

Coquille Herald.

Vol. 26: No. 47.

COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Entered as second-class matter May 8, 1905, at the postoffice at Coquille, Oregon, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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PORTLAND, OREGON.

"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes, says Martin Boyd of Henrietta, Ky. "In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used about two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by R. S. Knowlton.

Our School Meeting.

EDITOR HERALD: More about our late school meeting, and the necessity of ample playground for the children. Ever since the organization of the "Playground Association of America" three years ago, this matter has received an impetus that will be surprising to those who have given the matter little or no attention. Probably few of us know that over fifty million dollars have been spent for this kind of work for the school children of this country. Those who criticized the prices at which the various tracts were offered to the school district, evidently had not compared these prices with the price they paid twelve years ago, when they paid a thousand dollars for the old cemetery block. The value of lots is at least three to four times as high now as it was then, and the price of lots is at least twice as high now as it was only three years ago. The truth of the matter is, that they paid a great deal more for that block twelve years ago, in proportion to what other land was selling for, than any of the tracts are held at, which are offered to the school district now. And this matter of price was sprung at this time simply to detract the minds of the people from the real issue, thinking no doubt that they had forgotten what was paid for the old cemetery block. The moving spirit, and the purpose back of the whole thing, however, is to prevent three-fourths of the district from having or obtaining a school building in their territory. Three-fourths of this district lies north and west of the big gulch, and three-fourths of the people will soon live there; and in less than five years four-fifths of the people will live there. But it is evident that three or four "silk stockings" are determined that the major portion of the school district shall not have a school building placed anywhere, near where it will accommodate the majority of the people of the district. It simply resolves itself into a proposition of three or four "silk stockings" against a large majority of the "common people". And the "silk stockings" seem to think that the common people have no rights that they need respect. They always have run thing their own way, and they seem imbued with the old, mythical idea that they alone are endowed with the "divine right of Kings." It is simply a repetition of ancient and universal history of the "few" trampling upon the rights of the many. The old kingly idea that the "common people" are simply "mud sills" for the "few" to wipe their feet upon.

Equal rights and equal justice for all, should be the motto of every man. I repeat this,—equal rights and equal justice for all, should be the motto of every man. And ninety-five per cent of the people believe in this motto, and in the rule of the majority, and will live up to this rule and to this motto. Every man should remember that his rights end where his duties begin. But in every community you will find men who have milked the public for years, but they never return even a small portion of the skimmed milk, unless forced to do so. They have grown rich, fat and sleek off of the public patronage and support. The public patronage has made them what they are and all they are. And, but for this public patronage and support, they would be as poor and as ordinary as the rest of us "common people". But now, by virtue of this public patronage and support they have waxed rich, purse-proud, and "even blue-blooded". Yea verily! And remember, ye "common people" that now, they know ye not! Neither have ye any rights that they need respect! Ye are of the earth, earthy!

True that ye have made them what they are by your patronage, but when you go to them pleasantly, kindly, ye even beggingly, and ask them for a little, even a very little of the skimmed milk they obtained from you, with which to purchase good school grounds for your children, in order that they may have decent and ample play

ground while being educated; they answer, hence ye scum of the earth, in so far as we are concerned your children have no need of either a play ground or of an education. They can go to

That is, unless we can force the whole thing to be placed in and around us and our holdings, for we are the whole cheese, while ye are only the whey. Yea verily! We know ye not!

The cost of purchasing school grounds is a matter that every one has thought about, and it is one of the things that some kicked about at the late school meeting, though not one of the kickers gave any figures as to what the cost would be to the individual tax-payer, and more than likely not a half dozen persons have figured it out, or given it any careful attention. Now this is a matter that the directors have figured upon, having first obtained from the assessor the amount of the taxable property in the district. And to purchase any of the tracts offered would cost the tax-payers from fifty cents to ten or fifteen dollars apiece; depending upon the amount of their taxable property, and they would have three years time in which to pay it. Even taking it at the larger sum what does it amount to, when divided into three payments, say from three to five dollars each year? While the smaller tax-payers would not have half that much to pay, many of them not a third as much.

There is not a town in the State, I presume, where the people are better to give to any worthy purpose than they are here. You go around with a subscription paper for fixing roads, streets, side walks, or to assist some person in need and the people generally will give from five to twenty-five dollars, and give it gladly and willingly. This town has a splendid class of people in this respect. Yet at the same time, if you ask for half that much for the school children, and give them three years even to pay it in, but call it a tax, a few of these people who are most liberal in other things, begin to kick about the tax. While if you were to go to them with a subscription paper and ask them for a subscription of twenty-five dollars, payable in three equal annual payments, for the school children, they would most likely give it very readily, just so you did not call it a tax. As if there was any real difference in the name you call it, when the amount and the purpose are the same.

