Coquille City Herald,

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1903.

Letters From Fred Kerrigan.

Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1903.

Dear Father: I hope you and sister and brothers are all well. I am as well as I could expect after such a trip. We got in last night at 5:30 p. m. boat time, but it must have been about 6:30 by the time on land, as it was nearly dark.

We went on the Lamport & Holt line from New York to Rio De Janeiro on the steamer Tennyson and transfered there to a French boat, the Amazon, for Buenos Ayres. I tell you the land looked good to us at Pernambuco. (got there Aug. 20th at daylight.) It was the first land we had seen since leaving New York, and I tell you it looked very good. A welcome sight. We lay off shore about two miles or a little over. It is an open harbor or gulf. They brought out freight and took it ashore in gondolas, like the pictures in geography. Boats came out with fruit. Oranges, sour, 1 cent each, cocoa nuts 5 cents each. You bet we ate fruit for awhile as we could not get any on the boat. We could get lemons for a few days aboard the boat for five cents each, and we gave it willingly, and ate them like oranges. We craved something sour but could not get it, not even a pickle or any vinegar.

We got to Bahia on Aug. 21, at 9 p. m., 15 hours from Pernambuco. Rio De Janerio, Aug, 25th, 6 a. m. Sailed at 5:10 p. m., Aug. 26; Aug. 27th, 9:5 a. m., arrived at Santos; went to the dock at Santos and that was the only place till Buenos Ayres; Montevideo at 9:10 a. m., Aug. 30. That is enough of that stuff. I have a book full about those places and how long between them, time and all accurate, which I will give you as soon as I can. I have a little more hopes now about the country than I had before as I am here now and can talk with more English people. We met two boys from Marshfield last night when we came in and went to the hotel with them. It is a German hotel but seems to be very good for the price, which is seventy-five cents in our money (or about $1.50 in their's.) We have coffee, bread and butter in the morning, a dandy good dinner and a pretty good supper. We are all here at it, and expect to stay for a week or nearly so. We went through the custom house. They just come back from Consul's office with no good news. It is dark now, Goodby.

Buenos Ayres, September 3, 1903.

Dear Father: We are still in Buenos Ayres and have not found or seen any country as yet. It is spring here now and the trees are beginning to bud out, but it is colder here than our coldest weather in Oregon, the wind is so cold and piercing that it seems to go clear through a person. We have on our heavy under clothes too, the sun shines briget but it is so cold that we shiver most of the time. We walk up and down the streets and very fast too to keep warm.

We have met several men from Coos here, among them two from Marshfield who have been here about two months and over most of the country. They are going to buy land north of Buenos Ayres or go home. They and all the rest that we have talked too that have been to see the country south of Buenos Ayres say that the Chebut and adjoining country is very dry and only when they can get water is there grass at all, and then they have got to have so much hay for their cattle and barns or sheds to keep them out of the snow, which lays on from four to six feet most of the winter, and they can't afford to do it, and besides there is not any market for the stock. There are bands of cattle thieves that steal and if they can't steal them away, they take them away by force. They seem to be English, but England seems to back them in everything they can do to the Americans. They are trying to run the Americans out I think or it looks that way, and get the country for themselves.

The boys say that the Rio Negro river and around it is like it is in Montana, almost a desert, sage brush, and an alkali formation, without water as all the rivers and springs or nearly so go dry in the summer season, and then freeze up in the winter. Of course there are some places that are all right but they were all taken long ago and cannot be bought for any money; some of those places have been held for thirty years and they have no title yet only a squatter's and that is not very much of a title. We were talking with a man from down there who came here on purpose to tell the people what it was and then they could do as they pleased about it. He was born a citizen of the United States and is yet. He went down there thirty years ago as a trapper and hunter, and has been all through that part of the country and says there are only a few good places where there is enough water and grass for cattle. He took three league squares of land twenty years ago and has held it ever since and thinks he always will. It is right at the foot of the mountains and the melting snow keeps it watered during the summer. (he irrigates some.) Part of it is in the foot hills and that part is wooded. He has fenced his place, built a house, and several barns for his cattle and raises hay for to feed during the winter when six feet of snow falls there. In all that timber he has twelve hundred head of cattle, and that is all the cattle his three leagues will pasture and keep and in the summer he has all the out range for twenty miles around there. The cattle run in the woods a great deal during the winter and browse. He says he has the best place down there, and he came up on purpose to tell us what the country was like and give us some advice. We are thinking of going up to Rozario, which is north of here about eight hundred miles. There is good land up there and they say that we can get a title to it, they think they are going to get us a list of the land that is for sale up there and then we can go and see it at the expense of the owners which will not be so bad and we will not have to use our transportation tickets to see it and then our tickets are good for thirty days and if you do not use it in that time you can get it renewed for another thirty days for a few cents. The American consuls and ministers are doing this for us. They advised us not to go south to any of those grants or colonies, as they all have many great flaws in them and that they can take the land away from them at any time, and further, they want us to use our rights as immigrants to see all the country we can at the government's expense which will help us quite a bit and we will go around so as to see the best of the country at its expense and the people that have it to sell

