

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 9.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY AUGUST 12, 1890.

NO. 2.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office over New Drugstore, Coquille City, Or.
U. S. Examiner for Pensions.

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Physician and Surgeon.
COQUILLE CITY, - - OREGON.

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Four doors east of Odd
Fellows' Hall,
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All kinds of repairing and
cleaning done at short notice and at
reasonable prices. v833

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening.
Visiting brethren, in good standing,
cordially invited.
J. C. DEAN, N. G.

A. F. and A. M.
Chadwick Lodge No. 68.
Meets at Coquille City on Saturday evening
at 7 o'clock. Visiting brethren, in good
standing, cordially invited.
S. A. WARD, 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.
H. H. NICHOLS, Commander

O. N. G.
Company H. Oregon Na-
tional 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.

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

Union Labor Column.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LABORER.

Huron's large brewery in South Dakota, will, it is said, be converted into a beet sugar factory.

Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all departments of the public service except in the post-office.

The beauty of all this reform in the interest of the laborer is that it is working in every nook and corner of the world, and will succeed.

There are 235,000 members of the K. of L. in good standing in this country, and charters are being issued at the rate of seventy a month.

The Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota has put a full ticket in the field. This means out and out opposition to both of the old parties. It means that the farmers are beginning to see that the relief so necessary for the producing classes is not to be had at the hands of politicians. It means that a constant working upon the tariff is not bringing the results that have been promised and that the farmers are seeing it in that light and propose to make themselves felt in the politics of the country as a means of getting proper attention to their interests.—Gervais Star.

Without seeking to excite to prejudice against employers it is evident to the fair minded observer that the question of a "rightful" or righteous wage rarely enters into the employer's mind. Outside the factory he may be a philanthropist. In the counting room he is a committee of one on ways and means. He competes with his own employees. He pays the customary or obligatory wage called for by the general usage or special conditions of trade. As trade is rushing, brisk, quiet or very quiet, wages alternate. But it is a business proverb of universal application that wages are the first to go down, the last to go up.

The first item in the general account is interest on active capital. This must be met. Rent and certain fixed charges such as insurance must be paid. Then comes the wage earner. There is doubtless a normal standard. But if trade be quiet wages are reduced; if very quiet operatives are dismissed. No use heaping up a stock of goods for which there is no demand. When trade revives mechanics and operatives are taken on; when "rushing" wages are slightly advanced, but generally on "request," very rarely indeed as a voluntary act of justice or liberality.—New York Labor Bureau Report.

The progressive Farmer of Mount Vernon, Ill. says: Some of the strongest reform speeches that ever fell from the lips of men, are made by congressmen in congress, setting forth in truth the condition of the people, and in arguments unanswerable, suggesting causes and remedies. The same is as true of congress as in it. The great silver convention at St. Louis last winter certainly made clear the fact that a ruinous contraction of the currency, to get to the single gold standard, was a crime seldom equaled, and made an increase of circulation absolutely necessary to save people from bankruptcy and the government from ruin. General Butler, in his recent Boston speech, with an array of figures startling in their significance, showed that the agricultural culture of the country is hopelessly involved. If these things are admitted in congress and out of congress, by the great men of the nation as well as the humble thinkers, are acknowledged by the rich as well as felt by the poor, why are they not made permanent issues in congress and before the people? Why must the tariff be discussed above and before all these far greater questions? King caucus has so decreed it, and his subjects must obey. There is not a congressman in Washington, not an executive officer, but knows that the financial questions is the great question in this country; that more depends upon this solution than upon all other questions combined, and yet they dare not make it the paramount issue. Why? The money party rules the caucus, and the caucus rules congress. That is why we have no hope that the parties will ever undo the wrongs of the past, or inaugurate proper measures for the future.

Beet Sugar Again. What a Citizen Thinks of it.

Ed. HERALD.—You will kindly allow me a little space in the columns of the HERALD in which to try and stir the people, and especially the farmers, of the Coquille valley, up a little.

It is too bad that a section of country so rich in natural wealth, so abundant in resources, with such extensive forests, vast coal fields, fertile soil and such inexhaustible supply of the best and purest of mountain water as is found in Coos county should be allowed to lie dormant and undeveloped.

