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A Boost for Coos Bay.

The following letter is published in the Oregon Tradesman which is handed to the Mail by Herman Hillier. The writer of the letter is entitled to a vote of thanks for his forceful and intelligent boost for Coos Bay:

Portland, Or., May 20, 1906.

Mr. Orno Strong,

Editor Oregon Tradesman, City.

Dear Sir: As I know you to be sincerely interested in the advancement of every part of the state of Oregon, and as I feel you can, through the medium of your valuable paper, lead added impetus to any particular point which may be worthy of public notice, and which is striving for recognition, I will this week devote the space you reserve for the Hazlewood Co. to a few words about the Coos Bay country.

Last week I had the good fortune to be one of the Portland delegates attending the Merchants' and Farmers' Congress held in North Bend, Oregon, and that visit has impressed upon me the importance to the state of Oregon of deepening the entrance to Coos Bay and making the harbor accessible to vessels of large tonnage. Of the harbor as it exists today, I would say, although I have seen more commodious bodies of water, I have never in my travels—covering a good portion of the four divisions of the world—visited a harbor lying as near the ocean and at the same time so completely land locked, assuring absolute safety to the smallest craft, no matter how violent a storm be raging outside. Its contiguity to the ocean also minimizes towage charges.

As a harbor of refuge, Coos Bay is an ideal body of water and if no other reason could be urged for its improvement that alone should compel the people of the entire Pacific Coast to demand that the government take immediate steps to make the port available for such purpose. But Coos Bay has other and very important claims to recognition as a port, and these are the natural products of the territory tributary to it, consisting primarily of timber, coal and iron, supplemented by the agricultural possibilities, which are wonderfully rich, foremost among which rank dairy products, the soil being admirably fitted for raising forage of all kinds, especially alfalfa and red clover; the climatic conditions too, are perfect for cattle, frost and snow being unknown, while the temperature in summer is never oppressively hot.

The channel way has been pronounced by competent engineers as being easy of improvement; this fact has already been demonstrated beyond question, a short stone jetty built on the north side of the entrance being already scoured to a depth of 22 feet from an original of 12 to 14, and notwithstanding the main outflow of the tide escaped over the south spit. The full volume of water could be confined to the channel by building a jetty on the south side, this concentration of force would, it is confidently believed, cut out the bed to a level of 40 feet, a sufficient depth for the passage of the largest merchant vessels.

The making accessible of so valuable a harbor is not alone of local advantage to the Coos Bay district, but is of vital necessity to the growth and prosperity of the nation and should be so accepted.

Trusting I have not encroached too much upon your space nor imposed upon your known state loyalty, I am,
Yours for Oregon,
THOS. E. ARMISTEAD.

Washington, June 4.—Arthur Pue Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9:05 o'clock this morning. While Senator Gorman had been ill for many months, he had shown some improvement lately. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of death.

The cash customer has the advantage at T. H. Mehl & Co. They are now giving 5 per cent off of the regular prices to all who pay cash on the spot.

Memorial Address.

(Delivered by Father Donnelly at Bandon.)

We boast, and justly so, that we are one of the greatest of the nations, if not the greatest nation on the face of the earth. From the discovery of the American continent until now, America has been the home of the liberty loving and of the oppressed of the earth, and the United States of America has by the perfection of her fundamental law, by the wisdom of her administrations by the harmonious co-operation of her co-ordinate branches, set the standard of governmental perfection for the whole world.

The aspiration for freedom, for liberty, delivered the colonies from subjection and crowned them with sovereignty under laws of their own making. The United States have grown from thirteen to forty-five and the essence of their strength is union. To divide was to dishonor, to destroy, and when the attempt was made to do this, it seems that the mercy of God to untold generations provided the man, inspired the brain and nerved the hand to avert such a horrible disaster.

From the steps of the nation's capitol, 4th of March, 1861, this man, risen from the common people to the highest rank among the rulers of the earth, said: "I hold that, in contemplation of universal law, and of the constitution the union of these states is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national constitution and the Union will endure forever."

The preservation of the Union at any cost was the keynote, the kernel of that first inaugural address of President Lincoln. He declared that his duty was to administer the laws as he found them and to turn over the government unimpaired to his successor. "You have," he said to the south, "no vow registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it—we are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The chords of memory stealing from every battlefield and patriotic hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." How prophetic and grand those closing words of that inaugural, but at what a cost their ultimate realization.

The passions grew, the conflict came; four long years of struggle and strain were crowned at last with glorious victory. Hundreds of battles on sea and land; oceans of blood; cripples and corpses on every hand, but no matter what the cost, the Union had to be preserved. Seventy-five thousand, 3,000,000—500,000, and more answered the call of the President. Two hundred thousand of these; our greatest admiral on the seas, one of our greatest generals on the land, came from that South which was trying to tear itself out of the Union. Bravely they went to every bloody field; bravely they fought on every sea and stream; defeat and disaster did not cool their ardor. Union at any cost was their watch word—unconditional surrender their terms. Fight it out on these lines if it take years, their grim resolve. Antietam, Gettysburg, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Mobile Bay, the march to the sea, Fort Fisher, Cedar Creek, Five Forks, Petersburg and countless others, all centered at last to Appomattox where unconditional surrender crowned all their victories and practically ended one of the greatest wars of history. The Union was preserved; slavery blotted out. Old Glory again floated the breeze as the undisputed standard of a united people. The words of the President came true. Passion may have strained but must not break our bonds of affection.

The great commander who, through his generals and admirals and their subordinates after long

years of struggle and strife would say before the end: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right; let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a lasting place among ourselves, and with all nations."

