

A. L. Bancroft  
History Department

# Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 7. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1888. NO. 15.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**J. C. STOCKMAN, M. D.**  
General Practitioner,  
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

**Dr. Sponogle**  
Physician and Surgeon  
(Late of San Francisco.)  
OFFICE AT OLIVE HOTEL,  
Coquille City, Oregon.

**O. E. SMITH**  
Surgeon Dentist,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

**McMillan Bros.**  
INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

**JOHN F. HALL**  
Attorney at Law and  
Real Estate Agent.  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

**J. M. SIGLIN,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

**Jno. A. GRAY,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

**S. H. HAZARD,** S. F. WILSON,  
**HAZARD & WILSON,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
EMPIRE CITY, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.

**A. J. SHERWOOD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

**J. H. UPTON,**  
COUNSELOR AT LAW—NOTARY PUBLIC  
Conveyancer and General Land  
AGENT.  
Collections, Mails—Leases Negotiated,  
DENMARK, OREGON.  
Ranches, Wild Land and Town Property  
bought and sold. Collections a specialty  
and proceeds promptly remitted.

**L. F. LANE,** JOHN LANE,  
**LANE & LANE,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
Land Cases a Specialty.  
Office on Main Street, opposite Cosmopolitan  
Hotel,  
Roseburg, Oregon.

**W. SINCLAIR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
General Insurance and Real Estate Agent,  
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

**T. G. OWEN,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

**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, Oreg.

**J. J. WILSON**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
Coquille City, Oreg.  
Work of all descriptions done at short  
notice and extremely low prices.

**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, Captain. I. L. Clinton,  
First Sergeant.

**I. O. O. F.**  
**Coquille Lodge No. 53**  
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening.  
Visiting brethren, in good standing,  
cordially invited.  
J. K. Scott, 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.  
G. R. Wickham, Commander.

**O. N. G.**  
**Company H. Oregon National Guard**  
Meets in the Masonic building, Coquille  
City, on Saturday night after each full  
moon. All members in good standing are  
cordially invited to attend.

**FURNITURE STORE,**  
**F. Mark, Prop.**  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.  
Dealer in Furniture, Doors, Glass and Pic-  
ture Frames, etc., and agent for White's  
Sewing Machines.

**Coquille Fisherman's UNION**  
**Randolph Oregon.**  
Will meet every fourth Saturday in each  
month till further notice. All members in  
good standing are cordially invited to attend.

**FOR SALE.**  
\$2900, one half down. A good farm of 87  
acres good land improved, situated at the  
junction of South and Middle forks of Co-  
quille river. Call on D. McNair, adjoining  
the premises.

**G. A. BONHAM,**  
**DENTIST,**  
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON

Full sets of teeth upper  
or lower, \$15.00. All other  
work in proportion. Satisfaction  
guaranteed.

**The Wonderful Country.**  
(By John Boyle O'Reilly.)  
There was once a time when, as old songs  
prove it,  
The earth was not round, but an endless  
plain;  
The sea was as wide as the heavens above  
it—  
Just millions of miles, and began again,  
And that was the time—say, and more's the  
pity  
It ever should end—when the world could  
play.  
When singers told tales of a crystal city  
In a wonderful country far away!  
But schools must come with their scales and  
measures,  
To limit the visions and weigh the spears;  
They scolded at the dreamers with rain-ow  
treasures,  
And ended the world in their parallel;  
They shattered the tales and the sunny  
meadows,  
Where ministers might ride for a year  
and a day;  
They searched the depths and they pored  
at the shadows,  
Of that wonderful country far away.  
For fancies they gave us their microscopic;  
For knowledge a rubric of facts and doubt;  
Wing-broken and enced, like a bird from  
the tropics,  
Romance at the wandering stars looked  
out.  
Cold Reason, they said, is the earth's Eden;  
Go study its springs, and its ore's assay;  
But fatter the flowers and fields forbidden,  
Of that wonderful country far away.  
They questioned the shimmering baby's  
laughter,  
And cautioned its elders to tread by rule;  
All mysteries passed to come hereafter  
Were settled and solved in their common  
school.  
But sweeter than streams and the wild birds  
singing,  
The friendships and loves that were true  
always,  
The glances, the smiles, like a forerunner,  
In that wonderful country far away.  
Nay, not in their hearts, nor dear illusion,  
But true to their truth that are measured  
and weighed—  
O land of the spirit! where no intention  
From hoodlum or doubter shall awe be  
made!  
There still breaks the murmuring sea to  
greet us  
On shadowy valley and peaceful bay;  
And souls that were true still wait to meet  
us  
In that wonderful country far away!  
—Scribner's Magazine.