In all probability any of us spend from ten to twenty-five dollars every year for little, foolish things that are of no value to us whatever; and even may be injurious to us. In many instances we would be better off, not only financially, but socially, morally, physically and intellectually if we did not so spend the money, but we never stop to think of the money we are wasting, much less to kick about it.

Another thing, we will spend hundreds and thousands of dollars for fine stock of all kinds, cattle, sheep, horses, mules, and even chickens, cats, and dogs. Nothing but the highest grade or the best breed will satisfy us. Then we build the finest of barns and houses to keep them in, but when it comes to paying for good school buildings and playgrounds, for the school children, which is the greatest, the noblest, and the highest duty we owe either to man, to the state, or to God! Then we begin to kick about the cost, the tax. We say, "O! they don't need any playground! The school buildings are good enough! The children can get along with what they have." Yet, in the whole realm of human responsibility there is no other obligation as binding or as important and essential as the proper training and education of the children of this country from whom must come the legislators, the statesman, and the business men of the future. And these men to succeed must be men of culture, and men whose integrity and probity of character is, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

It seems however, that many

lose sight of the importance of these things, and when any expense is proposed for the education of the children, we begin to kick. We do not stop then, to think of the money we are fooling away on things that are really of no value to us, or that are merely a passing pleasure and give no return, or worse yet, an evil return.

Next week we will take up the matter of school playgrounds, showing something of what is being done along that line in this country and in Europe.

C. R. BARROW.

Oregon Caves Reserved.

The president has signed a proclamation whereby one square mile of land surrounding the entrance to the famous Oregon caves, or "Marble Halls of Josephine County," is reserved from any form of disposition and set aside as a national monument.

These wonderful caves are located within Siskiyou is national forest, about 30 miles south of Grants Pass, Or., in Cave mountains, which is one of the peaks of the Grayback range. The mountain rises to an elevation of about 6,000 feet. The main openings of the caves are at an elevation of about 4,000 feet. The entire mountain side for five or six miles shows caverns of various sizes, and it is believed that the interior is honey combed with caverns like those which have already been explored.

The caves were discovered in 1864 by Eija Davidson while bear hunting. As far as known they have never been carefully explored. They appear to be made up of a series of galleries rather than roomy caverns, although many beautiful rooms have been discovered. There are thousands of passageways leading in all directions, many of which are partly closed by stalactites. Small streams are found at different elevations, and large bodies of running water can be heard in pit, bottoms of which have not yet been discovered. It is thought this running water accounts for the currents of wind which in some of the galleries blow so hard as to extinguish an open light.

The lime deposits take many beautiful forms; massive pillars, delicate stalactites of alabaster whiteness from the points of which suspend the crystal drop water carrying its minute deposit of lime from which they are formed, and broad sheets resembling drapery with graceful curves and waves that seem to have been made by varying currents of wind.

Many beautiful and valuable specimens have been broken off and carried away by visitors. The act under which the monument was established makes it an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any objects which possess historic or scientific interest.

For the present this monument will be under the control and supervision of Forest Supervisor M. J. Anderson, of Grants Pass.

Teachers' Institute.

The Annual Teachers' Institute for the year 1909, will be held in the school house in Coquille, August 17-19, 1909.

Arrangements are perfected for the most successful institute ever held in the county. The outside help and local assistance will be of the very best. Every department of school work will receive due attention.

Very Respectfully,
W. H. BUSH,
County Superintendent.

Teachers' Examination.

Notice is hereby given that the regular semi-annual examination of applicants for state and county papers will be held by the examining board of Coos county, Oregon, at the court house, beginning at 9 a. m. Wednesday, August 11, 1909, and continuing three days.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1909.
W. H. BUSH,
County Superintendent.

Registered Durock Jersey pigs, the kind that fatten on clover, for sale by J. D. Carl, Myrtle Point, Or. Phone 101.

Portland and Coos Bay.

The next meeting of the Oregon-Idaho Development league occurs on August 20 and 21 at Coos Bay. Portland business men and commercial organizations should see to it that a large delegation of representative business men of this city attend that meeting. People of Portland are not taking enough interest in these development league meetings and the projects therein discussed. Through these assemblies of wideawake, enterprising, progressive and in many instances individually disinterested and self-sacrificing men great things will be achieved for Oregon and Idaho within the next few years. There will be far more irrigation, more scientific and profitable culture, more people located satisfactorily on small tracts of land, more products gaining a big reputation for Oregon, more electric lines of railway and probably a railroad from Coos Bay to Boise City, to form a part of another transcontinental line.