The pity of it, that such a man, in the hour of glorious and magnanimous triumphs, should have to fall a martyr at the hands of a miserable fanatical assassin.

Our glorious peace was shrouded in dismal gloom—but as a nation we have emerged from the most desolate darkness of slavery and war, into the full noon of freedom and peace. And in the midst of our glory and power the American people should never forget the cost. Let them then as the years roll by, cooer with the flowers of the garden and field, but more especially with the flowers of a nation's grateful affection and remembrance, the graves of their honored dead, who fought and died to preserve them, a nation under the folds of Old Glory, the flag of the free for the home of the brave.

Steamboating Down the Coquille.

(Salem Capital Journal.)

One of the most exciting and romantic trips we had was going down the Coquille river on the steamer Echo, a little light-draught stern-wheeler, that carries passengers, gathers cream and distributes mail to the ranches up and down the river. The Echo was built on the river, has a narrow hull, and can navigate as nearly on dry land as it is possible for a steamboat.

There are five creameries above Myrtle Point and six between the Point and Coquille, and about as many below. The river is lined with dairy farms. In all there are 14 creameries and two cheese factories on the river. The steamer stops for a single can of cream or to deliver one empty, and is even more accommodating than that—stopping and turning around to hand a man on the bank a newspaper, or a woman a letter, or to receive one. The river had been flooded by a rise of eight feet and it was still raising. Twelve thousand logs were going down to the boom, where they are hoisted onto the cars, taken over the divide, and rolled into Dr. Tower's log boom for the Bay mills. When the steamer made a landing her bow was run into the alders, with a cracking and snapping of branches, then, swinging around with her nose against the bank, took on her freight or passengers. In the cabin on the first deck was a signboard containing this legend:

"Gentlemen that has corks in their shoes will please stay on the lower deck."

The Echo has a vicious little whistle that awoke responses of their namesake that were hurled back from the canyons in the hillside. On the bottom lands the cattle graze knee-deep in clover. The Coquille country is a veritable land of milk and honey, with plenty of salmon thrown in, and occasional bear and venison. The country is too wet for forest fires, and the only way to tell winter from summer is by the falling leaves. Between taking on cream, letting off newspapers, kissing the banks of clover fields where Jersey cows look with dreamy eyes right into our cabin windows, the trip was very interesting. A logger showed us a nugget of virgin gold taken out of Johnson's creek, a tributary of the Coquille, that weighed a full ounce. A block of quartz as big as a nail keg, that was carried down from the mountain some day, netted its finder \$300. There are rich placer mines on the creek. But the greatest gold mines in this country is in its variety of hard wood timber.

The myrtle wood is certainly the richest jewel of the forest—taking on a high luster, and its old-gold grain growing deeper and more beautiful every year. The curly maple, the ash, and the alder all

work into door panels and mantels, taking on lustrous silver polish that will adorn the homes of the wealthy all over our land once they find what wonderful beauty it possesses.

Peter Loggie of North Bend is the man who has established the fame of the myrtle wood. Mantels and articles of furniture of almost countless value and constantly increasing beauty may be found at Bandon, Marshfield and North Bend. His workmanship stamps him a master in woodcraft. They myrtle is a wonderful combination of the luster of the maple and the richness of mahogany.

Sprained Ankle, Stiff Neck, Lame Shoulder.

These are three common ailments for which Chamberlain's Pain Balm is especially valuable. If promptly applied it will save you time, money and suffering when trouble with any one of these ailments. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

When the looters began robbing the people of stricken San Francisco of their few remaining possessions which had escaped the fire, they were promptly shot. A penalty of this kind could not legally be inflicted on the insurance robbers who are now endeavoring to steal a portion of the insurance money by "short changing" the policyholders in the settlement. Nevertheless such reprehensible conduct as is reported on the part of some of the adjusters is deserving of something more than censure. There are hundreds in San Francisco, whose sole worldly possessions consist of a fire insurance policy. They have no resources with which to fight for a fair settlement, and the insurance sharks, taking advantage of their helpless condition, are apparently robbing them with impunity. The victims who are obliged to accept these forced settlements should at least make up a "black list" of the companies engaged in the nefarious practice, and pass it along to other communities, where resentment can be shown by the withdrawal or withholding of business from the guilty company.—Oregonian.

Conspiracies in restraint of trade are no new thing. It is needful only to read Blackstone's Commentaries, to learn that long ago it was necessary to fight combinations of dealers in various products. In the past few years this old evil has been rampant in the United States. We have frequently called attention to the compacts between organizations of wholesale dealers and organizations of retail dealers which prevent anyone from buying from the wholesaler who is not a member of the retail organization. In return the retailers pledge themselves not to go behind the wholesalers in making purchases. A few days ago a retail seller of meats in Portland was rash enough to buy a few dressed veals from farmers. For this offense he is to be driven out of business in Portland, as the wholesale dealers will sell him no more meat. Public sentiment throughout the United States is getting pretty well stirred up on this sort of business. An old remedy for evils of a similar nature could well be applied in these causes and that is the allowance of punitive damages. If a man who was driven out of business by the refusal of a combination of dealers to sell to him could secure three or four times the amount of his loss in being driven out of business, it would strongly tend to discourage these organizations in restraint of trade.—Oregon Agriculturist.

Huge Task.

It was a huge task, to undertake the cure of such a bad case of kidney disease, as that of C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, La., but Electric Bitters did it. He writes: "My kidneys were so far gone, I could not sit on a chair without a cushion; and suffered from dreadful backache, and depression. In Electric Bitters, however, I found a cure, and by them was restored to perfect health. I recommend this great tonic medicine to all with weak kidneys, liver or stomach. Guaranteed by R. S. Knowlton druggist; price 50c."

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