

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 5.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1887.

NO. 28.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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v1n16

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Gen. WALLACE CAMP,
No. 2, S. of V.
Meets at Coquille City every first and third Friday of each month. Members in good standing, are cordially invited to attend.
Levi Snyder, H. I. Clinton,
Capt. First Sergeant.

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.
S. P. C. Johnson, 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.
Geo. McEwan,
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.

The Calumet.

Impulsive Ned, the other night,
Did quarrel with his gal;
She left him in a wretched plight—
His darling, blue-eyed Cal.
When next he saw her on the street,
He dropped down on his knees
And cried, "Dear Cal, forgive your Ned—
Let's smoke the pipe of peace."
She turned—it was another girl,
With eyes as black as jet,
Who smiled and said, "Get up, young man
I'm not the Cal-u-net."

Creameries—Philadelphia Butter.

The manufacture of "Philadelphia butter," which has long been recognized as the choicest article in that line made any where, has within the last half dozen years been largely transferred from the hands of the individual farmers into the control of the creameries. These creameries are scattered about the country, in convenient locations, and have become quite numerous. They are all establishments of limited capacity, calculated to handle the milk products of a territory small enough to insure freshness of the milk when delivered. The average output of these concerns is 250 to 300 lbs of butter per day. At first they all made skim milk cheese also, but this is discontinued because it is unprofitable. All the creameries within forty or fifty miles of Philadelphia were built to make both butter and cheese, and the patrons all delivered the whole milk every morning.

In the west and in New England a different method has been more recently adopted, and instead of collecting the milk of a neighborhood at a common point, only the cream is collected, the gathering being done by men and teams in the employ of the managers of the creameries. This plan has its advantages in the reduction of time and labor required to handle the whole milk, as there is no skim milk to deal with, only the butter and buttermilk. The cream is separated on the farms and skimmed and collected by the gatherers, whose routes are sometimes as much as twenty miles long going by one route, returning by another. This plan makes a little more work on the farms, as the milk must be set for creaming and cared for in all respects as if the butter was to be made at home; but the cream is collected every day, or every other day, and carried to the factory. Farmers must have suitable arrangements for keeping their milk until the cream rises, which in many instances requires the use of ice in summer or a good dairy house with plenty of cold water.

The cream when all collected and delivered is placed in a large vat to ripen and is churned the following day. The churns holding about 200 to 300 gallons but for churning only one-third to one-half the churn's capacity is put into it at once. The churns are cylindrical in form and on the long axis, driven by steam power, and require from one to two hours, as circumstances may require, to complete churning. The churn is stopped when the butter is in the granular form, the buttermilk drawn off, and what adheres to the butter is washed out with the brine before the butter leaves the churn. It is then taken from the churn, placed on a revolving table, and only worked enough to remove the brine and put the butter in shape for printing into pound or half-pound lumps or packing in firkins for market.

Wherever the creamery is introduced it supplants the manufacture of butter on the farms. It is more economical to thus make the butter; it is of uniform quality, and brings a better price when sold; and the farmer realizes more money for his product. The prevailing plan is to arrange with the operator of the factory to do all the work, from collecting the cream to selling the manufactured product in packages furnished by himself. For his work he gets 4 cents per pound and the butter-

milk. Thus the farmer gets the market price of creamery butter for his product less the 4 cents per pound for manufacturing and marketing, settlements being made weekly or monthly as may be agreed upon. In this way he gets much more money for his butter than if he had made it at home with the added advantage of relieving his household or himself of much disagreeable drudgery.

The cream gathering method is the one adopted in all localities where new creameries are being built. It is on many accounts preferable to the old plan of carrying all the milk to the factory and carrying the skim milk home. Less work is required, as a few men and teams can do all the collecting and manufacturing, while the farmer can attend to his work at home instead of spending an hour or two every day delivering his cream to the creamery. In some cases the operator of the creamery buys the cream at so much a measure, usually estimated to make a pound of butter. In this case the price paid for the cream is regulated by the price the butter brings in market. There is not much difference to the producer which plan is adopted. The operator assumes or is made to assume, all responsibility of manufacturing and marketing and may be held to account for the cream he may receive in either case.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Signs of The Times.

