

Devoted to the material and social up building of the Coquille Valley, particularly and of Coos County generally.  
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### MR. KAN VISITS OUR SANCTUM. And Brings a Surprise Party With Him.

"Hallo here! Isay, Mr. Scribbler", exclaimed Mr. Kan—bursting into our sanctum the other morning—"I say, you've got me into a pretty 'how 'd do,' and no pitch hot."

"What on earth is the matter sir?"

"Matter! Why, look at this. You and I are public benefactors, or else we're spring chickens, just as sure as Polly put the kettle on. Count 'em up once. I've suddenly become a prominent man, with as much correspondence on my hands as a congressman," said he began to empty his pockets—letters, by one's, too's and by the handful.

"What's all this, my dear sir! Climb into this chair, have a cigar to quiet your nerves, and tell me, what put such a rush on you this beautiful morning?"

"That's what I'm going to do, if you won't talk all the time."

And we laughed at him. The idea. He was doing the talking, but somehow he had forgotten it.

"You say, my boy," he went on, soon after our first interview, I was writing to a friend in the old country, meaning of course the state I came from in the middle west, and soon after sent him a copy of the paper containing your article with which he was so pleased that in a moment of mental absence of mind, he handed it to one of his newspaper friends in the old town, and now I'm flooded with correspondence from A to Izzard. Smiths, Joneses, Browns and all the rest, making more than a million inquiries about our beautiful 'wild thyme state.' Why, seems like most everybody wants to get out of that country. It's wonderful, I never dreamed of such a thing, and all from just a few excerpts from that article of yours. Now if so small a spark will kindle such a fire, what would happen if we had a Board of Trade and set about it in a systematic way to advertise our country?"

"That's it," we chipped in. "When you burst in upon us, we were just looking over the Constitution and bylaws, of such an organization, in our old town, which had been sent me, on request. We want such a thing here, and we want it bad, now even more than ever, to relieve you of the burden of all this correspondence."

"That's what, my boy. Why if this thing goes on, I shall have to hire a stenographer and a typewriter, invest my surplus largely in postage stamps and set about letting the world know 'where we are' at out here in Oregon, and I'll be jewellized if I don't do it, if nobody else will."

"Ah, my friend, we like your enthusiasm, but the burden is too much for one man. Suppose, now, we publish a few extracts from some of the letters just to let our readers know how many good souls are watching out, for a change of base."

"That's just what I was going to suggest. We'll make your office the 'Bureau of Replies' if agreeable and I'll come round and help you out on the work."

"All right Mr. Kan. We are in the swim together and will fight it out on that line," as Napoleon remarked to his laundress, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Now about these letters, you look over and select such parts as we may properly publish, read them to us and we'll stenograph for copy, in our next issue."

Of course as we cannot give them all, I select rather at random half a dozen, or so from the lot. Here is one of them."

"What is the farming land of Coos county like and how is it for fruit? The timber you say is good and is there any government land left. I think of going to Oregon and would like to know what to count on. Also a few others want to know what the chances are out there and whether there is much building going on in your town?"

Another! "I write you for information about Oregon especially its climate, soil and timber? Was a soldier from 1861 to 1865 10th Mich. Volunteer Infantry. You will see I am entitled to a soldier's homestead entry. I would be glad to come out if I could make an entry in Coos county."

Another! "I see by the papers that you are in Oregon, and bring an old resident of Michigan, thought I would write for a little information as I am now thinking strongly of going out there myself. Any information you can give me in regard to country, climate, price of land, products etc., will be thankfully received."

Another! "I am writing you in regard to climate, land, homestead chances and whatever else a new comer ought to know about the

great state of Oregon."  
Another! "About homesteading. Will you be so good as to let me know what are the prices of good farming land in your vicinity, or in any other locality in Oregon of which you have personal knowledge."

Another! "A company of thirteen of us, wish to take up claims with timber on them. Can you put us on the right track in your locality?"

