

Devoted to the material and social up building of the Coquille Valley particularly and of Coos County generally.
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"WAR BOARDS."

Grant would never have conquered the rebellion, had there been a kid-glove board at Washington to direct his movements. They would not have allowed Sherman's march to the sea, as being, in the language of the underwriter, "extra hazardous," and such a board would not have permitted Sheridan's ride, as it would have been an unnecessary waste of horse flesh. When Lincoln put a general at the head of his armies, he made that general a board unto himself, and threw the responsibility upon the officer.

History is full of instances, even in our own country, where commanders in the field, in order to win victories, have been technically guilty of a violation of orders.

Jackson was notorious in this respect, and was once even court-martialed and fined, which the government made haste to remit, because the verdict of the people was against it, and one of his most notable battles was fought and won after peace had been declared. It is true he did not know it; but we think it would have made little difference if he had. He had made such good haste to get an array of back-woods riflemen together to prove to the world that, like a Cincinnatus pork dealer—he was death on Packer's ban.

A modern War Board would, more than likely, have ordered Grant to retreat after the battle of the Wilderness, but with such a thing even hinted at, he announced: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and Lincoln said, "Go ahead." Nor would a Board have allowed a barrel of whisky to each of his generals which Lincoln thought would be a good thing, if he could get the kind which the fault-finders said Grant drank—if it would make them win victories.

A Board would have called off General Taylor from Buena Vista, because the enemy were nearly five to one, but "Old Rough and Ready" went ahead, and, like Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, didn't know when he was whipped, and a little more grape—Capt. Bragg—won us a national victory.

One of the things we never could see any use for are these "War Boards" and "Naval Boards," et al, ad nauseum. They were a hindrance in the late Spanish unpleasantness, and, like a sore thumb, were always in the way. Our idea may be "moss-back," but it is to the effect that, as long as we educate men for war, that if their business, and if they came to command, and do not know their trade, or from cowardice or any other reason, as not competent to fill the bill, opportunity will raise up men who are. The woods are full of them. We had supposed that a man on the ground, far more competent to know the needs of the situation than any number of parlor men of war, with their maps and wisdom which generally means, "Now not to do it." This was very much the case, in the matter of Admiral Schley and his squadron. His violation of alleged orders were regarding those things where, if a competent man, on the ground is not to use his own judgment and discretion, but be a mere puppet in the hands of an all-controlling Board, thousands of miles away, then he is sadly out of place, and should be superseded by a man who doesn't know any thing, except what is told him, and perhaps, does not know that for certain. We venture the assertion, that the generals in active service, in Cuba, were more harassed by the all-god military Board at Washington, than they were by the enemy.

Naval battles cannot be fought on land, a fact which Admiral Dewey well understood, when, after having received orders to destroy the Spanish fleet at Manila, he cut the cables so that the order could not be countermanded before he had time to do it. Seems to us this was a great importance (?) on his part, derogatory to the importance (?) and dignity (?) of the dry-land naval officer, and that he, too, should be "investigated," since it appears, it is only those who win victories who are to be troubled about the matter afterwards.

President Roosevelt could not do a thing more pleasing to the country than to abolish these military and Naval Boards, whose swell idea of their own importance is only equaled by their mischief-making and incompetence.

E. G. D. HOLDEN.

Even "Butcher" Wever can do a good thing. His order that no Spanish officer shall marry until he has an income large enough to properly take care of a wife is good enough to be copied, and extended to civilians.

Southern Oregon Pine Needles.

A new industry has arisen in Southern Oregon—that of manufacturing the long slender needles of the pine into stuffing for mattresses and pillows, filling for cigars and into soaps, syrups, candies, and a course cloth. The success with which the industry is being met accords it a permanent place and a probability of becoming of more than ordinary importance on the Pacific Coast.

While the industry is a new one in this country it has been known for the past fifty years in Germany. The people of the forests of Turingia knew a half century ago that the oil of the pine needle was most efficient in the curing of all diseases of a pulmonary character, and that nervous people found comfort and repose by lying upon pillows or mattresses stuffed with the fibre of the pine needle.

