

Coquille City Herald.

VOL 20.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902.

NO 4

DENTIST

J. Curtis Snook, D. D. S.
Office over Johnson, Dean & Co's market, Coquille, Oregon.

E. G. D. Holden,

Lawyer.
Justice of the Peace City Recorder.
U. S. Commissioner.
General Insurance Agent.
Notary Public.
Office in Robinson Building.
COQUILLE, OREGON.

A. J. Sherwood,

Attorney-at-Law.
COQUILLE CITY, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.
Notary Public.

John F. Hall,

Attorney-at-Law.
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Dealer in REAL ESTATE of all kinds.

SHAD HUDSON, J. E. HAYNES.

Hudson & Haynes,

Mining and Real Estate Agents
Eckley, Curry County, Oregon.
HAVE valuable Mines, Farms, Stock Ranches and Timber Lands for sale.
Horse and a cross of land well improved in Wilbur, Douglas county, Or., for sale, or exchange for property in Myrtle Point.

McADAMS & WILSON,

GENERAL Blacksmith & Wagon Work
Horseshoeing a Specialty.
N. W. Cor Second and Hall Sts.
Coquille City, Oregon.

THE COMMONER

Issued Weekly.
William J. Bryan,
Editor and Publisher.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.
TERMS—HERALD AND COMMONER—
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
One Year.....\$2.00
Six Months.....1.00
Three Months......75

I. X. L.

HARDWARE STORE,
Wm. Gallier, Proprietor,
HARDWARE,
AGATE WARE,
QUEENS WARE,
TIN WARE.

Call and examine goods and investigate prices.

COOS BAY

Marble and Stone Works
C. W. PATERSON, Prop.
Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, etc.
Semi-circular coping with etching or carving. Iron railings fabricated to order. Correspondence solicited from parties living in the country or other towns in any part of the state. My residence in Massachusetts.

To the Unfortunate

Dr. G. Gibbon
This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Syphilis and Venereal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood, the consequences 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, dizziness in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, cough, consumptions, etc.
DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco over 37 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 K-carney street, San Francisco

WANTED INVENTORS

To write for our confidential letter before applying for patent, it may be worth money. We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

and TRADE MARKS or return ENTIRE attorney's fee. Send us your FREE report on patentability. We give our legal service and advice, and our charges are moderate. Try us.

SWIFT & CO.,

Patent Lawyers,
Opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

The Lonely Squaw.

A Siwash klootheuan midlight kopan Coos; Kowway yakah tiliemum memul-soo; Alta wake wamak camin kopah clanch; Culus Boston wake politch much-amuck.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old squaw, Now trembling on the verge of the unknown—
Benefit of all—without recourse to law: No land, no home or kin to call her own.
Erewhile she wandered on the sandy flats, And gathered clams; those happy days are o'er.
When she was young and caught sardines and sprats,
Now she's a wake skookum, and can toil no more.
Thus left alone to solitude and tears, Her legal rights ignored; the good times
Will ponder and bestow (to calm her fears) A medicine, Hvas klosk tiliemum,
Szas Kay.
Interpretation of first verse:
An Indian lives at Coos,
All her friends are dead;
Now she can't work canoe on water,
But white (Boston) don't give grub.
Wake skookum—not strong or no strength.
Tum-tum—heart or to think.
Hvas klosk tiliemum—very good friend.

Unwritten Records.

The unwritten records of the great Northwest country from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean and northward to farthest Alaska contain many tales of life among the Indians in which white men, well born and bred, but failing under the hand of civilization, are actors. Despised "squawmen," first reckless then weak and finally debased utterly, even in their own eyes, many of these wandering creatures have lived apart from home and kindred and friends, maintaining to the end a stubborn silence in regard to their whereabouts and history. Children who have had a just grievance against their fathers because of the simple fact of their existence have been in many cases the powerful lodestone that held these men to unsatisfactory conditions with which they had thoughtlessly surrounded themselves, the parental instinct being stronger than the desire to return to the early home and to the friends of the old days, including perhaps the mother whose eyes had grown dim with long watching for the boy that never came.