There are dozens of enterprises that might be successfully carried on causing a continual stream of money to flow in here and develop as rich a section of country as can be found anywhere on this coast. What's the matter with a fruit cannery, a starch factory, a match factory, a box factory, a sash and door factory or any factory that manufactures articles out of wood? We have the timber, of the finest quality, and in unlimited quantities; we have coal in abundance, which will produce the motive power at a nominal cost. Then why do we ship our lumber and coal away to be used in manufacturing elsewhere? Why not ship manufactured goods from here instead of the raw material, can any one tell? Is it business; is it policy? Your answer must be no, it is not. Then let us wake up to our own interests. If we are not able to start manufacturing ourselves then let us make an effort, as we have done with our railroad enterprise, and I will insure you that plenty of capital can and will be enlisted just as soon as the situation is made known.

But, Mr. Editor, according to my judgement the best paying enterprise, for the Coquille valley at least, is the one you have tried so nobly, through the columns of your five little paper for the last four or five years, to establish, viz: a beet sugar factory.

You have told us through the HERALD that Mr. E. H. Dyer, who is superintendent of the Standard sugar refinery at Alvarado, Cal., stands ready at any time to build a \$300,000 factory if we will insure him the planting of 3,000 acres of land to sugar beets. Now if we don't have the factory built this coming season whose fault will it be? Yours, Mr. Farmer, for you have the land right here in your valley sufficient for three times that amount, and if you have not the help you can soon get it. There are plenty of idle men who would be only too glad to help you. What is it, then; do you think it wont pay? I will now proceed to prove to you that it will pay. In the first place there was consumed in the United States in 1885 (the latest statistics I have) 2,710,894,684 pounds of sugar. Of this, 268,537,236, or less than one-tenth of our consumption was produced at home, leaving the enormous sum of 2,442,357,448 pounds of sugar imported every year.

From these figures we may conclude that if we do our best it will be a number of years before we are able to produce all the sugar we need.

The sugar product of the world during 1884-5 was as follows: Beet sugar 2,526,250 tons; other sugar 2,080,000 tons or 446,250 tons more of beet sugar, during these years, than all other sugars put together. Of the 2,526,250 tons of beet sugar, Germany alone produced 1,150,000 and the United States the insignificant sum of 1,250 tons and that was manufactured by E. H. Dyer's little 80-ton factory at Alvarado, Cal., alone; and yet no part of Germany possesses the climatic advantages for growing the sugar beet that this coast does. According to the agricultural reports there is a narrow strip of land along this coast commencing at the British possessions and terminating above San Francisco which is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet. In fact it is not excelled by the famous beet sugar section of

northern France and southern Belgium which is considered the best in the world.

Now, as before stated, E. H. Dyer who is a thoroughly experienced beet sugar manufacturer offers to put a plant here with a three hundred ton daily capacity if we will insure him the planting of 3,000 acres of beets. Moreover he will guarantee at least \$4 per ton for our beets and each acre of our rich bottom lands will produce at least thirty tons making \$120 per acre. The full cost of production and delivering to factory would not exceed \$30 per acre, leaving us the round net sum of \$90 per acre for our land for each crop. Now, do you think it would pay? Aside from this a factory of that capacity would keep at least two hundred head of milk cows which would mean either an extensive cheese factory or a creamery. We must necessarily have a barrel factory as one hundred and twenty-five barrels are used daily; at least sixty tons of coal per day would be used, necessitating the opening of some of our coal banks. The daily expense of running this factory, almost every cent of which would be expended right here among us, would be \$2464.75. If anything would bring steamers into this river this certainly would. Let us get in and dig, and then we will have it.

W. H. NOSLER.

COOS BAY.

The broken engine at Bay City mill has been replaced by a new Robt and Mitchell engine, 18x30, which was purchased some time before, and was waiting for its predecessors term of office to expire. This will give increased power, the broken engine being 16x30. The mill began work Wednesday, having been shut down ten days.

W. E. Richards, county surveyor, located a road from North Bend to Yarron, and relocated the road from North Bend to Empire, the first of last week. Last Monday, he located a new road from South slough to Newport. He has also been laying out lots at Myrtle Point for two weeks past.

The Maggie Ross, Tuesday, brought up the locomotive for the California Lumber Company's road on North Coos river. Although the engine weighed over fifteen tons, it was landed on the Porter wharf in a trifle over four hours.

W. S. Wheeler of Kentuck slough has received a new eight horse power boiler, and four horse power engine with which he intends to fit out a small steamer for his own use.