Five years ago the industry was introduced to America, the first factories being built in Grants Pass, Southern Oregon, and where they are at present doing a good business. Grants Pass was chosen for the reason that it is in the midst of a great pine forest, making the cost of securing the needles a comparatively small item. The available pines are known as the yellow or "bull" pine. They are not a tall tree, they grow in the lowlands, and have needles that average ten inches in length. The factory pays 28 cents per hundred for the gathering and delivery of the needles, 600 pounds being an average day's work for one person. The needles are picked in the Spring and Fall.

They are gathered into sacks and hauled immediately to the factory and dumped into large steaming vats. Here they are boiled and steamed for eight hours or more, until the long needles become as soft and flexible as rubber, and of a glossy brown. The pine needle oil is the resulting liquid of distillation from the steaming vat. For every ton of needles steamed, 10 pounds of extracts find their way through the distillation tubes and enter the oil tank. This oil is the extract that forms the medicinal base of pine needle soaps, syrups, and candies. It is also used in its pure state for asthma, colic, and bronchial troubles. The oil has the appearance and color of olive oil, but it is endowed with a strong odor of the pine forest.

The process of making the fibre for pillows and mattress stuffing is wholly mechanical. The needles are elevated from the steaming vat and carried to a set of rolling machines where they are rolled and chewed and twisted till naught remains of them but the outer tough and hair-like fibre. This then makes a journey through a row of washing, and drying machines, coming out at the end a light, fluffy, hair-like wool, ready for the cushions and mattresses. As a stuffing the pine needle is lighter than wool and but little heavier than feather down. There is a permanent odor of the pine emitted from the needle mattresses and pillows that is productive of sleep and repose. This odor strikes terror to all insects, the well-known and universally despised bed-bug being no exception to the rule. To make cloth, the fibre is spun into a thread and woven into cloth in the usual way. The fabric is coarse, and is used in the making of inner soles for shoes, chest protectors, knee warmers, socks, hose, and under-wear.

Thus far eighteen different articles are manufactured from the pine needle fibre or extract. All these articles are giving entire satisfaction wherever they are used. There is no end to the quantity of pine in the Coast Range mountains, the trees being only benefitted by the picking of the leaves; the forest commissioners encourage the industry.

Other factories are to be erected soon over different parts of the coast, thus fulfilling in part the prediction made by the originator of the industry in America, that it would some day be a most important branch of the West's great agricultural industry. — Pacific Homestead.

Trouble for China.

Hong Kong, Jan. 14.—The British steamer Manning, belonging to the Hong Kong, Canton & Macao Steam Coal Company, Limited, of Hong Kong, has been fired on by Chinese soldiers in the Tam Chau Channel, West River. The Chaplain of the British flagship, Gorgon, the Rev. Chas. E. L. Cowan, a. m. who was on board, was severely wounded.

Oil has been struck in the Parfane Oil Company's well near Nampa, Oregon. The extent of the flow has not been determined as it is not a gusher and until it is cased and pumps obtained nothing definite can be ascertained as to its value.

Natural gas was encountered last week near Everett, Washington. Parties were drilling for artesian water and when the drill was at a depth of five hundred feet, it was blown out into the air by the escaping gas. One of the workmen returned to the well soon after the explosion and was immediately overcome and died in a few hours from the effects of the gas.

Wagon-Road Locomotives.

When an "auto" is pushed along macadamized roads at the rate of a mile in fifty-one and four-fifths seconds, or considerably more than a mile a minute, the fact is a very impressive one. It leads us to wonder what the near future will bring forth in this respect.

There is no doubt that ambitious people will run their automobiles about as fast as they can—on any road that will accommodate them not always to the delight of those who live along the way. It will not be an edifying sight for some old farmer, who has started out to take his wife visiting or draw a load of produce to market, to encounter a vehicle running at forty, fifty, or sixty miles an hour.