A woman returning from Nome a few months ago displayed among the "snap-shots" taken by her kiosk the picture of two little girls—twins—the youngest of a family of twelve children, whose father is an Englishman of some culture and whose mother is a low-grade native Alaskan Indian. The hut in which the family lived was in the background of the picture. It was the habit of the mistress of this dwelling to sit placidly upon the earthen floor while she performed the minor duties of her household. The man, it was said, loved his children and had no thought of deserting them. He had come to that far-away place twenty years before on what he and his friends believed to be a brief mission. He was stranded there unexpectedly; lost in his environment his self-respect, married a squaw, and as children came, settled himself down in exile, outwardly content. He does not expect to return to England, now or ever. His handicap is too heavy. Just people do not waste pity upon such a man. There is no overflow of sentiment possible in his direction. His hapless children—bright-eyed passably intelligent, but without place in the world better than that occupied by their stolid, affectionate mother, are entitled to all the sympathy that the situation can possibly engender.

Another instance among many is just now before the public in Montana. A man who many years ago left his home in Massachusetts has, after painstaking search, been tracked to his grave by the side of his Indian wife. A son and two daughters survive, one of the latter being married to a man of her mother's race. Better for his relatives in the East had his history in the far Northwest never been disclosed, since it only revealed the fact that he was twice dead to them.

The records of the Northwest country are filled with facts of this type. It is a pity that they cannot be construed into romances, but no such construction is possible. They exemplify unmistakably the truth of an assertion that "No man lives to himself alone."—Oregonian.

Vacation Days.

Vacation time is here and the children are fairly living out of doors. There could be no healthier place for them. You need only to guard against the accidents incidental to most open air sports. No remedy equals DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for quickly stopping pain or removing danger or serious consequences. For cuts, scalds and wounds. "I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for sores, cuts and bruises," says L. B. Johnson, of Swift, Texas. "It is the best remedy on the market." Sure cure for piles and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. R. S. Knowlton.

Burnt Clay for Highways.

For a number of years, in several of the central states, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and others, burnt clay has been extensively used for railroad ballast, and, to a less extent, for surfacing common roads. For railroad ballast this material is said to be superior to broken stone, but for common road certain qualities are preferable. As with brick making, only certain qualities of clay are suitable, but the success of vitrified brick-making certainly suggests the suitability of the more roughly prepared clay as a good substitute for stone or gravel where the latter materials are not available. Climate conditions would no doubt have to be considered, and it will have to be learned whether the material found so suitable in the south would be equally durable when subjected to the severe tests of a northern winter. Of the use of burnt clay by railroads or "gunbo" as it is locally termed, the Review of Reviews says:

The railroads handle the clay and carry on all operations connected with its burning by machinery. The burnt gumbo ready for use, can be delivered on board the cars at a cost of twenty-five to thirty-five cents a cubic yard. When burned by hand as would usually have to be done in highway improvement, the cost would be perhaps ten or fifteen cents more. The railroad gumbo pits are often a mile or two long and hundreds of feet wide. In the case of the highways, the mud would merely have to be shoveled out of the roadway, burned and shoveled back.

While for macadamizing purposes on country roads burnt gumbo is not quite as durable as some of the best grades of rock, it has many advantages to offset this one shortcoming, slight as it is. The process of producing burnt gumbo requires practically no capital or great skill to carry on. The most ordinary labor and a little common sense on the part of one person, as overseer, can produce the best results. Of course the road should be properly graded and crowned before putting on the gumbo road metal. A surface of burnt clay, six to eight inches in thickness, is commonly sufficient for good results; or ten inches in particular places, where unusual conditions exist or traffic is especially heavy.

With no more expenditure of money and effort than is now put on the country roads, ballasting with burnt clay would produce in a dozen years a system of highways equal to any of those for which France has so long been famous.

A burnt gumbo road is never muddy, for that property is lost in the burning. The surface of the road is hard and smooth. As a speedway for bicycles and automobiles, it is ideal. For carriages and heavy wagons, it has no superior. No vegetation can grow on it. It is practically free from dust after the highways system has been well developed, so that mud is not brought in from the tributary roads. Moreover, the warm, red highways contrast pleasantly against the green landscape at those seasons of the year when country drives are most enjoyable.

The process of burning clay is quite simple. Along the roadside cord wood is piled ten feet wide. On this is thrown three or four inches of coal slack and twelve inches of gumbo mud, which is cut from the railway or a pit, as the case may be. On firing the wood, enough air enters the pile to enable slow combustion to be carried on without the generation of too much heat, which would vitrify the clay.

