

The Herald, the old established reliable newspaper of the Coquille Valley in which an "ad" always brings results.

THE COQUILLE HERALD

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COQUILLE, COOS COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1912

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CENTENNIAL HELD AT BAKER

The one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the white man to eastern Oregon was observed at Baker, Oregon, December 28. Many visitors from eastern Oregon were present at the exercises, and some of the best known historians and pioneers of the state were speakers. Over one hundred participated in the banquet given in honor of the visitors, which preceded the centennial program.

One hundred years ago Captain Wilson Price Hunt, the brave representative of John Jacob Astor, attempting to reach Astoria by the overland route, reached the valley where Baker stands today. The first white child born in Oregon, east of the Cascades, saw the light of day on the present site of the town of North Powder. It was the child of an Indian squaw wife of a "squaw man" whose name is disputed. From that point the explorers followed the Indian trails reaching the Columbia river near The Dalles and completed their perilous journey to Fort Astor.

One very unusual feature marked the occasion, it being the gathering of three unique characters, who took an important part in the state's early history. They were the guests of honor and clearly entitled to the homage paid them. The trio consisted of William H. Packwood Sr., David S. Littlefield, both of Baker, and John Haley of Boise, Idaho. Mr. Packwood, who is well past 80 years of age, as are the other two, was a member of the first legislature of Oregon, and one of the framers and signers of the constitution, that advanced the commonwealth to the dignity of statehood. Bent with years, yet his mind as keen as ever, he takes as much interest in the affairs of Oregon as he did when a young man.

David S. Littlefield, a slight old man, is the last surviving member of the party that discovered gold in eastern Oregon, the man whose pick first uncovered the precious metal at Griffin's gulch, and unlocked the storehouse of nature, which has since yielded millions in wealth. John Haley, pioneer stage driver, historian and author, won fame as the proprietor of the stage line from Kelton, Utah, to Umatilla Landing, on the Columbia, in the days when the only law was that of the steady arm. Later he was proprietor of the stage line operat-

ing between Boise and Walla Walla, when the old Overland hotel in the former city was the only public house within a radius of several hundred miles. He is now librarian and secretary of the Idaho Historical society, and one of the interesting figures of the Idaho capital. The reminiscences of the three were interesting indeed. With their heads together, they spent every available minute recounting adventures in which all had shared, and recalling the history making incidents of the last half century.

All in all, the celebration which marks the beginning of the second century of the rule of the white man in Oregon was a notable event and will be long remembered as one of Baker's big days.

THE PASSING OF OREGON'S PIONEERS

John Hopfield, a well known and respected citizen of this country and a veteran of the Civil war, died at his home in McMinnville, Oregon, Christmas noon at the age of 75 years, after a brief illness. He was born in Windenhausen, Germany, July 28, 1836. His parents died when he was young and he came to America when only ten years old. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in company K of the 30th Wisconsin infantry, with which company he served three years and from which he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. In 1876 he settled in Oregon. He was a member of G. A. R. Custer Post No. 9.

Alfred B. Humphreys, who has resided in Oregon City, Oregon, for the last thirty years, and who was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the community, died December 27. Mr. Humphreys was born in Connecticut, March 20, 1832. With his family he came to Oregon in 1871 where he has since resided. Besides his widow, he leaves one daughter, Miss Gertrude Humphreys.

Mrs. Maria Carpenter, a Coos county pioneer, died December 31, at her home on South Coos river, at the age of 81. Mrs. Carpenter was a sister of Anson Rogers, Sr., and S. C. Rogers, well known in this community.

Mrs. Eliza Jane McKinley, an old pioneer of this state, who was 81 years old, died at Baker, Oregon, on Christmas day.

EVAPORATION OF APPLES BY C. I. LEWIS, O. A. C.

