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Coquille 1 P.M. Bandon 4 P.M.
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and steamer Elho for Myrtle Point.

Str. FAVORITE

J. C. Moomaw, Master.
Leaves Coquille 7 A.M. Arrives Bandon 10:45 A.M.
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. Pantler, 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 upper boats.
T. W. PANTLER, Managing Owner.

Str. ECHO

T. W. McCluskey, Master.
Leaves Myrtle Point 7 A.M. Arrives Coquille City 9:30 A.M.
Coquille City 1 P.M. Myrtle Pt. 4:30 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.

(Continued from last issue.)

The forests are Oregon's pride. More than one-third of the state, the mountain ranges, coast and river valleys are covered with a dense growth of fine timber. The trees embrace numerous species, many of which are noted for their great sizes. The Douglas Fir, one of the finest trees in the world, predominates. Trees of this species fifteen feet in diameter, and three hundred feet high are very common.

"Save the forests and store the floods" is the government's policy towards Oregon. To preserve the forests large tracts have been set aside as forest reserves, which in the dry season are patrolled by forest wardens.

Expert estimates place the standing timber at 300,000,000,000 feet board measure, which is very nearly one-sixth of the total merchantable timber in the nation. The annual cut of the 457 mills aggregates 1,000,000,000 feet; Oregon's forests added \$30,000,000 to her wealth in 1903.

The lakes and streams abound in food fish of many kinds. The favorite and most valuable is the Chinook salmon of the Columbia. The fame of this superb fish has been embalmed in song and story. Fishing is one of the great industries employing vast capital, and thousands of hands. The value, in dollars and cents, of the fishing industry amounts annually to \$3,000,000.

Oyster beds have been planted in the coast waters, and this industry gives promise of a bright future. To maintain the supply of food fish, hatcheries are established throughout the state, which put into the lakes and streams each year more than 70,000,000 young fish.

While enforced brevity precludes detailed mention of all the good features of Oregon, a statistical summary will exhibit the money value of her natural resources for 1903:

Agriculture.....	\$ 76,000,000
Wool.....	3,000,000
Live stock.....	12,500,000
Dairying.....	4,200,000
Poultry.....	4,250,000
Fruit.....	3,000,000
Fishing.....	3,500,000
Timber product.....	12,000,000
Manufactures including lumber.....	83,937,000
Minerals.....	6,000,000
Grand Total.....	\$208,387,000

Oregon, indeed, is rich! But the half has not been told. A new era will dawn upon the fuller awakening of her slumbering industries. Through the gates of the future, may be seen visions of the good time coming.

The wards of Uncle Sam, the Indians, received generous provision in Oregon. Five large reservations, Umatilla, Warm Spring, Klamath, Grand Ronde and Siletz were all set aside for them. Their combined area equaled 1,902,808 acres, of which 265,345 have been allotted to the Indians, 2,175 reserved for schools and missions, 401,928 remain unallotted and 1,056,000 acres are undergoing allotment at the present time. According to the last census the Indian population of the state was 3,634.

Under the various laws relating to land entry, Oregon has open for settlement at the present time more than 23,355,000 acres. Six land offices, Oregon City, Roseburg, The Dalles, LaGrande, Burns and Lakeview are in active operation. In 1903, 1,187,360 acres of public land were entered at these offices.

Although Oregon is distinguished along many lines, she claims peculiar distinction in this: she organized the first school district west of the Rocky mountains; her great

geologist unearthed from her fossil beds the first specimen of the primitive horse ever given to the world; she has the greatest natural wonder in the world, Crater Lake; she has the highest tide land spruce in the world, a tree 30 feet in diameter and 300 feet high; her horses carried British cavalymen through the Boer war; one of her sons obtained the Rhodes scholarships; she is out of debt; her forests furnished the mast, that carried the sail, that won the race, that beat the yacht, that Lipton built.

The people of Oregon are, in general, of American birth and parentage. They are active, progressive, law abiding and proud of their Oregon citizenship. The old pioneers are largely in evidence. Great respect is shown the men and women who braved the dangers, and endured the hardships incident to the early days. The State Pioneer Association holds an annual reunion. Around the camp fire and festive board these hardy builders of the state recount the trials of a historic past.

The Grange has a strong hold upon the state. Its influence for good is widely manifest in the social and civic polity of the state. The Chautauqua, too, is widely established. The association holds annually two general assemblies, one at Gladstone Park, near Oregon City, the other at Ashland, southern Oregon. Both associations are active, progressive, clear of debt and each year present attractive programs. Their platforms have been graced by many of the ablest men and women in the nation.

The state militia, under the new re-organization act, was reduced from three to one full regiment and one separate battalion of infantry, one battery of field artillery and one troop of cavalry. Each arm of the service is highly disciplined, ably commanded and equipped according to regular army requirements. The organization is ready for active service in the field at a moment's notice.

Education receives much attention in Oregon, and the standard of intelligence is exceptionally high. The state's educational system is comprehensive, beginning with the common school and culminating in the state university. The state adopts a uniform series of text books and provides a regular course of study, covering eight years for the common schools, supplemented by a strong high school course.

Liberal provision for higher education has been established, comprising a state university, agricultural college and four normal schools for the training of teachers. Besides these state institutions there are a number of private colleges, universities and military academies, all of which are well attended by the youth of the state. At Chemawa, near the state capitol, is the Indian Training and Industrial school under the control of the general government.

Oregon's cities and towns are typical of western push and enterprise. Travelers universally comment with surprise upon their bright appearance, rapid growth and business activity. This but evidences the state's development, for the towns do not grow faster than the country which supports them.