**My Fellow Creatures.**  
You love your fellow-creatures? So do I—  
But underneath the wide paternal sky  
Are there no fellow-creatures in your kin?  
That you can love except your fellowmen?  
Are not the grass, the flowers, the trees, the  
birds,  
The faithful beasts, true-hearted without  
words,  
Your fellows also, however small?  
He's the best lover who can love them all.  
—Charles Mackay.

**The Coquille Valley.**  
Resources, Location and Advantages  
of this Section.

**Coos County Now Claiming the  
Attention of the Home-Seeker—  
Great Possibilities of Its  
Future Development.**

As we wish to interest and encourage a good class of thoughtful, prudent and energetic people to settle among us, who are not mere theorists or castle builders, who are satisfied with a sure reward for labor performed, and are not looking for a second "Garden of Eden," we deem it best to secure this end in writing up the resources of this favored section, to deal only with facts which commend themselves to the minds of all practical as well as considerate people; hoping thereby to secure a class who will be better pleased on arrival than they anticipated, and go to work with us to help improve the county and make it blossom as the rose, to which end we see no reason why we should not attain, with reasonable effort, wherein nature has so graciously bestowed such natural resources in rich soil, mild climate, freedom from extremes of heat and cold, good water and plenty of it, abundance of timber for all purposes right at our doors, immunity from storms, and thus far from ravages of insect pests, drouths or any other cause whereby crops are laid waste or fail, as such a thing as failure of crops has not yet been known here, even of fruits. We give you the following brief description of the county and its resources, and ask you to examine each and every point carefully and contrast them with other sections.

The first item we would have all consider before coming here is that this is no barbarous county; neither is it infested with savages, as a few who have arrived here had before arrival supposed, but being a new county in development, must of

necessity lack the good roads, finely improved farms, wealthy cities and polished society of older sections, but will find here a class of common, genial, whole-souled people, collected from every state in the union, who have had pluck, energy and foresight enough to see the future of this Pacific coast region and to brave the dangers of an early trip to secure the prize before others had done so, and not a few now have splendid places to show for their early adventures.

The following correspondence in the Daily Oregonian of July 1st, will serve every purpose of a fair description of this part:

The Coquille valley in Coos county, Oregon, is situated somewhat south of the central part of the county, and comprises all that part of the county drained by the Coquille river and its numerous tributaries, along which are some of the richest as well as the most productive lands anywhere to be found on the Pacific coast. The valley proper is about forty miles in length by two to six in width, and in addition there is nearly as much first-class bottom land, which is level, on the numerous tributaries flowing into the Coquille river, as the valley proper contains. The valley lands are level and composed of a rich sedimentary formation from five to fifteen feet deep, which richness is continually kept up by the overflows of the river, which occur about once in three years, depositing with each recurring one a fresh supply of sediment, which from the peculiar formation of this locality is liable to continue to the end of time, thereby guaranteeing to settlers against deterioration of the soil by constant cropping.

These lands in their primeval state are covered with a dense thicket of willow, crab apple, alder, ash, maple and that kind of furniture woods, the myrtle, the willow growing nearest the foothills, the land there being much lower than nearest the river banks, which have been raised from two to ten feet higher than the lands further from the river by sediment being thrown out by the current during high water and settling as soon as it leaves the main current and strikes the backwater outside of the banks, which backwater is caused by the tides flowing up from the ocean many miles up this river and reaching the low lands nearest the hills first by flowing backwards up the channels of the numerous side branches and creeks that flow in from the hills on either side of the valley at short distances from each other from one end of the valley to the other, the river always receding early enough in the spring to show a stage that the same creek channels act as drains to drain off the bottom lands in ample time for spring culture. No overflows ever occur only during winter months.

