

Coquille City Herald.

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NO 30

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Floods From Heavy Rains.

Ashland, Or. Jan. 24.—Southern Oregon is in the grip of the heaviest rain storm and consequent flood of waters that has been experienced here in more than ten years. Traffic on the Southern Pacific Railroad is temporarily paralyzed through the Rogue River Valley and across the Siskiyou mountains by slides and washouts. Two miles of track near Central Point are rendered unsafe by the raging waters, and slides and washouts, which trackmen are working hard to clear out, have occurred today at Wall Creek, near Summit in the Siskiyou, where the railroad company has recently completed extensive and very expensive relevelments.

Near the state line at Cole there are several washouts. Northward in Josephine county the floods in the tributaries of Rogue River are causing much trouble. Overland train No. 15, which arrived here from Portland today half an hour late, has been held at Ashland all day, and the northbound overland No. 16 has been held at Hornbrook on the south side of the Siskiyou all afternoon.

Heavy rains began Sunday and have continued steadily ever since, increasing the past 48 hours, with a rising temperature, which has melted the snow in the mountains and swelled the volume of water in all the streams, which are overflowing their banks, and in some instances doing much damage in washing out bottom lands along their course, besides the damage to bridges and highways.

The total rainfall since the storm began Sunday, and up to 6 o'clock this evening, according to the official record at Ashland, has amounted to 4 1/2 inches. The rainfall here today from 8 to 6 o'clock amounted to 1.1 inches, and there is no evidence of an abatement of the downpour. At 8 o'clock tonight it is not expected that trains will be able to move before tomorrow morning, although every effort is being made by the railroad management to battle against the elements. A half mile of track between Ashland and Medford is reported under water tonight.

Another Rich Find.

Grants Pass, Or., Jan. 26.—One of the richest gold finds ever made in Josephine county has just been made by E. C. Dugger, a miner of this city, on a mountain two miles from here. Dugger, while prospecting, uncovered a ledge five feet in width. The outcrop of the vein carries gold in quantities sufficient to make the yellow metal visible in all parts of the quartz. This part of the ledge will give returns of hundreds of dollars per ton in free gold.

Mining men consider this one of the most important discoveries that have been made in this section for some time. A remarkable feature of it is that the ledge could have gone undiscovered for so long a time. Nearly all of Josephine county has been prospected better than the hills immediately surrounding the city, and for this reason a number of good finds may be expected to be made almost within the city limits. Several years ago a large quartz boulder was found at the foot of the hill beneath the spot where the recent find has been made. The boulder contained a vast amount of free gold. At that time it was supposed that the boulder must have broken off from a ledge above and rolled down to where it was found, and an attempt was made to locate the ledge, but without success. Several claims have already been staked adjoining the recent find.

By Products of Lumber.

What for a long period of years was formerly waste product of lumber and time is now being largely utilized. As instances: Sawdust, that was dumped in some convenient place, or hauled to and cast into flowing streams, is being converted into artificial woodwork, being made into a solid mass by hydraulic pressure and the application of intense heat. This can be molded into any shape, is susceptible of a brilliant polish, and possesses a durability equal to that of ebony, rosewood and mahogany. This is much used by French cabinet makers.

Acetic acid, wood tannin, and tar from sawdust is one of the latest enterprises in Norway, and a factory is in operation capable of distilling 10,000 tons of sawdust a year. Experiments have demonstrated that alcohol in paying quantities can be obtained from either coarse or fine sawdust. Pine sawdust, however, yields the purer alcohol. The quantity of alcohol obtained from 220 pounds of air-dried sawdust was seven to eight quarts.

There is no limit to the range of of woods suitable for paper-making.

The value of pulp wood entered for consumption in the United States for 1899-1900 was \$1,109,139.11; the wood pulp entered for consumption in the same period was as follows:

Mechanically ground.....	70,222,823	\$ 491,889 30
Chemically bleached.....	20,112,865	476,456 00
Chemically unbleached.....	30,207,760	1,436,032 36
Total.....	120,543,448	2,404,377 72

A Good Blend.

"When I look to the springs from which my blood descends, the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman, who was half English, and a German woman, who was half French. Of my immediate progenitors, my mother was from New England and my father was from the South. In this bewildering of origin and experience I can only put on an aspect of deep humility in any gathering of favorite sons, and confess that I am nothing but an American."

These words of the Secretary of State at the Ohio banquet are in themselves proof of the fine quality of the result of the combination he describes, showing the grace, the wit, the sound sense, and the simple and sturdy patriotism of the man. The representatives of the various peoples from whom Mr. Hay traces his descent may appropriate at discretion the traits he so happily unites; Americans can modestly claim credit and render thanks for the whole.—N. Y. Times.