When a "pit" is made, as often is necessary when burnt gumbo has to be hauled some distance, or, as is the usual way with railroads, new additions of slack and mud are added each day on one side of the pyramid, while on the other side the burnt gumbo is allowed to cool and is then carried away. In this way the pit is always always a few feet a day until it has become several hundred yards across.

The gumbo clays being many notable qualities besides being excessively sticky in wet weather, enabling them to be readily distinguished. They usually form what the farmer calls cold, sour soils. These soils cannot be tilled to an advantage. The land occupied by them is afterwards worthless, except, perhaps, for scant pasturage at certain seasons of the year. The clays absorb and are capable of retaining an immense amount of water, often as much as twenty-five gallons to a cubic yard.

Permission to locate a railroad ballast pit on some farmer's gumbo land is usually readily obtained. He not only gives his consent and the use of the land free, but is secretly delighted at the idea of having the railroad excavate, without cost to him, a big pond for his

stock. The best clays for making ballast are distinguishable by certain physical properties. They are very plastic, quite impure, very fine-grained and tenacious. Their strength is enormous, often as high as four hundred pounds to the square inch. The shrinkage is very great—ten or twelve per cent—in the drying and burning process. These are the technical tests for recognizing these clays. A ready, practical test is to find the very worst stretch of muddy county highway.

To Advertise Oregon.

An effort will be made to raise \$2500 throughout the state for the purpose of publishing immigration literature, booklets about Oregon. The money should be quickly and easily raised, if only the right kind of men can be found to do the necessary "rustling." For this purpose members of the new State or Columbia River Board should be useful. At a meeting last evening General Immigration Agent McKinney detailed his plans for attracting desirable immigrants by the distribution of this literature, indicating that hereafter the O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific would do even more to increase Oregon's producing population than the Northern Pacific and Great Northern had done for Washington. He said he wished to open "a cordial future, wherein the good will of the people and the railroads of Oregon will be mutual. In the next ten years Oregon will have greater relative progress than Washington or Idaho, and the rate of its advancement will exceed that of either of those states in the past decade."

In further remarks Mr. McKinney showed that at last the railroad people were awake to the immense natural resources of Oregon, and to the importance to these railroads of developing these resources and increasing rapidly the products and wealth of the state. This is a very important movement for the business men and all classes of property-owners of Oregon, and there should be no hesitancy or lukewarmness in giving the project of advertising Oregon a cordial support.

State Normal School.

"The Southern Oregon State Normal School is making thorough preparation for the coming year's work. The buildings are being remodeled and repaired, and extensive additions to the chemical and physical department are being made. The faculty is composed of strong teachers consecrated to the work, and each department is in the hands of a specialist.

A year's course in Latin and in Economics has been added to further prepare teachers for high school work. The training department will be especially strong. A man of splendid education and wide experience will be at the head of this department. Much attention will be given to oratory, and athletics will be made prominent. The citizens of Ashland have guaranteed some \$200.00 as prizes for excellence in these lines. The City Library, of 2000 well selected volumes, is thrown open to students of the institution. Board and lodging can be had at from \$2.50 per week to \$4.00. Climate healthy. Course of study practical and exhaustive. For catalogue of announcements, write B. F. Muirke, President, or Clifford Thomas, Secretary, Ashland, Oregon."

The National Dairy and Pure Food Association has concluded its sixth annual session.

The association is composed of the dairy and pure food departments of the several states; men who make the question of food stuffs a study. Manufacturers endeavor to put articles of food upon the market as cheaply as possible and yet make them atractive to the eye. Butter is colored. Glucose and a little fruit juice (perhaps) are made into jellies, colored and sold for apple, quince or currant, as the coloring matter might indicate. Of the aniline dyes which are usually used for coloring some are harmless and some are poisonous. Chemists say they cannot tell by analysis whether the coloring matter is poisonous or not. When taken in small quantities they may not be injurious, yet if you get a little in butter, some in jelly, some in canned beans (used to make them look fresh and green) a little preservative in the tomato catsup and possibly formaldehyde in a glass of milk, one gets quite a dose of an ordinary meal. The general opinion of the chemists present was that coloring matter should be absolutely prohibited in all food stuffs. They were also opposed to the use of chemical preservatives. Our readers will be interested in the discussions which will be published later. Farmers are and should be interested in this subject.—Pacific Homestead.