When the canned pineapple industry was started in the Hawaiian Islands, the juice, cores and everything but the slices were considered waste material. One day someone conceived the idea that they might be able to bottle the thousands of barrels of juice that were going to waste. The bottling experiment was successful and soon the juice was selling for more than the sliced pineapple. Recently someone else had the happy thought that the core might be made into a confection and now we have on the market the pineapple glace, and they make more money out of the glace than they do out of the rest of the pineapple put together. We all know the profits that are made out of the by-products of the meat industry. The question then arises, are we making sufficient money out of our fruit by-products. The answer we have to give is a negative. We should have in various parts of Oregon co-operative by-product plants. I would suggest the building of plants that could make vinegar, can apples, make jams and jellies, and also the evaporation of fruit and in this way there would be virtually no loss. Only certain grades of apples make good vinegar—apples that are thoroughly ripe and high in sugar contents. Certain varieties are better for evaporating than others. For example the Spitzenberg makes an exceptionally good dried apple, Baldwin and Ben Davis are used extensively, while the Limber Twig makes more weight of dried product to the bushel than any other variety. By the combination of these various fruits we can utilize all parts of the apple. By the associations taking hold of this work it could be conducted in such a manner that a man could afford to bring his cull and lower grades of apples to the by-product factories.

Here in Oregon we have a splendid opportunity to develop apple-drying. We have prune driers that are idle about the time this work comes on and we also have hop driers that could be utilized. One large orchard which deals in hop drying found that they could make \$400 to \$500 out of drying apples and it took very little expense to change the hop dryer to conform with the apple needs. It would only then be necessary to have special appliance such as parting tables, slicing machines and a bleacher. The bleacher, being simply an air-tight box, has a hole at one end to allow the fumes to enter and a stovepipe outlet at the other to allow the fumes to escape. A box about 3 or 4 feet square and 20 feet long will allow one to bleach a great many apples in a day. Apples can be run through the driers faster than prunes and the system of heating is just the opposite of that of the prune heating. For instance, we start prunes at a low temperature and gradually bring them to a higher temperature, while with apples we often start at 150 degrees and drop gradually to 125 degrees. The time it will take for you to dry a bushel of apples will depend somewhat on the experience you have had and will be controlled to a certain degree by the form of the fruit. Slices ought to dry in 14 to 12 hours, 14 the maximum. If we used racks in our prune driers we could reduce this time. Often five hours is sufficient on racks such as we dry prunes. The quarters would probably take 18 to 20 hours and the whole apple from 30 to 50 hours depending, of course, upon variety, type of fruit, etc. Concerning the amount of evaporated fruit we can secure from a bushel of apples, it will run from 6 to 7 pounds of white fruit and from 3 to 4 pounds of waste material. The waste material, however, can be sold to pie manufacturers. As you all know, the price for evaporated fruit has been high, and yet people are making very little effort to establish markets on dry products. With the reputation that Oregon has as a fruit center, it would seem easy for us to build up a good reputation for dried apples and also canned apples and other by-products.

ITEMS FROM ALL SOURCES

The first poultry show given by Douglas county raisers, held at Roseburg December 28, brought out 500 birds.

Once there was a game called town ball, from which baseball was evolved. It had more fighting in it than any other game, and more cheating than any other except croquet. Ask grandmother how it was played.

According to a letter received by Governor West December 27, from the Treasury Department, Oregon's share from the National forest reserve fund this year is \$35,612.30. This sum will be turned in to the common school fund.

There are two hundred and fifty thousand words in the English language, and most of them were used one Sunday by a lady who discovered after coming out of church, that her new hat was adorned with a tag, on which was written, "reduced to \$2.75."

Charley Johnson has a hen, a cross of Brown Leghorn and Rhode Island Red, that was hatched April 20, commenced laying October 1, and hatched a brood of 10 chicks December 21. That's something of a record even for Corvallis.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

An exchange has discovered that a poor girl has to be awfully good looking to be pretty, and a rich girl has to be awfully homely to be ugly. It might have added that a poor man has to be awfully smart to be intellectual, and a rich man almost a blockhead to be ignorant.

My son, it is conceded that your father is a fool, but try to bear with him yet awhile as best you may, for you may need him to dig potatoes and clean the cow barn while you are engaged in the laudable enterprise of reading "Old Sleuth," smoking cigarettes and disporting your latest hot socks.

