

Coquille City Herald.

VOL 20.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903.

NO 35

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.

ADAM 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.

Home and 6 acres of land well improved

Wilbur, Douglas county, Or. for sale.

exchange for property in Myrtle Point

S. H. McADAM

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, Head

stones, Tablets, etc.

Monuments lots enclosed with stone coping

or curbing. Iron railings furnished to or

der. Correspondence solicited from parties

living in the country or other towns who

wish anything in my line of business

MANUFACTURED

To the Unfortunate

Dr. Gibbon

This old reliable and

most successful

specialist in San Francisco

will continue to

cure all Syphilis

and Gonorrhea

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 symp-

toms: Sallow countenance, dark spots un-

der 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.

DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Fran-

cisco over 37 years and those troubled should

not fail to consult him and receive the ben-

efit 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 Kearney street, San Francisco

Farm Notes.

From the Oregon Agriculturist.

Ten years ago some of the most intelligent dairy farmers of Oregon were considerably worried over the prospect of an early over-production of first-class butter in this state. The increase in the production of such butter has been greater than anybody expected, but the fear of over-production has gradually died out.

The severe storms of the present winter, in connection with the deep snow, have caused heavy losses of stock in a number of the range states. Some of the reports of losses which have been published have been sensational, but it almost turns out that reports of losses are greatly exaggerated. The experience of the winter will teach the ranchmen the growing need of providing an ample supply of hay for winter. It will probably tend in some degree to hasten the change in the methods of the region from those of the range stockman to those of the stock farmer. Oregon has not suffered to anything like the extent of states further east, although greatly overstocked with sheep in some of the range districts.

The Oregon legislature sat down upon the proposition to appropriate \$500 a year to the State Poultry Association to aid it in the paying premiums at its annual shows. The proposition was altogether too extravagant for the economical legislators. They had to make a record for economy somewhere, and naturally found it easier to economize in small than in large matters. We presume that proposed appropriations for farmers' institutes, the state horticultural society and the state dairymen's association would have met a like fate if bills therefor had been introduced. Some of these days the agricultural interests of the state will have to get together and unite in letting the legislature know what they want in the way of appropriations for furthering agricultural interests. At present a good deal of money is charged up against agriculture in appropriation bills which really goes for matters in which farmers are not specially interested.

Entomologist appear to be tending more to the conclusion that the most satisfactory way to keep insect pests in check is to find the insect foe of the noxious insect. There are some harmful insects, including the Codling moth, which do not appear to be kept down by insect or other natural foes anywhere. Most of the insects which have done great damage have been able to do so because they found their way to new homes ahead of their natural foes.

All through the country west of the Cascade mountains the common field pea is growing in importance as a farm crop. This is due to the fact that the climatic conditions of this great district are especially favorable to the pea. It yields better here than in most of the eastern countries, whereas there are other feeding crops which do not find the conditions as favorable here as elsewhere. A good many Oregon farmers have concluded that peas, harvested by the hogs, are the cheapest concentrated food that we can raise for that animal. Oats and peas grown together are used to a considerable extent for silage in the Puget Sound country. An Oregon dairy farmer has found that oats and peas grown together, harvested, threshed and ground, make fine feed for his dairy cows and can be produced at a cost considerably under the price charged for mill feed.

Irrigation Along Butter Creek.

The Government, according to a late report, will undertake some irrigation work in the near future in Oregon, notwithstanding the somewhat adverse conditions caused by conflicting interests and antagonistic efforts. The first experiment will be made on the lands adjacent to Butter Creek, in Morrow and Umatilla counties, the water being brought by a ditch about thirty miles long from the Umatilla river below Pendleton. The area that can thus be irrigated is not very extensive, as compared with some other areas under contemplation for irrigation purposes, but it is sufficient, if enough water can be secured, to add very largely to the agricultural and horticultural products of those counties. The land—except in comparatively narrow strips along the creek bottom which are irrigated from Butter Creek by the owners of the bottom lands, and produce great crops of alfalfa and grain, hay, fruits, etc.—is thoroughly arid; it is a fine sand, but when irrigated is exceedingly fertile, and will produce immense crops. It is estimated that about 200,000 acres can be reclaimed at a cost to the settlers or purchasers of \$10 to \$12 an acre. If so, if the land can be sufficiently irrigated, this will be a

