

Coquille City Herald.

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NO. 1.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. SIGLIN. JOHN A. GRAY.
Siglin & Gray.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Office—Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel.

W. SINCLAIR.
Attorney at Law,
General Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

T. G. OWEN.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OGN.

S. H. HAZARD.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPIRE CITY, OGN.

J. W. BENNETT.
Attorney at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OGN.

D. L. WATSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law
COOS CITY, OGN.

J. H. NOSLER.
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CARL H. VOLKMAR.
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
MYRTLE POINT, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.
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277 General Insurance agency.
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Office at residence in Coquille City.

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Work of all descriptions done at short notice and extremely low prices.

I. O. G. T.
Morning Star Lodge
No. 464.
Meets at Coquille City every Thursday evening. Visiting members of this order, in good standing, are cordially invited.

K. OF L.
Pioneer Assembly, No. 3070.
Meets at Coquille City every Monday evening. Visiting members, in good standing, are cordially invited.

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren, in good standing, cordially invited.

A. F. and A. M.
Chadwick Lodge, No. 68.
Meets at Coquille City on Saturday evening or before the full moon in each month.
John Goodman,
W. M.

G. A. R.
Gen. Lytle Post, No. 27.
Meets at Coquille City, on every first and third Wednesday. Visiting comrades, in good standing, cordially invited.
Chas. S. True, Commander.

The Song of the Workers.

I sing the song of the workers, the men of the brawny arm;
Who giveth us daily bread, and keep us from hunger's harm;
Who laborer in the forest, who leaven the fields with toil,
Who take no heed of the sunshine, and mind not sweat or broil.

I sing the song of the workers, who harvest the golden grain,
And bind it, and thrash it and sift it, nor care for the sting and stain;
Who load it in creaking wagons, and stantly their oxen drive,
And bid them good-by as they go, like the bees flying home to the hive.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who struggle and strain,
Who give us their muscle and nerve, as they guard the loaded train;
Who give us their sinew and brain, as they watch the prisoned steam,
And run the risk of their lives, as they pass the perilous stream.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who labor and strive,
Who handle for us the honey, that comes to the human hive;

The patient and tireless workers, with muscle as tough as steel,
Who carry the heaviest burdens, and lift, and trundle, and wheel.

I sing the song of the workers, demanding for every one
His just and rightful due for all the work he has done:

For all the work of the workers, no matter whom, or where,
To each from the grand result, his honest, proportionate share.

—[Selected
San Francisco and Sacramento in The Days of '49, with Sketch of the Celebrated Trial of the "Hounds."

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Having described the appearance of the two cities, in their early days, let us return to San Francisco and investigate the cause of a great excitement which took place in midsummer, '49. For some time during that year, a small portion of Col. J. D. Stevenson's regiment, New York volunteers, had made their headquarters in a saloon called the Tammany Hall, between Sacramento and Clay; they were known as the "Hounds," and, having been brought into California to conquer it, it was their implicit belief that they had more rights in the premises than those who did not so come, consequently, they undertook to organize themselves into a band called "regulators." Having great opportunities, I noticed that they were all young, thoughtless men; they drank, seemingly, never to excess; they gambled, almost everyone did so in '49; they paraded the Plaza, with bright ribbons tied in their hats, in this they were simply foolish; and while they could not be classed with the rowdy hoodlums of San Francisco in the present day, still, it was evident that the opportunity only was lacking, and that the inclination was ever present and ready for a fight. It came at last. A young Mexican sailor who belonged to an American ship, in fact he had been raised in American vessels, left his ship, and went to live in a boarding house called the Fremont Family hotel, situated on the side of the steep hill dipping abruptly into the water, at what is now the north side of Vallejo street, on Battery, but at that time a very lonely place. Clark's Point, which was in the vicinity, was almost covered with the tents of Mexicans and others of that race. The place bore a hard name; it was not safe to be in the vicinity after dark; several men had been assaulted there, and cut with knives. These reports engendered a deep feeling of hostility in the "Hounds;" they swore vengeance on the first opportunity, and the young sailor was the instrument destined to present the opportunity for a display of their belligerent propensities. Wandering up town in the evening, he entered a gambling saloon and commenced to play, at the same time entering into conversation with two Mexicans. He won about four hundred dollars and on leaving, his Mexican friends infatuated with his luck, concluded to see him home, as they lived on