J. Nelson Wisner of Oregon City, who for nine years was superintendent of the United States bureau of fisheries, has been notified of his appointment as director of fisheries of Uruguay, South America, at a salary of \$4,800 which amounts to more than \$5,000 in this country. Mr. Wisner came to Oregon in 1898.

Dame Rumor is already whispering of prosperity for neighboring cities for the new year as follows: A \$12,500 Carnegie library for Oregon City, if the city will maintain same at an annual expense of \$1,250 a year, a new two-story brick building for Cottage Grove; a city park for Bandon and a candy factory for Marshfield.

Superintendent of Banks, Will Wright, has just completed a statement which shows almost \$3,000,000 gain in the bank deposits of Oregon during the year. At the close of business December 5, 1911, the total deposits in the banks of the state amounted to \$121,834,044.79, while the deposits for the last report in 1910 were \$119,194,851.96.

A bridegroom of Sheridan, Oregon, had the misfortune to lose the opal setting from his scarf pin on the day of his marriage. Three weeks afterward, when domestic duties replaced honeymoon joys, he found the opal in the gizzard of a hen he was preparing for Christmas dinner. An opal for luck, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is nothing aside from the milk of human kindness so necessary to the comfort of any family as the milk of the good old cow. It is like oil poured upon the troubled waters of family life. It is an excellent beverage for the children. It furnishes cream for the coffee, butter for the bread and cheese for the lunch. It shortens the pie crust and raises the Johnny cake. Even cats and dogs cry for it. It feeds the pig, pleases the colt and delights the chickens. Yes, and if we will give her a fair chance the cow will clothe the children, buy comforts for the family, pay the taxes and pay the mortgage.

COMMISSIONER HOFF ON EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Because of reported violations of the eight hour law, especially on public works, State Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff has addressed a letter to all the members of all county courts in Oregon. There are 108 commissioners and county judges in the state. One reported reason for much of the law breaking along these lines is a false impression among commissioners that to employ men and pay them by the hour, makes it legal to work them over the eight hour limit.

Commissioner Hoff calls attention to the opinion rendered by the attorney general in which it is declared that it is a violation of the law to "permit laborers or mechanics employed by the state or any county to work more than eight hours a day in any calendar month regardless of whether they are employed by the day, hour or minute." "Permit me to suggest," writes Commissioner Hoff, "that you send notices to all supervisors, superintendents, etc., for whom you may be responsible, calling attention to this matter. It is my duty as well as yours to see that the law is enforced. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$100 to \$1000 or imprisonment not more than six months or both."

We believe that the custom has prevailed in Coos county, where men were worked more than eight hours per day, that they signed receipts for the total hours work with eight hours as the basis. According to the above information this is illegal, strange as it may seem.—Coos Bay Harbor.

On December 28, the coldest wave of the winter struck Chicago and the middle west, the mercury being at 5 above zero. Thousands of people are suffering and two deaths have been reported. At Portland on the same date the Weather Bureau registered 28 degrees above zero, being the coldest snap experienced since November 11, when the mercury dropped to 24 degrees above.

Reports from San Bernardino, Riverside and Los Angeles counties state that thousands of dollars' damage was done to the crop by the recent heavy frost. At San Bernardino the mercury dropped from 44 degrees at 6 o'clock to 25 at midnight. Growers were quick to realize the danger to the crop, at least 80 per cent of which is still on the trees. Smudging fires were started and hundreds of men worked all night, but with faint hope of saving the oranges because of the low range of temperature.

The Department of the Interior has just issued a patent to Rev. Adolph Haberly of Bandon for a homestead near that city. This case has been pending for the past six years owing to a contest made by agents of the General Land Office who claim that, as Haberly was an itinerant preacher and absent much of the time, he had not complied with the residence provisions of the law.

The Kruse & Banks company of North Bend has been awarded the contract for building a large lumber schooner for the Davenport company for whom they built the Fairhaven three years ago. The new boat will be 207 feet long, 41-foot beam and 14 feet depth of hold and when completed will cost about \$11,000. She will not be equipped for passenger travel. This vessel it is understood will ply in the coast lumber trade out of Puget Sound and the Columbia river.