snap" for a large number of home-hunters. As no more than 160 acres can be secured by one person, the 200,000 acres will make 1250 farms, and as it is presumed the purchasers will nearly all be men of families, the reclamation of this tract, if we only count four persons to each tract, will add 5000 people to the population of that locality—or, rather, will put 5000 self-sustaining people on land where nobody lives, or can live, now. And, assuming again that the land can be sufficiently irrigated, it will be very cheap at \$10, \$12, or even \$15 an acre. In three years after water is available it will be worth \$40 or \$50 an acre, for it will produce very abundantly; exceedingly prolific will be its crops of hay, fruit and vegetables. Each farmer can raise, within his own demesne, several head of cattle to turn off fat to the butcher each year; he can raise poultry in unlimited quantities; he can raise fruits, vegetables, melons, and all sorts of truck in great quantities; in brief, he can live on the fat of the land and have a comfortable surplus every year. No failure of crops; no anxious fear of drought; the winter always supplies the snows and rains to fill the reservoirs. At \$25 an acre, a moderate price for this land, well irrigated a few years hence, the value of this one limited tract, now valueless, would be \$5,000,000. Its products at only \$5 an acre—though they might be worth twice that—would be \$1,000,000 annually. The only serious "drawback" will be a lack of good water in summer.

These are the actual possibilities, nay, the probabilities, with reference to that tract of land—always with the "if" already mentioned. And this case illustrates and brings home to the people of Oregon, and especially of Portland, the vast importance of the scheme and system of irrigation that the Government has taken up.—Telegram.

Dekum Block Badly Gutted by Flames.

Portland, Ore., March 3, 1903.—Losses of more than three hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock and property, resulted from a fire which, commencing in the Dekum building at 12:38 this morning, raged for three hours with relentless fury, jeopardizing during every moment of that time the very heart of the business center, only giving way under the combined attack of the Fire Department.

The greatest property loss is that sustained by the Dekum building itself, the entire seventh and eighth floors, covering nearly half a block, being destroyed, while the sixth floor was so completely gutted as to necessitate its entire remodeling. It is estimated at this time that the damage will reach if not exceed \$70,000.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. are the heaviest individual losers, their damage approximating \$150,000, due altogether to the flood of water poured into the upper stories in order to successfully battle with a fire that for a time bid defiance to human effort, intelligently directed—for never was the Portland Fire Department confronted with a more serious problem, and never did Chief Campbell work his men to better advantage.

That no lives were lost is considered remarkable, for people rushed frantically and deliriously out, determined to save papers and other valuables, and were only prevented from taking chances that must have ended fatally by the energetic but necessary force employed by the police. The only person injured was Lon Ralson, engineer of No. 3, whose hand was badly and mangled.

Nurses Went on Strike.

New York, March 3.—Failing in their efforts to have their new superintendent removed, the expert trained nurses of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary have left the institution in a body. Dr. Richard M. Derby, executive surgeon of the hospital, said that their act not only seriously crippled the infirmary temporarily, but that after their departure it was found that records of the patients had been destroyed, lotions mixed, glasses and bottles disarranged and the keys of the instruments concealed.

The star economist, Congressman Canon, proposes to build a palace of offices for members of Congress. The expense of four or more millions is a mere bagatelle for "the richest government on earth;" but what about the propriety of every member having a luxurious private apartment with bath, etc? We would suggest that for the reputation of Congress the doors be without locks or that every member's wife and mother-in-law have a pass key as well as a free pass on the secret sub-way which is to connect the House of Representatives with this building of boodlers.

Taxation of Corporations.

One of the many important measures that failed to pass the Legislature was the bill introduced in the House by Speaker Harris, for the taxation of corporations. The Ohio law upon the same subject, which has proved eminently satisfactory in its results, was closely followed in drafting the bill, and provision was made for insuring a full and equitable appraisal of the property of corporations doing business in this state.