In Tasmania a method of growing apple trees is followed which prevents the trees from attaining large size. It is claimed there, that these low trees produce as many bushels of apples to the acre as those which reach higher up into the air. The trees are not dwarfs, but they are developed and cut back in such a way as to keep them from growing to any great height. The main benefits are greater ease in thinning and gathering the fruit and a great reduction in the labor of thorough spraying. Experience in Oregon shows that in the case of young trees it is possible to reduce the ravages of the codling moth to practically nothing, but that with old and large trees a considerable per cent of wormy apples must be expected even with the most thorough spraying which it is possible to give such trees. In a compact orchard there can be no permanent advantage in tall trees, because there is only so much sunlight on a given area. When trees are grown as they are to a large extent in Europe, in single rows, the advantage of tall trees over short ones is manifest. For our orchard conditions it seems plausible that some method of growing apple trees which would keep them from exceeding a height of 12 or 15 feet would be the best.—Rural Northwest.

The King's Days Are Nearly Over.

LONDON, July 23. A high court official who has seen King Edward many times since the operation was performed, made the following statement today: "With the utmost precaution the King will get through the coronation, though it is likely he will not go to London until the night before the ceremony and will afterwards immediately return to Cowes. The reason for having the coronation so soon is a grave one, as the King's physicians believe he will never be so well again." He added that the first operation revealed a diseased condition of the intestinal cavity, and that a second operation will be necessary. This probably will be performed next autumn.

COWES, July 23—King Edward was brought up on the deck of the royal yacht today and was wheeled about for some time. His Majesty's recovery from day to day has been so rapid as to utterly astound his physicians, who have been fearful that his recuperation would be only partial, and that a reaction would set in.

Summer complaint is unusually prevalent among children this season. A well developed case in the writer's family was cured last week by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—one of the best patent medicines manufactured and which is always kept on hand at the home of every scrub. This is not intended as a puff for the company, who advertise with us, but to benefit little sufferers who may not be within easy access of a physician. No family should be without a bottle of this medicine in the house, especially in the summer time. Lansing, Iowa, Journal. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

The removal of Minister Wu from his position as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States will be regretted by all who have come in contact with the genial Celestial.



MOTHERHOOD

The greatest ambition of American men and women is to have homes blessed with children. The woman afflicted with female disease is constantly menaced with becoming a childless wife. No medicine can restore dead organs, but Wine of Cardui does regulate derangements that prevent conception; does prevent miscarriage; does restore weak functions and shattered nerves and does bring babies to homes barren and desolate for years. Wine of Cardui gives women the health and strength to bear healthy children. You can get a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui from your dealer.

WINE OF CARDUI

140 Market Street, Memphis, Tenn., April 14, 1901.
In February, 1901, I took one bottle of Wine of Cardui and one package of Theobald's Blood-Dropper. I had been married fifteen years and had never given birth to a child until I took Wine of Cardui. Now I am mother of a fine baby girl which was born March 21, 1901. The baby weighs fourteen pounds and I feel as well as any person could feel. Now my home is happy and I never will be without Wine of Cardui in my house again.
Mrs. J. W. C. SMITH.
For advice and literature, address, giving name, to The Ladies' Advice Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. LAMB, Pres. L. HARLOCKER, Vice-Pres. G. W. WHITE, Cashier

COQUILLE VALLEY BANK.

CAPITAL - - - \$50,000
COQUILLE, OREGON

Does a general banking business. Has money to loan on approved personal and real estate security, buys county, town and school district warrants, draws notes, mortgages, deeds and all kinds of legal instruments—Notarial work.

Issues fire insurance at lowest rates in following companies: Etna, Springfield, Connecticut, Orient and Magdaburg.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. SHERWOOD, ISAIAH HACKER, J. J. LAMB
L. HARLOCKER, and G. W. WHITE.

E. G. D. HOLDEN'S

General Insurance Office, - - - Robinson Building,
Coquille, Oregon.

Over Three Hundred Million Dollars Insurance Capital

Represented.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y. - - - \$14,406,450.33
ST. PAUL F. & M. INSURANCE COMPANY, MINN. - - - \$ 2,855,012.00
TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO - - - \$ 2,435,571.29
HOME F. & M. INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO - - - \$ 1,037,715.88
FIRE ASSOCIATION INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA - - - \$ 6,340,250.99
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y. - - - \$304,598,063.40
I have had over THIRTY YEARS' experience in Local and General agency work in insurance matters, and all business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention. Policies issued at this office for all the above Fire Insurance Companies.
E. G. D. HOLDEN,
General Insurance Agent

Fishtrap Shinglemill,

Young & Albee, Props.