Another! "I see by the papers, that you are located in Oregon and from what you say, I think the climate must be very nice. I have long been looking for a location having a mild, even climate. Will you kindly tell me of the general situation in your county as to the business outlook, and whether it would be a good place to locate in. Any information along these lines, will be duly appreciated."

Another! "As advised I make bold to write you. A few families here, some six in number, contemplate moving to the Pacific coast and Oregon is our objective point. If not asking too much would you kindly enlighten us on the prospects and advantages of your section of country, 1st as to taking up or buying land, its nature, etc. 2nd, chances for farm laborers, sawmill men, bookkeepers, tradesmen and surveyors, of which our party is composed. We are all good Republicans but that is not to be remembered against us. Thanking you in advance for an early, reply remain etc., etc."

"Now, what is to be done with such a lot of letters as this, said Mr. Kan whether, they enclose return postage or not. 'Answer them?' Of course and that's just what I have done in every case and there, as you see, are but a small part of the generous whole. It gives me a new idea of our 'moving' world, and they all seem to be afflicted with the Oregon fever."

"Everybody who knows you, my Dear Sir," said the scribe, "knows you would not let one go unanswered, but it isn't fair just the same. There's a whole lot of work about it to say nothing of expense and until we can have a central Bureau, for such business you must let me share it with you as I am partly to blame for your largely increased mail."

"Oh, bother! Don't you worry about that. I am keeping a list of the inquiries and sending them every article you write which has anything in it about our grand commonwealth. These are but small beginnings, yet two of those letters referred nineteen stalwart men most of them probably with families to say nothing of all the rest and as these have been thus marred by a few lines from a letter of mine which accidentally got into one of their papers I am asking myself what would be the result if we had a Board of Trade and through it a little money was spent to let the world know what we have got here and how much room there is for everybody. Why my boy I believe that with an effort of this kind I could bring a thousand or more, good men and true to say nothing of women and children from my old state into Coos county in less than a year."

"And I think so to," rejoined the thoughtful scribe.

"More than that my boy. Most of them would bring some means to be spent among our merchants and laborers which would help on the era of good times and those who came only with stout heart and hands would be equally welcome since there is no excellence or prosperity without labor."

"It makes me tired, Mr. Kan, to see how apparently indifferent our people are about their own interests. In time we may waken them and in this business we'll stand by you."

"So long as our river flows  
So long as our mountains rise,  
and our forests sing to the skies,  
And shelter the earth below,  
Hurray for our beautiful trees  
Hurray for our forests grand,  
The pride of his countries,  
The garden of God's own hand!"  
E. G. D. HOLDEN.

### Success With Attractive Package for Prunes.

To give one something of an idea of one of Newberg's growing and enterprising industries, it is well worth while to visit A. C. Churchill's warehouse, where about twenty hands are busily engaged in packing in small attractive packages for the Chicago market, processed Italian prunes. The work is machine-like in its organization, a package being handled by some fifteen persons, mostly ladies, before it is ready for shipment, about two hundred and fifty being put up in an hour. The package is a unique one of Mr. Churchill's own invention after much hard thought and study, and its success on the market is indicated by the fact that it has practically driven out in one year California and other brands and bulk prunes from the Chicago trade where it is retained in the Rothchild's Slegel & Conper and the Fair department stores. So far Mr. Churchill has introduced his brand in Chicago, but in another year intends to put it into New York and Boston. Besides bringing satisfactory financial returns to the promoter of the enterprise, the perfect state of the process fruit and the attractive manner in which it is put up is the best kind of an advertisement for Newberg.—Newberg Graphic.

### The Panama Offer.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The debate on the Nicaragua bill in the House was opened today by Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, which reported the bill. For two hours he held the floor, replying to a volley of questions concerning the recent offer of the Panama Canal Company to sell its property and franchises to the United States for \$40,000,000. The interest in the debate centered almost entirely in this new phase of the subject. Hepburn maintained that the alleged new offer of the Panama Canal Company was part of the plan of delay. All his utterances along that line were liberally applauded. He pointed out what he claimed was the suspicious circumstances that the Panama Company held out for \$109,000,000 until it was decided before the holiday recess to consider the Nicaragua bill and then suddenly dropped the price to \$40,000,000. Morris (Rep., Minn.) gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to authorize the President, if he could procure the property and rights of the Panama Company for \$40,000,000, if concessions could be procured from Columbia, and if the Walker Commission so recommended, to purchase and proceed to complete the Panama Canal. The other speakers today were Davis (Dem., Fla.), Richardson (Dem., Ala.), Mann (Rep., Ill.) and Adams (Rep., Pa.) By the terms of the order the bill will continue before the House until disposed of.

