

# Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 17.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

NO. 30.

**DR. J. BURT MOORE,**  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.  
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

**EUGENE PANNENBERG,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

**THE COMMERCIAL**  
The most modern arranged BARBER  
SHOP in Coquille City.  
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Attorney and  
Counselor at Law  
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

**John F. Hall,**  
Attorney at Law  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Dealer in REAL ESTATE of all kinds.

**COQUILLE** (Grantee No. 290, Patron of  
the Club) meets at Masonic Hall  
each month at 10 o'clock a. m.  
N. LORNER, Master.

**WOODMEN** (Grantee No. 197, Patron of  
the Club) meets at Masonic Hall  
each month at 8 o'clock a. m.  
A. J. SHREWCOTT, Consul.  
George T. Moulton, Clerk.

**FOREST** (Grantee No. 18, Patron of  
the Club) meets every second and  
fourth Thursday evening at Masonic Hall  
Coquille City, Oregon.  
Geo. O. LEACH, C. R.  
H. N. LORNER, R. S.

**POST** (Grantee No. 27, G. A. R.)  
meets every first Monday night of  
each month. Visiting comrades in good  
standing cordially invited to attend.  
B. H. HASKIN, Post Com.  
J. QUINN, Adjutant.

**W. R. C.** (Grantee No. 9, Patron of  
the Club) meets on the first and third  
Wednesdays afternoon in each month.  
Mrs. W. HERR, Pres.  
Mrs. Ida HARRINGTON, Sec.

**CHADWICK LODGE**, No. 68, A. F. & O. E.  
meets on Saturday evening. Visiting  
brethren in good standing cordially  
invited.  
HARRY KNIPS, W. M.  
C. W. WHITE, Sec.

**BUELAH CHAPTER**, No. 6, O. E. S.  
meets Friday evening on or before  
each full moon at 8 o'clock from April 1st  
to October 31st, and thereafter at 7:30; and  
on the 15th day thereafter at 2 o'clock in  
the afternoon.  
Mrs. Nora A. McEwen, W. M.  
Mrs. Jennie Ross, Sec.

**COQUILLE LODGE**, No. 53, I. O. O. F.  
meets every Saturday evening. Visiting  
brethren in good standing cordially  
invited.  
J. A. SKED, N. G.  
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

**COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT**, No. 25, I. O. O. F.  
meets every first and third  
Thursdays in each month at Odd Fellows'  
hall. Cordial invitation extended to all  
visiting patriots in good standing.  
R. E. BECK, C. P.  
G. F. BOUTELL, Scribe.

**MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE**, No. 20,  
I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th  
Wednesdays in each month, at Odd  
fellows' hall. Mrs. JULIE COLLIER, N. G.  
J. S. LAWRENCE, S.

**COQUILLE COUNCIL**, No. 288 of THE  
Fraternal Aid Association meets the  
2d and 4th Tuesday evening of each month.  
Mrs. ELLA PANNENBERG, Pres.  
D. F. DEAN, Sec.

**Chair Factory**  
COQUILLE CITY.  
(Opposite City Wharf.)

**KEEPS ON HAND AND MAKES TO  
ORDER FIRST-CLASS  
RAWHIDE CHAIRS.**  
Manufactured from best hard wood.  
F. B. FOX, Proprietor.

**PETER LOGGIE,**  
BANDON, OR.  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
A FULL LINE OF  
**Burial Caskets**  
AT  
Lowest Cash Prices.

Orders left with R. S. KNOWLTON,  
COQUILLE CITY, will receive prompt  
attention.

**COOS BAY  
Marble and Stone Works**  
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Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Head-  
stones, Tablets, etc.  
cemetery lots enclosed with stone coping  
or curbing. Iron railings furnished to  
order. Correspondence solicited from parties  
living in the country or other towns who  
may wish anything in my line of business.  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

**THE PACIFIC  
MUTUAL  
Life Insurance Company**  
of California.

Life, Endowment & Accident Policies  
REV. JAS. L. FUTURE Agent.

## THE COQUILLE VALLEY.

Location, Peculiarities and Advantages Which Surround Coquille City, the New County Seat of Coos County, Now Claiming the Attention of the Homeseeker and Investor.

### 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 most productive lands found on the Pacific coast.

The low, flat, valley, proper, along the main Coquille river and its four branches, is about 100 miles in length, counting each fork collectively, suitable for good farms, in the low valleys along these immediate streams, and range in width from one-half mile to three miles; and, in addition, there are dozens of smaller creeks putting into these four main branches from the low mountain or hill ranges each side of the main valley, like so many ribs attaching to the spinal column. All these creeks have more or less rich sedimentary bottoms along them, and are very desirable, being perfectly watered with sparkling creeks and rivulets and springs of pure soft and cold water, and on the whole contain likely about as much bottom land as the main river valley.