No more work will be done on the jetty at Rocky Point for a time on account of a lack of funds. Mr. O'Neil left for Portland to look after contracts there.

The directors of the two districts on Kentuck slough held a meeting on the 4th to adjust matters connected with the dividing of said districts.

A big fire is raging on the east side of Isthmus slough. Some valuable timber is in danger of fire, if the fire is not stayed in its progress.

Miss Blanche Bates returned on the last Ajax from California, where she has been visiting for several months past.

The pulpit at the Baptist church was filled last Sunday morning and evening by Rev. C. M. Hill of Portland.

Mr. John Golden has sold his property on Second street to E. H. Gatliff, of Manitoba for three thousand dollars.

A large number are camping on North and South Coos rivers at present.

East Marshfield's new church is receiving a coat of paint. Mr. David Wilcox of the firm of E. B. Dean & Company arrived on the bay Monday.

Salmon fishing has commenced on a small scale.

LADREE.

August 5th 1890.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—20 head of young cattle. Inquire of C. A. Bullard, Arago, Oregon. 50 ft.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

Nationalist Echoes.

The sale of "Looking Backward" has reached 347,000 in the United States.

Mrs. Barry-Lake, the well known lecturer, has become an avowed nationalist.

"Looking Backward" has only been out a year in England, and 250,000 copies have been sold.

Edward Bellamy spends most of his leisure hours in sorting and labeling his collection of rare seashells.

At the first anniversary of the Lynn, Mass. Club, John W. Hutchison, of the famous anti-slavery Hutchison family, took part in the exercises of the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Graham Taylor, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, says: "I suppose that in the broad meaning of the terms, Nationalism and Christianity are synonymous."

Through the active efforts of the nationalist clubs at Providence, R. I., the measure passed by the city council granting to the Narragansett Electric Light Company the control of subways for 25 years was vetoed by the mayor, and so much public interest was aroused that the veto was agreed to by a vote of 36 to 0.

Frank Plixley, in his Argonaut, says plutocracy has gone far enough.

California has 70 odd clubs, and they are active, busy ones.

As an evidence of the extent and variety of ways in which the nationalistic idea is affecting the mind and business interests of the country, we publish the following interview—reported in the Evening Record, Boston—with John Clafin, head of the firm of Clafin & Co., in reference to the reorganization of their house into a co-operative organization:

"I know it is a step in the direction of socialism and Mr. Bellamy's idea, but our employees who have taken stock are intelligent men who can think for themselves, and there is no reason why the experiment should not be successful. We still have all the advantages we enjoyed under the old system, with the added one of having the people in our employ personally interested in our success. The stock was all taken up at the shortest notice. I did not hope to have over \$6,000,000 taken, but the subscription reached \$22,000,000. I cannot say how many firms will follow our example, but I have been in correspondence with fifty houses in different parts of the country in regard to the matter and I am getting letters of inquiry every day. They ask all kinds of questions as to how the plan works, but I can only ask them to watch and wait. The heaven is working more and more."

(Gold Beach Gazette.)

Robert Hughes, of Crescent City, was drowned in Klamath river week before last.

The Steamer Truckee is advertised to leave San Francisco on or about the 1st and 15th of each month for Port Orford and Tillamook.

Now that we have a first-class wagon road through the county, and a daily mail service established, the next move should be to induce Wells, Fargo & Co. to establish express offices at Bandon, Port Orford, Ellensburg and Crescent City. This we believe could be accomplished by a little effort and would prove a great convenience to the people and a paying business for the company.

We are in receipt of a letter from S. B. Gardner, dated July 24th. He has purchased some land adjoining the Fort Klamath reserve, where he thinks of locating. He says the reserve has been abandoned by the military, and it is expected that the reserve will be thrown open for settlement. Any one desiring to write to him can address him at Fort Klamath Oregon.

DISCOVERY

MEMORY
Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus free. Write on application to Prof. A. Lockett, 227 Fifth Ave., New York.

Al. Devaul, Bargains in Lands.

BARBER,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON
Hot and Cold Baths
Always Ready

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, July 5, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County Court of Coos Co. Oregon at Empire City, Coos Co., Or., on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1890, viz: Edward Thomas, Pre-emption D. S. No. 5223, for the W 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 21, Lots 14 and 15 Sec. 27, Tp. 25, S. R. 11 West.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Augustine M. Cheatham, Levi Smith, Zennel Mortimer and Nelson Lewis, all of Marshfield, Coos Co. Oregon.
JAMES H. SMITH,
Register.