the Point, and that was not much more distant than a stone could be thrown, to where he lived. Their road lay along Kearny street, and while they could have gone home by way of Pacific, his road was a little north of Broadway. Enough, he did not arrive at the hotel that night, but in the morning he was found not more than three hundred yards from the hotel, stabbed in several places, insensible, but not dead. He was taken into the house, and doctors summoned, who pronounced the wounds not mortal, he had become unconscious from loss of blood. When he became conscious, his statement was, as I have related it. In fact I had it afterwards from his own lips. And thus the storm began. How it ended the conclusion of the narrative will explain.

The town, at the time of this robbery, and attempted murder, employed no police. This dastardly crime served to arouse in the minds of the people, the necessity for some measure to be taken, with the view to checking these midnight outrages. In the mean time, the "Hounds" were not idle. They called a council of war, and augmented their number with recruits from the ranks of the boatmen at Clark's Point, a few of whom had suffered from these nightly assaults. Their plan of action, which was fully explained in their defense, was, first: That the women residing on the Point, were to be invited into a large tent, where wine and liquor were sold, and kept by a Portuguese; this man being a general favorite, was prevailed on to keep the women there on the night of the attack. Second: No Mexican would be molested, unless he resisted, in that case, he would have to accept the consequences resulting from his temerity. Third: No person should appropriate any of the goods or chattels, the work was to be, solely, an act of devastation. On one point they were full determined, that every tent occupied by a "Greaser," should be torn from its foundation. Residing on Broadway, a short distance from Sansome street, it was an easy matter for me and others so situated, to hear the yells and the report of pistols fired in the air. It was a perfect realization of the words of the poet: "Cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war." The scene presented in the morning, was wild and ludicrous, were it not for its solemnity. Not a Mexican was to be seen; they had fled to the bare, solitary crevices of Telegraph and Observatory hills. The ground was covered in all directions, with the torn canvass of the tents, blankets and other household goods belonging to this people. It was a deplorable sight, and, no doubt, as it is often the case, the innocent suffered as well as the guilty, the result of indiscriminate association. Man, it is said, is a gregarious animal; yet, a well ordered society is governed by judicious rules. The Mexicans and others of that race, seem to draw the line nowhere; they have no distinction. I am speaking of the middle and lower classes, and a minority of the upper class, also. The good and the bad; the honest and dishonest; the virtuous and those who neither possess virtue, nor care a fig for its meaning; the priest and the game-cock fighter; all meet on the same plane; and, if they occasionally suffer from this false method of association, the fault lies in the base of the superstructure, it having no moral foundation upon which to rest. As there may be some persons who will doubt my assertions in the last paragraph, it becomes necessary for me to state that I have lived in South America, and became conversant with the manners and customs of that people. On the other hand, I value not the doubts of the ignorant, nor the sneers and scoffs of the prejudiced, they merit nothing but contempt. I am no enthusiastic, but, I laugh at those who are.—My motto is, to speak by the ear, and to abjure equivocation.

Continued next week.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The following statement made by Mr. de Lesseps, in Paris, on the 5th of July, will explain itself while accounting for the numerous articles which appear in the press of the United States on that matter. Our government ought to feel no animosity towards the efforts of this eminent man. We are not able to build a breakwater, ostensibly, much less a gigantic canal like that in course of construction at Panama. The republic of New Granada is free and independent. Let us attend to our own affairs by allowing it the same privilege.

