

A dense population is one of the chief causes of the dull periods which affect the laboring class. In the United States, we are not afflicted with a dense population, if we except the large cities where the human family displays its gregarious instincts.

General Sheridan has made his annual report covering the time from his assignment to command, Nov. 1, 1883, to Nov. 1, 1884. We clip the following significant paragraph, from which every thoughtful reader may draw his own conclusions: "This nation is growing so rapidly that there are signs of other troubles which I hope will not occur, and which will probably not come upon us if both capital and labor will only be conservative; still it should be remembered that destructive explosives are easily made, and that the banks of the United States, sub-treasuries, public buildings and large mercantile houses can be readily demolished and the commerce of entire cities be destroyed by an infuriated people with means carried with perfect safety to themselves in their pockets."

Where does the necessity arise for these forebodings and continued warnings? We have been told repeatedly of the blessings of protection. Granting that to be so, and thereby obviating the necessity for argument on that question, still, the question will appear—the question that must be answered without prevarication—who is protected? It must be evident to the most obtuse that the laborer of the country is not protected. Then, who is protected? We answer—the capitalist. 'Tis he that receives the exclusive benefit of protection; 'tis he that protection enables to pay large dividends and reduce the wages of his employers by over-production and consequent loss of market; it is protection that enables him to lock them out, and sell his wares in Europe cheaper than he can sell them at home, and still reap a profit on the investment.

It may appear strange to some of our readers, but we have it on undoubted authority that a Singer sewing machine worth sixty dollars, can be exported and taken into Denmark, and there sold for thirty dollars. Exactly one-hundred per cent. less than it can be bought for in this state. The per centage of agents and the rent of stores, both of which are high, here, is charged to the purchaser. The machine cannot lose in value by a trip to Europe; after paying freight, it should increase instead of decreasing.

Protection enables the capitalist, on the refusal of his employees to accept a reduction in their wages, to import cheap labor. That goes to prove, indubitably, that labor has no protection whatever. The capitalist says: "If I pay my workmen fair wages, my profits will not be so large, and if there be any danger of legislation inimical to my interests, I can pay a lobbyist, or advance a few thousands to elect a judge, senator, member of congress or state legislator. This will merely cut down my profits for one or two years, but to pay fair wages will keep them down for an indefinite period." Thus, the protection ball is kept rolling, the laboring question dodged, and the unintelligent laborer snared and destroyed. In connection with the case of the sewing machine mentioned above, we have frequently had our attention called to another fact; cotton goods manufactured in the Eastern States, have been offered in Manchester, England, at a great cotton manufactory, as cheap as they could be sold there. American cutlery has been taken to Sheffield, in the same country, and offered for sale in that celebrated bazaar of razors and knives. That was carrying coal to Newcastle with a vengeance. By what system of legerdemain are we enabled to talk about the

great pay of labor in our manufactories, and then take the production of that so-called higher paid labor, and sell it at a profit, after paying freight, in the market of the very cheap laborer? We pause for a reply.

Lifesaving Stations.

Lifesaving stations are of no utility whatever where they are destitute of trained crews. This was forcibly illustrated in the case of the steam-collier, Tacoma; there was but one man in charge, and he appeared incompetent. His excuse that some of the volunteer crew became sea-sick, had some weight; men may be brave but perfectly useless on the palpitating bosom of old Neptune. But, he should have gone to the tug which would have towed his boat to a spot where good boatmen were willing and ready.

This reminds us of a previous statement in regard to the station at Cape Arago. There is but one man in charge, and though they might have a full crew, in a heavy breaking sea, they would be unable to leave the cape. Managing the boat in deep water where the sea may roll heavy, but not break, is easy enough; but, getting away from a rough rocky point, with heavy breakers pounding onto it in quick succession, is next to an impossibility. The station should be at Empire City, where men of experience can be got, readily, and where the tugs are always ready to tow the boat to the scene of shipwreck.

The attention of those in charge should be called to this matter thereby avoiding future failures. If government will place the station inside, the boat will obtain quick dispatch in a case of emergency. The laborer being worthy of his hire, particularly where he risks his life, the crew should be paid, and paid well for the time served. It is a peevish trait in a great country like this, to depend on volunteers for such a dangerous business. The men who volunteer are most invariably poor men; therefore, they ought to be paid. Medals may be very good to bury with a man—in the matter of tangible remuneration we fail to see their use.

