Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 5. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1886. NO. 11.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. M. MURPHY, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Dr. Leneve's Drugstore.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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.
Roseburg, Oregon.

J. M. SIGLIN. JOHN A. GRAY.
Siglin & Gray.
Attorneys and Counselors At Law.
Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
OFFICE—Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel. v2n29

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.,
Dentist.
Marshfield, Oregon,
Office in Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel. Laughing gas and other anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. v1n1

O. E. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist.
office
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
v1n1

A. H. Wright,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER.
Coquille City, Ogn.
☞ Work of all descriptions done at short notice and extremely low prices. v1n18

J. A. DEAN,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
GENERAL AGENCY for the sale of City property, houses and lots, timber, farms, ranches etc. Office in Herald building.

J. P. EASTER, M. D.
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.
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. Visting comrads, 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 ood taandig are cordially invited.
A. T. Lillie, Commander.

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

A VIEW OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

I kin hump my back and take the rain,
And I don't keer how she pours:
I kin keep kind o' ca'm in a thunder-storm,
No matter how loud she roars:
I hain't much skeered o' the lightnin',
Nor I hain't sich awful shakes
Afeared o' cyclones—but I don't want none
O' yer dad-burned old earthquakes.

As long as my legs keeps stiddy,
And as long as my head keeps plumb,
And the building keeps in the front lot,
I still kin whistle some:
But about the time the old clock
Flops off 'n the man le-shelf,
And the buro shoots for the kitchen,
I'm a-goin' to skoot myself.

Plague take! ef you keep me stabled
While any earthquake is around—
I'm jist like the stock—I'll beller,
And break for the open ground;
And I 'low you'd be as nervous,
And in jist about my fix,
When yer whole farm slides from innunder you,
And only the mor'gage sticks.

Now cars ain't a-goin' to kill you
Ef you don't drive clost the track:
Creditors never'll yank you no
Ef you go and pay 'em back;
You kin stand all moral and mundane storms
Ef you'll only jist behave—
But a' earthquake—well, ef it wanted you,
It 'ud rush you out of your grave!

Indianapolis Journal.

THE FORESTRY QUESTION.

Settlers in the Far West have not much for which to feel grateful to the present commissioner of the general land office. Still, because he has done a great many foolish things is no reason why his recommendations should be altogether scouted. There is doubtless much truth in the statement in his recent annual report, that the depredations upon public timber by powerful corporations, wealthy mill owners, lumber companies and unscrupulous monopolists, though to a certain degree checked, are still being committed to an alarming extent and to the great public detriment. The commissioner is perfectly right in his somewhat vague generalization to to the effect that "The subject of forest reservation is one of unquestionable importance."

The subject of forestry as a science does not receive any great degree of attention in the United States. But for over six hundred years France has had a code of laws on the subject; and twelve centuries ago, in the morning of English history, the Saxon king Ini, instituted the first forestry laws in England. In Sweden it is required that for each tree cut down two shall be planted, and "in 1878 the forests returned to the public treasury, over and above costs of care, $150,000." A French writer has declared: "The preservation of forests is one of the first interests of society, and consequently one of the first duties of government. The forests are actually more requisite to the state than to the individuals. As to woods and forests the public interests demand that individuals shall not be free to clear them from the soil whenever they please." The last assertion of course, must be taken with many qualifications so far as the timber lands are concerned where the imperative needs of the pioneers, settlers and miners require a much greater proportion of lumber than in the thickly settled, coal-burning states of the East.

Prof. J. T. Rothrock, after making careful investigations on the subject, comes to the conclusion that there is about four-tenths of the United States in timber, but out of this area so much of the original, the best, timber has been culled that we should be safe in saying this is equivalent to the removal of another tenth, thus leaving three-tenths of the entire area in available first-class timber.

With the steady disappearance of timber in the Northeastern states the drain made upon the forests of the South and West must of course continue to increase. The construction of railways into those sections will consume vast amounts in ties and other uses, and an incalculable amount will be consumed as fuel. The second natural growth has been precarious and uncertain.

The effects of forests on rainfall have doubtless been greatly exaggerated, yet there is no question as to the protection they afford to the surface of the earth. The familiar case of the Ohio river, which overflows its banks with every considerable rainfall, is said to be due to the clearing of the trees near its source in the Alleghanies, and other localities have been similarly affected under like conditions.

It is in recognition of these facts that several states now offer a reward upon trees planted. "It is fairly a question," says Rothrock, "whether protection of trees already standing, whether of artificial or natural growth, is not entitled to more consideration than it has received. * * * Why should forest land be taxed so long as it is unproductive to the individual but productive to the state? In this connection he cites the public statement of a well-known United States senator that owing to the taxes on his white pine lands, he was obliged to remove the timber. This means that such taxation is a premium placed upon the premature removal of one of the most important sources of future prosperity.

In answer to the question, will forest culture ever pay in the United States? the professor gives it as his opinion that probably in another half century it will be as generally recognized over the whole country as it now is in Germany or in France. Already, he says, it has thoroughly commended itself to the citizens of Nebraska and Kansas, where it has reduced the price of wood for fuel from $8 to $4 a cord. In the former state one practical tree-grower asserts that as a business, raising trees there ranks next to raising stock.—Daily News.