There are indications that the cause of agriculture and labor is to be more fully recognized in the immediate future than it has in years past. The passage of the bill in the house of representatives, by a large majority, creating a department of agriculture and labor, with a cabinet officer at its head, is a recognition of the grave wants of the industrial people. In this respect the United States has ever been behind the conservative countries of Europe. Although more than three-fourths of the people are engaged in agricultural and mechanical labor, yet it has never before been thought necessary to have their interests directly represented by a department of the government. Although the entire welfare of the nation depends upon the agricultural prosperity of the country, yet their rights in this respect, as well as many others, have been most studiously and systematically ignored. But the people are now awake to their own interests and are beginning to awaken the country at large. Organizations such as the grange and the much abused greenback party, which were composed almost wholly of farmers and mechanics, though they seemed to have accomplished but little in a direct manner, yet indirectly their influence has been felt throughout the land. More recently, the trades unions and the more powerful organization known as the Knights of Labor, are asserting the rights of industrial man in a way and with a purpose that is not to be ignored nor frowned down. Since the last municipal election in New York city, and some others of lesser note throughout the country, those calling themselves statesmen seem to have a greater respect for laboring men than ever before. This has doubtless had some effect upon the passage of the above named bill. The interstate commerce bill also owes its passage to these and similar influences. More and more every year will our legislators and other officers elected as servants of the people, recognize the fact that the people are the sovereign rulers.—Newport News.

The postal telegraph was working between Salem and Portland as early as the 10th inst. Many persons were quite jubilant on the occasion, and many complimentary messages were sent over the line.

FROM ROSEBURG.

I have not seen a copy of the HERALD for two weeks, although the mail from the coast has failed only once or twice to arrive here on time. It may be the fault of some postmaster; they are a little careless sometimes, in fact, the one at this place is not infallible—you don't always, sometimes get your mail here when you call for it—we have a good postoffice. It is very discouraging to write under the above circumstances.

The so-called Italy of Oregon has sadly come to grief this winter. We have had deeper snow than they have had in the Willamette. The snow has disappeared at Portland and we have a good three inches left. We have had cold weather, too; the thermometer has marked 12 below the freezing point. We have had from three to ten inches of snow all the month. The snow that fell on the first is still with us. Our young people have had much fun the week past "coasting," and many of the older ones have enjoyed a regular old-fashioned sleigh-ride. We have just such weather here one winter out of every three. The loss of cattle and sheep has been quite severe. Our public school was compelled to shut down for three days last week on account of the deep snow.

There was a good attendance at the Temperance Reform club hall last Tuesday evening. Mr. Mullen and Rev. J. R. N. Bell addressed the meeting. After the speaking six delegates were elected to the State Temperance Alliance which will be held at Salem on the 18th inst.

The old hen has lost her nest-egg. The woman suffrage act of Washington Territory has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. That ends the woman force in Washington, forever. It was only an experiment as results have most plainly declared. A letter from Olympia to the Oregonian by a party who was in favor of woman suffrage writes: "As far as can be learned a majority of the women seem to be satisfied with the decision. It seems to be a general impression here that if women had been satisfied with the power to vote, which was the only power the legislature of 1883 meant to convey, without seeking to push themselves into notoriety by sitting on juries, and pushing their way into the political arena, the result would be far more satisfactory in every way, and many an unpleasant scene would have been prevented.

It is well known that the woman jury system has caused trouble in more than one family in this territory, and has led to the bitterest feelings between husband and wife, which is something that must be deplored in any case." The little joke is drawing to a close all over the United States. It was never intended that women should wear man's apparel—they are not built that way.

There is very little legislative news of importance to report. The Siglin war ended just as your correspondent said it would. The supreme judges' salary bill was voted down by a close vote in the senate, and is supposed to be killed for the session.

The governor has appointed Mr. Geo. Rogers, editor of the Lance, a Knight of Labor publication in Salem, as printing expert.

Women will retain their rights to vote at school elections where they are the heads of families and tax payers.

Nothing from Roberts or Crook lately; they appear to be resting on their oars watching events. Siglin bobs up in the senate about the same as ever—nothing passes him without notice.

We are now enjoying a cold rain for a change which is liable to turn into snow any moment.

The roads are in a horrible condition. "Cor."
Roseburg, Feb. 10th, 1887.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

[Gold Beach Gazette.]
Chas. Strahan on Friday last killed a white owl, which measured four feet from tip to tip of the wings.

The tug Pelican was but slightly injured. She has since towed a vessel into Smith river. Capt. Caughell, of the Pelican has been displaced by Capt. Johnson.

On Wednesday last Sheriff Bailey sold the property heretofore advertised as belonging to Cyrus Madden. J. Huntly was the purchaser of 80 acres including the mining claims for which he paid \$775, while C. W. Zumwalt purchased 120 acres, paying \$400 therefor.

[Coast Mail.]

The HERALD was out of paper last week and appeared on poster paper. The Mail had made arrangements to send Bro. Dean enough for his next issue, when a supply arrived on the Arago. [Thanks, Bro.]

John Colver, Horace Colver and another gentleman killed a large panther on Catching slough last week, Wednesday. They found tracks of two more and at last accounts were after the brutes, with murder in their eyes.

