

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the City Treasurer of the City of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon, December 31, 1924

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Coquille, Coos County, Oregon:
I am submitting herewith my report as City Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1924, as follows:

General Fund	
1923, Dec. 31, To balance	\$ 1,371.25
1924, Dec. 31, To special tax	12,155.56
To fines	1,148.00
To licenses	717.66
To wharfage	347.35
To rents	270.00
To tax refunds	562.46
To road tax	545.74
To sale of property	257.90
To miscellaneous	211.80
1924, Dec. 31, By warrants paid	\$ 10,525.39
By transfer to Fund. Bonds, Series 1915 Sinking Fund	1,666.67
By interest on Funding Bonds, Series 1915	1,170.00
By interest on Lamb Grove warrants	390.00
By interest on General Fund warrants	358.29
By balance	3,377.36
	\$ 17,487.71
	\$ 17,487.71
Water Fund	
1923, Dec. 31, To balance	\$ 6,263.29
1924, Dec. 31, To collections for year	11,186.25
To meter deposits	105.00
To users deposits	5.00
To miscellaneous	36.00
1924, Dec. 31, By warrants paid	\$ 11,516.28
By interest on bonds, Ser. B	480.00
By interest on bonds, Ser. C	1,050.00
By interest on bonds, Ser. D	1,650.00
By interest on bonds, Ser. E	1,100.00
By balance	1,801.26
	\$ 17,597.54
	\$ 17,597.54
Funding Bonds, Series 1915, Sinking Fund	
1924, Dec. 31, To transfer from General Fund	\$ 1,666.67
1924, Dec. 31, By bond No. 11 redeemed	\$ 1,000.00
By balance	666.67
	\$ 1,666.67
	\$ 1,666.67
Street Improvement Fund	
1923, Dec. 31, To balance	\$ 1,490.72
1924, Dec. 31, To collections all funds	1,553.19
To bonds sold, prem. and int.	3,182.29
1924, Dec. 31, By warrants paid all funds	\$ 5,412.93
By interest on same	130.02
By balance	683.25
	\$ 6,226.20
	\$ 6,226.20
Improvement Bond Sinking Fund	
1923, Dec. 31, To balance	\$ 1,905.52
1924, Dec. 31, To collections all funds	10,339.58
1924, Dec. 31, By bonds paid all funds	\$ 10,222.24
By balance	2,022.86
	\$ 12,245.10
	\$ 12,245.10
Improvement Bond Interest Fund	
1923, Dec. 31, By balance overdraft	\$ 5,218.59
1924, Dec. 31, By coupons paid all series	2,511.48
1924, Dec. 31, To collections all series	3,268.24
To balance overdraft	3,268.24
	\$ 6,080.07
	\$ 6,080.07
Balance Statement	
1924, Dec. 31, To balance General Fund	\$ 3,377.36
To balance Water Fund	1,801.26
To balance Fd. Bds. Ser. 1915, Sk. Fd.	666.67
To balance Street Imp. Fund	683.25
To balance Imp. Bond Sinking Fund	2,022.86
1924, Dec. 31, By balance Imp. Bond Int. Fund	\$ 3,268.24
By balance cash on hand	5,288.16
	\$ 8,551.40
	\$ 8,551.40
Warrants Outstanding	
1924, Dec. 31, By General Fund warrants	\$ 6,448.14
By Water Fund warrants	.65
By Lamb Grove warrants	6,500.00
By Street Improvement warrants	19,883.88
Total	\$ 32,827.67
Bonds Outstanding	
1924, Dec. 31, By Funding Bonds, Series 1915	\$ 19,000.00
By Water Bonds, Series B	8,000.00
By Water Bonds, Series C	17,500.00
By Water Bonds, Series D	30,000.00
By Water Bonds, Series E	20,000.00
By Street Imp. Bonds, all Series	39,600.44
	\$ 134,100.44
Statement of Approximate Resources and Liabilities of the City of Coquille, Oregon	
1924, Dec. 31, To cash on hand	\$ 5,288.16
To real property:	
City Hall	\$14,000.00
City parks	9,000.00
City wharves	4,500.00
To furniture and fixtures	27,500.00
To fire apparatus and city truck	700.00
To water system, lands, etc.	4,500.00
To property owners' obligations for street and sewer assessments	100,000.00
To property owners' obligations for street bond assessments	19,867.03
To delinquent street assessments	37,577.58
To property sold to City for delinquent street assessments	1,875.80
To estimated special tax uncollected	2,286.39
To estimated special tax uncollected	3,000.00
1924, Dec. 31, By warrants outstanding all funds	\$ 32,827.67
By bonds outstanding all funds	134,100.44
By balance, excess Resources over Liabilities	35,661.83
	\$202,589.96
	\$202,589.96

Respectfully submitted,
O. C. Sanford,
City Treasurer.

