

SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD.

Vol. 22: No. 41

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Entered as second-class matter July 8, 1904, at the postoffice at Coquille, Oregon, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Leaves Bandon 7 A.M. Arrives Coquille 10 A.M.
Coquille 1 P.M. Bandon 4 P.M.
Connects at Coquille with train for Marshfield
and steamer E. Ho 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. Pantier, 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.
T. W. PANTIER, Managing Owner.

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. 4:30 P.M.
Daily except Sunday.

Child-Saving

If the decrease in the American birth rate, of which we hear so much and see so little, may fitly be denominated "race suicide," it is equally appropriate to denominate the neglect of children—whether leading to their moral or physical death, or both—"race murder." Acting upon the principle underlying this belief and hailed as philanthropy, humanity, charity or social economy, organizations have been formed through which earnest, intelligent men and women have sought to save to the race and the country children who were born of irresponsible parents. Every progressive community supports institutions of this class. And while the contributing public regards with utter reprobation the fact that these children were brought into the world only to be cast upon its mercy, philanthropy accepts the obligation that is thus thrown upon it, in order that enlightened minds may not be accessory to the type of child murder that results from parental neglect, or from the far lesser misfortune of actual orphanage.

In our own community this purpose is represented by the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, the Children's Home and the Baby Home and by a number of juvenile shelters and training schools under the direction of the Catholic church, and finally by the State Reform School. With the history and endeavor of one or more of these child-saving institutions, all observant citizens are to some extent familiar, and many of them at least, regard the work for which such institutions stand as of prime importance.

Henry Dwight Chapin, M. D., tells us in a late number of the Outlook something of the child-saving effort, covering a period of half a century, that has been made in the New York Juvenile Asylum. This work, he says, has shaped for greater usefulness the lives of thirty-nine thousand little street waifs, committed to its care during its long day of endeavor. He tells us further that it has now reached an epoch-making period in its long career, by doing away with the congested system and developing the cottage system. This plan is regarded by the directors of the institution to be as much in advance of the old regime which necessarily comprised the herding of the children together as the original plan was in advance of the street home for the neglected waif.

The cottage plan has not been a sudden development; it represents a long period of growth, during which its promoters have watched and worked it with care. For nearly a decade the cottage colony system has been under construction, so to speak, with the result that a miniature village has been founded near Dobb's Ferry, which, it is felt, will serve as a model for similar institutions for child-saving not only in the great cities of the United States, but upon the Continent.

This colony equipment consists of fifteen attractive cottages, each of which will accommodate twenty inmates on the family plan. For the benefit of the 300 children thus brought under the influence and discipline of home life all the essential public service system, including a power house and a school house, have been instituted. It is believed that the percentage of neglected children that will be returned from these cottages to the state in due course of time as useful citizens and intelligent home-makers will be relatively as great as that from average homes in which large families are brought up, and from which children are sent out to success or failure in the world.

Dropping the philanthropic and humane purpose which underlies the effort denominated "child-saving," its economic feature commends itself strongly to the consideration of practical men. The cry of a diminished birth rate is in the nature of an alarm, and, judging from the evidence presented by the public school enrollment of the country, of a false alarm at that. The plea of child-saving is made in the interest of humanity and of political and social economy. The one is the result of baseless anxiety—the other the response of public conscience to the call of duty.—Oregonian.

Long Range Weather Forecasts.

There are today in the United States, as well as in other civilized countries, a few persons who make their living by publishing so-called long range weather forecasts, based upon old theories which have no foundation, and which scientific men long ago rejected. We also find in almost every community some man who sets himself up as a weather prophet, and who prognosticates, year after year, hard winters, dry spells, and other calamities. Once in a great while he hits the mark, and then his "I told you so" receives public acknowledgment; all his previous misses are forgotten, and great is his fame throughout the land.

These men may be conscientious in their belief, or veritable tricksters, it matters not which, and does not change the fact that their sayings and doings are an inheritance of the dark ages, when all the world was veiled in superstition and ignorance. This we know, for by tracing back the mental progress of the human race we find that all savages today have their rain-makers and their rain-stoppers, and that the patriarchal tribes still believe that comets, eclipses and other unusual appearances forbode dire disasters. Also, anciently, the most civilized nations, such as the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans, had their soothsayers and oracles, who imposed upon a credulous public.