As was to be expected, a storm of opposition met the proposed legislation. Representatives and emissaries of a score of big corporations were on hand to fight the bill. The lobbyists of the railroads, the palace car companies, the telegraph and telephone companies were working like beavers to protect the interests of these habitual tax dodgers.

Their efforts were successful and the bill failed to pass the House, though Speaker Harris made a powerful argument in support of it. In the course of the debate he alluded to the fact that two years ago a similar bill was defeated, despite the strong popular demand for its passage, and he warned his opponents that all those members who voted against it had been retired by their constituents to private life.

The warning was unheeded but it may yet bear fruit. Legislators who undertake to make laws for the corporations rather than for the people will learn to regret it. The remedy lies in the hands of the people and they will apply it.

Mr. Harris undoubtedly spoke truly when he declared that such a law as he proposed will eventually be enacted, for it rests upon the plain, fundamental principle that corporations as well as individuals must bear their share of taxation.—Telegram.

Suit Settled.

Reliable information has been received that the action of Thomas E. Ryan vs George Quigley has been settled.

This was an action brought to recover possession of the property formerly owned by The California Lumber Company, and now owned by Morris Brown, of San Francisco. The stipulation for the final settlement, signed by E. B. Seabrook, as attorney for Plaintiff and C. F. McKnight as attorney for Geo. Quigley and his principal, Morris Brown is now on file in the Circuit Court for Coos county, Oregon.

It is gratifying to learn that this suit has practically been settled, thus making it possible for the present lessee of Porter mill to acquire title to the property. This makes it almost certain that this plant will run steady in the future, and it dispells all doubt that might have lingered in the minds of some as to whether the mill be permanently run.—Mail.

If the child-labor law lately enacted is properly enforced and its intent is carried to a logical conclusion, the enrollment in the public schools of this city will be greatly increased at the beginning of another school year. If, being shut out of stores, factories and other places where they are employed, boys and girls are allowed to roam the streets or gad about the neighborhood in idleness, their last estate will be worse than their first. There is danger in reforms of this kind, in that they will go too far, without going far enough. Danger, too, that resort will be had to falsification, both by parents and child-workers, of the birth record in order that the law, which many ignorant parents regard as meddling, may be evoked. It is likely to be the boy on the "other job," or the cash girls in the "other stores" who are under the required age—not those who are questioned by the authorities. It is this phase in human nature—that has thronged the coal mines of Pennsylvania and factories of New York with children of tender years, in spite of child-labor laws as stringent as philanthropy on the one hand and the selfishness of trades-unionism on the other could frame. The lawgivers of Oregon have done what they were asked to do in enacting a child-labor law. It is for public opinion to see to it that it is enforced at the proper time.—Oregonian.

If there are any anti-imperialists still at large, they ought to study the case of Judge Taft. "We want Taft" is the cry of the Filipinos of all parties, and with Taft's permission the American people will see that their creditable desire is complied with. For unselfish devotion to duty, for noble disregard of personal comfort and expediency, no recent public act is entitled to higher praise than the relinquishment of a seat on the Supreme Bench for the sake of the Filipinos.

As early as 1606 in England drunkenness was made a statutory offense and punished by a fine or imprisonment in the stocks. This remained the law until 1872, when the licensing act of that year made it an offense punishable by a fine to be found drunk in any public place or on any licensed premises. Under the new licensing act passed last year by the British Parliament and operative since January 1 of this year, any one found drunk in any public place, public building or public vehicle may be arrested by any one. If, when arraigned before a Magistrate, the offender is pronounced an habitual drunkard within the meaning of the act, the drunkard is informed that it will be an offense for him to obtain or attempt to obtain at any club or licensed premises any intoxicating liquor for a period of three years. It will be illegal for him, either personally or by deputy, to buy a bottle of wine or spirits at a grocer's shop. All licensed places are notified that if drink is supplied to this blacklisted drunkard, heavy fines will be inflicted on those who supply it. The conviction of a liquor-seller on charge of selling liquor to a drunken man, subjects him to punishment, and three convictions may forfeit his license. The only resource for the habitual drunkard is to get drunk at home and keep under domestic cover while he is drunk.—Oregonian.