Best Climate in the U. S.

Coos county has the best climate in the United States for chickens, as it appears from the number of eggs some of our local chicken farmers are getting. S. B. Leeper, of Parkersburg, has been getting a 65 per cent lay from his pullets that have come into production commencing Sept. 1. Mr. Leeper attributes his success to climate, close attention, (proper feeding, watering, etc.), trap-neating and the best foundation stock he could obtain in this respect. He has gone the limit for when he bought one of Lady Jewel's cockerels, sired by the \$600.00 Tanager male, with four generations behind him laying 308 to 312 eggs in one year, and Lady Jewel herself holding the world's official record for S. C. White Leghorns, 355 eggs in one year, made at the Puyallup, Wash., egg laying contest. He has bought the best bred cockerel in the world, from an egg laying point of view. New in Coos county, it is breeding

and feeding and you will get the eggs. Neglect one or both, and you will pay well for them or do without. What Mr. Leeper has done, any woman can do, even without trap-neating, if she will buy well-bred chicks, or pullets from trap-neated stock and feed well, then dispose of her old hens in the fall when they moult, and put pullets in their places and she will never be without eggs. Breed right and feed right and no place can beat this county for producing eggs.

What \$2.15 Will Do

For \$2.15 you can have the weekly visits of the Coquille Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer—52 of each—for a year.

"I saved the price of a new tire this week. I had the Coquille Service Station fix that blow out, and now she's jake." Better take your old tires to them and have them vulcanized.

USELESS HORSES

Scores of Thousands Now Run Wild in Oregon and Other Western States.

Literary Digest

Anybody who wants a horse—of sorts—for the trouble of catching him, can get any reasonable number; up to several thousand, in Oregon or any one of several other Western States; and may not only remove his catch free of charge but claim a bounty of \$5 or so apiece for killing them or taking them away. The wild horse, in short, has become as great a nuisance as the Australian wild rabbit. He is hard to catch, almost impossible to tame, and so undersized and scrubby as to be worth little when you get him. And yet the ancestors of these great herds of useless creatures were all domesticated horses brought from Europe, so Will C. Barnes assures us in an article about them in American Forests (Washington). The first Europeans who landed here found no horses, Mr. Barnes tells us. When Cortez reached Mexico, the first of his cargo to be landed were sixteen head of horses, the very first, as we know them today, that ever trod the North American continent. Other shipments followed. We read:

"Not only is it probable that many more horses were later shipped to the New World, but those that did reach it must have bred and multiplied with unusual rapidity, for when Captain-General Coronado left the west coast of Mexico, in 1540, and moved to the northeast, he took with him about 300 horses as mounts, together with 1,000 spare horses and pack-mules. This was a little over 21 years after the first horses to reach this continent were unloaded.

"These Spaniards rode mares, stallions, and geldings, for they were colonizers as well as explorers, and breeding stock was a prime necessity. They brought their animals from Spain, of course, and it is doubtful if their horses were other than the somewhat common stock with which the Spaniards were satisfied.

"The Spaniards were constantly losing horses, the animals when turned out at night to graze either becoming entangled in the immense herds of buffalo, or else, because of hard use, were worn out or sick and had to be left behind.

"There seems to be no question but that the wild horses of the Western plains were 'escapes' from the mounts of these early Spanish 'Conquistadores.'

"Capt. Zebulon Pike, who in 1806 marched up the Arkansas River, across what is now Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado, mentions in his diary the great herds of wild horses he found everywhere on the open prairies. "Earlier travelers and explorers also report them in other parts of the region as plentiful in numbers on the ranges as were the buffalo and deer. Essentially 'mustangs,' next to buffalo-hunting, became one of the most fascinating adventures in the West.

"It was from these wild horse bands, of course, that the Western Indians obtained their first horses—an accession which furnished them with a means of rapid movement from one region to another and turned them from footmen to horsemen. The wild horse undoubtedly caused as tremendous a change in their whole mode of life as did the invention of the steam locomotive in that of the present civilization."

The Far West, however, was not the only part of this continent where wild horses were to be found in the early years. They ran at 'arge in great numbers in the forests of Virginia, "escapes" from the stock of the colonists. These animals increased very rapidly. They ranged the year round in the forests, and thus became quite as wild as their Far Western relatives. To quote further: "In the early '70's, when the pioneer stockman began to push out into the plains region, many of them began the raising of well-bred horses along with their cattle. They shared the ranges with the mustangs, and naturally many of the tame horses joined wild bands and were lost. "With the development of railroads and the growth of trolleys the demand for light horses fell off so fast that by 1899 range horses were a drag on the market. The owners would not go to the expense of rounding up, and for want of handling the animals became wilder than the wildest deer. They increased rapidly and became a burden on the ranges, already heavily overstocked with cattle and sheep. In 1898 several cars of selected geldings from northern Arizona, all good colors and halter-broke, netted the writer but twenty-five cents each on the Kansas City horse market. And even in 1923 several carloads of horses averaging 1,100 pounds, ship-

ped from South Dakota points, netted the shippers but \$2.00 each.