We worked and associated for some time with the celebrated Jerome, who saved so many lives at the burning of the ship, Ocean Monarch, and while his medals gave some satisfaction, we could not see in what way they improved his worldly condition. He was a steady but a poor man, and if those who were able and pretended to admire him so much—notably, the Queen of England and the Prince de Joinville, of France—had wished to bestow an enduring benefit, they might have given him a pension. We remember being with him in San Francisco, and meeting two ladies, one of whom recognized him as having saved her life on the occasion before mentioned. She took her gold watch and chain and placed it around his neck, in the open street, her joy was so great on meeting him.

All such men as risk their own lives in the effort to save the lives of others, deserve suitable reward. Ribbons, garters and medals are well enough in their way, but the service of poor but brave men should receive some more suitable and equally as enduring recognition.

There is a sunken forest of white cedar in New Jersey which has been mined for timber over seventy years. The industry of digging the sunken logs is carried on by the people of Dennisville, a village which was brought into existence through the buried worth of lumber in its vicinity. Over the sunken forest, trees of large size are growing, and in many instances these are cut away to reach the more valuable timber three or four feet below the surface. The sunken trees are of enormous size; their age is a matter of curious conjecture. It is probable they were buried many centuries ago by the action of an earthquake.—Talk.

Criticism on Government Work.

We published a criticism a few weeks ago, on the bar improvement; the said criticism being couched in language appropriate to the matter in hand. Since that time, we have received several communications on the same subject; some of them partaking of the nature of funny business, ridicule and semi-abuse.

While our columns are open to fair argument, and communications of a decent tone, they are closed to all subjects that contain abuse and ridicule, and which illustrate nothing more forcible than the folly of the scribe. We feel satisfied in asserting that not one of the writers understand the difference between a breakwater and a jetty.

We have been asked to say something on the matter, and will comply next week. We have no axe to grind in this affair of bar improvement; and as journalists, it is our aim to see the river improvement continued; therefore, for the life of us, we cannot see the reason for obstruction. We are convinced that all such obstruction is worthless, and that none, that is not excepting any, could build the jetty with the small appropriation made by congress, and do it so well and cheap and extend it so far, by any other method than that pursued at the mouth of our river.

PRAGMATISTS.

Incompetence and incertitude go hand in hand. The world contains a large per-centage of individuals who are perpetually plagued with the notion that they are capable of performing wonders in any branch of business but that in which they may be employed. It would seem logical to suppose that persons failing in all which they undertook, would, really, be incompetent to succeed in matters with which they had no experience. But, the pragmatist is not inclined to that line of thought—he is ever ready to advise, and failing recognition, he attacks the programme with the vengeance of a madman.

The avenues of life are checkered with characters that can accomplish miracles. No matter what the business may be, we encounter them on every side, and it becomes difficult to evade them, particularly, when they see a pecuniary light gleaming in the distance. The genius whose wand produces success wherever manipulated, is worthy of attention and admiration; but, the meddler with nothing to back him but repeated failure, deserves no consideration.

Labor.

The annual report of the Labor Bureau for Massachusetts for the year 1883, gives as an illustration of the prosperity of the laborer in her factories, the following: One factory employing 1,600 hands, having a capital of \$2,000,000 makes a net annual profit of \$1,100,000, and pays \$232 per year to each hand, and declares a dividend of over 50 per cent. Five years of this treatment of the employees of that mill would reduce them to paupers, and make millionaire kings of the owners of the mill.

GENERAL NEWS.

The convict labor system of California is a failure.

Washington's death rate has increased alarmingly of late.

L. O'Neil has been held at Ashland, for the murder of Lewis McDaniel.

An attempt was made to burn Jacksonville, but it was discovered in time to prevent damage.

Wages have been reduced in the Ashland Woolen Mills. The proprietors still draw their usual salaries.

A white woman in Tennessee was put off a negro excursion train the other day on account of her color.

At Blue Hill, Neb., the other day Joe Cook, a murderer, was taken from jail and hanged to a derick. The Sheriff appeared and rescued the prisoner before death ensued. His injuries, however are probably fatal.

A Hamden, Conn., justice of the peace recently fined two men \$36 each for carrying a gun on their shoulder through the field on Sunday.

The Clackamas county new Court House, when completed and finished, will cost \$51,000. The Grand Jury report that it is cheap at that figure.

An immense amount of filth accumulated on the Tallapoosa during the time she was under water, and her equipments and outfit are considered a total loss.