Latterly, the astrologers of the middle ages had a large following, and from the beginning of the 16th century up to the beginning of the 19th century they flooded Germany, France and Great Britain with almanacs containing prophecies of the weather, as well as prophecies regarding the minutest details of conduct in the daily lives of the people. These prophecies were the merest twaddle, but it took a long time after Copernicus had exploded the theory that our little world was the center of the universe before the belief in astrology received any check. Now it has so far disappeared that none but artful plunderers and ignorant dupes give it the slightest countenance.

It is not so with the so-called long range weather forecasters. Unfortunately, many people, and some of the less careful publishers, are apparently in ignorance of the true character of the work of these self-appointed prophets. We cannot account for the continued publication of their utterances in any other way.

Characterizing them as fakirs and impostors avails us little. The people themselves must decide as to the true worth of their work. Let those who have any interest in the matter carefully compare the published forecasts with the actual weather day by day, for in no other way will the utter worthlessness of the whole mischievous business be exposed. Yours truly,
EDWARD A. BEALS,
North Pacific District Forecaster.

Exhibit Space Scarce.

Portland, Nov. 30.—Forty Eastern manufacturers represented by displays at the World's Fair at St. Louis want space at the Lewis and Clark Centennial. As they cannot obtain as much space as they wish to have in the Manufactures building erected by the Exposition Company, which is over crowded, they have applied to the Chief of the Exhibits Department for ground space for an exclusive manufacturing building, in which Eastern working exhibits, embracing pen making, hat making, weaving, shoe manufacturing, and various other forms of manufacturing can be carried on. The ground space will be provided in the event the association decides to erect a building. The manufacturers will utilize the products made up while on exhibition on the grounds by returning them to the jobbing houses for sale. A representative of the Exposition has gone to Chicago to consult with some of the leading manufacturing firms in regard to the matter.

Centennial Notes.

A comprehensive Philippine display will be an interesting feature of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The Forestry building at the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be the second largest log building ever erected.

One of the logs used in the construction of the Forestry building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition weighed 27 tons.

An interesting collection of old mining implements will form a part of Oregon's exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

Several large rose beds have been laid out in the Lewis and Clark Centennial grounds and the roses are now in full bloom.

A complete showing of the industrial conditions surrounding the Indian students at the Oregon Indian schools will figure in the government's exhibits at the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The annual convention of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners which will meet in Deadwood, S. D., next August, will adjourn to Portland and hold its concluding sessions at the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

Preliminary work on the Government building at the Lewis and Clark Fair is progressing rapidly and already the necessary excavations have been made and the foundation timbers laid. The building will be completed April 1, 1905.

To Preserve Forestry Building.

Portland, Nov. 30.—It is probable that the Forestry building at the Lewis and Clark Centennial will be retained as a permanent structure after the Exhibition has closed. In order that this may be done it will be necessary that the legislature pass a special bill, since the act creating the exposition provided for the destruction of all the buildings.

President Jefferson Myers of the state commission says that the members of the commission are in favor of preserving the building. Present plans are to have the building turned over to pioneer and war veterans for reunions.

The Forestry building is the second largest log house ever erected. The logs of which it is built are from four to six feet in diameter.

Castle Rock is Bought by Ladd.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 26.—A local real estate agency in Tacoma closed the sale this week on a noted and picturesque piece of property on the Columbia river, known as Castle Rock, being one of the great scenic attractions on the Washington side of the river between Portland and The Dalles. The sale was made to Charles E. Ladd, of Portland, for Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who has owned it for a number of years. It is intended to preserve the rock for its natural attractions. The consideration was \$2100.

Young man, take courage!

If you are poor it is a sign that Nature intended to give you a chance to make somebody of yourself. The next governor of the splendid state of Minnesota is a democrat, elected by 30,000 from one of the staunchest republican strongholds which gave Theodore Roosevelt 100,000 majority. Johnson is a washerwoman's son, and for that reason was made the victim of an asinine attack at the hands of his political opponents. This attack was bitterly resented by many in both parties, and there were enough republicans who were fond of fair play to elect the target of abuse to the governor's chair.