The state capitol is Salem, a thriving town of schools, churches, homes, intellectual culture and business activity. It is the seat of Willamette university, the oldest institution of higher education in the state. The state income tax, penitentiary, schools for the deaf, dumb and blind and reform school are all located here. Salem is charmingly located upon the east bank of the Willamette river, in a region famed for its fertility and scenic beauty.

Portland is the metropolis, the center of trade, wealth and fashion, not only of Oregon, but of the entire Pacific northwest. Portland, like the state, is endowed with many rich gifts. Seated upon both banks of the Willamette river twelve miles from its junction with the Columbia and 120 miles from the sea, Portland, enjoys superior advantages for trade and commerce. She is the terminus for four trans-continental lines of railway and several ocean steamship routes. Her fresh water harbor, ample wharfrage and superior dry-dock facilities enable her to easily satisfy the demands of an immense shipping industry.

Being at the head of ship navigation on the Willamette river, and also the nucleus of numerous "gravity routes" of transportation, Portland commands the trade of a tributary region 250,000 square miles in extent. On the south lies the beautiful Willamette valley, "The Eden of the Pacific;" on the east, the Columbia basin, "The Inland Empire;" on the north the southern portion of the Puget Sound country.

No city in the west is closer to nature than Portland, and the scenic beauty of her environment is not surpassed by any other city on the continent. Besides, her well-paved streets, superb business blocks and palatial homes all testify to her truly metropolitan importance. Portland's growth has not been of the mushroom character, but steadily and sure, like that of the oak. Her present population of 125,000 ranks her forty-second among the cities of the nation, and her volume of wealth among the first cities of the world. Portland is famous for big doings. Her mills cut 400,000,000 feet of lumber a year, her jobbing trade amounts to \$175,000,000 and her bank deposits to \$35,000,000 a year; manufactures \$49,500,000 worth of goods annually; has an ocean commerce of \$12,000,000 and bank clearances averaging \$176,000,000 a year; exports more wheat than any other city of the Pacific coast, shipped this year by the steamship Alcoa, 85,276 barrels of flour, which was the largest single cargo of flour ever floated in the world's history. Portland is a city with all the airs and graces of a city and is destined to become the metropolis of the west coast of North America.

In the nation's history the expedition of Lewis and Clark will rank among the great achievements of men. Its subsequent effects upon shaping governmental policy, establishing national prestige and territorial expansion have been lasting and far-reaching. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that the centennial year of the expedition should be celebrated by an exposition to the world of boundless resources and marvelous growth and future possibilities of the region traversed by the hardy explorers. As the year 1905 approaches, increasing interest attaches to Oregon by reason of the fact that the celebration of this great national event is to be held at Portland. All the preliminaries have been settled. A site, ideal in its beauty and adaptation to the purpose has been selected. No scenery comparable with it has ever been presented for grounds of any exhibition. Ample city, state and national financial aid has been secured. The grounds have been beautified and adorned with artistic taste and skill. Many of the great buildings are already nearing completion. All signs indicate that the exposition will be complete by the opening day, an unusual occurrence for world fairs.

The exposition will be not only of local, but of state, national and international importance. It will open on the 1st of June and close October 15, 1905. It will crown, with the products of hand and brain, the most conspicuous mile stone in the nation's progress, and points the world to the incomparable land, "Where Rolls the Oregon."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Onion color is the latest new shade for dresses. And it draws tears from the eyes of the husband when the bill comes home.

St. Louis day at the Fair was a great success, with nearly half a million of visitors. It required seven wagons to collect the half dollars.

Hartford, Conn., has an electric clock system in all its school houses which is set and run automatically by the official clock at Washington. Is this imperialism?

The political graveyard is said to be filled with many issues dominant in former presidential campaigns. There should be a law against resurrecting them.

Commander R. E. Peary is having a new ship built for another Arctic exploration. He says it is positively his last appearance at the pole. When was his first appearance there?

Last week no less than 1,500 Irish immigrants landed at New York. Of these one thousand were girls under 23 years of age. The condition ought to help solve the servant girl problem.

High wages are given as the reason why the Pullman car works at Pullman, Ill., have closed down, leaving some 7,000 employes in the street. Usually it is low wages which closes a plant; the employes want more and walk out.

While the militia were on duty at Manassas, Va., the Government agreed to give them 43 cents per day. And to earn this stipend many of the men worked harder than they ever did before. It is a wonder there wasn't a strike for higher wages.

The barbarous practice of hazing has broken out at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana. One student lies at the point of death, and several have broken bones. Have they so soon forgotten how many lost their lives in the dreadful accident at Indianapolis?

A prosperity quartet, to sing campaign songs, has been organized in Western New York. The men wear the costume supposed to be identified with their vocation. One man carries a monkey wrench, another a saw, the third strikes a hammer upon an anvil, and the fourth flourishes a horseshoe.

On the first of last July it was estimated by those having the work in hand that it would require fourteen months to get the canal zone, on the Panama isthmus, into a good sanitary condition. There is said to be a red tape hitch between the sanitary commissioners and the Government officials, which delays the work.

The latest news about the Panama canal is to the effect that a sea level canal from ocean to ocean is impossible. The canal is to be forty feet deep instead of thirty or thirty-five as once contemplated, so that the largest ships can be carried across. There will be three great locks, in place of two, at each end of the high level canal, which will be ninety feet above the sections that are at the sea level. It will take three hours to run a ship through the six locks. It is thought the canal will do seven times the amount of business done by the Suez canal.

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 iccident speaks quite highly of Mr. Gifford's medicine—Elkader, Iowa, Argus.

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