretching himself, yawned out, 'is supper ready, dear.' He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture, pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cow; and fed the chickens, looked after the pigs himself, and never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never stayed out till one o'clock at night and then scolded because Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gate. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. He never called Eve up from the cellar to put away his slippers; not he. When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside his Sunday boots. In short, he did not think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting upon him, and he wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's care's a little. That is the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it is the reason that her descendants did.

The popular impression that cutting the hair short tends to increase its growth is doubted by the Herald of Health. It says that "women rarely become bald; yet they never cut their hair off, as do men. May not their immunity from a shining pate be partly due to the fact that they do not patronize the barber, nor wear tight headgear? If, in early life, our young men would look after their scalps, even while they do not appear to need attention, it might save them the trouble of looking after them in sorrow at a later period, when it will do less good. If they do not, the time will come when we shall have a race of human beings without hair."

If the hens are obliged to roost on trees or fences, or wood-pile or whatever they can get; if they have to wade through mud and slush, and snow; if they have to steal most of their living from the pig-pens, horse stables or the corn-crib; if they must depend on a rain or thaw to get water to drink; in short, if they are obliged to submit to the average treatment of poultry on farms, they will not lay, and should not. If you want your hens to lay, do your part towards this end, and the hens will do theirs. A hen is a living machine and will do her work well, if well handled, but will not be a success under careless, indifferent treatment.—Ex.

A Philadelphia tourist, at present visiting Oregon, remarked to a reporter yesterday afternoon that he was surprised to learn of the enormous rate of interest borrowers were paying in Oregon. He says that upon his arrival home he will confer with some friends having millions going begging at four per cent. per annum, and see if he cannot induce them to throw a million or a million and a half upon this market at seven per cent. per year on giltedged paper and approved real estate and farm property, the lender paying taxes. The gentleman referred to is one of the substantial kind who does not talk merely for hearing the melody of his voice.—Oreg. Ex.