Most of the titles seem not to hold when an Englishman or Spaniard wants the land that you are on and they usually get it too, and if you strike a good artesian well or two they always take it away from you and the government does not do anything; they cant, as they are in debt so much to the bank of England that they are afraid that she will call for her money any day and they know that they can't pay it and she will take the principal ports and go to collecting the duties at the custom houses and then there would be a rebellion; they are expecting it any day as there are tons and tons of arms and ammunition coming into the country on every boat and are being smuggled in by the boat load. It is the worst place for thieves that I ever heard tell of. They steal everything. Yesterday there was a piano and two organs stole out of houses in broad day light at about ten o'clock, and on every corner there is a policeman and on some there are two, and no place can you go and look either way but what you can see two or three of the mounted police riding up and down the streets and you bet they are all armed. A rifle and cartridge box and two revolvers and two boxes of revolver cartridges and a sword. The rifle is slung on their back and the rest of the stuff on their belt.

Pappa Sorra of the U. S. Bureau have advised us to tell our friends not to come as there is going to be a war soon, and the Argentine government has misrepresented things so bad that they do not know want they will strike when they get here. Mr. Nelson and his partner from Marshfield told me to tell all the people that are coming, to stay at home till they hear from them or some of us. They wanted Mrs. Evans at Marshfield to be sure and stay there as they know her well and say that she intended to come as soon as her son got well. Mrs. Miller knows her well and can send her word easy enough and save you the time and then you do not know her.

I think that I will close, with love to you all. FRED KERRIGAN.

Buenos Ayres, September 3, 1903.

Dear Father: I thought that I would write you another letter. He just went around and talked to some of those fellows that encourage immigration and of course they were paid to tell him a lot of lies and big stories and of course he believed them all without going to see the country at all.

Well I am very glad that you and the rest stayed at home and let me go and look at the country and now we have a home, and the other way we would of had nothing by the time we got here and back there. All that sage brush country is alkali ground and irrigation does not seem to do very much good.

Buenos Ayres seems to have very good dock facilities; it is said to be the best of any city of its size in the world. They are built lengthwise to the river and are about 300 yards from the river and were dredged out and walled up with cement and stone. The largest boats in the world go in them though and load. There seems to be a good market for everything. American goods we hale to pay about four times its wrice in the United States. I got a pound of powder and it cost me $1.50 of our money, and everything in proportion. Shoes are $10 and $12 per pair of our money. Clothing is very high and wages are very low. Ten dollars being an average per month with board which is very poor, and there is no other work to get at all. The people are leaving the country like sheep, Monday there was a steamer went out and she had on board 700 people who had come as immigrants and were leaving as they could not get anything, and on Tuesday a boat went out with 800 people, and on Wednesday another carrying 890. The 700 were Italians and the rest were Americans and French. These figures are correc as they came from the records of departures. That does not look good itself.

It is getting so dark that I can't see to write much more, so take good care of yourself and do not get wet or catch cold this winter, and I will try to take good care of myself. The asthma has bothered me more since I came here than it has for several years, but I will try to get away from here as soon as possible. It is a very low unhealthful place; you can just see the malaria coming up off the mud and water, having a very strong smell—they call it malaria. Talk about Oregon or Coos county roads—they can hardly get over these on horseback at all 10 or 15 miles from the city as it is belly deep on the horses.

Yesterday I saw a full-blood cattle sale. They were by far the best cattle (bulls) that I ever saw and they kept them so fat that they could hardly walk. They averaged five thousand dollars a head; red and roam Durham and Shorthorn.

It is getting pretty near dark and I thought that I would write and tell you who to send my mail in care of, or any of the rest of us, so that there would not be any mistake made. I expect that I will come back before long but I will make a good look for any land that we might want to buy. The consuls advise all Americans not to become a citizen of the republic as all the land you can homstead is not worth having. The railroad companies and syndicates have all the desirable land. Banning does not know what to do and we keep giving him h—l all the time. He don't know what to do or say; come to find out he did not look at the country at all.

With love to all.
FRED.

The Larest Mail Order House in the West.

The new fashion catalogue of mens' womens' and childrens' apparel, household supplies, etc., issued by Weinstock, Lubin & Co. Sacramento, Cal., is the handsomest book ever sent out by them. Many of the illustrations are works of art. The book is free, and valuable to have, whether one cares to buy or not.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co. do the largest mail order trade in the west. That is proof that their goods prices, and service are of exceptional merit.

The Presbyterian Synod.

