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Bandon 1 P.M. Coquille 4:45 P.M.

Str. RETA

Alva Lee, Master.
Leaves Coquille 1 P.M. Arrives Bandon 5 P.M.
Bandon 7 A.M. Coquille 11 A.M.
Carrying passengers and mail.

Coquille River Transportation Co.

Str. LIBERTY

W. R. Panter, Master.
Leaves Bandon 7 A.M. Arrives Coquille 10 A.M.
Coquille 1 P.M. Bandon 4 P.M.
Makes connection with train at Coquille
and up-river boats.

Str. ECHO

T. W. McCloskey, Master.
Leaves Myrtle Point 7 A.M. Arrives Coquille City 9:30 A.M.
Coquille City 1 P.M. Myrtle Pt. 4:00 P.M.
Daily except Sunday.

THE STATE OF OREGON.

Origin of its Name, its Resources and Advantages for Home- seekers.

BY PROF. V. A. DAVIS.

The origin of the name, Oregon, like the birthplace of Homer, for which seven cities contended in ancient times, has been ascribed to various resources. The subject has given rise to much discussion, and many explanations have been offered by investigators. The most reliable research, however, reveals the fact, beyond question, that the name is of Indian origin, and was first given to the world by Jonathan Carver in his travels, published in 1778. Its subsequent use by Jefferson in his instructions to Lewis and Clark in 1803, and also by the poet Bryant in *Thanatopsis*, published in 1817, served to bestow the name upon the region known as the Oregon Country.

The Oregon of the present is a remnant of the Oregon of the past. "Old Oregon" was a term applied to a region of undefined limits. It was vaguely conceived to be the country drained by the Columbia and its tributaries.

The claims of three powerful nations—Spain, Russia and England—subsisted upon this region prior to the advent of the United States as a fourth and final claimant. For a considerable period the claims of the United States were in jeopardy. But three potent agencies opportunely conspired to establish the American claim beyond any fear of its removal. These were, discovery, exploration, and occupation,—discovery of the Columbia by Captain Robert Gray in 1792, exploration of the Oregon Country by Lewis and Clark in 1805, and its occupation by American emigrants from 1825 to 1843.

Our treaty stipulations with Spain in 1819, with Russia in 1824, England's with Russia in 1825, defined for the first time the boundaries of the Oregon Country. By these conventions it embraced all the territory northward from the 42d parallel to latitude 54 degrees, 40 minutes, and westward from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the sea, a region aggregating 525,000 square miles, or nearly five and a half times the area of the present state of Oregon.

The withdrawal of Spain and Russia, left the England and the United States claimants to this region, and no little friction was occasioned by their joint occupancy. In 1846 a compromise was effected by their agreeing upon the 49th parallel as the Northern boundary of Oregon. This action reduced Oregon to the region between the 42nd, and 49th parallels, the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific ocean, a region approximating 307,000 square miles.

Meanwhile, immigration had been active. Americans predominated, particularly in the Willamette Valley. Congress being dilatory about extending over them the protection of the laws, they set up a provisional government for themselves. This event occurred at Champeog May 2, 1843. A monument marks the spot, and every year the event is celebrated there with appropriate exercises.

On August 14th, 1848, Congress established the Territory of Oregon with boundaries identical with the region secured in the division of 1846 with England. January 3rd, 1859, the territorial government was established, superseding the provisional government previously organized. Five years later, 1853, Washington Territory was set off, and on February 14th, 1859, the State of Oregon, with her present boundaries, was admitted into the Union, being the 33rd state and 20th under the Constitution.

When the territory was organized about 12,000; when the state was admitted 50,000; it is now 510,000 with ample room for a million more.

The surface configuration of Oregon presents a wealth of inviting prospects, and pleasing variety of contour. No other portion of the Pacific Northwest exhibits in so marked a degree the favoritism of the handiwork of nature.