By direction of the President, Captain Charles B. Bayer, Ninety-eighth Cavalry, has been dismissed from the army for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

In the last two weeks over 1,100 employees, have been discharged from the Singer Sewing Machine Works, at Elizabethport, N. J., owing to dullness in the trade.

In the rotunda of the capitol at Raleigh, N. C., is located a stone called center rock, upon which, if a man squarely stands, his words become inarticulate to those about him.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has instructed the United States District Attorney of the middle district of Alabama to bring suit against the sureties on the bond of General Adm Badeau, late Consul General to Havana, to recover \$12,000 received by that officer as notarial fees and alleged to have been illegally withheld.

Robert McPhun, alias Bryce, who was arrested, charged with forgery in Calcutta, is in jail at Louisville, Ky. He desires to be taken to Calcutta immediately, and in charge of Officer Webb, who identified him, will start in a few days. Bryce admits forgery to the amount of \$100,000 on the Calcutta Tea Company, of which he was a director.

Market Report.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Eggs, Apples, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Beef, Mutton, Salt Pork, Corned Beef, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, Cabbage, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Beans, Apples, Currants, Wool, Dry Hides, Green, Hay, and various other commodities with their respective prices.

In summer, when the ground is dry, Our wayward minds impressing With what is meet—what we should buy— Light calf skin is a blessing. But, when the rain descends, and mud impedes perambulation, We need a boot both strong and good To reach our destination. Go to Dean & Huntington's— They will fit and please you; They keep every thing, From stout boots for winter, To light ones for spring.

FEED AND LIVERY STABLE

R. E. Buck, Prop. Coquille City, Ogn. Hauling Done at Reasonable Rates. v1n1f

The Pioneer Feed Stable

GALLER & HUNT, Proprietors. HORSES boarded by the day, week, or month. Hauling done on short notice. n50

NOTICE!

Anyone wishing good, red cedar shingles, fence-posts, pickets, clapboards or shakes will do well to call on S. B. Barrows, one mile east of Coquille City.

All orders left at this office or with J. T. Moulton will receive prompt attention. v2n2f

PRIZE SEND TEN CENTS FOR POSTAGE and receive free our new and popular books, "The Universe," "Lives of the Presidents," "Daughters of America," "Australia's Indispensable Handbook," "History of Christianity," and the latest and quickest selling novelties. Be first in the field. Address GORHAM & CO., Publishers and Agents, San Francisco, California. n14f

GOLD AGENTS ARE MAKING FORTUNES selling our new and popular books, "The Universe," "Lives of the Presidents," "Daughters of America," "Australia's Indispensable Handbook," "History of Christianity," and the latest and quickest selling novelties. Be first in the field. Address GORHAM & CO., Publishers and Agents, San Francisco, California. n14f

To Carpenters and Others.

WILLARD'S BOOK SHOWS HOW TO proportion a cornice. To make mouldings. To get the rake to cut with eve mould's. To gauge a tapering 8 square. To make moulding worked on base. To get the length of hip rafters. To make a cornice for eaves two ways. To get the length of Jack rafters 2 ways. To make hip for concave roof. To lay out rafters of any pitch. To cut mouldings to fit at top. To cut upper end of Jack rafters. To cut Valley rafters. To get 8 square 2 ways. To square a circle with a square. The same to make a spiral. To plumb a post with a 10-foot pole. To square foundations. To square a crooked post. To make one box contain space as two. Send 50 cents to T. R. Willard, Coquille City, Or., and receive a copy of this valuable book.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 29, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Coos county, Oregon, on Friday, January 19, 1885, viz: Thomas Langlois, pre-emption D. S. No. 4252, for the S E 1/4 of N E 1/4, S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of section 8, N W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of section 9, township 20 S R 13 W.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 29, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Coos county, at Empire City Oregon, on Tuesday, January 6, 1885, viz: Thomas Drake, homestead No. 3589, for the S E 1/4 of S E 1/4, Sec 10 T 20 S R 13 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. C. Ballard, John Rimmer, all of Norway, Oregon. Philip Drake, all of Norway, Oregon. Also at the same time and place, Philip Drake, homestead No. 3588, for the S E 1/4 of N E 1/4, E 1/2 of S E 1/4 and S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of section 9, township 20 S R 13 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. C. Ballard, John Rimmer, all of Norway, Oregon. John Rimmer, all of Norway, Oregon. Also at the same time and place, W. C. Ballard, homestead No. 3581, for the S W 1/4 of S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of section 9, township 20 S R 13 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. C. Ballard, John Rimmer, all of Norway, Oregon. Philip Drake, all of Norway, Oregon. Tom Drake, all of Norway, Oregon. John Rimmer, Oregon. Also at the same time and place, John F. Stanford, homestead No. 3575 for the S W 1/4 of S E 1/4 of S E 1/4, sec 11, and S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of section 12 township 20 S R 13 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. C. Ballard, Philip Drake, all of Norway, Oregon. Tom Drake, all of Norway, Oregon. John Rimmer, Oregon. Also at the same time and place, L. A. Lawhorn, homestead No. 3579, for the S W 1/4 of S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of section 25, T. 27, S R 11 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. A. Lawhorn, Geo W. Norris, all of Fairview, Oregon. Thomas Norris, Oregon. Also at the same time and place, Melvin Newland, pre-emption D. S. No. 4193, for the S W 1/4 of the S E 1/4, E 1/2 of S W 1/4 and S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 section 25, T. 27, S R 11 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. A. Lawhorn, John S. Doreto, Thomas C. Norris, Thomas Norris, all of Fairview, Oregon. Wm. F. Benjamin, Register. nov25