Special interest centered in the synod of Oregon, which met at Corvallis last week by reason of the fact that it was the 50th anniversary of that church in Oregon. The first pastor of the church, Rev. J. H. Hannah, was present and delivered an address full of interesting reminiscenses of those early days. Mr. Hannah, although more than eighty years of age, is still vigorous and in good health. Father Robe, another pioneer preacher of Oregon, founder of the church at Eugene, Albany and Brownsville was present, and told of his work in those pioneer days. The contrast between 1853 and 1903 was emphasized. Where there were only two or three churches, there are over one hundred, with over 7000 communicant members. The Presbyterian church is spending more than thirty thousand dollars for missionary work in Oregon every year—more by far than any other denomination. The church made good progress and growth last year, several new churches and parsonages were built. Albany college asked for assistance in raising an endowment of $150,000, and synod promised to co-operate with Albany college in securing that sum. The Presbyterian church is just now engaged in raising twelve million dollars for its colleges in the United States. A good beginning has already been made in securing this vast sum of money. The Oregon Synod passed strong temperance resolutions which were published in Daily Oregonian. Dr. Marshall, of Chicago, gave a ringing address on missions, and showed the wonderful progress of our vast mission work all over the world. The greatest printing press in the world is run by the Presbyterian missionaries in Shanghai China. The work of missions is so great that the church cannot find half the men needed for new work, a call is made for 214 new missionaries. Dr. Lyon, S. M., of California, represented the Home Mission Board. An advance of 25 thousand dollars was made in this work, reaching a total of over one million dollars spent in America by the Presbyterian church alone. Dr. Hill, of Portland preached a masterly sermon as moderator, and Dr. McIntosh, Professor of Theology in the San Francisco Theological Seminary, aroused the synod to enthusiasm by several profound and stirring addresses on evangelistic work. Dr. Townsend, of Roseburg was elected moderator, and synod adjourned to meet in Calvary church, Portland, next year. Altogether it was one of the most encouraging and helpful meetings of synod in the history of Oregon.

REV. ADOLPH HABERLY.

Aberdeen, Washington, in Ashes.

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 17.—One of the most destructive fires which ever occurred in the State of Washington, aside from the great fire in Seattle in 1889, started in this city today, and is continuing to rage unabated. Three or four lives are reported to have been lost. The fire has destroyed 40 business-houses, included both of the bank buildings, the Pacific Hotel and Cresent Hotel, two Gray's Harbor hospitals and many residence. Heron, the principal business street of the town, is wiped out entirley with the exception of a few buildings. None of the mills have yet been consumed and will not, unless there should be a change in the wind. The newspaper offices escaped.

The total loss up to 1 P. M. is estimated at $1,000,000, with possibly one-fifth of that sum covered by insurance. Both figures are estimates and may be changed greatly on careful report.

The fire started in the rear of the Mack building occupied as a lodging-house, though its cause is not known. The wind carried it across the large part of the business section and among the residuses. The town was composed almost entirley of wooden structures and nothing impeded the progress of the flames.

To Reach Iron Mines.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 16.—It is the intention of James J. Hill to build a line of railroad from Valley, Stevens County, to the iron mines, some 15 or 20 miles distant, either this Fall or early nekt Spring This statement was made by J. B. Tuttle, a promiuent mining man, who is largely interestied in the iron mining industry in Stevens County. Mr. Tuttle says he knows the railroad company has secured the right of way, and the road has been promised.

Extensive work is being done on the iron mining property, and the company is securing all the locations in the vicinity, and it will be but a short time before a road will be necessary to transport the ore as well as the men and supplies. It is the expectation that these iron mines will be the means of bringing many thousands of dollars into Stevens County within a few years.

Possible presidential canidates who are being embarrassed by pointed questions, might profit by the diplomatic answer of General Miles. When asked if he was a canidate, he said; "The desire to hold public office may in the course of time and evidents come to any man, but such a desire has not come to me yet.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR COOS COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of James A. Lyons, deceased:

Emma M. Lyons, administratrix of the estate of James A. Lyons, deceased, having filed her final report of such administratrix by order of the Judge of said Court, the hearing of objections to the same has been set for the 9th day of November, 1903.

Coquille, Oregon, Oct. 2, 1903.
EMMA M. LYONS.
Administastrix of the estate of James A. Lyons, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 17, 1903

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provision of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

MARY K. FLINN,

of Fairview, county of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5627, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section No. 7 and N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section no. 8, in Township No. 28 S., Range No. 11 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon, at Coquille, on Tuesday the 3rd day of Nov., 1903. She names as witnesses: W. H. Morgan, of Marshfield, Lee Neely, F. R. Taylor and Sherman Filan, all of Fairview, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of Nov., 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 13, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory" as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

ISAIAH S. FLINN,

of Fairview, county of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5617 for the purchase of the N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Section No. 8 in Township No. 25 Range No. 11 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos county Oregon, at Coquille, on Tuesday the 3rd day of November, 1903. He names as witnesses: Lee Neely, John H. Flinn, and F. R. Taylor, of Fairview, Oregon, and W. H. Morgan, of Marsnfield, Or.,

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of Nov. 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 17, 1903

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provision of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

MARY K. FLINN,

of Fairview, county of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5627, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section No. 7 and N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section no. 8, in Township No. 28 S., Range No. 11 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before L. H. Hazard, County Clerk of Coos County, Oregon, at Coquille, on Tuesday the 3rd day of Nov., 1903. She names as witnesses: W. H. Morgan, of Marshfield, Lee Neely, F. R. Taylor and Sherman Filan, all of Fairview, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3rd day of Nov., 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES,
Register.