Coquille City Herald.

VOL 20. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1902. NO 7

DENTIST

. Curtis Snook, D. D. S.

Office ever Johnson, Dean & Co's market. Coquille, Oregon.

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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.
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Six Months	1.00
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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
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To the Unfortunate

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This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, 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, coughs, consumption etc.

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

How Battle Rock Got Its Name.

Agreeable to our promise in last week's issue to give a sketch concerning Cyrus Helden, of Scottsburg, who passed through town last week, we take the following extracts from Dodge's history of Coos and Curry counties which gives one of the exploits in which this venerable old gentleman took part, and in our next issue we will give a description of the fight which took place in the following September after this one, in which Mr. Hedden took a prominent part:

"I was working in Portland, Oregon, at the carpenter trade along in the latter part of May, 1851, when a friend of mine, by the name of Palmer, introduced me to Capt. Wm. Tichenor, who was at that time running an old steam propellor called the Sea Gull, between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California. Before introducing me to Capt. Tichenor, my friend told me that the Capt. wanted eight or ten men to go down on the steamer with him to a place called Port Orford on the southwest coast of Oregon, where he intended to make a settlement, lay out a town and build a road into the gold diggings in Southern Oregon and that all who went down with him should have a share in the town he and his parents were going to build. His partners were Mr. Hubboard, purser on the Sea Gull, and the Hon. Butler King, then chief in the custom house in San Francisco. After I made the acquaintance of Capt Tichenor he painted the whole enterprise in such glowing colors that I was really infatuated with the prospect. He told me that there was not a particle of danger from the Indians, that he had been ashore among them many times and they were perfectly friendly, so I went to work to hunt up a party to go down with us on the Sea Gull.

I gathered together eight young men who were willing to go down on the trip. Their names were J. H. Eagan, John T. Slater, George Ridoubt, T. D. Palmer, Joseph Hussey, Cyrus W Hedden; James Carigan, Erastu Summers and myself, making nine in all. Capt. Tichenor agreed to furnish us arms, ammunition and supplies, and take us down on his steamer. He told us all to get ready to go as he would sail from Portland on the 4th of June, 1851.

We were ready and sailed from Portland on time. On the 5th we arrived in Astoria. I had been selected by the party as the captain of the expedition so I went to Capt. Tichenor and told him I wanted to see the arms he was going to furnish us to defend ourselves with in case we had to fight. "Oh," he said, "there is no danger from the Indians." We then told him that we would go no farther unless he furnished us with arms to defend ourselves. He then went ashore and bought, at a junk shop, three old flint lock muskets, one old sword that was half eaten with rust and a few pounds of lead and three or four pounds of powder. We told him that he had certainly brought us a hard looking outfit of arms to fight Indians with. "You will never need them," said he, "but having them will make you look dangerous anyway." Just then a young officer from Fort George stepped up to me and told me he had a very good United States rifle he would let me have at cost, viz: $20. I went ashore with him and bought the rifle and also some amunition. It proved to be a magnificent shooting gun. Our entire armament consisted now of one U. S. rifle, belonging to myself, one six shooting rifle belonging to Carigan, three old flint lock muskets, one old sword, one fine shooting revolver 38 cal. one pair of deringers loaned to me by a friend in Portland for the trip, about five pound of rifle powder and ten pounds of bar lead. This constituted our entire outfit to defend ourselves with when we left Astoria on the evening of the 6th of June, 1851. On the morning of the 9th we were landed on the beach just below Battle Rock. There were a few Indians in sight who appeared friendly, but I could see that they did not like to have us there. I told Capt, Tichenor that I did not like the looks of things at all and those Indians meant mischief. There was one thing more that we wanted and that was the old cannon Capt. Tichenor had on board the Sea Gull. He laughed at us at first for wanting it, but when we told him we would not stay without it he studied a little bit and then said all right he would send it ashore. He sent his mate with one of my men, Eagan, who was an old man-of-wars man, back to the steamer for the gun. They soon returned bringing the cannon and copper magazine that contained three or four cartridges each holding two pounds of powder. As soon as the cannon arrived the Captain bid us good bye and left for San Francisco, saying he would return in fourteen days and bring a better supply of arms and more men to aid him in his enterprise. After he left we lost no time in making our camp on what was to be called Battle Rock as long as Oregon has a history. We hauled the old cannon to the top of the rock and placed it so as to command the narrow ridge where the Indians would have to crowd together before they could get to the top of the rock where we were camped.