It is reported that Geo. Marshall has relinquished the project of establishing a cannery on the bay, as a company of citizens have incorporated for that purpose, and there is hardly room here for more than one enterprise of that kind.

Swamp Land.

Governor Pennoyer has done a popular thing in firing a bomb into the camp of the swamp land thieves. He is in sympathy with the people in this matter. He is also right in considering all applications for swamp land since the passage of the law of 1878, in excess of 520 acres, and all certificates issued on such applications, void. The law is plain. Governor Pennoyer also offers some very good suggestions to the legislature in the matter of returning purchase money to all those who have secured large tracts of swamp land since the act of 1878. It is a question of considerable importance, involving a large sum of money, but the principle involved stands out all the more plainly for this. If Governor Pennoyer will do nothing worse during his term of office than to wage an uncompromising war upon the swamp land thieves, his election to the office may not be considered so great a calamity as some of us predicted.—Statesman.

The Dawn, a small Columbia river scow steamer, drifted over the bar a week ago Thursday and was given up as lost with the two occupants by the steamer sent to the rescue. As will be seen by the following from the Mail published on Coos bay the vessel is probably in San Francisco: On Sunday morning the Empire appeared off the Coos bay bar, having the Dawn in tow. She sounded her whistle vigorously for several hours but the tug had gone to the Siuslaw after the Emma Utter and there was no vessel in the bay to go to his relief. The vessel remained outside after daylight with signals of distress flying, but receiving no response, he cleared away for San Francisco. Meanwhile, the life-station keeper went out in a small boat and took the two men from the Dawn and put them on the Empire.

Jacksonville, Or., Feb. 13.—The body of an old man called Frank was found this morning at 9 o'clock just outside the flouring mills' hog pen. When found several head of hogs were feeding off the body and it was in a terribly mutilated condition. It is supposed he was on his way home Friday evening, and after passing through the gate dropped dead. The face, one arm and both hands and part of the legs were eaten off. He was an old miner, about 70 years of age.

Some person has complained and necessitated the little Beaver slough boat to be inspected or shut down. This is too bad, as there is nothing left for the boat to do but stop her trips, as an inspection would result in the necessity of carrying life boats and other equipments, which would be as useless as they would be on a balloon, and too burthensome for it to carry. There is no show for one to drown, even if the boat should sink in the slough. It would be necessary for him to willfully and maliciously crawl over the end of the steamer and stand on his head to accomplish that. No, it is too bad, and the people can thank some raddlesome coon for this interference, and again resort to the open bay in wind and rain in going to the bay.

The Game Law.

We were requested to give the game law this week, in view of the gross violations of the same in some parts of Coos and Curry counties. It is said that parties are killing elk and deer in Curry county and bringing some of the meat and the hides to Coos and selling them—some times to officers of the law. Some prosecutions will follow, as they should; and officers cognizant of these violations will be set down on. There ought to be a law to prosecute officials for non-performance of duty; it might serve to make them look out for those things which it is their duty to do. In view of the fact that we have already published the present game law twice, and the further fact that a new law will soon be in force, we conclude to not publish it. It is not because the law is not before the eyes of the violators that they violate it, but because they know they can do so with impunity, even in the presence of the executors of the law. Our game should be protected, and everybody should see to it that it is. It will be in order for those knowing violations to make complaints at once, and keep an eye on violators hereafter. It is well enough for people to kill an animal occasionally, when in need of meat, but wholesale destruction must be stopped. At present rate there will be no elk in Coos county in a very few years.

Last week we took occasion to scold mail contractors for failures to get the mail through on time. Since then we have received a lot of old mail that has doubtless been between here and Roseburg for over a week, one sack being as wet as if it had been turned loose in the river and allowed to float down. It did not come this way, however, or it would have made much better time. A man who had read the Roseburg papers of the 4th on the bay several days before, was much surprised to see us get ours of the same date on the night of the 14th. If Coos bay gets the mail on time why should not we? Our mail carrier goes out to Fairview every day and generally comes back empty handed. These failures have been reported, and we hope the matter will be prosecuted to the bitter end. The contractor on the route between the bay and Roseburg is wholly to blame. We understood some time ago that his stock was not fit for duty, and that any adversity would result in failure. It is a bad route in winter, but if enough money is put up, the mail need not be delayed much. No, the contractors on these routes generally are not cognizant of the work to be done, and put in low bids depending on doing the work when they can without loss.

We are up on our ear, and have a friend in each, Roseburg and Fairview, to look out for the HERALD. This became necessary. Now a strict account of the departure of the papers from Fairview, and their arrival at Roseburg will be carefully noted.