Without preliminary business the House went into committee of the whole (Grosvenor of Ohio in the chair) for the consideration of the bill, and Hepburn took the floor to open the debate. He said the subject of a waterway across the Isthmus, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, had been in the minds of the people of the world for more than 400 years. In the United States, 37 states had instructed their Congressional delegations to support a bill for an interoceanic waterway; all political parties had aligned themselves in favor of it; the subject had been discussed in Congress, scientific societies, the newspapers, and on the hustings, until there was now a volume of literature on the subject never before devoted to a single project.

Hepburn said the report of the Walker Commission gave careful consideration to every feature of the work. The bill submitted by his committee proposed to concentrate all authority in the hands of the President. It opened no opportunity for defunct statesmen or for the pensioning of persons who had been passed in the race of life. It gave the United States the authority to protect, defend and operate the canal. In view of all the reports submitted, Hepburn said there could now be no question in the mind of any well-informed man of the feasibility and practicability of an interoceanic canal.

There was not an atom of work in general engineering, he said, yet to be done. In favor of the feasibility and practicability no enterprise that had ever received the attention of man had been so conclusively proved. If the pending bill became a law the work could begin at once and should be completed in eight years.

Hepburn said that as a commercial venture the commission's figures of 7,000, tons could be safely taken. At the latter figure the total revenue at the Suez rate would be \$14,000,000, enough to meet the cost of maintenance (3,500,000) and leave over \$10,000,000 to meet interest charges, if tier were such.

Referring to the efforts of the Panama Canal Company to build a canal by private enterprise, he summed up their efforts as follows: "The company raised \$256,000,000 by the sale of \$435,000,000 of bonds, and, after eight years, the managers of the company found themselves with the work less than one-fourth completed, penniless and bankrupt in money and character."

The disaster to this country, he said, proved conclusively that the work should be undertaken by governmental agency.

Hepburn pointed out the advantages of the Nicaragua route for sailing vessels, on account of better winds prevailing there, contending in this connection that it was a mistake to suppose that the sailing ship was destined to disappear from the ocean. Where the Panama route is located, sailing ships sometimes lay for five months in the doldrums. When Hepburn said he had hoped that the proposed waterway would be free of charge to American ships there was an outburst of applause on the Republican side. If that might be done, he said, it would give a great impetus to American shipping. In concluding, Hepburn said there might be some interests in the United States which believed they would be harmed by the rivalry of this canal, and there were gentlemen of honest purpose who thought the time was not ripe for the building of the canal, or that an enterprise of such magnitude should not be undertaken. They were perhaps terrified by the specter of special.

"But," he concluded, "I insist that the American people have made their decree that the canal shall be built, and that now is the time to build it."

### Official County Court Proceedings

(Continued from last week.)

In the matter of relocating portion Myrtle Point-Joe Curtiss road, the petition granted and T. C. Norris, Albert Barklow and B. C. Shull, viewers and Cathcart surveyor, to meet at Davenport's at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of relocation of Myrtle Point-Cooper Bridge road, petition granted and M. J. Krantz, I. T. Weekley and Geo. Griffin appointed viewers and Cathcart, surveyor to meet at Myrtle Point at 10 o'clock a. m.

In the matter of relocating a portion of Coquille-Marshfield road, petition granted and Al Flanders, T. J. Little and W. L. Kistner appointed viewers and Cathcart surveyor, expense of same to be borne by the petitioner, J. A. Davenport. Bill of W. O. Cooper for putting up signs continued.

Claim of F. S. Dow for injury to horse on South Marshfield bridge, continued.

