

Coquille City Herald.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1887.

NO. 48.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Work of all descriptions done at short
notice and extremely low prices.

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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,
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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.
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.
W. Sinclair, 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.

T. V. Nichols,
CABINET MAKER.
Bandon, Oregon,
Picture Frames, Door and Window Frames
made, Saws filed and Furniture Repaired.
All work done to order. Prices Reasonable.
Location: Near Gold Beach Hotel.

Save the Boys.
A hard drinker is reported as having said,
"I can't perform, but for God's sake save
the boys."
Like Dives in the deepest of hell,
I cannot break this fearful spell,
Nor quench the fires I've madly nursed,
Nor cool this dreadful racing thirst.
Take back your pledge, ye come too late;
Ye cannot save me from my fate,
Nor bring me back departed joys,
But ye can try to save the boys.
Ye bid me break my fiery chain,
Aside, and be a man again,
When every street with snares is spread,
And nets of sin where'er I tread,
No! I must rasp as I did sow—
The seeds of sin bring crops of woe;
But with my latest breath I'll crave
That ye will try the boys to save.
These blood shot eyes were once so bright,
The sin-crushed heart so glad and light;
But by the wine cup's ruddy glow
I tread a path to sin and woe;
A captive to my galling chain,
I've tried to rise, but tried in vain;
The empires and then destroyed,
Oh! from this thralldom save the boys.
Take from your streets these traps of hell,
Into whose gilded snare I fell;
Oh! freeman, from these fond deceits
Arise, and vote to save the boys.
Oh! ye who license men to trade
In draughts that chain and then degrade,
Before ye hear the cry too late,
Oh! save the boys from my sad fate.
By Mrs. Frances W. Harper.

Washington Letter.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington, June 27th, 1887.

The present stringency in the money market will be afforded relief particularly in New York and Chicago, where it is most needed, by the action of Secretary Fairchild on Saturday. The secretary telegraphed to all assistant treasurers ordering the payment of July interest, checks and coupons upon presentation. Most of the interest checks for this quarter have already been mailed to the persons to whom they are due. The remaining ones will be sent early in the week. The result of this step will put in circulation about \$9,000,000. When the secretary of the treasury on a former occasion took similar action, his authority for so doing was questioned, but then as now, a national necessity must make the law. Secretary Fairchild, however, states that the interest was not anticipated on account of any financial apprehension by the government but as the checks were made out, the sending of them a few days before the first of July, would cause no inconvenience at the department and would tend to reassure the public.

A party of Japanese officials, and their interpreter have arrived in Washington and will remain a month or two. Their purpose is to carefully study the workings of several branches of our government. Chiefly the subject of finance. The person of most importance in the party, is a high officer in the financial department of the Japanese government. They have taken a comfortable suite of apartments in a house on the heights of Georgetown.

The large pension paid to the blind beggar of Elmira N. Y. turns out to be a bogus claim. Special agents of the pension office have already succeeded in tracking the parties who conspired to defraud the government, and in tracing the money so that the United States will lose but little of the original \$13,000. The old blind man will also lose but little, as he probably saw but little of the money in the first place, but he may have to go to the penitentiary for having been the ignorant tool of the lot of sharpers who got the case through. Undoubtedly he will be more comfortable in the penitentiary than he was on the street begging with his dog.

There is a growing belief here that an extra session of congress in Oct. is an assured fact. Speaker Carlisle is reported as having said that an extra session of congress is a necessity. But it is not safe to put much faith in reported sayings of Speaker Carlisle, as he is generally very non-committal.

A rumor was current here on Saturday that Secretary Endicott

had tendered his resignation on account of the battle flag episode but at the White House the rumor was denied. Washington is always full of rumors even in the dull season. Sometimes they mature into great events, but of-ten fade into thin air.

The secretaries of the local civil service boards, met the civil service commissioners, according to agreement in this city on the 24th, inst. Several important questions were discussed, and several amendments to existing rules recommended. Of these, the one suggesting the discontinuance of the forty-five year limitation, as to the age of clerks will be almost universally endorsed by the public. Most men and women are at the height of their capacities at the age of forty-five. It is to be hoped that this discussion will result in the beneficial result of separating the chaff from the wheat of civil service examinations. There is undoubtedly much good in the system, but it is not necessary to waste too much time in experiments, but to learn the lesson taught by experience as quickly as possible, and exclude such questions as the following immediately without further demonstration of their futility. "A man bought twenty lead pencils for four cents, for one pencil he gave two cents, for three he gave a half cent, and for one he gave a quarter of a cent, what did he give for the others?" Draw a straight line westward from the state of Maine to the Pacific and name the states, mountains, lakes and rivers, you would cross. Pencils are cheap, but they will never be cheap enough to demonstrate the utility of the first question, and the second is impracticable as it would involve the personal tour across the continent which it is natural to suppose an applicant for a position under civil service rules has not the means to undertake, or he would not be before the board for a \$900, probationary place.