Man Held up For A Small Sum.

A bold hold-up is reported to have taken place on the outskirts of town yesterday morning. R. Jones, who works at the stove mill, was going down to his work about 5:30 p. m. A short distance below "the point" he came upon a man sitting on the railing of the walk. The fellow spoke to Mr. Jones, then producing a pistol, announced that he was hungry and desperate and must have money. He forced Mr. Jones to hold up his hands while he went through his pocket. He removed \$5.70 from Mr. Jones and then told him to walk on. Jones went on to his work and the foot-pat came toward town. The robbery was not reported at once, and there seems to be no clue to the perpetrator.—Mail.

Improvements on the Alliance.

Geo. D. Gray & Co., write their agent here that the steamer Alliance will be ready for sea about January 30th and will have been improved as follows:
Oil fuel installed; bow raised increasing cargo space 75 to 100 tons; larger and better steering; iced storage room; large smoking room and several passenger rooms on upper deck; new social hall on main passenger deck; new twin rapid winches forward of main hatch for quick handling of cargo; recalking and painting and general renovating, making her one of the best freight and passenger boats on the coast.

Bad Slide.

The slide which took place on the hill Saturday evening was quite a serious affair, and besides the carrying away of the bridge and bulk head leaves the Marks residence, occupied by W. S. Chandler, in rather a precarious situation. The bridge, bulkhead and many tons of soil were carried down the gulch to the flat fifty yards below, where timbers and dirt lie inextricably mixed. Should much more of the bank slide down it would undermine the Marks house, but from the lay of the ground there does not seem to be much danger so long as the water has free vent.—Mail.

There is much good sense in Senator Mulkey's assertion that the state and claimants against it would receive a greater decree of justice if claims were adjudicated by the courts instead of by committees of the Legislatures. This is no reflection upon the committees, either. A claim tried in court is passed upon in its legal aspects by the trial judge, and the jury decides whether the evidence is sufficient to establish the claim. The committees are not guided by the strict rules of law, and usually receive much evidence that would not be entertained by a trial court. It is always the policy of claimants the state to demand an exorbitant amount, and then get as much as possible. It is telling no secret when it is stated that these exorbitant claims have too often been allowed. If persons who bring suits against the state are required to furnish bonds to cover costs, in case the plaintiff loses his suit, it would seem that there would be little danger of speculative suits being brought.—Oregonian

Engineer Dies to Save Lives.

Two lives were lost in a wreck due to a washout on Meacham Creek, on the O. R. & N. Railroad at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. By sticking to his post in the face of certain death, Engineer Patty, of the wrecked train, saved the lives of at least a score of passengers. He applied the airbrakes just in time to prevent the rear car toppling into the creek. He was roasted alive in the cab of his engine.

The west-bound passenger, No. 1, was saved from a similar disaster by being seven hours late.—Journal.
Deated by Ladronee.

Manila, Jan. 26.—It is reported here that the volunteer forces organized at Bolinao, Province of Zambales, for the purpose of disposing of the Ladronee in that vicinity, has been defeated and three Americans, including Mr. Osborn, a teacher was killed. The Ladronee outnumbered the volunteers, surrounded the latter and boled them. The Americans died fighting. The details of the affair obtainable at present are meagre.

Would Extract Power Direct From Coal.

Having given to the world his latest invention which is in the form of a storage battery, Thomas A. Edison, America's famous inventor, is now trying to solve the problem of how to derive power direct from coal. If the great inventor is able to achieve success in this line his discovery will undoubtedly be one of the greatest triumphs of modern science.

The fourteen independent salmon canneries of Southeastern Alaska were merged at a meeting at Seattle Wash., on January 15, and the entire pack, amounting at the present time to between 600,000 and 800,000 cases annually, passed to the control of Griffith, Durney & Co., of San Francisco, who will establish headquarters at Seattle. The new firm will invest about \$1,000,000 in warehouses at Seattle and in rendering assistance to northern plants in order to increase their output. Prices will be advanced 15 cents a dozen on Alaska pinks. It is estimated that the advance will net the combine \$300,000 a year.

The supreme court of Oregon has handed down a decision in the case of Chas. K. Spaulding Logging Co., a corporation, respondent, vs. the Independence and Fall City Lumber and Improvement Company, a corporation, appellants, the court holding the Oregon boom law to be unconstitutional. This is a hard blow to the logging interests of the state and to some degree this country. That there should be special privileges granted for the use of unnavigable streams for logging purposes there is not a shadow of a doubt, and with prompt action on the part of the proper parties, something might be done even at the present term of the legislature.