Endorses the Herald.

Myrtle Point, Oct. 22, '86.

ED. HERALD:—I am constrained to refute the sentiment expressed in a late issue of the Coast Mail regarding the HERALD's political proclivities. I have read the HERALD since its first appearance, though I doubted from the start the ability of its editor to give us a clean, independent paper. This has prompted me to keep a close lookout, and I must say that I have its first objectionable feature to see in this respect, though I am of an opposite political faith from its editor. The only fault I have heard has come from persons who thought the HERALD in its efforts to be straight has leaned too far the other way, but I attribute this to the fact that the parties like myself expected—but unlike myself hoped—you would air your democracy, and it was the ventings of their disappointment, and not real dissatisfaction. I am much pleased with the HERALD also regarding its position respecting "reverence" for the aged. Even where there are not "several by the same name," an honorable title conveys a great deal to persons not familiar with the person spoken of. It is almost sacrilege to call the founder of our trading post, Chris Lehnherr. Your item of a few weeks ago respecting his illness, which was given in like words in the Mail barring the title "uncle," conveyed the additional ideas that he was aged and respectable.

Juno.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., is as follows: Last night the Kimball House liquor license expired. This leaves but one license still in force in Atlanta under which a man can get liquor by the quart. This last license is owned by T. C. Mayson, and expires on October 26. After that date it will be impossible to get liquor in any quantity, except domestic wines and Atlanta-made beer, under the law. There were nine quart-licences that extended beyond the 1st of July, the day on which prohibition went into effect.

A New Kind of Glass.

That a recent wonderful discovery in microscopy has not been even noted in the public press may be cited as proof of the general apathetic tendency as regards scientific matters. The microscope has always been regarded as a wonderful instrument, but by the discovery of an entirely new kind of glass lately, its powers are increased to incredible degree. It was in the year 1878 that Dr. Abbey read a paper before the South Kensington Association, in England, in which he set forth his ideas that a new kind of glass might be made which would increase the power of the microscope. In the year 1881 he and Dr. Scott, a celebrated chemist, began to experiment in the town of Witton, in Westphalia. Their funds gave out in 1883, however, before they had obtained any remarkable results from their experiments, but both were so sanguine of making a beneficial discovery, if they had funds to continue their work, that the Prussian government was induced to give $1,500 for the continuation of experiments. Professor Abbey and Dr. Scott then erected a laboratory in Germany, at the works of Carl Zeiss, a manufacturer of instruments used by scientists. They tried nearly all known elements, and it was only about six months ago that their labor was crowned with success, which will make them famous in the history of science.

The ordinary glass contains six substances. The new glass made by Prof. Abbey and Dr. Scott contains fourteen. The most essential elements of which it is composed are phosphorus and boron, neither of which is used in common glass. With the old glass the full power of the microscope was the discernment of the one-five-hundred-thousandth part of an inch, and with the new glass it is claimed that the one-two-hundred-and-four-million-seven-hundred-thousandth part of an inch can be distinguished. This certainly seems incredible, but positive assurance of its truth is given by parties who have tested Prof. Abbey's and Dr. Scott's new instrument.

When the discovery was first made Carl Zeiss, the manufacturer in whose place the experimentalists have worked was in favor of getting out a patent, so that the discovery might prove a most profitable one, but the fact of the experiments having been conducted with funds supplied by the Prussian government prevented the discoverers from making it a private enterprise, and compels them to make it a public benefit. The difference between the the new and the old glass consists in the refraction of light. The glass is not on the market yet, but will be very shortly. It will be used entirely for high power instruments. The benefits to be derived from the discovery can hardly be estimated. It will, of course, be of great value in microscopic photography.

A Crowing Dog.

If whistling girls and crowing hens always come to some bad end, what will be the fate of a dog that crows? A gentleman who resides in Slabtown has a Scotch terrier who crows as good and as loudly as the proudest chanticleer in the neighborhood. This wonderfully voiced canine was raised with the chickens in a back yard from the time his puppy eyes were first opened. During all that time—some four years—he has never been allowed to associate with his own kind, and this accounts for the peculiar manner in which he uses his voice. At cock-crowing time each morning, the dog's shrill clarion awakes the echoes for some distance. The manager of Cole's circus offered to buy this singular animal, but the owner's family are so attached to him that they refused to part with him.—Ex.

Death of Allen Arrington.

J. M. Arrington received a dispatch from Roseburg Saturday evening, announcing the death of his brother Allen, which occurred about 6 o'clock that evening. Allen was well known on the bay having lived here for several years, part of which time he was engaged teaching school at various points, and was principal of the Marshfield academy for a year. He was book-keeper at Dean & Co's. store when taken sick, and a year ago last winter went to lower California with the hope of benefiting his health. He moved from there to the valley and again returned to Marshfield, where he remained a short time in the Post-office store, when he started for Arizona. He arrived in Roseburg last March, and remained there till his death. He was married to Miss Lyons whose parents reside at Centerville, in December, 1883. One child was born, who died when a few months old.