Between each of these side creek valleys, or ribs, are higher ridges, some quite steep, others oval, with flats or steppes along their sides, where small rivulets head. All these ridges have been densely timbered with large and thick growth, and presents to the eye one grand unbroken forest of evergreen. When viewed at right angles with the creeks, or parallel with the main river, these little side valleys being so low and so completely walled in by the timbered ridges between them, they do not show, and for one to get an intelligent idea of the extent and richness of our bottom lands, these have to be explored, each in its individuality, and new features are to be found on each.

All the bottom lands are level and composed of a rich sedimentary formation from 5 to 15 feet deep, which richness is continually kept up by winter overflows of the river, and constant washing down by winter rains of rich leaf mold and decayed vegetation from higher lands. These overflows are liable to occur every winter, though not always, depositing with each recurring one a fresh supply of sediment, which will continue to insure the soil from deterioration from constant cropping to the end of time.

These overflows are caused by heavy, warm rains, often melting the mountain snows high up, and come down in such volume that, with the tide shouldering back from the ocean, prevents its free escape into the ocean, and is therefore mostly back-water, and does not have current to wash away or destroy the land as in streams having great fall and not enjoying tide water. Besides, it would seem that nature has fitted it out so that the tide should flow inland for about 40 miles on the main river and branches, and up many of these creeks, or ribs, for the sole purpose of facilitating navigation with water craft, and the floating out of this immense quantity of timber which is stored up on either slope for the use of its inhabitants, there being apparently enough good saw timber in the Coquille valley and along these water-sheds to last for ages. These, too, are a veritable mine of wealth to the workers; and the best of it, when the wealth of timber is exhausted in any particular section, then prosperity from production of grass, grain, fruit and vegetables has just begun, as all these lands are quite rich and productive, and when too rolling or steep for culture, are turned into rich pasture grasses (for which they are finely adapted, in this moist climate) that go to make up the sleek "cattle on a thousand hills." And as if to show His special favor to this part of the great Pacific coast, and not having room to spread out all His lavishly-bestowed blessings to man on the surface of the earth, an All-Wise Providence directed His Son, "by whom he made the worlds," to underlay much of this section with richest of mineral wealths, and coal which crops out all over the county, inviting those who have capital to follow beneath the surface and share in the hospitalities of their immense wealth, in which several are already profitably availing themselves of these opportunities.

The soil of the low lands is of a gray color, mostly, and that of the bench and hills brown, or of a reddish tint, and occasionally black, in spots. Much of the bottom lands must be drained, and all in their natural state are covered with a dense thicket of willows and other small growths. And although all has been claimed for many years and held at a pretty good value, yet not one-fourth of it has yet been put under the plow. When this is done, however, these lands produce almost fabulous crops of hay, grain, fruit and vegetables, and for pasture is unrivalled, remaining green the entire summer. Crops are sure and certain every year. No irrigation is needed except what nature furnishes without cost or care on the part of the husbandman.

All known varieties of clover do especially well. In fact, when timber and brush are removed, clover (especially white) and other grasses cannot be kept out, only by thorough cultivation, which is in veritable contrast with many sections where land has to be prepared for irrigation at heavy cost, and that irrigation becomes an everlasting tax on the land for water, having to be nursed as regularly as a young child, thus causing much care to the producers, and often then a feeble growth for a few months in the year at best.

Two crops of clover per year for hay can be grown on all low lands, and often 3 or 4 are cut in a green state and fed to dairy cows. But on account of danger of late spring and early fall moisture, we find it advisable to pasture our meadows heavily until May 20th, and then take off one crop of from 3 to 5 tons per acre between that and August 15th, while we have perfect curing weather; then pasture the green aftermath again until winter rains make the ground too wet, thereby getting two sure, safe and profitable crops the same season, as the pasture crop can be utilized through dairy cows and the creameries to as great a profit as the hay. There is not a single day in the year our grasses are not green, though the winter growth is light and must be assisted by feeding hay and root crops to insure best success in winter dairying.

Our climate is so equable that about the same clothing and bedding are used the year round, and flies, gnats and mosquitoes, which so annoy man and beast in the east, are scarcely in evidence here. And outside of a few cold, winter rains, mixed with falling snow, melting as it strikes the earth, we have no storms worth the name, as compared with other sections, while high winds are not known.