There is a flavor of poetic justice in the transaction by which foreign wares get cut railroad rates into the interior of this country and are thereby enabled to crowd certain domestic productions rather uncomfortably. Some of our own manufacturers have for several years been selling in foreign countries cheaper than they do at home, because our "protective" tariff makes it possible to keep the domestic price at tall figures. If the foreigner, by making terms with the railroads, is able to overcome the tariff advantage enjoyed by these Americans, it is one way to square accounts. All this is illegal however, and it cannot be suffered to continue. Our trust manufacturers will still belabor the tolerant home consumers with the club of the protective tariff placed in their hands. The tariff is not illegal; it is merely unjust.—Oregonian.

A good deal of attention was attracted by an exhibit of canned fruits made at the office of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture, Dec. 30, by Mr. Geo. B. Dimick, of Hubbard, Oregon. The exhibit includes gallon cans of apples and pears and a general assortment of standard fruits in regular cans. The cans were opened and the contents tested by a large number of persons, including the governor-elect of the state, and a number of the leading grocers of the city, as well as by President Smith of the State Board of Horticulture, President Cardwell of the State Horticultural Society, and other prominent horticulturists. The cans corresponded in appearance to the regular commercial article and the quality was found to be good throughout. Hon. Benton Kilin, of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural College, took especial interest in having this display made as an object lesson of what

can be done in canning fruits on the farm with a small outfit. Mr. Dimick's outfit only cost about \$50. The work which Mr. Dimick and several other orchardists in Oregon and Washington have done in canning fruits in a commercial way with an inexpensive outfit shows that there is no trouble in doing this work satisfactorily. The main obstacles to the success of the business which suggest themselves are the establishing of reputation for the many brands with small outputs and the unreliable product which would be made by some of those who go into the business. If all the small plants did first class work they could pool their products and sell under one brand, which would secure a reputation with comparative ease.—Oregon Agriculturist.

We have on our desk a copy of the proceedings of the Oregon Historical Society, including the quarterly meeting of the board of directors and the third annual meeting of the members of the society which was held in Portland in December. It is a well-printed and neatly bound publication of 170 pages, brim full of matters highly interesting to the pioneer. It contains the roll of members numbering upwards of 700, a grand annual address by D. W. Craig and many other interesting features, besides a full detailed account of all proceedings of the meeting. It is a souvenir well worth a place in any library in the state of Oregon.

The Bible in Kansas Schools.

Judge Hazen, of Kansas, has ruled that the Bible is literature which may be read in public schools. In Topeka the teachers of the public school read from the Bible as well as from the poets or story writers in the opening morning exercises. This custom was assailed in the courts by an infidel of the town, who declared that he wanted no religious instruction for his children. The decision of Judge Hazen was to the effect that reading from the Bible as a literary or oratorical exercise could not be considered as in violation of the prohibition in the constitution against religious dogmas or creeds. The mere fact that the Bible was the basis of a religious system did not taboo it as a valuable adjunct to a liberal education. The narrow view taken by the prosecution would bar from our schools and colleges much of the best that has ever been known in literature. Homer, for example, who taught polytheism; or the Latin authors who ranged from this to atheism; or the works of Buddha, Confucius, Mahomet, and the next to endless chain of doctrinaires whose literary products must be studied by every eager scholar. The Constitution never contemplated an avoidance of religion along educational lines. It pledged the American people, simply, that no religion would ever be forced upon them by the powers of the Government, and that belief in creed or dogma would never be made a requisite to any of the rights of citizenship.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Council Grove store is making a queer bid for trade. It advertises that the purchase money for all sales made on a certain day of this month will be returned, customers being allowed to retain the goods free of charge. No one knows the date selected except a disinterested man, who will announce it January 26.—Oregonian.

The United States battleship Ohio now building by the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, will be the first vessel to enter the new drydock at Hunter's Point.

Tendency of the Times.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventive measures. The best thought of the world is being given to the subject. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. It has been fully demonstrated that pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, can be prevented by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of influenza (grip) and it has been observed that this remedy counteracts any tendency of these diseases toward pneumonia. This has been fully proven in many thousands of cases in which this remedy has been used during the great prevalence of colds and grip in recent years, and can be relied upon with implicit confidence. Pneumonia often results from a slight cold when no danger is apprehended until it is suddenly discovered that there is fever and difficulty in breathing and pains in the chest, then it is announced that the patient has pneumonia. Be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the cold is contracted. It always cures. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

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