"I was much afflicted with sciatica," writes Ed C. Nud, Iowaville, Sedgwick Co., Kan., "going about on crutches and suffering a deal of pain. I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, which relieved me. I used three 50c bottles. It is the greatest liniment I ever used; have recommended it to a number of persons; all express themselves as being benefited by it. I now walk without crutches, able to perform a great deal of light labor on the farm. 25c, 50c, \$1.00, sold by R S Knowlton.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If the flying machines do not succeed in winning the great prize at St. Louis, the balloonists might come East when Congress assembles and try hot air as a levitant.

On Sunday President Roosevelt joined Cardinal Gibbons in dedicating the parish school of St. Patrick in Washington, and Archbishop Ireland preached on "France and the Vatican." Isn't all this rather ticklish business?

It would seem as if the limit of luxury and extravagance had been reached in this country in the matter of sumptuousness, when one hotel in Philadelphia has to pay an annual tax of \$82,500. Of course the guests pay the taxes.

General Stoessel seems to be dreadfully obstinate. He sends word that he can hold Port Arthur for several months yet. Well, we can endure it, if Chefoo doesn't telegraph every afternoon that Port Arthur has just been captured.

President Roosevelt is doubtless correct in assuming that the tariff is a legislative question and leaving the initiative to the other end of the avenue. Nobody need fear that he will veto bill reducing or even obliterating duties on raw material.

The very last words of Commissioner Ware, as he joyfully quitted his leathern chair: "Enough! I swan! I declare! I swear!" But he didn't. He merely emitted a yell. "Four years in the Pension office is well. Is something it isn't polite to tell."

Theodore Roosevelt is the second president of the United States to wear on his face a mustache only, the other having been Grover Cleveland. Almost all of our presidents have worn a beard, not being as sensitive as the Sultan of Turkey, who never shaves through fear of having his throat cut by the barber.

Government engineers have approved the plan of New Mexico for a dam at Elephant Butte, for storing the flood waters of the upper Rio Grande. Work on the dam will begin soon. The water thus conserved will reclaim 200,000 acres in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico above and around El Paso. Irrigation is the watchword of the West.

There is a good time coming, boys. There is every reason to hope for better days. England, France, Germany and the United States have \$500,000,000 worth of battle-ships and modern big guns in the course of construction and are expecting to send a full line of delegates to the International Peace Conference.

Electric roads are multiplying so rapidly that it will shortly be possible to go from Boston to Denver by trolley. In 1900, less than four years ago, there was only 311,016 electric horsepower in the whole country. Today there is 850,000 electric horsepower. At this tremendous rate of increase there will be in ten years more—however, readers can figure it for themselves.

Kentucky sadly needs a weather bureau to predict "gentle rains and variable winds." It has been suffering for two months with an unprecedented drouth, and the dust has so saturated the atmosphere that there is an epidemic of what the doctors call the "dust cough." Seed planted weeks ago refuses to germinate and the famous blue grass has turned brown and yellow. Even the men are dry and Henry Watter-son was blown away to Europe "to give politics a rest," and Jack Chinn has girded on his armor and permitted an admiring constituency to send him to the legislature.

Cured Paralysis

W. S. Bailey, P. O. True, Texas, writes: "My wife had been suffering five years with paralysis in her arm, when I was persuaded to use Ballard's Snow Liniment, which cured her all right. I have also used it for old sores, frostbites and skin eruptions. It does the work." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by R S Knowlton.

Knowlton's Drug Store
Is Displaying a choice
Line of Holiday Goods.
Coquille, Oregon.

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NOSLER & LYONS
PROPRIETORS
Experienced Help Best of Work Reasonable Rates
Special Rates to Families and Hotels
We make our own soap and know its ingredients. No injurious chemicals used. Our baskets will be left at all the principal points on the river. Goods called for and delivered in Coquille City.

Dairy Produce
SWEET CREAM MILK AND **ICE** IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT
Coquille Ice & Cold-Storage Co.

THE MAN
Who tied the cow's tail to his leg in the process of milking, said she had not dragged him over two miles before he realized he had made a mistake.
How Much Farther
Must you be dragged before you realize you are making a mistake in not using Electric Lights.