This is one of the best watered sections in the west, and nearly every farm has its own running creek, branch, or spring, pure, clear, soft and cold. Timber for fuel and fencing; variety of land, from wet to dry, and adapted to a wide range of production; cheap ocean freights, and so situated that no one railroad can decide the amount your share of the crop shall be by the freight rate they see fit to impose, \$2 to \$5 per ton to San Francisco and Portland being about the amount charged.

The time for planting extends from February to July on the different kinds of land. Sometimes we are eating vegetables from dry bench land before the latest planting on low bottoms are made; and some kinds of berries can be had for a period of 4 months fresh from the bushes by planting early and late varieties. Butter making can be carried on all summer to perfection without the aid of ice, so cool are the nights, and the green grass gives it that rich color so much to be desired.

Our winter rains seem excessive at times to some, and our roads get muddy in these months of rain, and occasionally a settler concludes he would prefer a dry, warm climate, but only to return as a rule within a reasonable time with the same old story "of excessive moisture, or excessive drouth, dust and heat, they prefer the former"—as the former insures bountiful crops every year, and the latter devastation and discouraging failure, while they are about equal so far as comfort is concerned to one's feelings. One can put in more days here in a year in out-door work, without bodily suffering from heat, cold or wet, than any place the writer has yet learned of, and a living can be produced on a few acres of ground, thereby costing little for taxes and improvements and eventually insuring a dense population, with excellent schools, churches, prosperous cities and excellent social privileges. And even now our community will compare favorably with the best portions of the United States in these respects.

While this is a very healthy section, yet we cannot boast as some castle builders have of having to kill some one by which to start a graveyard, as people get sick here with several of the common ailments which flesh

is heir to, same as they do in any other section; yet we claim, righteously, entire immunity from chills and fever, while few heavy fevers of any class are known; and that universal disease, "la grippe," as well as most others, let us off lighter and in a milder type than those places having a greater range of temperature and consequently a more rigorous climate.

The main available timber resource of the county at present is confined to the watershed of the Coquille valley. The large mills of Coos bay having exhausted the most available timber on the streams putting into the bay, are now beginning to draw their supply of logs from the Coquille river, which will amount to many millions of feet per year. These logs are either floated on the waters of the Coquille and hauled out by steam power and loaded on the railroad near Coquille City, or reached by building spur railroads from the main line the railroad then hauling them across the ridge dividing the two watersheds and dumping them into the waters of Coos bay, where they float to the mills. This, along with the demand of our own large mills, furnishes employment to a small army of men and teams, which consume much of our produce locally.

The valley proper has three large creameries, besides private ones, which are very prosperous and hardly a title of the valley will eventually support when the lands are cleared and in grass.

With all these natural advantages, and enough workers and capital to roll the wheels of industry through the entire year, without any suffering from heat, cold, wind or other storms, we see no reason why in the near future we should not become a rich, prosperous and contented commonwealth.

And Coquille City, the seat of justice, being situated about the center of this great natural wealth, and at the head of practical deep water navigation for sea going vessels which enter the Coquille river, and about the center of local navigation for local river boats, and having a railroad connecting us in one hour with the additional immense shipping facilities of Coos bay, with their always cheap rates to the ports of the world, our beautiful location for a desirable and pleasant home is bound to prosper in the future and add to its already thrifty business, until our most sanguine expectations will no doubt be realized.

Then we can say with pride and satisfaction to those in quest of homes or a place to invest or go into business, come here and investigate these things, and satisfy yourselves that we are wholly within the bounds of reason and have not drawn an imaginary picture.

Of course, people of no means whatever, who have to labor for daily bread, need not expect to come here and get suddenly rich; and they should consider well before leaving a community where they are known and acquainted with the labor proposition, as one can often do as well in a poorer section where known than in a richer section where unknown, unless he carries with him those best letters of recommendation that will soon introduce him to the best paying places in any community. I refer to honesty of purpose, temperate habits, strict attention to business for his employer, looking out for all business entrusted to him conscientiously and with efficiency in the line he undertakes to perform. And if he comes here with these qualities and a little stick-to-it-iveness, he need never lie idle among our varied resources, which of necessity need you as much as the capitalist to aid in their development and make this section which sometime will be a veritable Paradise.