Mr Arrington was born in Douglas county, and was 30 years old last March. He was a steady, industrious young man, possessed of many noble qualities; generous to a fault, a good citizen and a steadfast friend. He leaves a wife, father, mother, three sisters and three brothers, besides a host of relatives and intimate friends, to regret his untimely demise.

The funeral took place at Civil Bend, Douglas county, on Monday.—Coos Bay News.

Sabine Pass Sufferers.

Galveston, Oct. 18.—A committee of citizens who left here Saturday night with $1,000 worth of provisions for the sufferers at Sabine Pass and Johnson bayou, returned late last night. When they reached Sabine Pass they found about 100 persons still living. They were reluctant to leave the site of their former homes. They are now occupying the few houses which withstood the storm. One-half of the provisions and clothing taken by the committee were distributed among the sufferers, who were in great need of everything. The remainder was sent to Johnson bayou. The members of the committee are unanimous in their statements regarding the absolute destitution of the survivors. They say they never saw such suffering for the common necessities of life. The committee ascertained that the total number of persons who lost their lives was 130. Of this number sixty-four were colored and thirty-eight were white. Only sixty-five bodies thus far have been recovered and buried. Scouring parties continue to hunt for bodies.

The Lost Found.

The body of J. D. Farmer, who was strangled in Great Salt Lake four years ago last August, was found in the lake yesterday and carried to the court house in Tooele City, where it now lies. The features are so natural that any one who knew the deceased in his life, can easily recognize the corpse. The robber lake that has held the body for ransom so long, embalmed it so that there is not the slightest difficulty about identification. In other words, the brine of the lake has thoroughly pickled the remains. As given by the Tribune informant, some young men from Grantsville were yesterday hunting ducks in the marshy lands near the lake shore east of the town, when one of them came upon the body in dead water, close in shore, some four miles from Lake Point, where it had evidently been driven in by the northeast winds. The finder signaled his companions; they removed the body to high grounds, procured a team and wagon and carried it to Tooele, but reached there too late for the down train from Stockton.—Salt Lake Tribune.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

[Southwestern Oregon Recorder.]

Sunday the viewers on the Port Orford-Ellensburg wagon road were camped at the old mill below Port Orford, and were working on the ridge between Hubbard and Dry creeks looking for a route which would lead them into Port Orford through Mr. Knapp's place. They will probably finish the work to-morrow.

The dairymen in this section will make butter some weeks yet but they are now milking only once a day.

The dairy boys will give a dance next Saturday night at the north side school house. Tickets, $1.

[Gold Beach Gazette.]

Mr. Zumwalt, of Port Orford, recently killed a hog, twenty months old, that weighed six hundred lbs.

There is a large quantity of tan bark along the river that will no doubt be damaged to some extent by the rains.

We learn that A. M. Gillespie has chartered the schooner that carried his tanbark from Chetco, to make a trip to Rouge river for the purpose of bringing merchandise and carrying away tan bark.

The Gazette and the Coquille City Herald are the only newspapers published west of the coast range, between Humboldt and Astoria, that are printed entirely at home. The Herald's remarks, condemning patent outsides, is commendable, though, it brings down down upon its head the wrath of some of the newapapers that practice the fraud upon the public. They are generally very tender on this point and would much prefer to have nothing said on the subject.

[Coos Bay News.]

Large numbers of trout are being caught on Coos river with salmon eggs.

Baker Post No. 8, G. A. R., is making arrangements to give a grand ball on Christmas eve.

Geese were very plentiful on the sand hills last Wednesday. Some hunters from Marshfield returned with 35, and Empire sportsmen also bagged a good many.

The run of Chinook salmon is over, and fishermen not supplied with small mesh gill nets have quit fishing. There are plenty of silver salmon in the bay and tributaries yet, and some of the fishermen continue to make good catches. The present run of silver salmon average 24 to the barrel.

We have been informed by one who claims to know, that upwards of 3,000 deer hides have been taken from the head waters of North Coos river this year, and that about 5,000 elk and deer hides were taken from the same place last year, most of which were sold on the Umpqua. Indian hunters probably killed most of the game. If the laws in regard to killing elk and deer for their hides are not enforced—and it would seem to be to the interest of every settler to enforce them—it will be but a short time before they are completely wiped out.

Little Chester Edwin, aged 16 months and 11 days, son of Mr. E. G. and Mrs. S. E. Baker, of Kentuck slough, was drowned in a ditch near the family residence last Friday. No one witnessed the accident, but circumstantial evidence points to the conclusion that the little fellow was crossing the ditch on a plank, when he slipped and fell, striking his head with sufficient force to render him insensible, and then fell into the water and was drowned. The body was noticed floating in the ditch about half an hour after the accident is supposed to have occurred, and on an alarm being given, assistance was procured and everything possible done to restore animation, without success. Chester was a bright, healthy child, large for his age, and the idol of his parents and relatives.—The funeral took place at Marshfield on Sunday afternoon; services were conducted in the church by Rev. W. Lund.