"Since the Standard correspondent at New York speaks about the gloomy report on the Panama canal that Lieutenant Brown has presented to the secretary of the navy, no doubt it may have been sent in, but I was entirely ignorant of its existence. All I know about the matter is that there are some people in America who seem prompted in their criticisms of the Panama canal by a feeling of jealousy. Those criticisms are, for the most part, based on imperfect information. For my part, I wish to declare in the most categorical fashion that the Panama Canal Co. will pursue and complete its work without the assistance of any government whatever, for the enterprise is purely industrial, and is being carried out in virtue of a concession obtained from the independent government of the United States of Columbia. As for the statement that the Panama canal will not be completed within the period I fixed—that is to say, in 1888—I affirm, in the most positive fashion, that up to the present time nothing has occurred to lead me to suppose that the works will not be finished in 1888."

As for the capital required, Mr. de Lesseps said that people seemed to forget that the preliminary works, the purchase of machinery, the creation of ports, stations, &c., cost large sums, without there being much to show for it. The company had, however, ample means to continue the works. In the first place, only half the shares of the capital had been called up. The company had one hundred and fifty million francs at its disposal, and had power to issue obligations for a further sum of one hundred and twenty-nine million francs. Moreover, the funds still remaining in the hands of the administration insured the regular and uninterrupted progress of the works. The preliminary expenses had been incurred, and the real work of cutting the canal was being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. In the month of May six hundred and sixty thousand cubic meters of soil were removed, and in June the work done was represented by seven hundred thousand cubic meters of earth. The total quantity of ground removed was six million five hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-four cubic meters. M. de Lesseps repeated that no greater difficulties had been encountered in cutting the canal than had been anticipated, and that there was no foundation for contrary assertions. He would say no more, as the general meeting of shareholders was to be held on the 23d inst., and then every one would be thoroughly enlightened by the publication of the report.—[London Standard.

That like gegets like is a maxim which, although not quite infallible ought not to be forgotten. It is more frequently applicable to defects than to perfections, and it is more frequently the case, too, that imperfections and constitutional defects are entailed on the offspring than otherwise. Too much circumspection cannot be observed in this particular. The fact is apparent to all that in order to be safe it is only best to plant good seed and to breed animals from good stock.—Ex.

Good Rules for the Dairy.

The following rules were gotten up and published by the managers of the Readfield (Me.) Cheese Manufacturing company and distributed among their patrons. Believing that they may be of service to some of our readers, as well as to those patrons of the above company, we give them:

1. Only healthy cows produce good milk. They must never be heated or in any way misused or unduly excited.
2. Regularity in the time of milking, and by the same person, secures the best results. Insist on cleanly habits in milkers. Filthiness is disastrous to both producer and consumer.
3. Do not feed your cows upon whey, turnips, or cabbage. They are always injurious to milk.
4. Only tin pails are suitable to be used by dairymen. All milk should be carefully strained. Doing so from the pail through a wire strainer is not sufficient; it should be strained through cloth also—otherwise the whole would be injured.
5. There cannot be too great care as to cleanliness in handling milk. All pails and cans should be kept absolutely clean. This is best secured as follows: The pails and cans, when taken new, must be carefully washed with soap and water. If sour whey is put in the cans, they should first be washed with cold water and then with soap and water. In every instance the pails and cans should receive a thorough scalding with boiling water and once a week they should be scoured with salt.
6. Covers should be left off of cans until ready to start for the factory. The milk should be strained in the cans with a dipper, to expose it to the air and remove all animal heat. Cans of milk should be set upon the ground or in cold water and should always be protected from the air.
7. Mixing of milk at different temperatures should be carefully avoided. This practice produces sour milk.