The president met Mrs. Cleveland at the depot on Saturday morning at nine o'clock. Mrs. Cleveland arrived in the best of health and spirits accompanied by Col. Lamont. She expressed herself enthusiastically over her visit to her friends in New York. She probably will accompany the President to Philadelphia in September when he goes to take part in the constitutional convention celebration. The president has also been invited to the Indiana Agricultural State Fair, but has not yet decided to attend.

PATENTS GRANTED to the citizens of the Pacific States during the past week, and reported expressly for the HERALD, by C. A. Suow & Co., Patent lawyers, Opp. U. S. patent office, Washington, D.C.

J. B. Williams, San Francisco, Cal., Composition of matter for insulating material; J. T. Smith, San Francisco, Cal., Automatic oiler; A. Sebuch, Sacramento, Cal., Wood turning machine; M. I. Rodrigue, San Francisco, Cal., Penholder; J. G. O'Neill, Nevada City, Cal., Combination lock; W. F. McNutt, San Francisco, Cal., Vehicle-axle; H. H. Lynch, San Francisco, Cal., Dredger; G. D. Herton, Snohomish, Wash. Ter., Stereoscope; A. Heiron, San Leandro, Cal., Traumatic; W. A. Erick, Los Angeles, Cal., Pipe mold; C. Dickenson, Portland, Oreg., Button-hole cutter; A. E. Dietz, Oakland, Cal., Snow-plow; D. R. Campbell, Wash. Ter., Nut-lock; J. Beaulieu, Arcata, Cal., Saw level and set gage.

Sammy Tilden, the racer, was in town during several days of last week, and is in prime condition, or soon will be, to run if we are to judge from appearance. There are a great many that seem to think Tilden cannot run, but others will go their bottom dollar that he is the fastest mile horse in the county, by odds.

Cheese Making.

The following is from the pen of Frank D. Holmes, of Owatonna, Minn., one of the most successful dairymen of that State:

To make good cheese it is necessary to have good milk to begin with, and good milk can not be had from poor, half-fed cows. Then it is necessary to feed the cows liberally, have plenty of good water and good usage. Cows should never be run and worried by dogs. This injures milk for cheese making. One bad mess of milk may spoil a whole vat of cheese. Care and cleanliness, if the cows are healthy and have proper food, will insure good milk always. It is unreasonable to expect a good cheese-maker to turn a prime article of cheese out from poor milk. If a patron carries sour or tainted milk to a factory, he must expect bad, sour cheese. Set the night's milk in the vats or cans and cool to 60 deg; then mix with the morning's milk in the morning, but don't use the little skimmer. Leave the cream all in. After the milk is all in the vats, the heat may be started at once, and raised to about 82 or 84 deg, as to the condition of the cheese-room. If we set the milk below 82 the rennet works too slow; if set above 82 it works too fast, while the temperature is being raised. It should receive frequent stirrings to keep the cream from rising, and thus becoming partially wasted or drawn off with the whey. The rennet should be stirred in and should be agitated at least fifteen minutes, and coagulation should begin in about twenty minutes—the stirring after the rennet is in to prevent the cream from rising and waste. In a cool room, when the surface cools quickly and there is a falling of the temperature of the milk there will be a thin cream on the surface; this will form a soft curd which will stick to the vat and be very annoying. If you want a quick curd, more rennet should be added than one to be cured slow and kept some time. As a rule the more rennet used the lower the temperature should be at which the milk is set and the curd worked. After the milk begins to thicken, a cloth should be spread over the vat to keep the surface warm. There should be no raising of the temperature after the rennet is added and the milk comes to a standstill until the curd is cut fine. The curd should be cut as soon as it will break clean across the finger when placed in it and raised gently upward; the early cutting is very necessary, the cleanest whey is always obtained by cutting early; the whey runs from the curd much more readily when it is young and tender. This is the object of cutting the curd to get out the whey; the curd should be cut with both a horizontal and perpendicular knife; never let the curd get tough and leathery cutting, as there is always more waste and not as fine a curd. Cut the curd very fine, the finer the better, as it expels the whey easier and more thoroughly and cooks more evenly, and gets an even action of the rennet.

After the cutting is done and the curd commences to settle, the heat may be started at once, but not rapidly. If the action of the rennet is slow, it is better to wait a few minutes for the curd to harden a little. After the heat is turned on, gently stir the mass to keep the curd from packing together and to keep a more even temperature through the vat, as the heat rises the harder the crust gets and the less liable to injure the curd; but keep up this stirring till the curd is heated up to 98 deg, or blood heat, where it should take at least one hour after the heat is turned on. This temperature should be kept until the curd is cooked, because the action of the rennet is

more perfect than at any other degree. Before the curd is done cooking some of the whey may be drawn off, as it is more easy to handle the balance in the vat. After the curd is cooked—which every cheese-maker is able to tell before the acid comes on. Many curds, by remaining in the whey too long, make a soggy, hard, sour cheese. This kind of cheese is not desirable, but is the kind of cheese we get if the acid comes on while in the whey. The acid takes off with the whey the finest part of the cheese. Then I would have the curd cooked before the acid comes on and be sure and dip the curd sweet, and if you have a curd sink to drain on, so much the better, and if you do not have a curd mill, would salt all at once, as this keeps the curd from packing. If you have a curd mill, let it lie until acid comes on, only stir once in a while to let the whole expose to the air; after the acid comes on, grind and salt, and put to press at about 80 deg., as at this heat you will get a good face, and press well together; let this stand 12 hours in the press, then remove to the curing room. First class cheese may be spoiled by having a poor room to cure it in, too cold or too hot; 70 deg. to start with is about the right temperature, then after ten days a little cooler, say about 65 deg. I had good results of curing in a day cellar 65 deg. They cure slowly, but are the better cheese for it. One good cheese is worth three poor ones.

