

Coquille City Herald.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1887.

NO. 33.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Gen. WALLACE CAMP,
No. 2, S. of V.
Meets at Coquille City every first Saturday after full moon each month. Members in good standing are cordially invited.
Levi Snyder, H. I. Clinton,
Captain, 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 on 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.

SETTLED.

Harry once had an ardent affection
For two loving girls—but confessed
He was puzzled to make a selection,
Since each in her turn seemed the best.
He constantly tortured his mind to
Determine the endless debate;
Sometimes it was Maud he inclined to
Sometimes it was Kate.

If Maud had a face like a fairy,
Yet Kate had a form like a queen;
As Maud was vivacious and airy,
So Kate was sedate and serene;
While years passed with Maud as his wife
Would
Bring happiness nothing might save
An equally rapturous life would
Be given by Kate.

And long he remained undecided,
Which one he preferred of the two;
Between such attraction divided,
What was the poor fellow to do?
These doubts in anxiety kept him
Until he attempted his fate
To find—that Maud wouldn't accept him
And neither would Kate.

BANDON.

Ed. HERALD:—We are sure that many of your old country readers will be sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Caulfield, one of the most eminent and certes, one of the deepest searchers into archeological and antiquarian lore which our age has produced. He was a steady contributor to "Notes and Queries," editor of "The Journal of the Royal Archeological and Historical Association of Great Britain." His life of St. Finn Barr—one of the early Christian Fathers, who flourished about thirteen hundred years ago—threw more light upon the history of that venerable apostle, and the remote times in which he lived, than all the writers on the same subject who preceded him. He wrote "The Life of Sir Richard Cox," the eminent Irish Lord Chancellor, who lived in the eventful days of *Jacobus Secundus* and William the Third, and also "The Siege of Cork, in 1689-90." It was he edited and gave to the world the celebrated "Journal of Dean Davis," *cum multis aliis*. His great researches and valuable contributions to history were recognized by all the men of letters throughout Europe. He was elected a fellow of the renowned "Society of Antiquarians London," England, also of "The Society of Antiquarians of Normandy," France, also of "The Royal Academy of History, Madrid," Spain, etc., etc. He died in his native city—Cork—in the 3rd of February last, in the 64th year of his age. We need scarcely say he left many sorrowing friends behind, and many acquaintances who regret the loss of a warm-hearted friend, an erudite instructor and an honest man.

George Bennett.

Steamer Burned.

San Francisco, March 18.—The barkentine Tropic Bird arrived last night from the South sea. On February 16th she sighted the burning wreck of the steamer Raiatea, which sailed from this port on January 27th with a miscellaneous cargo for Tahiti and Samoa. She lowered a boat and approached the wreck, but saw no signs of life. The rigging and upper works were all burned away, and most of the cargo was evidently consumed. Several boats were missing, and the passengers and crew had evidently escaped to the adjacent island. She carried three passengers and a crew of eighteen, seven being Kanakas. Further news will probably be received by the packet, City of Papeete, due in about twenty days.

Patents Granted.

To citizens of the Pacific States during the past week and reported expressly for the HERALD by C. A. Snow & Co., pat. lawyers, Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

G. W. Swan, San Francisco, Roofing material. C. M. & W. L. Slayback, Folsom, Cal., Header. W. H. Milken, San Francisco, Cal., Dredge. W. H. Loomis, Alameda, Cal., Hose patch. A. David, San Francisco, Grape & apple crusher. G. Bergenheim, Wash boiler.

NATURE.

Those who study Nature's laws and teachings and learn to conform to them are the ones who get along in this world.

There is absolutely nothing new in nature. All the thousands of new inventions made yearly are not the creation of any new principles or laws; they are simply the education and novel application of laws and forces that have existed ever since the world began. Notwithstanding the number of discoveries and inventions made in the past is almost beyond comprehension, there yet remains a much greater number for the coming generations to produce.