The chief water shed, the Cascade Mountains, trending north and south, divides the state into two unequal sections. The eastern section is the larger and more elevated. The Cascades are an old and picturesque range, averaging seven thousand feet in height, with peaks towering eleven thousand feet above the sea. The snowy summits of Three Sisters, Jefferson, and Hood, gleaming in the sunlight, form a setting to a landscape scene unequalled on the American Continent. Parallel to the coast about forty miles distant from the Cascades, is the Coast Range, a series of low hills rather than mountains. Their average height is two thousand feet, with a few peaks rising to a height of four thousand feet. The northeastern portion of the state is broken by the Blue Mountains, a very irregular range about equal in height to the Cascades.

Several lateral ranges, of lesser size, transverse spurs, and detached buttes, particularly in the western portion of the state, form numerous small valleys famed for their scenic beauty and productiveness.

The relief of the state gives rise to three systems of drainage. The first consists of a narrow strip west of the Coast Range; the second the valleys between the Coast Range and the Cascades; and the third the plateau region east of the Cascades.

The northern half of the valley system is drained by the Willamette river, which empties into the Columbia; the southern half by the Umpqua and Rogue rivers which break through the Coast Range to the sea.

The central plateau region is elevated four thousand feet above the sea. Northward, its drainage is toward the Columbia; eastward, toward the Snake river; southward, partly toward marshy lakes which have no outlets, and partly toward the ocean by way of the Klamath river.

Both nature and art joined in forming the boundaries of Oregon. On the north the state is bounded, naturally, by the Columbia; on the east by the Snake river, on the south by the Siskiyou mountains, on the west by the Pacific ocean; artificially, on the north by Washington, on the east side by Idaho, on the south by Nevada and California, and the west by the Pacific. In shape, the state is rectangular, 360 miles in extent from east to west, and 285 from north to south. Its area is 96030 square miles in extent from east to west, and 285 from north to south. Its area is 96030 square miles, which is exceeded by only six other states in the Union. It comprises thirty-three counties, many of which are named in honor of men eminent in the history of the nation.

The coast line is identified by many small bays, which admit a busy coasting craft. The principal entrance is the mouth of the Columbia, which is six miles wide, and has channels of sufficient depth to admit the largest ships in safety. To protect and deepen the channel, the government is constructing, on the south side, a jetty more than six miles in length. The *Chinook*, the largest dredge in the world, is

actively engaged in dredging the river bar.

The river entrance is strongly fortified by Forts Canby and Columbia on the Washington side, and Fort Stevens on the Oregon side. Their defenses consist of modern high power guns and mortar batteries, supplemented by harbor mines and search lights. A hostile fleet would scarcely hazard an entrance. The coast is also well protected by light-houses, and guarded by stations of the life saving service.

Oregon is endowed with many rich gifts. Her geographical position, salubrious climate, fertile soil; her wealth of mine, forest and stream, all conspire to give her high rank among progressive commonwealths.

Oregon's position is enviable, being on the coast, nearly midway between the equator and the north pole. This, very happily, places her in the direct route of trade from Europe across the United States to Asia. This circumstance alone, is a very important one, by reason of the rapidly developing oriental trade. That the state will greatly profit by this trade is evident; on account, therefore, of the promising outlook, Oregon offers, at this time, an inviting field for the homeseekers, the capitalist, and the manufacturer.

Climate is the condition of a place with reference to its moisture. Oregon is blessed with a climate at once mild, healthful and invigorating. The summers are cooler, and winters milder than in corresponding latitudes in the eastern states. The destructive blizzard and pinching cold winter; the death-dealing cyclone and blistering heat of summer, are unknown qualities in the climate of Oregon. When the East is locked in the icy embrace of winter, the Oregon woods are musical with the songs of bird, and the school girl plucks flowers by the wayside. During the period of the greatest summer heat, the nights are cool and pleasant, permitting rest and refreshing sleep, entirely devoid of the enervating effects common to the summer nights of the East.

Owing to the Cascade barrier, the rain falls in the western section of the state is greater than in the eastern portion, which receives its moisture chiefly in the form of snow. This rain fall is not excessive, and does not, as reported, interfere with the daily avocations of the people. Much that has been said and written about this rain fall is the silliest kind of nonsense, stories set on foot by persons devoid of state pride, and who have a penchant for misrepresenting facts. This warm, gentle rain, coming in sufficient quantity, and just at the right time, establishes the certainty of crops. When the Oregon farmer plants seed he is sure of reaping a harvest. His pillow is never disturbed by visions of a failure.