There is yet a gap of 60 miles of railroad unfinished on the line from Coos bay to Roseburg, Oregon, where it is intended to connect with the Southern Pacific system. This road is built from Coos bay eastward through Coquille City and terminates at present at Myrtle Point, 9 miles east from here. This section cannot be reached wholly by rail, which present seeming disadvantage will soon be remedied by all through connection being made at an early day. For the present passengers reach here by staging over this gap from Roseburg in about 18 to 20 hours, or get off the Southern Pacific railroad a few miles north from Roseburg (at Drain station) and reach here by stage and river boat—the latter route being preferable in winter, as roads are often so bad at that season that the trip is uncomfortable for those used to Palace cars, or other modern conveniences of travel.

To those who are willing to take a short sea voyage, of from 24 to 48 hours, the ocean steamers which put into Coos bay or this river from San Francisco and Portland every few days, offer a much cheaper, cleaner and better conveyance, and are always available. From May to November, however, the Roseburg route is reasonably comfortable and most direct, with many attractive features of scenery and entertainment.

### ILO ILO CAPTURED WITHOUT LOSS.

Philippines Were Shelled from Their Trenches by the Boston and Petrel, and Marines and Troops Took Possession of the City.

Manila, Feb. 14.—11:15 a. m.—Particulars of the capture of Ilo Ilo by the United States forces under General Miller last Saturday have been received here.

On the morning of Friday, February 10, Miller sent an ultimatum to the commander of the rebels on shore, notifying him that it was his intention to take Ilo Ilo by force if necessary. Noncombatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within 24 hours. The rebels were also warned that they must attempt no further belligerent operations. The gunboat Petrel was then moved to a position close in shore, and near the rebel fort, while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the town.

Friday passed quietly. During the day many refugees left town. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, February 11, the Petrel signaled to the Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots upon the town from her three-pounders. This was done, and the rebels replied with a harmless fusillade. The Boston and Petrel then bombarded the rebel trenches, completely clearing them of their occupants.

Within a very short time after the bombardment began flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town, whereupon the marines, acting as infantry and artillery, were landed from the cruiser Boston, and a company was sent ashore from the gunboat Petrel. These detachments marched straight into Ilo Ilo, and, hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the fort, took possession of the place in the name of the United States.

The capture of the town and its defenses having been accomplished, the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to the task of saving the American, English and German consulates from destruction by fire, which was raging among the frail and inflammable buildings of the town. The Swiss consul's residence, which was in the same row as the consulates named, was burned. The entire Chinese and native sections of the town were destroyed, but foreign mercantile property escaped with slight damage. There was some desultory

firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Ilo Ilo, but not a single American was injured.

Miller's forces had complete control of the situation when the gunboat Petrel sailed from Ilo Ilo for Manila. The Sixth artillery regiment occupied a position commanding both bridges leading into town, and the Tennessee volunteers and the Eighteenth United States infantry were occupying the trenches that had been constructed by the rebels.

### Took a Severe Cold After the Big Fire.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.

—G. B. HENDERSON, editor Daily Advertiser, Cripple Creek, Colo. Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

### Collided With Bridge.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The steamer Swags which collided with a bridge at Johnsonville last night has drifted down the river and burned. There were 60 people on board and their fate is not yet known.


### To the Unfortunate

Porous glass is a recent invention and is said to promise much in the way of superior ventilation.

### Dr. Gibbon

This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Syphilis, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self-abuse and excesses producing the following symptoms: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, consumption, etc.

**Society Women**



and, in fact, nearly all women who undergo a nervous strain, are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty and that good health gives to the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves—these are the secret of health and beauty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable, to the mother they are a necessity, to the woman approaching fifty they are the best remedy that science has devised for this crisis of her life.

Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Bushnell, Ill., is fifty-six years old. She says: "I suffered for five or six years with the trouble that comes to women at this time of life. I was much weakened, was unable, much of the time, to do my own work, and suffered beyond my power to describe. I was down-hearted and melancholy. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Then I made up my mind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought the first box in March, 1897, and was benefited from the start. A box and a half cured me completely, and I am now rugged and strong."

—Bushnell (Ill.) Record.

The genuine package always bears the full name As all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price 50¢ per box by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

**A \$65.00 Machine For \$18.50**

Cash with Order and Coupon



**STYLED No. 55 "ARLINGTON"**

The Improved "Arlington" Sewing Machine

NEW HOME STYLE

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Shipped to anyone, anywhere, on 10 days' free trial, put out of our home, without asking one cent in advance.

10 years' written warranty, with each machine.

A strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, built on a throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements, and its mechanical construction is such that it is combined simplicity with great strength, thus insuring ease of running, durability, and making it impossible for the machine to be put out of order. It sews fast and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivalled for speed, durability and quality of work. Notice the following points of superiority:

The Head of the "Arlington" swings on patent socket hinges, firmly held down by a thumb screw. Strong, substantial design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Red plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or counter sunk, making it flush with top of table. Highest Arm—Space under the arm is 5 1/2 inches high and 8 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, and even quilts. It is Self-Threading—Absolutely no holes to put thread through except eye of needle. Shuttle is cylinder, open on end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. Stitch Regulator is on the bed of the machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, and can be changed from over to under stitches to the inch. Feed is double lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. Tension is a flat spring tension, and will admit thread from 8 to 100 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. The Needle is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. Needle Bar is made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at the bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. Adjustable Bearings—All bearings are case-hardened steel, and easily adjusted with a screw driver. All foot motion can be taken up, and the machine will last a lifetime. Attachments—Each machine is furnished with necessary tools and accessories, and in addition we furnish an extra set of attachments in a velvet lined metal box, free of charge. These are: one ruffler and gatherer, one binder, one shirring plate, one set of four bunnies, different widths up to 3/4 of an inch, one tucker, one under braider, one short or attachment foot, and one thread cutter. Woodwork of finest quality oak or walnut, gothic arch cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress guards to wheel, and device for replacing belt.

**DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES FOR SEWING MACHINES BUY DIRECTLY OF MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS AND SAVE AGENT'S AND DEALER'S PROFITS**

OUR GREAT OFFER, \$23.50 is our Special Wholesale Price, but in order to introduce this high-grade sewing machine, we make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class machine at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of \$18.50 cash and coupon, we will ship the above-described machine anywhere, securely packed and crated, and guarantee safe delivery. A ten years' written warranty sent with each machine. Money refunded if not as represented after thirty days' trial. We will ship C. O. D. for \$2.00 with privilege of twenty days' trial. On receipt of \$2.00 as a guarantee of good faith and charges. If you prefer thirty days' trial before paying, send our large illustrated catalogue with testimonials, explaining fully how we ship sewing machines anywhere in advance at the lowest manufacturer's prices without asking one cent in advance. The best plan is to send all cash with order, as you then save the \$2.00 discount. Remember the coupon must be sent with order.

COUPON No. 2970

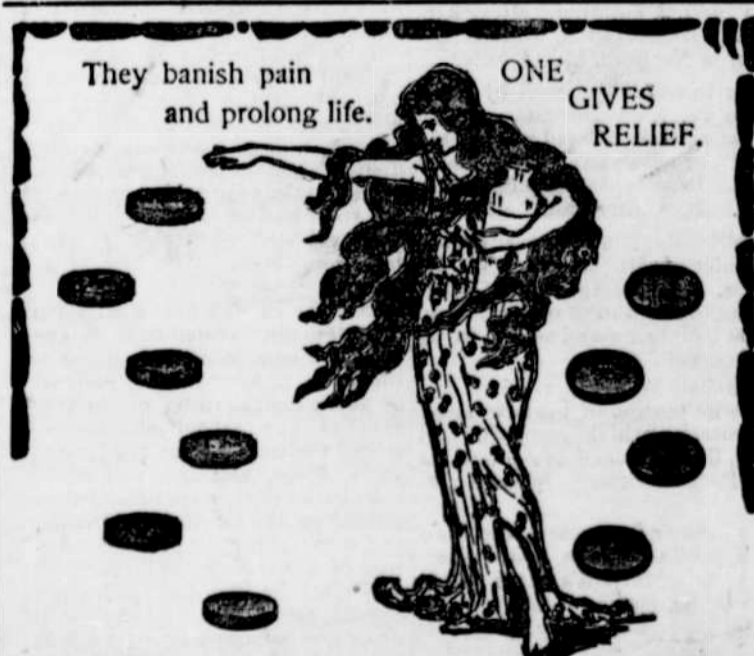
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For Arlington Sewing Machine No. 55

Or make your order through the Herald, without extra cost.

They banish pain and prolong life.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.



**RIPAIN'S**

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style pocket containing the same amount in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at 50¢ per dozen. This low price is intended for the poor and the sick. The old style of five-cent cartons (in tin) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripain's Chemical Company, 20 Spruce Street, New York, or a single carton (one tin) may be had by mail for five cents. Be cautious—over made since the world was created.

DR. GIBBON has practised in San Francisco over 30 years and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. CURES GUARANTEED. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write. DR. J. F. GIBBON, 625 Kearney street, San Francisco Cal.