Ordered that the following bills be paid:

John Lusk, lum dist 12.....	\$101 80
Chas Hel'er, labor, for district 12.....	7 25
E. P. Mast, labor, for district 12.....	7 00
Lee Mast, labor, for district 12.....	2 50
Fred Moser, powder, et- for district 12.....	4 80
Jake Stermer, labor, for district 12.....	6 50
Fred Minard, labor, for district 12.....	2 50
Ernest Folsom, labor, for district 12.....	3 00
G. G. Swan, labor district 12.....	2 75
A. J. Mays, labor, for district 12.....	1 75
W. L. Laird, labor, for district 12.....	6 72
Chas Johnson, labor, for district 12.....	3 75
Joe L. Laird, labor, for district 12.....	7 50
Frank Snow, labor, for district 12.....	6 75
Ed Cunningham, labor, for district 16.....	62 50
B Fenton, fare and expense of Lake, indigent.....	7 25
M. E. Lillie, timber for bridges, district 22.....	8 00
W T McCloskey, freight for district 22.....	17 25
L. A. Lawhorn, labor for district 12.....	16 00
J. S. Miller, labor for district 23.....	7 00
Z. T. Siglin, making fills as per contract district 9, part payment.....	397 00

Ordered that back taxes against Orville Dodge for \$46 98, be reduced to \$13 62, it appearing from affidavits on file that said Dodge was erroneously assessed.

Bond of C. E. Fry as superintendent of infirmary, in the sum \$200, with R. S. Knowlton and C. M. Skeels as surties, approved.

Resignation of A. Barrows as supervisor of road district 14 accepted and R. W. Ballard appointed to fill the vacancy.

Road district 22 divided and all that portion of said district on the right hand side of the Coquille River shall be known as road district 27 and A. J. Radabough appointed supervisor of said district 27, to serve until his successor is elected.

Boundaries of road districts 15 and 21 changed so as to include secs 27 and 28, tp 27, s r 13 w in rd 15.

Boundaries of r ds 10 and 16 changed so as to include sec 9, tp 27 s r, 12 w, in rd 10.

Ordered that John Bear be paid \$575 18, on account of appropriation of Marshfield and Empire City road.

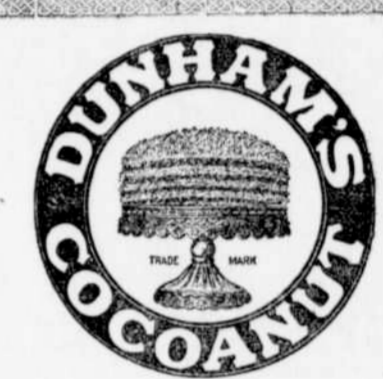
Ordered that L. S. Minard be paid for lumber for road district 12, \$10 72.

Resignation of T. R. Spencer, supervisor of road district 8 accepted, and August Hoelling appointed to fill vacancy until his successor is elected.

W A Goodman, use of jack screws, RD 11.....	\$ 1 25
A E Betts, labor, RD 11.....	13 00
W O Mathews, " " " ".....	5 00
G W Norris, " " " ".....	6 00
Wm Betts, " " " ".....	10 00
V N Barker, " " " ".....	4 00
J L Barker, " " " ".....	10 00
D C Krantz, " " " ".....	2 75
J V Shuck, " " " ".....	2 62
Wm Harmon, " " " ".....	2 62
L S Minard, lumber " " " ".....	12 57
Fred Moser, nails, etc " " " ".....	6 33
Dean & Co Sums " " " ".....	6 71
H Seugstaken, " " " ".....	16 75
E O'Connell, " " " ".....	18 00

(To be continued next week.)

# J. S. KANEMATZ.



Dunham's Shredded  
COCOANUT  
Never sold in bulk.  
Always Fresh!  
10 and 20 cents.  
Pastry cook book Free with each package of "Durham's Cocoa Nut."  
Petite Prunes, per pound 2 cents.  
\$1.75 per Sack.



# J. S. KANEMATZ