The higher portions of the bottoms near the river have myrtle and soft maple thereon, the alder and ash growing on the land intermediate between the wet and dry. The last four varieties, being of large size are finely adapted to the manufacture of lumber, and will be of great commercial value so soon as thoroughly known and understood by manufacturers of furniture and many other articles for which they are eminently suitable.

This dense growth viewed from the surrounding hills has the appearance of a dense swamp, and to the sight of new arrivals, especially those accustomed to prairie countries, is usually undesirable at first, but when cleared and reduced to cultivation considerable of which has already been done, produces almost fabulous crops of grain, hay, fruit, and vegetables, and for pasture is unrivalled. All known varieties of clover do especially well. In fact when land is cleared clover and other grasses cannot be kept out only by thorough cultivation, which is in veritable contrast with many sections where it only makes a feeble growth for a few months in spring by much care and encouragement, while here it grows and flourishes nearly the

whole year round.

The writer cut from the meadow of Mr. Metlin, on Cunningham creek, near Coquille City on April 28, a sheaf of red clover two and one-half feet tall. He assured me that he usually cut three heavy crops each year from the same ground, five tons of clover hay being no unusual amount to be cut from one acre in a single season on best bottom lands and all other varieties of hay and pasture grasses do equally well. This wonderful production of tame grasses, together with our climate, is bound to make it one of the finest dairy countries in the world.

The above description, although applying wholly to bottom lands, holds good upon uplands also by reducing the growth one-half. The hill lands, when cleared by being slashed down and burned, or logged off and burned and properly seeded, produce a few crops of grass very little inferior to the bottoms, but run out sooner, and have to be renewed either by cultivation or manure to raise a good crop. The hill, bench and mountain lands surrounding the valley are very extensive and not steep, only in few places, and furnish almost an unlimited range for stock, even in their natural state, there being wild pea vine, brakes and much other natural growth, besides some wild grass in places where timber is not too thick, upon which stock thrive and do well nearly the entire year, except work horses and milk cows, which are usually sheltered and fed, especially in early spring, to produce best results.

The fences mostly used by parties having land subject to overflow are made by splitting out pickets two by three inches square and six feet long, sharpened at one end, and driven into the ground a few inches apart, and a piece of lumber one by four inches nailed on horizontally one foot from the top, to hold in place and give strength, such fences remaining intact through overflows even though the water rises above their tops. Both hill and bottom lands are well adapted to fruit growing, all varieties that are usually grown in a semi-tropical climate, with the exceptions of grapes and peaches, which are grown to some extent but not considered any great success, do well. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, small fruits and berries attain great perfection in size, color and flavor, and for keeping qualities are unsurpassed anywhere on the coast, there being good, sound apples yet to be had in this neighborhood at this writing, May 21.

Stock of all kinds to extremely well, some of the largest and most healthy sheep we have ever seen are found here, and we are assured by reliable parties who did the shearing that there are sheep in the county that have averaged ten pounds per head at one shearing for a whole band numbering three hundred, and all kept on a single farm.

It occurs to the writer that this section must be the acme of perfection for the rearing of fine stock, so far as a mild climate, good feed and healthfulness of animals go to bring success. The conditions for success in agriculture and stock growing are here, as the county produces enormous crops of grass and every variety of vegetable, fruit and cereals, usually raised in this latitude, and for dairying it is unsurpassed. No finer flavored fruits, no fatter or sweeter beef, no butter more deserving the appellation of "gilt-edged," no healthier sheep, or those producing superior wool or mutton, can be found in the United States.

The Coquille river is a most beautiful stream, averaging about 250 feet wide for thirty miles from its mouth, and navigable for that distance by vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, and by light draughted steamers for twenty miles more. This river has much the appearance of a natural canal, being deep, still and placid, its banks steep and overhung with willow, alder, myrtle and the beautiful soft

maple; its waters being pure and cold right from the numerous springs of purest and softest water which gush from many hills and run in every ravine, the major part of the farms in the valley and foothills being thus watered.