The statehood contest is a thing of the past.

The Ship Subsidy bill appears to be dead beyond resuscitation. Apparently Miss Mary McLean has been withdrawn from circulation.

The Senate will now apply itself to the appropriation bills and the ratification of the treaties.

It has been noted that men and lobsters both turn red when they get into hot water.

The statehood fight is over but there is still some question as to who won.

A tyrannical labor union in Birmingham, Eng., has raised the price of a shave from 1 to 3 cents.

The woman who can ably preside over a woman's convention is not always the one who can maintain order in a large family of children.

Perhaps President Roosevelt's earnest advocacy of large families may touch the ebullient heart of the Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Carnegie is now planning for a beautiful and fitting monument. He proposes to erect a palace for the great peace tribunal at the Hague.

Most of us would not object to a law fixing individual wealth at not to exceed \$10,000,000. We could struggle along on the interest from \$9,999,999.

The student who answered the question, "What are the bi-products of petroleum?" with the single word, "Universities" was not so far from correct.

Congress had no time to take a holiday for Washington's birthday and even the Sundays are utilized by holding sessions for pronouncing eulogies.

Among the countries of the world Canada stands eighth in the extent of its railroad mileage. In proportion to its population, however, its mileage is considerably in excess of that of the United States.

If there was a way of visualizing the false hopes, idleness, folly and crime consequent upon Senator Hanna's negro pension bill, a hideous spectacle would be presented.

We trust Mr. Carnegie's generous offer to pay Venezuela's debt to Germany will not create false hopes in the hearts of some of the other South America republics.

In making funeral eulogies on Sunday, Congress worked overtime, interfering with honest labor and the labor unions will soon be after them.

The railroad mileage of this country is now close to 200,000 miles, something less than eleven times that of Canada, while the population of the United States is fourteen times that of Canada.

Wakful Children.
For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. L. McPherson, 59 N Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

J. I. 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	\$1,037,715.9
FIRE ASSOCIATION INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA	\$6,340,250.98
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.

For all kinds of Job Printing
Book and Commercial Work in the neatest and latest styles—Call at the HERALD office Our prices are right.

COOS COUNTY ACADEMY.

LOCATED AT
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON

NEW ORGANIZATION. NEW MANAGEMENT. COMPETENT FACULTY.

COURSES IN ENGLISH, MUSIC, MATHEMATICS, ELOCUTION, SCIENCE.

Tuition per term of 12 weeks, if paid in advance, \$4.50, for grades 1, 2, 3 and 4. For grades 5, 6, and 7, \$6 per term. 8th and 9th grades, \$7 per term.


Winter term opens 1st Monday in January. For particulars Call on or address

A. H. MULKY, Superintendent.



WOLF

KILL THE BRUTE! SKIN HIM PROPERLY AND SHIP HIS SKIN AND ALL OTHER FURS, HIDES, BELTS, WOOL, ETC. TO THE SHIPMENT HOUSE McMillan Fur & Wool Co. Minneapolis, Minn. THERE'S MONEY IN IT Write for Circulars.



ESTERBROOK

STEEL PENS
THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers. 26 John St., New York.

THE Wheeler & Wilson

Three Times the Value of Any Other....

ONE-THIRD EASIER-ONE-THIRD FASTER.

The only Sewing Machine that does not fail in any point. **ROTARY MOTION AND BALL BEARINGS.** The lightest running machine in the world. **RAPID**—saves about one day in three sewing that much faster than any vibrating shuttle sewing machine. More time is saved, more money earned. Quiet and durable. The rotary motion does away with noise and wear caused by the forward and backward movement of the shuttle. General office for the Pacific Coast at 988 Market St., San Francisco, California. W. H. SHORT, Agent, Marshfield.