About half way up to the top of the rock there was a bench of nearly level ground about thirty feet wide, from that to the top of the rock the ridge was quite narrow. After getting the gun in place Eagan and I went to work to load it and get ready for the fight that I felt was coming. We put in a two pound sack of powder and on top of that about half of an old cotton shirt and then on top of that as much bar lead cut up in pieces of from one two inches in length as I could hold in my two hands, then a couple of old newspapers on top. We then primed the gun with some fine rifle powder and trained it so as to rake the narrow ridge in front of the muzzle and the gun was ready for business. We cleaned up all our other arms and loaded them ready for use. Just as soon as the Indians saw the steamers going away without us they appeared very cross and ordered us away making signs to us that they would kill us if we did not go. Then they left for their camps down the beach. On the morning of the 10th they were back again in larger numbers and shooting arrows at us from too great a distance to do us any damage. About 9 o'clock a large canoe, containing twelve warriors, came up the coast from the mouth of Rogue River. Among them was one tall fellow wearing a red shirt who seemed to be their leader. As soon as the canoe touched the sand they all jumped out and carried it out on the beach. The fellow in the red shirt drew a long knife, waved it over his head, gave a terrible yell and, with at least one hundred of his braves, started for us with a rush. I stood by the gun holding a piece of tarred rope with one end in the fire ready, as soon as the Indians crowded on the narrow ridge in front of the cannon, to let them have the contents when it would do the most execution. The air was full of arrows coming from at least a hundred bows. James Carigan had picked up a pine board about 15 inches wide, 8 feet long and 1½ inches in thickness. He stood right behind me and held the board in front of us both. Thirty-seven arrows hit the board and at least half of them showded the points through it. Two of my men were disabled. Palmer was shot through the neck and was bleeding badly. Ridoubt was shot in the breast, the arrow sticking into the breast bone making a painful wound, and Slater ran and laid down in a hole behind the tent. This left six of us to fight it out with the Indians who still kept coming. When they were crowded on the narrow ridge, the red shirted fellow in the lead and not more than eight feet from the muzzle of the gun, I applied the fiery end of the rope to the priming. The execution was fearful, at least twelve or thirteen men were killed outright and such a tumbling of scared Indians I never saw before or since. The gun was upset by the recoil; but we never stopped for that but rushed out to them and soon cleared the rock of all the live warriors. We counted seventeen dead Indians on the rock and this was the bloody baptism that gave the name of Battle Rock to our old camp at Port Orford on the 10th day of June, 1851.

To My Friend.

It is with joy I tell you what Kodol did for me. I was troubled with my stomach for several months. Upon being advised to use Kodol, I did so and words cannot tell the good it has done me. A neighbor had dyspepsia so that he had tried most everything. I told him to use Kodol. Words of gratitude have come to me from him because I recommended it.—Geo. W. Fry, Viola, Iowa. Health and strength of mind and body depend on the stomach, and normal activity of the digestive organs. Kodol, the great reconstructive tonic, cures all stomach and bowel troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia. Kodol digests any good food you eat. Take a dose after meals. R. S. Knowlton.

It is related that the first automible was a shrine of Bacchus which was used in Alexandria, Egypt. It was oporated by a weight similar in principle to the old fashioned clocks.

The Oregon State Fair this year promises to be the grandest industrial exposition and live stock show ever held on the coast. The fair has been good the past two years, but it will be better this year. Don't fail to see it.

What Constitutes Legal Assessment Work on Mining Claims.

[A. H Ricketts in Mining and Engineering Review.]

The United States mining law provides that on each claim until a patent shall have been issued therefor, not less than $100 worth of labor shall be performed, or improvements made during each year. The courts have construed the above language concerning the patent to mean that the duplicate receipt issued by the Receiver of the United States land office to the applicant for patent is equivolent to the patent and precludes the necessity of further assessment work upon the claim described in such receipt. This upon the theory that when the price of the mining claim has been paid to the government, the equitable rights of the purchaser are complete, and there is no obligation on his part to do further annual work in order to obtain a patent. In other words the mine owner, having complied with all the requirements of the mining law, has acquired a vested interest in his mining claim and no third party can acquire from the government any interest as against him. It may be said here that the "annual work," "assessment work" and "representation of the claim" are convertible terms. The first two of these terms receive the sanction of the United States Supreme Court. The term "representation" as applied to the statutory work upon a mining claim is said to be a Colorado expression adopted by the Supreme Court of that state. In order to maintain the possessory rights to a mining claim it is necessary to expend at least $100 annually as provided by the act of Congress and such further sum as the state or local mining district laws may require. Under the United States law the annual work may be done at any time during the second calendar year after location and each subsequent year thereafter until patent issues. It has been held that the minimum fixed by that law may be increased by state or local law and the time abridged within which a portion of it is to be done under penalty of forfeiture of the claim. There is no state law in California upon the subject except the act of 1891, which it may be said merely provides for the filing by the mine owner in the office of the proper county recorder an affidavit describing labor performed or improvements made by him, and their value. This affidavit must be filed within thirty days after the time limited for the performance of such labor or making such improvements. If filed with the statutory period it is prima facie evidence of the facts thereon recited. Recording such affidavit or failure to make and record it will not prevent other proof of the facts or in any way prejudice the claimant of the property, as his rights cannot be divested by omitting to perform an act intended to facilitate the proof of representation of the claim. Of course the affidavit may be rebutted in any proceeding in which the question of the performance of this work arises. No work done during the first calendar year of location is affective as assessment work. In this connection it may be said that the difference between annual work and the amount necessary to obtain a patent is this: That the former must be done yearly, the latter may be done at any time after the location. For example; The work necessary to obtain a patent may all be done during the sixty days' period of newspaper publication for patent. Assessment work done is available in patent proceeding. To illustrate: When the work done is of the value of $500 it is sufficient basis for a patent. Assuming that $400 worth of work only has been done in proper time add $200 worth of labor or improvements upon the claim and thereafter apply for patent.