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, August 21, 1884. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Coos county, at Empire City, Oregon, on Wednesday, January 7, 1885, viz: John S. Jones, homestead No. 3565, for the W 1/2 of N E 1/4, N E 1/4 of S W 1/4, and N W 1/4 of S E 1/4, section 25, township 27 S R 11 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. A. Lawhorn, Geo W. Norris, all of Fairview, Oregon. Thomas Norris, Oregon. Also at the same time and place, Mrs. C. W. Olive, Mrs. A. G. Aiken, homestead No. 3564, for the S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of section 25, township 27 S R 11 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: L. A. Lawhorn, Geo W. Norris, all of Fairview, Oregon. Thomas Norris, Oregon. Wm. F. Benjamin, Register. nov25

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Notice. We have the selling of a farm of 100 acres with a splendid orchard, good water, a good house. The farm yielded 50 tons of timothy hay last season. The farm will be sold cheap, and the following go with the place: 70 head of sheep, a lot of logs 1 yoke of cattle, chain's &c., a lot of cows, yearlings and the house-hold furniture which is new and good.

FURNITURE STORE,

F. Marx, Prop., MAUNSELL, Ogn. Dealer in Furniture, Doors, Glass and Picture Frames, etc., and Agent for White's Sewing Machines. v1 n1 f

NEW HACK LINE!

Connecting With Steamers "Ceres" and "Little Annie" at the terminus of their upper river route, carrying passengers and freight to and from Myrtle Point. G. A. BROWN, Proprietor. n1 6m

Coquille City Market

Nosler & Hunt Props. River Front, Coquille City, Oregon.

Fresh and choice meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

ALSO Groceries, vegetables and provisions, etc., etc. n50

David Young. Henry Haden.

Marshfield

Soda Water Works, Young & Haden Proprietors.

SODA, SASSAPARILLA, GINGER ALE etc., of superior quality. Constantly on hand for sale. Orders from the country promptly filled. Address all orders to Marshfield Soda Works. v2n14

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BOOTS and SHOES

Of the very best quality and at the Lowest Living Rates.

O. C. Huntington,

the fashionable Foot and Shoe Maker will be found at all times ready to wait upon, and accommodate customers with everything in our line, at the Coquille City Foot and Shoe Store, on the corner of the Olive and Main street. DEAN & HUNTINGTON.

Mrs. C. W. Olive. Mrs. A. G. Aiken.

OLIVE & AIKEN.

Have just received at their new

Millinery Store!!

A Large Variety of

The Latest Styles

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS

Flowers, Ostrich

Plumes and

Tips

Laces,

Ribbons,

and Ornaments.

Ruching Embroidery

Veiling, Scarfs etc. etc.

Hats trimmed to order a specialty. Straw, Plush, Silk, Satin or Velvet, which we will sell cheap for cash. v1n6

COQUILLE MILL

—AND—

Tug Company!!

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

LUMBER

CEDAR, FIR, ASH, MAPLE, MYRTLE, Alder and spruce lumber always on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.

TOWING

By the Tug KATIE COOK, on the river and bar, at reasonable rates. Timber, match-wood and stave timber purchased. Orders for lumber filled in quantities to suit, and at the lowest living rates.

J. PARKER, M. L. HANSCOM, IRVING M. COOK, Parkersburg Coos county Oregon. v1 n18 f.