All these things the business men and capitalists of Portland ought to take a lively interest in and help. Everything done in this direction anywhere in the two states, or in a large part of Washington as well, is "water on Portland's wheel." A big meeting was held here awhile ago to inaugurate a campaign for "500,000 in Portland in 1912." But to accomplish this result, or anything like it, all parts of the great country tributary in whole or in part to this metropolis must develop rapidly, must fill up with people, must increase their products must double their business. Portland will only grow as the Oregon country grows. Portland people have been too self-centered; they should look abroad more, over all parts of this vast splendid region, and take more interest in them.

At the recent meetings of development leagues at Boise, Vale, Burns and other places, few Portland people were present. They were conspicuous by their absence. In proportion to its population, wealth and interests at stake, it was the most poorly represented town in the state. This should be bettered, and there is no better place to begin a better record than at Coos Bay.

The Coos Bay country is well worth Portland's attention. It is a region of magnificent resources. Marshfield and North Bend together will in a few years make a city half as big as Portland. And don't imagine that Portland will lose anything by encouraging development there. That splendid region and this city will grow and develop together. Both are parts of Oregon. They should sympathetically co-operate. What helps one will help the other. There will be in the near future not only one railroad but two or more into that region. Its wealth of timber, coal, dairy farming and fruit lands is immense. It ought to be friendly to Portland, and is, if Portland will show due and timely friendship for it. And the Coquille region is of scarcely less importance and interest.

There ought to be a big, hearty, enthusiastic, sincere delegation of Portland people to Coos Bay on this occasion. Broaden out. Look far around; in all directions, over this great "empire," of which Portland is and can be more and more the metropolis and mart. Go over to Coos Bay. It will do that region good. It will do that region good. It will do the visitors and Portland more good. It will enlarge their opportunities. It will make new and strengthen old friendships and business relations. Make the people of that region know that Portland is alive and is interested in them.

Mr. A. Robinson of Drumquin, Ontario, has been troubled for years with indigestion, and recommends Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets as "the best medicine I ever used." If troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at R. S. Knowlton's drug store.

COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the County Court, at the July, 1909 Adjourned Term.

| In Re Roads and Bridges. | |
|---|---------|
| Bradon & Hartley, contract work, R D No. 18 special..... | 258 00 |
| Stemmler & Minard, contract work, R D No. 26 special..... | 300 00 |
| W C Lungren, opening Shutter Landing north Slough Road..... | 177 00 |
| Alex Hall, 2 registers East Marshfield Ferry Transit..... | 22 40 |
| In Re Miscellaneous | |
| Dennis McCarthy, cruising 23, 193 acres of timber land..... | 1376 58 |
| J F Fouts, 6 tier of wood..... | 10 50 |
| State of Oregon, } County of Coos. } | ss |

I, James Watson, County Clerk for Coos County, and State of Oregon, ex-officio Clerk of the County and State, custodian of the records, archives and files of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the amount of bills of expense, in whose favor allowed, continued and not allowed, on the various funds of the County, as audited by the County Court of said County and State, at the adjourned July

1909 Term of said Court, as the same appear in the Journals of said Court now in my office and custody.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County Court affixed this 30th day of July, A. D. 1909.

JAMES WATSON
County Clerk

Salem Boy Has Wireless.

Earl R. Simpson, of 457 South Seventeenth street, of this city, has just completed a modern Wireless Telegraph station. Mr. Simpson built his instruments at odd times during the past six months and as a result has one of the best equipped machines in the west.

Mr. Simpson's apparatus includes everything necessary for the successful operation of a wireless plant and is tuned at the present time to send or receive messages for a distance of 100 miles. His plant represents an outlay of \$50 and his labor, which if purchased outright would have cost \$500.

There are eight wireless stations in the city which are owned and operated by young men interested in the study of sending messages through the air. The machines in most cases were manufactured by the boys themselves and show great ingenuity on the part of the youthful inventors.

Tozier's Celebrated Logger Shoes have won popularity with the woods boys. E. L. Tozier maker, Coquille.

W. H. Schroeder Jeweler

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Isiah Hacker, R. E. Shine, First Nat'l Bank of Portland, Portland.

FRED SLAGLE TAILOR

COQUILLE, OREGON