Our people are scarcely aware that fortunes lie loose around them, only waiting to be brought forth by properly directed labor on their part. The vegetating valleys, the fern clad hills, the densely timbered mountains, all hold vast stores of wealth, if man's intelligence were capable of solving the profound mystery. In every principle and science there yet remains the greater part of the field to be explored. Not only lies there wealth, in this direction, but also in the mineral kingdom; in our country this has only just begun to be developed. A mine of the metal platinum is sure fortune to the discoverer, and he who discovers an easy process of wresting aluminum from its native state will revolutionize the use of metals. The discovery of either of these is worth more to its author and to the world than the discovery of the richest gold mine the world has ever known. Nor will man's discoveries be confined forever to this world; when the mother earth known to us becomes so densely populated, other worlds will doubtless be opened up for settlement. It is our opinion that but little over half of our terrestrial globe has been explored and made known to us. When Columbus advanced the idea that the world is round scarcely any one believed it, and there are skeptics on this subject even to this day. Now when the idea is advanced that the earth is not only a globe, but a hollow globe, and probably inhabitable on the interior, scarcely any one believes it although better reasons can be given and more data produced in support of this theory than Columbus could possibly have produced in support of his theory before he proved its verity by actual experiment.—Ex.

The usual spring emigration westward says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has already begun. It has set in somewhat earlier this year than in former years on account of the open weather and the numerous indications of an early spring, and as a consequence this is now harvest of the railroads extending throughout the west and the south west. At the the Union Depot the overflowing waiting-rooms and crowded platform indicate an increased exodus from the rising toward the setting sun.

Colonel C. F. Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific, says the transfer of the Oregon & California to the Southern Pacific is only delayed by a few arrangements that are to be completed in New York. All the negotiations are completed and the transfer will probably take place about April 1st.

Californians, who are boasting of their fine fruit lands are now eating Oregon and Michigan apples at a cost of ten cents a pound. Immigrants in search of the finest lands in the world should come to Oregon.—Ex.

While the jailer was helping an inmate of the jail at Tacoma, W. T., clean out his cell, the culprit stepped out and turned the key on the jailer. They both resigned.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington, Mar. 7, 1887.
The forty-ninth congress has joined the procession of the past. It adjourned sine die on the fourth of March. It has become the fashion to speak of the dilatoriness and stupidity of congress. Such abuse is cheap. It might be explained that it is difficult for a heterogeneous mass of clashing individualities and interests to act smoothly and simultaneously. Other peoples have solved the difficulties by divisions, frontier fortifications, and standing armies and colossal military budgets. We prefer to settle wrangles in our own house, and we are wise even in the conceit of our foreign neighbors.

The only way to judge the forty-ninth congress will be by comparing it with previous congresses, and it must be said in its favor that more bills have been introduced and passed by it, more have become laws and more have received vetoes, than in any of the congresses that had gone before. Many important and useful measures were passed, among them changing the Presidential succession to the cabinet; regulating the Electoral Count so as to avoid disputes; providing for one and two dollar paper currency; building a new congressional library; recovering in forfeited railroad land grants nearly 50,000,000 of acres and restoring it to the public domain; extending the mail delivery system to the towns with 10,000 population; the Inter State Commerce law; granting land in severalty to Indians; the Canadian Retaliation bill; the repeal of the Tenuere of Office act; the increase of the navy and prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor.

The bad measures attempted were numerous, but fortunately few of them became laws. Among them were the oleomargarine tax; the Backbone land grant swindle; the Mexican pension bill; and the Dependent Pension bill, which was vetoed by the President. The river and harbor bill met deserved failure. The president believing the money was not needed, refused to sign it. The river and harbor bill which he signed Aug. 6, 1886, made an appropriation of \$14,474,000 and there was then a part of the preceding appropriation unexpended. On the first of November last the Engineer in Chief reported to congress that there was on hand for the improvement of rivers and harbors \$16,636,362. But little of this money has been spent and there was no necessity for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 more.

It was President Cleveland's original intention to remain at the White House during the closing hours of Congress, but at the last moment having received telegrams from speaker Carlisle and both Senators and Representatives that the District Appropriation bill would fail unless he could reach the Capitol in time to sign it, he entered his carriage and reached the President's room at the Senate end of the Capitol only fifteen minutes before the time that Congress must expire by Constitution. There he and his cabinet glanced at the bills that were brought to him by swift messengers, and such as were proved received his signature. The intelligence that the President was in the building spread rapidly, there were not less than five thousand people in the Capitol, and he had not been in his room three minutes before the police had to form a cordon around the door to prevent the intrusion of the throngs of people who pressed forward to catch a sight of the President. The police had a hard time of it until Mr. Cleveland left the Capitol a few minutes after adjournment. He had had only three hours rest since Wednesday night, but he showed no signs of fatigue, and after returning to the White House he held the usual daily reception of visitors in the east room.

Horticultural.

Potash is needed in the soil to make a healthy growth of fruit trees. It may be supplied by dressing with wood ashes.