According to the Coos County records a deed was filed one day last week transferring about 1,100 acres of tidelands opposite North Bend and Marshfield to Alva Doll, the property being transferred by C. S. Winsor, L. F. Falkenstein, C. Albrecht, F. B. Waite and others. Some time ago there was a rumor of this tract being purchased for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and it is now supposed that Mr. Doll is merely acting as an agent for the railroad company, although he

claims the same was purchased as investment property. Possessed of this land the railroad people would have a terminus on the Bay in case direct ingress could not be obtained by bridging the Bay.

Charles Durham, Lovington, Ill., has succeeded in finding a positive cure for bed wetting. "My little boy wet the bed every night clear thro' on the floor. I tried several kinds of kidney medicine and I was in the drug store looking for something different to help him when I heard of Foley's Kidney Pills. After he had taken them two days we could see a change and when he had taken two-thirds of a bottle he was cured. That is about six weeks ago and he has not wet in bed since." For sale by C. J. Fuhrman.

HIGH SCHOOLS OF OREGON IN LEAD

The eleventh annual meeting of the western division of the Oregon Teachers' association, held in Portland December 28, opened with an attendance of over 400 teachers. Representative educators by the hundreds gathered from all parts of the state to attend this meeting. An address delivered to the teachers by State Superintendent L. R. Alderman set forth the condition of the schools over the state as he found them, and some of the school needs. Two of the main points of his discourse were the need for the development of strong rural high schools and the co-operation between teaching forces and the parents in the district. He further stated that there were some things in the state educational work that Oregon could well be proud of—that she stood first in the United States in point of attendance in high schools, in fact that she leads the world. "Twelve years ago Oregon," said he, "had but five high schools, with a four-year course; now she has 111 and the movement is advancing at a rapid rate. In the 393 high schools in the state the attendance was 3,800 last year and this year a little short of 10,000."

A reception at the Portland hotel was given the teachers by the Teachers' club and the Portland Principals' association. Since the run of steelheads put in an appearance in Coos Bay the catch of silversides has been greatly increased, and a large percentage of these fish has been iced and shipped to fresh fish markets in Portland.

J. O. Root, who lives on the Mohawk, brought in an immense radish yesterday which grew from a volunteer seed. It weighed over 10 pounds.—Eugene Oregon Register.

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OUR STATE'S RAPID GROWTH

The Thirteenth Census of the United States, prepared under the supervision of William C. Hunt, Chief Statistician for Population, taken as April 15, 1910, gives the population of Oregon as 672,765, which represents an increase of 62.7 per cent during the last decade. The growth of the state was a little more than twice as rapid during the preceding decade 1890-1900, when the rate of increase was 30.2 per cent.

Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848 and four years later the people adopted a constitution and asked for statehood which, by act of congress was approved in 1859 and, with boundaries as at present, she was then admitted into the Union. The total land area of the state is 95,607 square miles.

There are 34 counties in the state, the population of which ranges from 2,044 in Curry County, to 226,261 in Multnomah county. Harney county, with 9,933 square miles has the largest area, and Multnomah county, with 451 square miles, has the smallest area.

Portland, the largest of 97 cities in the state, has a population of 207,214, and Salem, the second city, a population of 14,094. There are 5 cities having from 5,000 to 10,000, 9 having from 2,500 to 5,000 and 18 having less than 2,500 inhabitants. There are 3 Indian Reservations in the state.

The population of Coos county in 1910 was 17,959.

The lumber shipment from this port during 1911 amounted to 63,000,000 feet or an average of over 5,000,000 a month. This is the biggest shipment of any single year in the history of this port and shows the constant increase of the business in this section. While we were unable to get exact statistics on other shipping to and from this port, yet it is known to be proportionately large, and the amount of passenger business done by the oceangoing steamers was about double that done in any previous year. All other business in the Coquille valley has been proportionately large and the prospects for 1912 are for a still better year.—Bandon Recorder.

Do not allow your kidney and bladder trouble to develop beyond the reach of medicine. Take Foley's Kidney Pills. They give quick results and stop irregularities with surprising promptness. For sale by C. J. Fuhrman.

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