The tide setting back so far inland makes the river desirable for rafting logs or lumber, as they will float either way, up or down, with the tide easily. Much of this is already done to supply the several large sawmills along the river, there being five at present in full operation, which is hardly a tithe of what could and will be created here in the future, with great profit to all concerned. All the uplands are covered with a dense growth of timber, consisting of yellow fir, and cedar, spruce, myrtle, and several other varieties of the largest size and finest quality and of great commercial value to the county when once worked up. Many of the trees making 5000 to 8000 feet of lumber to the tree.

Lumber is shipped to San Francisco and other ports by schooners which navigate our river, making already a considerable volume of business, which is largely increased each year. The timber, as yet, has scarcely been touched save in the immediate vicinity of the mills and that which is situated directly on the river, and it has been estimated by competent judges that, with the probable increase of mills, there is timber enough in this section to last for generations. Parties having lands reaching back to the foothills usually build on high ground, above high water mark, but very many of the most desirable places along the river are not so situated, and usually elevate their buildings on a false foundation above the ordinary rise of the river, and in case the river is liable to go out of its banks, drive their stock out to the foothills, or put them in their barns until the water recedes, which is usually in a day or two, there always being ample time, as it always requires two or three days for the river to thus rise. This operation, to those not accustomed to it, is usually dreaded at first, but is soon found not to be any disadvantage after a few years' trial, as it only occurs about once in three years, and then drowns out all squirrels, gophers, moles, mice and other vermine and enriches the land. There is not current enough to wash away the soil, which is of such a nature that the surface dries off immediately when the water recedes and is never soft or miry for stock which feeds there.

There are immense deposits of coal in different places in the valley, many places cropping out in plain view, and by the average settler is no more prized than though an ordinary rock quarry was discovered, for as yet they have obtained no commercial value in the part of the county, and are so often met with that they are passed by unheeded, while in other sections where such mines are appreciated, even the discovery of a single vein is heralded far and near by private parties as well as the public press, as of untold value. There are a half dozen or more veins cropping out within a few miles of Coquille City, which in time must be valuable; there are numerous veins also in the northern part of the county near Coos bay, some of which are being extensively worked and have been for years past, and are being gradually increased until the output for the present season will average three steamer loads each week, which find ready sale in San Francisco and other southern ports.

There are in addition to these mines six extensive sawmills on the bay which will be in active operation the present summer, which give employment to many men and bring much money directly in the country. A tannery is also located there which, in connection with a stove mill, extensive fish cannery and two shipyards, has brought renewed prosperity to the whole country. Several small steamers run on the bay and its many tributaries, and do much local business in freight and pas-

sengers.

There is considerable good agricultural land tributary to the bay, situated on the different sloughs putting into the same, and on the different forks of Coos river are some of the oldest, well improved farms in the county. But by far the most extensive agricultural section lies on the Coquille river and its tributaries, and when improved must always be the heart of the county for agriculture, besides, the timber tributary to the Coquille river is the most extensive at present of any part of the county. The timber alone will in the future bring an immense amount of money to this section by being manufactured into lumber and sent away by vessels to other sections less favored in this line, besides extensive manufacturing could be established here to work up the lumber into many articles we now send away for, which in some cases are manufactured out of lumber which has been exported directly from this point. There are three steamers running regularly on the Coquille river between Bandon and Myrtle Point, which do a large business, and is increasing rapidly as the country settles up and its business grows. There is considerable talk of a steamer being put on the route from this river to San Francisco, which would no doubt be a good paying property to its owners besides a blessing to this whole section.

We need a tannery to tan our hides and a boot and shoe factory to work up the leather at home. We must have a sash, door, blind, molding and furniture factory. We want a woolen factory to work our fine wools. A foundry and machine shop is almost a necessity; more ship yards might be established, and a brick yard would be a blessing to Coquille City, as well as a profit to its operator. We can furnish pork for a packing establishment as soon as one is started. A bakery would pay. A harness maker and several other trades and professions which are not represented here could be begun on a moderate scale and soon grow into a flourishing business. We have the necessary resources for supplying a fruit and vegetable cannery, and our farmers would do it so soon as a certain market for produce shall be guaranteed. We need an exclusive seed farm and a dealer at home who knows how to grow them and handle the business of our own section, and has the necessary capital to do it; more nurseries to supply the demand for trees, thousands of dollars now being sent to other sections for these articles.

