

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 5.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCT. 5, 1886.

NO. 8.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Office over Dr. Leneve's Drugstore.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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Physician and Surgeon.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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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 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.

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 Edward B. Cartwright. Yoncalla, Douglas County, Oregon.

CURRY COUNTY.

Its Varied Resources and Attractions.

Curry county lies in the extreme southwest corner of Oregon. It is bounded on the north by Coos county, on the east by Josephine, on the south by the state of California and on the west by the Pacific ocean. Its greatest length from north to south is about sixty-five miles. Its average breadth about twenty-eight. Its area is about 1,500 square miles, or 960,000 acres. The county is mountainous. It is a rugged and stock country par excellence. It has lumber interests of great value.

STREAMS.

The county is full of streams, the principal of which in their order from the northern boundary are, New river, Floras creek, Sixes river, Elk river, Euchre creek, Rogue river, Hunters creek, Pistol river, Chetco river and Winchuck river, the latter being at the California line. Interiorly are Illinois river flowing into the Rogue, Edson creek, a tributary of Sixes, and John Mule creek, an affluent of the Rogue. These are mountain streams, well stocked with trout, and splendid salmon in season.

New river is generally regarded as forming the dividing line between Curry and Coos. It is about forty yards wide in the lower part of its course, spreading at the mouth as it enters the ocean surf.

Floras creek is next southward and it drains quite an extensive country, and in its valley is quite an extensive farming region as well as grazing land of the best.

Sixes river next enters the ocean some six miles south of Floras creek with a course nearly west from its head in the mountains where rise the south fork of the Coquille river and Russell and Catching creeks. But few extensive stretches of tillable land are to be found on Sixes river, but there are extensive resources in lumber, placer and quartz mines, salmon fisheries and stock grazing lands.

Elk river and Euchre creek follow next with many comfortable homes dotting their bottoms.

Rogue river is an important stream and its name is familiar to all who know aught of Oregon history. Joaquin Miller has immortalized it in prose and verse, and upon its banks many an Indian fight has been fought. In fact the now inhabited part of Curry is throughout historic ground, and in early days drank freely of the blood of adventurous pioneers, shed in hot conflict with the red man. Rogue river is noted for quality and quantity of salmon caught in its waters, for the quartz and placer mines in the mountains through which it runs and for black sand mining near its mouth, which thirty years ago was at its height and paid well. A fair little harbor exists at its mouth where merchants bring their goods in small vessels for the Ellensburg trade and that of the neighboring country, and where wool, mutton sheep, tanbark, cord-wood, etc., are shipped hence to San Francisco.

Hunter's creek, Pistol river Chetco and Winchuck river follow in their order southward. The valleys are narrow and settlers correspondingly scattered. The soil in these valleys is excellent and easy living is made by the inhabitants here.

Winchuck is generally looked upon as the dividing line between Oregon and California, but its mouth is half a mile north of the true boundary line which is the 42. parallel.

SOIL.

The capacity of the soil in Curry for supporting plant growth is truly wonderful as evinced by the soft and hard woods over-spreading mountain, hill and valley, the evergreen trees, the numerous kinds of grasses and shrubs in diversified and variegated appearance.

CLIMATE.

We have little hot or cold weather here, the thermometer seldom indicating a lower temperature than 40 degrees above zero, or in summer higher than 75 degrees. But little snow falls except upon the tops of the higher mountains. In fact during the whole of some winters we have no snowfall whatever, and when any does fall it melts away and is entirely gone inside of a few hours. The ground seldom freezes hard enough to not yield under the weight of a person on anything like soft ground. Cyclones are unknown here. Cabbages, turnips, parsnips and carrots grow all winter long.

PRODUCTS.

Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, carrots, and all the staple grasses flourish. Indian corn is grown to some extent but is not well adapted to a region visited by so little "hot weather" as this is.

INDUSTRIES.

Our chief industrial employments are, dairying, sheep and cattle raising, mining, lumbering and fishing, while considerable attention is now being devoted the raising of horses.

The following summary taken from the rolls of our assessment will be of interest as showing the extent to which our people are devoted to the stock business:

Acres of land, 79,716.....	value \$246,328
For lots.....	19,429
Improvements.....	23,582
Merchandise and implements.....	48,296
Money, notes and accounts.....	161,790
Household furniture.....	13,729
Horses and mules.....	26,467
Cattle.....	4,561
Sheep.....	22,248
Pigs.....	870
Swine.....	1,963

Cross valuation.....\$577,794
Indebtedness.....\$99,708
Exemption.....57,011—196,719
Total valuation.....\$422,075

As equalized.....\$414,967
The average value of land per acre was \$3.07; of horses and mules per head, \$1.48; of cattle, \$16.16; of sheep, \$1; of swine, \$2.24.

PRICES OF PRODUCTS.