J. G. O. MAYER,
House, Sign, Fresco and
Carriage Painter.
Fine signs a specialty. Specifications free. Work done according to contract or no money asked.
Sign of the City Point Shop, Marshfield, Coos Co. Oregon. 49ft.

THE NATIONALIST MAGAZINE
Of Boston, Mass.
Is the chief organ of the Nationalists and should be taken by every person of that persuasion. It is the most ably edited of any now published, Bellamy himself being the principal contributor, and is soon to be the editor. The magazine offers the best advertising rates out. For all it has an immense circulation, and every copy is read, re-read and passed around through hundreds of hands. A page ad is quoted at from \$25 to \$50; half page \$15 to \$25; quarter page \$8 to \$20. Address 77 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

PIONEER MARKET.
(Robinson Building)
Coquille City,
JOHNSON BROS., Props.
KEEP CONSTANTLY
A complete line of fresh and salted meats, vegetables, canned goods, tobacco, cigars, nuts, candies, etc., etc. Their prices are as low as the lowest. Orders from any part promptly filled. Free under the place, two doors west of Olive hotel. v8-16

Bargains in Lands.

NEW REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

The undersigned has opened a real estate office at his home at Norway, Coos Co., Oregon, and has a number of places to sell at really good bargains. If you want anything in his line you can do no better than see him. Following are some of the bargains he offers:
840 acres—stock ranch; best range in Coos or Curry county; 20 miles from Myrtle Point. Stock winters well on the place without a particle of feed other than they find on the range. It is the finest summer range in Southern Oregon.
218 acres—On south Coquille 6 1/2 miles from Myrtle Point; fairly well improved. Suitable for dairying and fruit raising. Price \$3200.
200 acres—Most all in grass and suitable for stock range. There are in excellent advantages of out-side range. Price \$6 per acre.
Call on or address me at Norway.
R. C. DEMENT.

Coquille City BREWERY!
G. MEHL, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of BEER in any quantity to suit purchaser. Give him your orders. v8-18

BRANCH Bon Ton Saloon,
Opposite Olive hotel,
COQUILLE CITY, - - - OREGON.
J. NASEBURG, Proprietor.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Cutter and AAA Whiskies, and choice wines and Cigars. Also Wyland, Milwaukee and Marshfield Beer.
Billiard and Pool Table.

X CHANGE SALOON!
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON,
W. T. STONE PROPRIETOR.
We Carry the Finest Line of Liquors ever Brought to Coquille City.
WHEN in town call and see us, one door east of the postoffice.

\$604.00

WORTH OF JEWELRY

GIVEN AWAY!

To advertise my business. Any person buying \$1.00 worth of goods Spot Cash, at my place, is given a ticket, and as soon as 1000 tickets are distributed a **GRAND DRAWING** will be had at his store, notice of which will be duly published, for the following 100 prizes:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1st Waltham Chronograph \$100.00 | 11 R. P. gold bracelet lock and key \$12.00 |
| 2 Ladies' watch, solid gold, 50.00 | 12 R. P. gold vest chain 11.00 |
| 3 " Chataline " " 25.00 | 13 Solid gold band ring 10.00 |
| 4 Gts' vest chain " " 25.00 | 14 " " sleeve buttons 15.00 |
| 5 Five-ounce silver watch 20.00 | 15 Seth Thomas 8-day clock 9.00 |
| 6 Ladies' saddle 16.00 | 16 Genuine meerschaum pipe 9.00 |
| 7 Solid gold cameo ring 16.00 | 17 " " " " 9.00 |
| 8 " " amethyst " 16.00 | 18 Ladies' chain with pencil charm 9.00 |
| 9 " variegated turquois " 15.00 | 19 " " " " 8.00 |
| 10 Solid gold jet ring 15.00 | 20 Solid gold lace pin 8.00 |
| | 21 " " " " 8.00 |
| | 22 R. P. vest chain 5.00 |
| | 23 R. P. Victoria chain 5.00 |
| | 24 Swinging clock 4.75 |
| | 25 Necklace—two strands 4.75 |
- And 75 other prizes ranging from one to two dollars each, making a grand total of \$604.00.
J. J. WILSON.
Coquille City, Oregon.

A. W. McARTHUR, President. W. L. BLINN, Cashier.

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