It would seem to the writer that nature never formed a more perfect place for a creamery and cheese factory than Coquille City, it being located right in the heart of the Coquille valley and on the river, where it would be easily accessible from all directions, and especially for twenty miles each way up and down the river, where milk and cream fresh from the finest clover and other grasses could be had, to the benefit of both producer and manufacturer. The honey industry could be made very profitable, as this is a perfect bee country, and as fine honey as we have ever seen is raised here.

The climate is all that could be desired, the temperature varying only seventeen degrees from the coldest to the warmest weather, and according to the U. S. signal service at Bandon, on the Coquille river, is the most equable climate in the United States. Snow seldom falls to exceed one inch in depth, and rarely ever lays more than a few days, and ice two inches in thickness is a curiosity to the old settlers. People wear about the same amount of clothing during the whole year and sleep under nearly the same covering in summer as in winter. In the winter the prevailing winds are from the southwest and are very warm, and in summer we get a cool breeze from the northwest, mitigating the summer heat, making it very pleasant, indeed. With all these natural advantages and enough workers with means to roll the wheels of industry 300 days each year, without any suffering from heat, cold, wind

or other storms, we see no reason why we should not become in the near future a rich and prosperous common-wealth.

In traveling in other sections the writer has noticed a prevailing opinion with many that the Coquille valley and Coos county being so near the coast, must of necessity be a very foggy country, which is altogether wrong, there being much less than in Middle or Southern Oregon, which, after twenty-two years residence in the last two named places I do not consider even those two places foggy enough to be disagreeable.

The fisheries of the Coquille river, as well as Coos bay, are quite extensive and are becoming quite a factor in our prosperity, there being canneries located in both sections which dispose of a very large catch. The fish inhabiting these waters are of very many species, and at certain times are taken in great numbers, as well as clams, crabs, rock oysters, etc.; which are considered delicacies by many.

—Continued on second page.

**A Threatened Trust.**

At a recent meeting of the Tammany Society a resolution was passed declaring against the Sugar Trust, and authorizing the retaining of special counsel to prosecute a suit against the American Sugar Refinery Company for the purpose of declaring its charter void. In accordance with that resolution, Attorney R. B. Mitchell yesterday filed on behalf of the people of the state on the relation of Attorney-General George A. Johnson against the American Sugar Refinery Company, in which the court is asked to vacate the charter of the company and declare its franchise forfeited. In his complaint the Attorney-General sets forth that on March 1, 1888, the American Sugar Refinery Company, disregarding the purposes for which it was incorporated, surrendered up the management of its concerns and the control of its business to a body of individuals known as the Sugar Refineries Company. The American Sugar Refinery Company turned over 10,000 shares of its stock, valued at \$1,000,000, to the trust company and received from them certificates issued by the Sugar Refineries Company valued at \$1,250,000. The Attorney-General further charges that the Sugar Refineries Company is an association of the individuals residing out of this state and formed for the purpose of limiting the supply and thus advancing the price of sugar; also that it is not a corporation, but is an unlawful combination and monopoly, acting for the purpose of restraining trade.

Since the 1st of March, so the Attorney-General charges, the American Sugar Refinery Company has not carried on the business for which it was incorporated, but, on the contrary, has been merged into the Sugar Refineries Company. It has ceased to maintain its identity, and for that reason the Attorney-General asks that the charter be vacated and the defendant be instructed to pay \$5,000 damages for conspiring against the interests of the public.

**Served Him Right.**

A remarkable illustration of the sagacity of the horse, says the Birmingham, England, Mail, reaches us from the Gillott-road, Edgbaston. A man named Nathan Gilbey, a coal dealer and hauler, rents a field there, in which a horse and goat have been in the habit of grazing. Recently a gang of young ruffians from the Icknield Port-road amused themselves by throwing stones at the goat, and some of the most cowardly ruffians beat it with a stick. The horse raced to its rescue, and seized one young rascal by the coat collar and flung him clear over the hedge into the road.

Great rejoicing, says the Portland News, comes from Dakota over the election of Harrison, it being the general belief that one of the first acts of the new administration will be to admit the northern territories to statehood.

Olive Hotel property for sale.