Many of these machines will be driven by people who are in no wise qualified for the position. Some will "loose their heads"; some will develop the fact that they have not much if any heads to head to lose; some will put enemies into their mouths that will steal away all their discretion, and make it very hard, weary for pedestrians. There will be a good deal of night travel, and, especially at first, of running down of people. There will be reckless impromptu competition, and many a league of country road will be utilized now and then as a race-course. Laws against high rates of speed will at first be largely ineffective.

But these matters will arrange themselves, after a while; and we may some day expect to see wagon-roads full of locomotives—drawing not only passengers, but freight.

Thus a line of profitable traffic may at last be developed upon roads that being to the people, and not to some corporation king-ed and juggled-with by a few plutocrats.

A Little Book of Great Importance.

Do you ever wish for a book that can be relied upon to answer correctly all the little questions and knotty problems that present themselves day by day—a book that will quickly decide all arguments on all subjects? The 1902 World Almanac and Encyclopedia, which is now ready, is exactly this kind of book. It takes the same position in the world of facts and figures as does the dictionary in the world of words.

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The millions of the United States—a list giving the names of nearly 4,000 Americans who possess over \$1,000,000. The great American trusts; full particulars of 163 leading industrial organizations. Organized labor; enlarged statistics of the strength of labor unions and the present condition of the labor movement. The Nicaragua Canal and the Hay-Pauncefote treaties with Great Britain. Progress of aerial navigation in 1901. Complete United States Census. Anarchist statistics of the United States and Europe, etc., etc., to the extent of over 1,000 topics.

The 1902 World Almanac and Encyclopedia is on sale by all news-dealers throughout the country for 25 cents. When ordered by mail 10 cents extra for postage must be inclosed to The World, New York.

Progress at the Oil Well.

In an interview with President McCoy of the Umpqua Valley Oil Co., who has just returned from Myrtle Creek, where the company's drilling plant is doing splendid work, Mr. McCoy expressed himself as being highly pleased with the progress made, although the drill is in very hard rock. Everything is up-to-date and is working in fine style. A report was circulated about town that the drill had already tapped a seepage of petroleum, and when Mr. McCoy was asked about it he would neither deny nor affirm it, but said that they were not deep enough to talk about such things yet, but he wore a pleased smile, which showed he was well satisfied. Mr. McCoy speaks in terms of high praise of Mr. Henry, the company's driller, and of the encouragement given by the good people of Myrtle Creek.

Industrial Agent Judson is considering a plan for organizing a large number of farmers' clubs in Oregon. He took a leading part in organizing farmers' clubs in Minnesota many years ago. In recent years this system of organization has grown rapidly and is especially strong in the most progressive agricultural sections. If Mr. Judson's plan work out there will be a series of farmers' institutes, with some of the best institute workers in the United States in attendance, and a part of the work done at these institutes will be the organization farmers' clubs.—Rural Northwest.

Agreed on A Measure.

Washington, Jan. 16.—At a largely attended meeting today of Pacific Coast Senators and Representatives, a final determination was reached as to the course to be pursued on Chinese exclusion legislation and the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, that the Pacific Coast Senators and Representatives approve the policy and general provisions of the bill which they have requested Representative Kahn to introduce in the House and Senate; but this shall not affect the privilege of any member to perfect the same by amendment."

The bill thus to be introduced was agreed upon at the meeting. As finally adopted the insular section reads as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the entry into the American mainland territory of the United States of Chinese laborers coming from any of the insular possessions of the United States, shall be absolutely prohibited and the prohibitions shall apply to all Chinese laborers as well as to such as were in insular possessions at the time or times of acquisition thereof respectively by the United States or to those who have come there since and those who have been born there since and those who may come there hereafter and those who may hereafter be born there."

Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippine committee introduced his Philippine bill last week which among other things provides for the disposal of the public lands in the Philippine Islands. This provides of course for perfecting title in those who have held parcels of land for long periods of time without any record claim as well as for those who shall take up the land under existing conditions. The timber lands are not to be disposed of but license will be issued under proper regulation for cutting and disposing of the timber. The mineral lands will have a separate and distinct set of laws governing their appropriation and sale, which have been drawn with a view to harmonize them with the present Spanish customs, which hold in the Philippines.