If you have not attended to it before, do not delay pruning. Never prune much after the sap has started to rise in the spring. You want good shaped trees, and so as to admit plenty of air and sunlight among the fruit.

It always pays to keep a close watch upon the trees that are mulched. Mice often injure trees of considerable size, by gnawing off the bark. They hide and live under the mulch, and unless watched will do considerable injury before it is discovered.

Most kinds of fruit trees thrive best on rolling land. Hardy grapes do well on almost any soil with a little care. Sandy ridges are best adapted to their growth, but sand and leaf mold mixed with underdrained clay will produce large vines and fine yield of fruit.

The longer time a tree is growing, provided it has not passed its maturity and begun decay, the denser the wood becomes. Generally speaking, the denser the wood, the stronger it becomes. The stronger timber is found in the lower part of the tree. The straighter the grain the stronger the timber.

For the highest success, small fruits need a very rich soil, full of "humus" or vegetable matter, with abundant moisture and no weeds. The moisture comes from a rich soil that holds it somewhat easily, and then is aided by frequent culture, mulching or irrigation. Beginners should start with a small plant, and particularly so when short of capital.

All plans for spring work should be thoroughly settled. Whatever trees or plants are needed should be ordered now, so no risk will be run of not getting what you want. Haul out whatever manure is necessary in the orchard or among the small fruit. This will save time in the spring and the soil can be stirred and the manure thoroughly incorporated when sufficiently dried out.

Domestic.

Ed. HERALD:—As "So they Say" has gone to the canyon to spend the spring and summer months on the Coos bay road, "Nuff Said" busy getting his Winchester in order (the lever seems the worst trouble) and A. Y. A. has gone up Salmon river prospecting, I will give you a few items.

Miss Sinda McClosky seems to be the choice for teacher in district No. 48, as she gave general satisfaction last year. She will doubtless be employed.

Jeff Crosby is laid up with a sore foot. A buck kicked you, did it not, Jeff?

M. Krantz has apples perfectly sound that grew in 1885. What country can beat that?

"Rah! for the prize onion from Maul's seed raised in 1887.

A reward of \$10. for the person who turned Krantz Bros. boat loose.

Some have begun plowing in this part, as I discovered while passing up the river.

Mr. J. Holt has rented J. Sturdivant's and J. P. Taylor's farms. Mr Holt is a rustler.

Yours I Remain.
Elk creek, March 17.

An Oakland, Cal., dispatch says: The city council last night passed an ordinance fixing the license of saloons at \$100 a quarter for those doing a business of \$1,500 or less in a quarter and \$125 for these with a business exceeding \$1,500. The ordinance was signed by the president and council and is approved by the mayor and will take effect June 12. The present license is \$25. There are 274 saloons licensed and the revenue is \$27,400 a year. It is estimated the tax will reduce the saloons one-fourth and increase the revenue \$82,200.

The Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south, and many miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the Dalrymple farm in Dakota into the shade completely.

"The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr Watkins said, "was purchased in 1883 from the State of Louisiana and from the United States government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers in the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn, and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting, and other cultivation is done in a like manner; in fact, there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific railroad runs for thirty-six miles in our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice house, a bank, a ship yard, and a rice mill."

—St. Louis Republican.

Free Passes.

The interpretation given to the Inter-state Commerce law by Mr. Adams, the president of the Union Pacific railroad, seems likely to be very generally adopted by the railroads. Mr. Adams, it will be recollected, construed the act as prohibiting the giving of free passes to persons not connected with the service of the company or traveling upon business in which the company had no interest. This view has commended itself to railroad managers who have suffered from the free-pass nuisance, and there is no doubt that the practice will be greatly curtailed. The railroad men are naturally glad to be rid of the free-pass incubus, and without doubt its removal will be of benefit to the public. Not to speak of the corrupt use alleged to have been made of free passes, it will be recollected that according to Mr. Adam's testimony before the Cullom committee, in consequence of the issue of free passes a large percentage has to be added to the fare of those who pay to make up for those who do not.—Ex.

"I also saw the Chinese cigarmakers bite off the cigar ends, and use their saliva to make the tobacco adhere better," are the words of Commissioner Enos' recent report, and yet people, knowing that nearly all the cigars brought here are of Chinese manufacture, use them. Imagine something worse that second hand Chinese saliva. Pooh!

At a bull fight at San Rafael, Mexico, a few days ago, 5000 spectators attacked the managers because they could not induce the animal to fight. Many people were injured.

A book-keeper in a large house in New York recently skipped with \$500,000.

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