The annual labor done either as assessment work or as a basis for a patent may be upon or beneath the surface, and may be done upon or off the claim, provided that the latter work is for the development of the claim. That it is such is always a question of fact. When contiguous claims are held in common the annual expenditure may be made upon any one claim. The amount so expended must be equal in amount to that required upon all and inure to the benefit of all. Otherwise the work may not protect the possessory right to all of such claims. The running of a tunnel for the purpose of developing seperate mining claims owned by the same persons is to be credited to each of said claims, and if the necessary work is done the owner is not required to also perform work on the surface of the location in order to hold the same. In a recent case the Supreme Court of this state said that where the work has been done in a tunnel with the manifestly honest intention of striking the lode and developing two claims owned by the person who did the work in the tunnel upon a definite plan even if that plan would result in failure it cannot be judically said that the work contemplated by law was not done. The annual expenditure required is the same irrespective of the size of the claim. A quartz lode claim 1,500x60 feet contains about 20 acres. Unless increased by state or local law $100 must be expended thereon the same as a claim containing say only five acres. A placer claim may contain twenty acres or one hundred and sixty acres, or a less area than either. The annual labor should be the same in amount on each.

[Continued next week.]

Drain Normal.

The fall term of the State Normal, at Drain, Oregon, will open Monday September 8th, with a full faculty of specialtists.

The growth of the school the past year was sixty per cent over the preceding year, with an excellent prospect for the coming year.

The department of Mathematics and English will be placed on a more practical basis and all work will be strengthened. The laboratories and library will receive material additions and all work will be given, as nearly as possible, by the laboratory method. Physical training will receive due attention. The training department is in excellent condition, affording the practical in a teacher's preparation. A teachers' review class will be maintained, and permisson granted to those of certain experience to avail themselves of the training department."

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A Cure for Cholera Infantum.

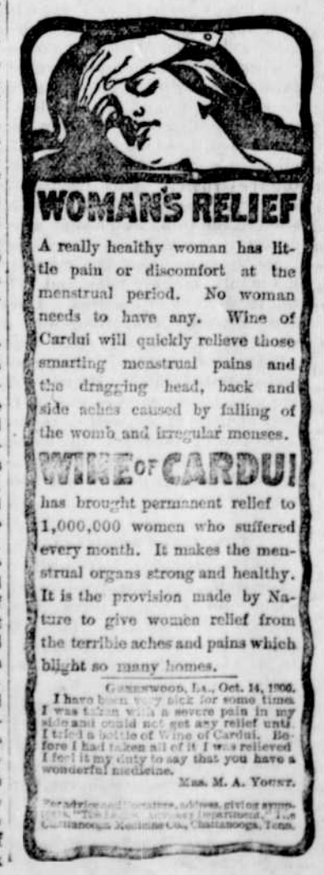
"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, Ohio, "an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigerous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

Two inventors at Stirling, Scotland have perfected a unique life boat. Under ordinary conditions the boat collapses, a spring being retained in place by a strip of paper. When the paper is wet it breaks, liberating a gas generator which inflates the boat.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just issued its figures for three months ending with March 31. During that period 212 persons were killed and 2,111 injured in railroad accidents. There were 1,220 collisions and 838 derailments, involving a loss to the railroad companies

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E W Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.



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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:

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About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally 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,

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Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

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NEW HOME STYLE LATEST BEST CHEAPEST

STYLE No. 55. "ARLINGTON."

Shipped to anyone, anywhere, on 10 days' free trial, in your own home, without asking one cent in advance.

10 years' written warranty with each machine.

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A strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements, 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 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, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with top of table. Highest Arm—Space under the arm is 5½ inches high and 9 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 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. **Feed** is double and extends on both sides of needle; never fails to take goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. **Automatic Bobbin Winder**—For filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while 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 ravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. **Tension** is a flat spring tension, and will admit thread from 8 to 150 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 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 lost 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, as follows: One ruffler and gatherer, one binder, one shirring plate, one set of four hemmers, different widths up to ½ 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 cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress guards to wheel, and device for replacing belt.

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