In these rules are found several practical hints. "Milking with regularity and by the same person." There is more in this than many think for. A cow becomes acquainted or familiar with a person and his way of milking, and there is no denying the fact that a cow will give down her milk freely and fully to a person that she is used to, when in some instances they yield their milk reluctantly to a new hand. There is no doubt but when in some instances a cow becomes, as it were, attached to a person after he or she has milked it kindly for a period of time. The main point to be kept in view in regard to the care of milk and butter and cheese making is cleanliness. Keep the milk clean and free from all odors injurious to it.—[Ex.

Take the man who farms for the purpose of growing his supplies, without having them to buy. He raises nearly everything that his family consumes. Having a variety of small crops, his risk of total failure is almost nothing. He labors for himself, and not for the other fellow. Panics do not affect him, for his crops are not under mortgage and he has no debts. His food, and much of his raiment, is as sure as the return of the seasons. He farms for a living, and he makes it, that is, if common-sense and ordinary industry are invoked.

The cement used in patching the uppers of fine shoes is generally made by dissolving gutta-percha in chloroform until the mixture is about as thick as syrup. Scrape and pare clean around the hole to be covered and then carefully with a long chamfer the edges of the bit of leather to be applied. Only a little of the cement is needed, but the surfaces must be pressed close together. The paste will adhere firmly in a few minutes.

Fishtrap School Entertainment.

Ed. HERALD:—A vast throng of citizens of Fishtrap and surrounding communities assembled on Friday, Aug. the 8th, at our school house on Fishtrap to witness the closing exercises of the spring term of school. Miss Clinkinbeard, with her entire school from the Roy school house, also honored us with a visit, and added much to the interest of the occasion, by taking part in the exercises. Of course both schools did their best which of necessity gave life and vim to the whole proceeding. All the children did so well that it would be impossible to say who did the best. But some of the recitations and dialogues would have done credit to much older heads and more advanced schools. The exercises were interspersed with sweet and animating music by the choir and organ. But while many good things were prepared for the feast of the mind, the more tangible part of our humanity was equally well provided for in the rich and bountiful dinner spread upon the long table, under the shady and fragrant myrtles on the banks of the clear and beautiful little stream which wanders by. The large amount of unconsumed provisions spoke well for the generosity of the ladies who provided so bountifully for this part of the entertainment. All things passed off quietly and pleasantly; everybody seemed in a good humor with everybody else. We congratulate Mr. Canterbury and Miss Clinkinbeard on their success in meeting the expectations of their patrons. The mean average standing of the Fishtrap school is as follows: Attendance, 26; department, 94; recitations, 66; number enrolled, 28.

—[Communicated.

Ed. HERALD: Having seen no communications from Angora in your valuable paper, I thought it would be no more than justice that you should hear from this isolated part of our country. 'Tis true the country is rough, but the land is productive, and the climate healthful. This part of the country is best adapted to stock raising. The Rev. C. P. Bailey held religious services at the residence of A. H. Fish, on Monday night, July 21. Mr. Bailey's remarks were both interesting and instructive. Miss Sadie Hall is teaching school at the Angora school-house. Miss Hall's home is at Marshfield, and the people of Angora are fortunate in securing the services of such an energetic and competent teacher. Frank S. Bunch is teaching our school on Rock creek. I was much pleased to see Mr. Sinclair, of your town, in this part of the country a short time since. Mr. Moier has sold his place to a Mr. Crunk, who will now become a permanent settler of Myrtle creek. The weather for the past week has been very warm. Harvesting has commenced in earnest. The wheat crop here is good this year. Winimshhook.

Angora, July 30, 1884.

A Massachusetts jury has decided that doctors can try almost anything on a patient except kerosene plasters. He may swathe them in mustard poultices, turpentine lotions and fly blisters, but they draw the line at kerosene. That remedy, as a means of drawing inflammation to the surface and a counter irritant for weak lungs, is looked upon in Massachusetts as cruel and barbarous, and the physician who applies it will be sent to the penitentiary. There is a deep rooted suspicion that medicine is getting entirely too empirical anyway, and a few years in jail will do quack doctors no harm.

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