Surveys to the Alaska copper belt are now being run preliminary to the construction of a railroad from Pyramid Harbor to the Rainy Hollow district. The construction of this line would also top the Porcupine district and the country tributary. The line will be about seventy miles long and will traverse a rich mineral belt nearly the whole distance. The Rainy Hollow district is particularly rich in copper although in addition to about twenty per cent copper the ore carries four to seven dollar per ton in gold.

European industrial sharps are now saying that American workmen are overfed, almost to gluttony. In time they will probably discover that it is this overfeeding that makes the American workmen the most intelligent in the world and that is giving America the industrial supremacy of the world.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs is wise in his day and generation. He advises France to keep on good terms with America, because its wealthy classes are the best customers for the luxuries produced by the French.

The Steel trust might make friends by operating its newly acquired Pennsylvania coal lands in the interest of the consumer, but it's dollars to red ants that it won't. Operating everything to pay the biggest dividend is a trust specialty.

Today Americans are already beginning to put up good money to see the King go by, in the coronation procession, but the true-blue Americans still prefers aces to Kings.

American victims of the fictitious pedigrees of dogs issued by the London Kennel Club deserve no sympathy. It is only another case of good money going to bad dogs.

Politics will do very well for a excitement once in while, but the man who adopts it for a regular occupation must expect to do most of his traveling over a rough road, in a springless vehicle.

There is no discount on the popularity of the Nicaragua canal bill in the House of Representatives. The Senate will be wise to act on the pointer.

The Turkish soldiers are very unreasonable. They have actually demanded that they shall have an occasional pay day.

Senators Hanna and Foraker can now divide the gate-money and begin preparations for their next scrap.

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National Information Bureau, 612 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Alma—When did you become acquainted with your wife, doctor?

Doctor—After the Wedding.—(Heitere Welt)

POPULAR CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

How to Propagate them From Cuttings. Three Proving Varieties Described. It is well within the bounds of possibility to produce flowers of the finest quality upon plants that are inserted in the soil as cuttings any time from Dec 15 to March 15. As a general rule, however, those planted in February give the greatest satisfaction. A place which can



QUEEN—IVORY—VIVIAN MOREL.

be kept close and at a temperature of about 45 degrees, with the cuttings near the glass, and a moist and firm surface, such as sand or ashes, on which to stand the pots, is just the right place. Firm, healthy, short jointed shoots should be selected for cuttings. The cutting should be at least 3 inches in length and cut horizontally with a sharp knife just below a joint. The leaf at the base may be removed and all others retained. The small pot is well drained, filled with a rather fine mixture of loam, leaf mold and sand in equal parts, with a thin layer of sand on the top. With a pointed stick, make a hole in the center; insert the cutting about half its length; press the soil firmly about it, taking care that the stem is not bruised or injured during the operation.

Having potted the desired quantity, water thoroughly, and then transfer to the frame or house prepared for their reception. Here they should be kept close and syringed lightly when dry until rooted, when air may be admitted gradually at all favorable times.

American Gardening, from which the foregoing is reproduced, names the Queen as a fine variety belonging to the Japanese incurving section. The color is pure white, and the bloom reminds one of flakes of snow. The stem and foliage are all that is to be desired in a chrysanthemum. The Vivian Morel is of European origin and ranks among the best of the reflexed pink varieties. Both in Europe and America it has been highly spoken of and has taken many premiums. The color is not exactly pink—rose striped with white would come nearer its correct description. It is a large and elegant flower. The stem and foliage are all that is to be desired in a chrysanthemum. The Vivian Morel is of European origin and ranks among the best of the reflexed pink varieties. Both in Europe and America it has been highly spoken of and has taken many premiums. The color is not exactly pink—rose striped with white would come nearer its correct description. It is a large and elegant flower. The stem and foliage are all that is to be desired in a chrysanthemum.

An interesting feature in growing chrysanthemums from seed is the fact that if a hundred seed of any given variety are sown, no matter whether they be from a good or a poor variety, they will be a hundred distinct varieties when they come into bloom.

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