"The Boer War, which began in 1899, was a boon to the owners and hunters of these worthless wild horses. Agents of that Government shipped out many thousands of them, at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a head. Three out of every four horses died on the voyage out. These shipments took many thousands of horses from the ranges, but, the remainder became wilder and harder than ever to round up.

"Capturing wild horses requires great perseverance, intrepid riding, a love of adventure, and an absolute disregard for horse flesh. For every ten horses captured and broken, two or three first-class saddle horses are generally either killed, run to death, or badly used up. Chasing wild horses has always been an enticing game—one which few range stockmen can resist.

"In every range State today these bands of wild and practically worthless horses are not only a pest, but a heavy economic loss, in that they consume feed needed for more valuable range animals. They attract broken horses, which immediately feel the call of the wild, join the band, and become as wild as the rest. In some regions it is unsafe to turn a broken horse out on the range to graze, lest he be picked up by these outlaws."

A favorite method of capturing wild horses, we are told, is to build a small corral around some water-hole in the cedar brakes, where the animals water at night. The gates are built in halves and open inward, being hung so that they drop back into place as the animals shove through. By leaving the "trap gate" open for some time, until the horses become accustomed to the inclosure, it is often possible to catch a number of them. But one can do but little with them when caught. Mr. Barnes continues:

"Several years ago there were from ten to fifteen thousand wild horses on the Modoc National Forest, in northeastern California. When water was to be found, they remained in the famous 'Lava Beds.' When water was scarce the horses worked back into the mountains, where they were safe from capture.

On the Yakima Indian Reservation, in Washington, in 1922, the number of useless wild horses was estimated by the Indians to be above 26,000. In spite of the fact that every blade of grass was needed for valuable live stock, the Indians will neither kill a wild horse nor allow others to do it for them. On the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana, there are thousands of horses some wild and some fairly tame, but all utterly useless. The cattlemen have for several years past had a standing offer of \$5 for each horse the Indians would bring in. The Indian attitude towards a horse and his dogs, no matter how useless, could not be changed.

"The quality of nearly all of these wild horses must not be overlooked. They are generally small, inbred, under-sized individuals, seldom weighing more than 700 or 800 pounds; hard to break when captured, and of little or no use when tamed.

"The stories of the coal-black stallion with streaming mane, long, sweeping tail, flashing eyes, and the speed of the wind, are fragments of the imagination. Catch the leader of a band and he turns out to be a scrub not worth the cost of breaking. "With every man's hand against them, these wild horses will eventually be exterminated. In the meantime any red-blooded man thirsting for adventure, excitement, and some Wild West riding can get plenty of it chasing these unwelcome residents of the Western ranges.

There is no closed season on them at any time in the whole year, for they are classed with wolves and coyotes, as predatory animals marked for slaughter."

Brewster Valley

Mrs. Violet Hatcher came up Wednesday with Mr. Brown, to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Moore, for a few days. Mr. Moore took her and Irene down Saturday, Irene to Coquille and Violet to her home at Fairview.

Verlin Moore was married last week to Miss Lena Hatcher. They are making their home at Fairview.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Laird and Mrs. J. D. Laird made a business trip to Coquille Friday, taking down a couple of veal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Nickason, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Laird, Elvin Alford and Chester Krewson were at a small watch party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wilson, Wednesday evening.

Mr. Ashton has been quite ill with a cold the last few days.

The Pearly Crowley family are about all well again. Esther came home from her grandma's Sunday with Grant Harry.

Ernest Krewson has been working down at camp the past two or three

Charter No. 6849

Report of Condition of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at Coquille in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1924.