The soils of Oregon vary with the surface configuration. In general, they possess great depth and lasting productive qualities. Productions and occupations also vary with the climatic conditions, and topographical features.

Within the fertile Western Oregon valleys, and those drained by the Columbia and Snake rivers, agriculture and horticulture occupy leading positions. But the range of these two industries is by no means exhausted. The future possibilities in these inviting fields of activity surpasses anything known in the past, as each year witnesses new acres put under cultivation.

Owing to the bountiful rain fall in Western Oregon, irrigation is not necessary, but in eastern Oregon it is essential to the production of crops. Under the application of water the arid districts, which have heretofore been adapted only to grazing, produce astonishing yields of hay, grain, fruit and vegetables.

Irrigation has heretofore been chiefly carried on by individuals and private corporations, but within the last year the general government has undertaken the preliminary steps towards constructing storage reservoirs for irrigating purposes. The promoters of the various ir-

rigating projects under the Cary Act offer very liberal inducements to settlers, while the assurance of government aid adds a further incentive to immigration. Last year 388,000 acres were under irrigation, yielding crops valued at \$3,063,000.

Eastern Oregon is the realm of the live stock industry. The rolling uplands, treeless hills, and park-like mountains, well watered and covered with the nutritious bunch grass, render the region perfectly well fitted for horses, sheep and cattle. Hogs thrive equally well in every part of the state. The packing industry, which is being rapidly extended, absorbs the greater part of the sheep, hogs and cattle raised in the state. Oregon has more than 10,000 farms devoted to live stock, and the money value of the industry exceeds \$33,900,000.

The Cascades have been regarded as the dividing line between the beef and dairy industries. Although the western section of the state produces beef, and the eastern dairy products to a limited extent.

Owing to the mild, even temperature, abundance of hay, the coast counties and the Willamette valley are particularly well adapted to the dairy industry. Creameries operate, with profit, all the year. The fame of Tillamook butter has gone beyond the bounds of the state.

The excellence of Southern Oregon peaches, Hood river strawberries have been heralded far beyond the state lines.

Oregon leads the nation in the production of hops. More than 50,000 pickers are required in the Willamette valley yards every year. The total yield of hops for 1903 was 15,700,000 pounds, which sold for \$2,960,000.

In the Willamette valley, diversified farming is extensively practiced, and when it becomes general throughout the state, a new era will begin to dawn upon fair Oregon.

A prodigal hand showered minerals over Oregon. Within her borders sixteen different kinds, gold, silver, lead, coal, iron, quick-silver, platinum, manganese, gypsum, molybdenum, rock salt, marble, borax, potter's clay, building stone and infusorial earth are found. Gold, silver, coal and iron are extensively mined, but mining, as an industry is only in its infancy. The field for the investment of capital is wide and profitable. The gold-bearing belt has only been skimmed over, and experts declare that far richer mines will be discovered in the future than have been developed in the past. The money value of the mineral output ranges annually from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

(Continued next issue.)

England is in a bad way agriculturally speaking. In ten years that country has lost over 900,000 acres of corn, and in twenty years 1,530,000 acres. All of these have been put down to permanent grass. The decrease in arable lands in twenty years has been nearly two millions of acres. There has been a corresponding decrease in live stock. During the last two decades it has decreased as follows: cattle, 591,211; pigs, 277,253; sheep, 861,180.

Chicago has a woman who sleeps on the porch of her house. She is a disciple of plain living and high thinking. She says there is nothing wonderful about it. She just puts on her "sleeping bag" and lies down. That is all.

Taken With Cramps

Wm. Kirmse, a member of the bridge gang working near Littleport was taken suddenly ill Thursday night with cramps and a kind of cholera. His case was so severe that he had to have the members of the crew wait upon him and Gifford was called and consulted. He told them he had a medicine in the form of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he thought would help him out and accordingly several doses were administered with the result that the fellows able to be around next day. The incident speaks quite highly of Mr. Gifford's medicine—Elkader, Iowa, Argus.

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