Wheat, \$1.25 per bushel; oats 65 to 75 cents; potatoes 60 to 80 cents; flour \$2.75 to \$3 per hundred.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

We export butter, wool, hides, cattle on foot, lumber, salmon in barrel and cases, building stone and tanbark.

MARKETS.

As a commercial fact, we of South-west Oregon are tributary to San Francisco. Our surplus products go there, while our merchants look nowhere else for their stocks and supplies; distance by ocean, about 350 miles.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In the northern half of the county producers ship by schooner from the Coquille, Blacklock and Port Orford, each of which points is reached by wagons from near along the coast and by pack animals from farther interior. The southern end reaches ocean shipping at Ellensburg at the mouth of Rogue river, which, for a small radius, is accessible to wagons; otherwise it is reached by boats from up the river and by pack animals. Further south vessels enter Chetco river, where wool, butter, fish, lumber and grain are shipped. Save in Chetco valley no surplus over home wants of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes or bacon has yet been produced in the county, hence the seeming high figures of these products.

LANDS.

As stated in the descriptive part of this article, the surface of the county is quite broken and hilly, with here and there level tracts, but high or low, rolling or level, our lands are reasonably fertile and productive. Back of the flats along the coast there are, of course no large fields under cultivation, the hill lands being mainly devoted to grasses for stock raising purposes, yet on almost any quarter section can be found sufficient ground susceptible of cultivation to supply the demands of a family for fruit, vegetables, hay, etc. These hill lands upon the first view present a forbidding

appearance to persons unaccustomed to such a prospect, yet they are reduced to a state of production with much less effort and outlay than seems probable to begin with. Persistent slashing and firing soon prepares the ground for a luxuriant growth of tame grass, while of wild grass there is always sufficient on these hills to summer and winter a very large number of cattle and sheep. Much of our hill lands can be speedily put in grass by simply firing and burning them over, the large timber having been killed by a monster forest fire which swept the country many years back.

PRICES.

Near along the coast where about all the desirable locations are already settled upon and owned, the prices of land range from about \$3 per acre upward to as high as \$15 and even \$20 per acre, governed by location, amount of improvements, etc. Further back, embracing hills, foothills and small valleys, there are multiplied thousands of acres to be had under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and new settlers are constantly getting in upon them.

SMALL DAIRYING.

New-comers can make their places immediately productive by engaging in butter dairying on a small scale. In this case we have reference to persons able to stock their ranches with ten, fifteen or twenty cows. Butter is always in demand, and whatever the price, commands ready cash.

GAME.

Persons fond of hunting can supplement their meat supply by taking deer, elk and an occasional bear in the surrounding hills, while wild geese and ducks can be slain by the hundreds during the season of their semi-annual visits to the flats surrounding the numerous lakes at the upper end of the county.

HEALTH.

Owing to the pure air, pure water and our bracing sea breezes, chills and fever and all malarial ailments are absolutely unknown in the county. The entire country abounds with springs and small rivulets affording an abundance of the clearest, coolest, purest water for the supply of both man and beast.

HOW TO GET HERE.

Immigrants from the states east of here should head for San Francisco and there get correct information as to how to reach Curry county. This they can do by calling at the office of the Blacklock Sandstone company. Those desiring to reach southern and central Curry should make inquiries for Chetco and Rogue rivers. Those bound for northern Curry should get directions for reaching either Port Orford, Blacklock or the Coquille river. Under no circumstances should strangers allow themselves to be misled into taking steamers via Portland as some have been who were en route for Coos or Curry county. At Portland the immigrant is as badly off as if he were at St. Paul, or Memphis, or Omaha so far as getting in here may be concerned. Ocean steamers or schooners land at Chetco, Ellensburg, Port Orford, Blacklock, and the mouth of the Coquille, from all of which points immigrants can penetrate the interior of Curry county at their leisure. Persons from the interior of Oregon can come with wagons to Coquille City and there ship teams and all down to Bandon, from which point wagon roads lead out.

WHAT TO BRING.

Immigrants should incur themselves with the least amount of plunder. Pack such belongings as must come, in as small a compass as possible, and thus avoid heavy freight charges. They can outfit themselves after landing, to suit their circumstances or fancy. No person heading for Southwest

Oregon should come over the Northern Pacific, since if any do, such must take ocean steamer from Portland to San Francisco in order to make a start for their destination.

CONCLUSION.

It has not been our purpose to draw a rose-colored picture of Curry county, but rather to give a plain statement of facts regarding the inducements she offers persons who desire cheap homes in a mild, pleasant and healthful climate; and we may add in this connection that this is no place for the sloth, the dandy, the dude or the addle pated adventurer waiting for something to turn up. There is no room or demand for such here. It requires energy, courage, diligence and determination to get on here as elsewhere. Whoever combines these qualities in a fair degree must succeed; who does not, will not deserve success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Climatic conditions specially favor butter dairying in Southwestern Oregon, as is evidenced by the output of our dairies ranking A 1 in the markets.