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts, sold with indorsement of this bank (except those shown in b and c)....	\$146,851.59
2. Overdrafts, unsecured.....	95.95
3. U. S. Government securities owned:	
a Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value).....	\$ 12,500.00
Total.....	12,500.00
4. Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.:.....	147,608.12
5. Banking House, \$28,200.00; Furniture and fixtures, \$5,600.00.....	\$33,800.00
6. Lawful Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	26,054.00
10. Cash in vault and amount due from national banks.....	123,778.26
11. Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 8, 9, and 10).....	3,323.64
12. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12).....	197.96
Total of Items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.....	127,299.90
14. Miscellaneous cash items.....	2,905.69
15. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	625.00
TOTAL.....	\$497,197.95
LIABILITIES	
17. Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 50,000.00
18. Surplus fund.....	10,000.00
19. Undivided profits.....	18,722.50
21. Circulating notes outstanding.....	12,500.00
24. Amount due to State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in Items 22 or 23).....	3,265.98
25. Certified checks outstanding.....	3,263.50
26. Cashier's Checks outstanding.....	1,104.24
Total of Items 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.....	7,424.72
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
27. Individual deposits subject to check.....	295,170.69
28. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed).....	15,836.12
29. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank or surety bond.....	20,279.80
31. Dividends unpaid.....	125.90
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32.....	\$311,111.61
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
33. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed).....	67,439.12
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, and 36.....	67,439.12
TOTAL.....	\$497,197.95

State of Oregon, County of Coos, as:

I, O. C. Sanford, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. C. Sanford, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1925.

(Seal) J. S. Barton,
Notary Public for Oregon, Residing at Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.
My Commission Expires March 16th, 1925.

Correct—Attest: A. J. Sherwood, L. H. Hazard, E. D. Webb.

Directors.

Weeks

Norman Laird is home for a few days visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Laird.

Grant Harry and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Siphon returned to their home Wednesday.

Mrs. Binger Laird got a phone call that her little boy was quite ill, so she went down to Norway Tuesday and caught the bus for Roseburg. Kenneth Laird took her down. Mrs. Ed Abernathy came up and took her place at Mrs. Hally Laird's and stayed until they got a Mrs. Dewey from Myrtle Point, who came out Wednesday with D. A. Moore.

Jessie Laird went down to Coquille Tuesday with Kenneth Laird and returned Friday evening with his brother, Norman.

Mr. Brown started out with the mail Tuesday morning, got down on Brewster grade and found a big slide in the road and came back to Ivan Laird's and phoned for one of his boys to meet him there and get the mail as he could not get the car past the slide. A crew of men worked there all that day before they got the road open for cars again.

Theodore Parks went to Coquille Friday morning, returning the next day.

Miss Leah Parks returned to Brewster Valley Sunday, after spending a couple of weeks vacation at her home at Creswell. She spoke about what awfully cold weather they had around Eugene, said it got down to 10 degrees below zero.

Miss Edna Alford has been visiting with relatives here in the valley the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paxson from the camp visited with the Jenkins' family over the week end.

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.50.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coach Timber Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 9, First National Bank Building at Coquille, Oregon, on Monday, January 13, 1925, at four o'clock P. M. for the election of one Director to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Coquille, Oregon, this 2nd day of January, 1925.

Leo J. Cary, Secretary.

Riverton School Notes

School opened Monday morning, Jan. 5, after a vacation of a little more than a week, with almost all the pupils in attendance. No absences at all were reported from the high school. Every one seemed ready for work again and went at it with a willingness of purpose that was very pleasing to the teachers.

All of our teachers were out of town during the vacation. Prof. and Mrs. Blanton visited with friends at Corvallis and Portland. Prof. Blanton, while at the latter place, attended the annual meeting of the State Teachers Association, which convened in that city during the holidays.

Mrs. Mary Harvey, who teachers in the high school, spent the greater part of the holidays, visiting her sister, Mrs. S. S. Wheeler, at Lebanon, Ore.

Miss Gladys Pennington, primary teacher, and Miss Genevieve Copenhaver, teacher in the third and fourth grades, returned from their respective homes in Portland last Sunday and took up their work again with us Monday morning.

Miss Mary Ellen Law, of Corvallis, who teaches the fifth and sixth grades, is again at her desk, after a very enjoyable vacation, spent with her father and mother at Corvallis. She wears the same winsome smile, that has endeared her to all the people of this community.

Miss Gladys White, a high school student, entertained a number of her friends at her home New Year's Eve. Miss Grace Johnson, another high school student, spent her vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Reigers, of Marshfield.

Miss Norma Carlson returned to school after spending her vacation at her home in Winchester Bay.

The Union High School building is being put up very rapidly and completion of same is expected not later than the latter part of March.

The Riverton School Student Body met in regular session Jan. 6th and elected new officers to serve the second semester, as follows: Fred Watson, president; Alta Gheer, 1st vice president; Norman Clinton, 2nd vice president; Gladys White, secretary; Daniel Smith, business manager; Grace Johnson, editor-in-chief; Fred Berry, assistant editor; Ronald Ward, yell leader; Mildred Welch, organist; Alta Gheer, song leader; Prof. H. P. Blanton, faculty adviser; Lyle Smith, treasurer.