Douglas County Fair.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Association have located their fair grounds in B. B. Brockway's pasture, seven miles by county road from Roseburg and one mile off the railroad, near Dillard's. Three hundred acres of beautiful park have been leased for five years, with the privilege of ten, and work in earnest has been commenced. The company is incorporated and most of its stock sold, Roseburg alone taking one-third. Lumber is now being placed on the grounds for the construction of an exhibition hall and work on wells and track has been commenced. The incorporators are B. C. Agee, B. B. Brockway and Jas. Byron. All the business men of the city have taken stock, and men of every profession and occupation endorse the enterprise. The grounds are the finest in the state, and if after the close of the first fair if every stock-holder is not pleased let the company then find a more appropriate place. The fair will commence Wednesday, September 14th and end Friday following.—[Roseburg Review. Bro. Bell, look out, now, that Roseburg people won't do anything, and please don't stand in the way of others.

His First Effort.

A new reporter had joined the staff. He was writing up his first assignment, which was the resuscitation of a half drowned woman. The city editor looked over the scribbled shoulder, and this is what he read: "The fair form lay on the dock, and her short pants—" "Tut, tut, young man," said the city editor, "none of your Zola realism; not on this great religious daily; drop that pants business." The new reporter smiled softly and wrote on: "And her short pants for breath showed that consciousness was returning."—Ex.

The re-union and camp fire of the Southern Oregon G. A. R. posts at Bandon, to commence August 25th promise to make one of the grandest times in the memory of our people. Many of the people along the river intend being present.

Subscribe for the HERALD

OUR NEIGHBORS.

[Coos Bay News.]
More miners for Newport arrived on the Arago.

It is said that the Arcata will soon resume her trips to this port. Nathan Smith's cheese factory on Coos river is turning out 14 cheeses a week. Everything is nicely and neatly arranged in the factory, which has a capacity of six cheeses a day.

The Fourth at Piper's grove, north Coos river, was a decided success. Mr. Campbell's oration was well received, and the basket dinner was exceptionally good. Among the afternoon sports were two foot races for ladies. The first, for girls under 15, was won by Emma Bridges, Oridell Stemmerman second. The next, open to all ladies, was won by Mrs. Annie Holland, Miss Sarah Heron second. The dances in the evening at the Barris and Swansen halls were well patronized and a good time enjoyed.

Mr. Wilbur, of the firm of Crawford & Wilbur, Port Orford, was in town this week on his way to San Francisco. The firm owns a large body of exceptionally fine timber in Curry county, and their intention is to build a mill and commence shipping immediately. For this purpose, a railroad will be built from Port Orford to the mill site in the timber, a distance of seven miles. Two miles farther is situated Blacklock sandstone quarry, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made with its owners, the road will be continued to the quarry, and the stone shipped by way of Port Orford.

Quite a crowd of Marshfield people took in the celebration at Coquille City on the Fourth.

Mr. Lovelace, a mill wright from Puget sound, arrived at Empire last week. Work on the new mill there will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The machinery, brick, etc., for the new cannery across the bay came up on the last steamer and a force of men are busily at work putting up buildings and placing things in position so as to be ready to commence canning fish as soon as the fall fishing begins. Mr. Marshall, the owner of the cannery came up from San Francisco on the last steamer.

Mr. John Messerle and Miss Maggie Eckhoff were married at the residence of the bride's parents, near North Bend, last Saturday evening, by Wm. Turpin, justice of the peace. The young couple are well known on the bay, and have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

A good cleaning powder for show windows and mirrors is prepared by moistening calcined magnesia with pure benzine, so that a mass is formed sufficiently moist to let a drop form when pressed. The mixture has to be preserved in glass bottles with ground stoppers, in order to retain easily volatile benzine. A little of the mixture is placed on a wad of cotton and applied to the glass plate. Do not use near a fire or light as the benzine vapor is very inflammable and explosive.

The cleanest and most perfectly polished floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth, which is soaked in kerosene oil once in two or three weeks. Take the cloth and with a rubbing brush or stubby broom go rapidly up and down the planks (not across them) after a few rubbings the floor will assume a polished appearance that is not easily defaced.

Fine four-horse stages used on valley end of Drain route—8 hours staging. Fare to Drains, \$7.00; to Portland only \$13.40. Best and cheapest route to the railroad.