A pasture sown to velvet grass early in the fall will furnish a good supply of feed for stock during the winter and spring months immediately following.

Early cabbage stumps left standing give a second crop of nice, plump heads the same year. These new heads sometime appear in clusters about the stump.

The papers speak of frost already east of the mountains and in some parts of the Willamette, but we have had none down here, and probably will not have any before some time in the month of October.

As an evidence of the mildness of the winters in Southwestern Oregon it may be stated that tobacco stumps send up shoots in the spring and that potatoes are practically a perennial crop, reproducing themselves from year to year indefinitely.

Capt. Lorentzen has a eucalyptus tree about three inches in diameter at the ground growing near his home. The eucalypti are native of the tropics, yet this species of timber is grown successfully in California, and judging from the example above mentioned, the tree will grow and flourish in Southwestern Oregon. The Japanese chestnut tree grows vigorously here, also the almond.

(The necessity for information of the kind furnished above in convenient form for distribution is manifest enough to those of our people who have been in the habit of receiving and answering inquiries concerning this part of Oregon. It is hoped this article, though necessarily somewhat abridged, will be found sufficiently comprehensive to answer the usual run of questions which come to one and another of our citizens from intending immigrants. With a view to the accommodation of persons who may desire copies to send to distant friends, or to aid them in replying to inquiries touching the resources, climate, productions, etc., of Southwest Oregon, we have printed several hundred extra copies of the Recorder which will be afforded for a very small price.—Southwestern Oregon Recorder [Denmark, Or.]

Hoodlum's Work.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 26.—The driver of car No. 19 on the Sixth street line to-night was greatly startled by seeing a man wrapped in flames running toward him. He stopped the car and taking a rubber blanket threw it over the man and finally extinguished the flames, but the man was terribly burned. He was taken to a hospital, and soon after died a horrible death. It is learned that the unknown being drunk, had lam down on Charles street and some hoodlums got a can of coal oil, poured it over him and then set fire to it.

The "Saratoga walk" is said to be the latest fashionable gait for women. One who describes it says that "the first requisite is to throw your shoulders back, the chest forward, chin up and stomach in, and then walk, wiggling head, limbs, body, and especially bustle. The aim is to secure a series of evolutions which shall be simultaneous, but opposite. In simple brevity, if your head moves right your body must move to the left, and before your foot reaches the ground you must describe a circle with the entire limb. The gait is practiced in a night-dress before the mirror. The part of the business most difficult to master is the proper position of the stomach."—Ex.

A Cleveland dispatch of the 26th says: Saturday evening about 6 o'clock Frank Rohads, of Bluffton, was seriously if not fatally injured by the explosion of an empty whiskey barrel. He dropped a fuse in the barrel, which was laying on its side, and drove in the plug. In a second or so there was a terrific explosion, caused by the accumulation of gas in a barrel. The head of the barrel was blown out and struck Rohads, who was standing near by with a tremendous force, knocking him half way across the street. When assistance arrived he was found unconscious and large pieces of flesh torn from his side. He will die.

The Polk County Itemizer is urging that the next legislature make the headquarters of the State Immigration at Salem, and that our State officers be its officers. That paper openly charges the thing we now call the state, as being in league with the railroad, and that it is run only in their interests while it paid by the state. There is no question but there is much truth in this and we believe this should be adopted, or no appropriation made at all.

An East Portland item in the Daily News reads thus: Chas. O. Walker received another letter from the new gold mines in Southern Oregon yesterday. It states that all the surrounding country has been located by prospectors, and that the great strike of last week is even richer than reported. Every one is excited. People are flocking to the place in large numbers.

The mines lately discovered near Glendale in the southern part of Douglas county are exceedingly rich, so say pretty well confirmed reports. One man said that the cave where the mine was, "was literally festooned with gold." No doubt that our mineral resources are just beginning to develop. This may be the Ophir of the ancients.—Review.

In speaking of passenger rates out of San Francisco, an agent of one of the overland roads says: "Cuts are being made of from \$10 to \$14 on Chicago and New York tickets, rather than lose sale. To a party of three or four persons I would make a cut of \$20."

The receipts of the state fair were \$16,754 which, with the \$5000 from the state treasury, gives the society for the year \$21,754. The expenses of the fair were about \$12,000, so it will be seen that a handsome surplus remains to be applied to the debt of the society.—Ex.

A. E. Johnson, a carpenter, fell 60 feet from the Salem bridge and struck on some heavy cross timbers badly injuring himself. A man who would complain of so small an affair had better give up carpentering.

San Francisco is bewailing the fact that Portland and Los Angeles are sapping her life away. It was a cold day for San Francisco when the Northern and Southern Pacific got a can of coal oil, poured it over him and then set fire to it.

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