First-Class Article of Red Cedar Shingles Furnished on Short Notice and at Popular Price.
AGENTS: Capt. O. R. Willard, of the steamer Welcome on the upper river. Capt. W. R. Panter, of the steamer Venus, on the lower river and C. M. Skeels, for Coquille City.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?



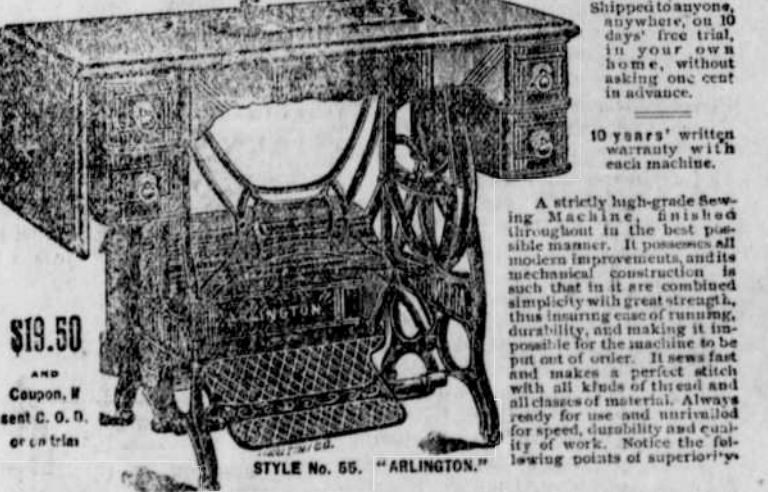
ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Baltimore, Md., March 30, 1901.
I have been entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment. I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in that ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent catarrh specialist of this city, who told me that that kind of operation could help me, and even that, only temporarily, that the local noise would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain,
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 739 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at minimal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

A \$65.00 Machine for \$18.50

Can with Order and Coupon
The Improved "Arlington" Self-Threading Sewing Machine
NEW HOME STYLE
LATEST PATENT
CHEAPEST



Shipped to anyone, anywhere, on 10 days' free trial, or you may order at home, without making one cent in advance.
10 years' written warranty on each machine.
A strictly high-grade Sewing Machine is a thing of value throughout in the best possible manner. It is made of all-steel construction, and its mechanical construction is such that in it are 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 is a flat spring treadle and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. It is ready for use and unrivaled for speed, durability and reliability 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. Substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is laid on counterknives, making it flush with top of table. Highest Arm—space under the arm is 3 1/2 inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest shirt, and even quilt. It is Self-Threading—Absolutely no holes to put thread through except eye of needle. Shuttle is cylinder, open end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, and can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. Feed is double and extends on both sides of needle; never fails to take woods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and cut out on order; can be raised and lowered at will. Automatic Bobbin Winder—Fully automatic winding bobbin. Light Running—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. Stitch is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not unravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. Tension is a flat spring tension, and will adjust thread from 1 to 120 spots count without changing. Never gets out of order. The Needle is a straight, self-adjusting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. Bar is round, 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 lock 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. They include: a rubber and gather, one leader, one shirting plate, one set of four hemmers, different widths up to 3/4 of an inch, one tucker, one under button, one short or attachment foot, and one thread cutter. Woodwork is of quality oak or walnut, good covered drawers, nickel-plated rings to doors, brass knobs to wheels, and device for replacing belt.

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES FOR BUY DIRECTLY FROM MANUFACTURERS AND

OUR GREAT OFFER. \$24.50 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. Get receipt of \$4.00 cash and coupon, we will ship the above-described machine anywhere securely packed and crated, and post, at our delivery. A few years' written warranty sent with each machine. Money refunded if not as represented after thirty days' trial. We will ship C. O. D. for \$10.00 with privilege of twenty days' receipt of goods as a guarantee of good faith and charges. If you prefer thirty days' trial before paying, send for a large illustrated catalogue with testimonials, explaining fully how we ship sewing machines anywhere to save cost. The best plan is to send all cash with order, as you then save the \$1.00 discount. Remember the coupon must be sent with order.

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