

Coquille City Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY. J. A. DEAN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the interests of the Coquille River particularly, and of the County generally.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1884.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Noah was the architect of his own fortune.—Whitehall Times.

Knocks which all have to endure.—Equinox.—Philadelphia Call.

If St. John was to withdraw, wouldn't it look like "taking water."

You never miss the stump-speak till the barrel runs dry.—Boston Times.

The man who paints the town red at night feels blue in the morning.

The "coachman" seems to be the popular "fly" in the East.—Evansville Argus.

It is a campaign lie—St. John does not wear pumps on his feet.—Texas Sittings.

The sot, taking yet another glass, is an illustration of the text—the spirit swilling but the flesh is weak.—Yonkers Gazette.

"Why do they always call young lawyers 'limbs of the law,' pa?" "Oh, I suppose it's because they're always broke."—Boston Times.

When a Prohibitionist orator has water brought to him in a tin cup, people think they can see through his little game.—Utica Observer.

There are two methods of becoming notorious, girls. One is to elope with a coachman, and the other is to run for President.—Pittsburg Times.

"Oh, for the wings of a dove," she sang, as she was puzzling her brains as to what new ornament she should put upon her fall bonnet.—Yonkers Statesman.

\$1—"Thief!" \$50,000—"Defaulter!" \$100,000—"Shortage!" \$500,000—"Canadian tourist!" \$1,000,000—"Brilliant financier!"—Pittsburg Telegraph.

We read an item about a milkman getting fifty quarts of milk from one cow in one day. All we can say is that he must have a mighty deep well.—Lowell Citizen.

We have heard of killing two birds with one stone, but is that as bad as killing a lot of people with one's tone? We ask this question of our vocalists.—Oil City Derrick.

Don Piatt says: "Musicians are not made, they are born." This is no doubt true, but it is also a fact that a good deal of suffering is borne by their hearers.—Boston Post.

A small boy who slid down a tree pretty fast and barked the skin on his hands said, "I guess I don't yearn for a hotter climb than this."—Willamsport Breakfast Table.

A Congressman shouted in his speech: "We must return to the food of our fathers." And what was it, was asked. A deep voice across the hall replied: "Thistles!"—Anon.

"My son, never steal. If it becomes necessary for you to take the money of others, do it with a magnitude that will command their admiration and respect."—Pittsburg Telegram.

A brass band is, probably, the most mixed class of men to be found, for it always includes both the high-toned and the low-toned, and they are always blowing about it, too.—Boston Times.

"You are looking so badly, my daughter," said an Austin mother to her seven-year-old daughter "that I shall send for Dr. Smith." "Don't send for him. He is already engaged to be married."—Boston Jingo.

"Shall I sing 'Far away'?" she asked, as her fingers sought the keys. "Yes, I think you had better," he replied, "unless you want the neighbors to make a complaint." He doesn't visit there now.—Boston Jingo.

The Theory of Land.

Just previous to the opening of the Presidential campaign in this country an interesting discussion sprang up in a popular magazine between Henry George and the Duke of Argyle with reference to the land tenure. The question is not without its interest here, as well as beyond the sea. The theories of Mr. George are familiar to most American readers, but the doctrines advanced by the Duke are sufficiently novel to excite curiosity. The great Scottish nobleman, it is needless to say, has won a high place among modern thinkers by his literary work. The discussion began by a criticism of the Duke's in the April Century, entitled "The Prophet of San Francisco." This was replied to by Mr. George, and the two essays in pamphlet form are now before us. With a partial abatement in the political excitement which has for several months agitated the American public, the views of so eminent a person as the Scottish peer on the question of property in land cannot, as we have said, be entirely devoid of interest. The ultimate test brought by His Grace to the Georgian theory is an attempt to prove "the immorality of any teaching which disputes individual ownership and control of indefinite acres of land." That a legal right exists is beyond dispute. Whether a moral principle sustains a custom that allows an individual to absorb areas sufficiently large to sustain thousands of people is the point at issue.

Was the earth given to mankind for the benefit of the few or the many? It will be observed that the question is sufficiently broad to enlist the most powerful sympathies and acute intelligence on either side. Mr. George says: "As to what extent human law may create rights is beside this discussion, for what I propose is to change, not violate, human law. Such change, the Duke declares would be unrighteous. He thus appeals to that moral law which is before and above all human laws, and by which all human laws are to be judged. Let me insist upon this point. Landholders must elect to try their case either by human law or by moral law. If they say that land is rightfully property because made so by human law they cannot charge those who would change that law with advocating robbery. But if they charge that such change in human law would be robbery, then they must show that land is rightfully property irrespective of human law. \* \* \* It is needless, however, to insist that property in land rests only on human enactment, which may at any time be changed without violation of moral law. No one seriously asserts any other derivation.

It should be observed that the Duke relies upon the right of conquest to sustain his moral claim, and of which he says: "It has been open to every conquering army and every occupying host in all ages and in all countries of the world to establish a similar ownership." That this argument is fatally defective, requires no analysis to make plain. If it were true, then would the estates of Scottish noblemen be open to conquest by his tenantry whenever they were strong enough to obtain possession, and once under their control the moral right would insure to them. It is rather, however, in the application of the Duke's chosen text that Mr. George makes his most telling points against the system of private ownership of land that a great landowner naturally aims to maintain. The adaptation of the animal to his environment furnishes him a text. The landless man is equally fitted by nature with the rich man for the use of land, and without it he is as complete an anomaly as a fish without water or a bird without air. Yet he points out glens in Scotland which once sent forth their thousand of fighting men that are now tenanted only by gamekeepers. From this perversion of land from its earlier uses have grown squalor, poverty and want. They are the

familiar accompaniments of a high state of civilization. The picture which Mr. George draws of poverty, crime and hopeless competition entailed by the accumulation of land in a few hands is vividly presented to the gaze of the powerful landowner, metaphysician, scholar and natural historian to gaze upon as among the iniquities of the doctrine he profits largely in defending.—Examiner.

How to Avoid Catching Cold.

An eminent London physician, Dr. Graham, is reported as having said some good things on the subject of colds, and which are in the main accordant with rational and hygienic views. For instance: "It is not a correct practice, after a cold is caught to make the room a person sits in much warmer than usual, to increase the quantity of bedclothes, wrap up in flannel and drink a large quantity of tea, gruel or other slops, because it will invariably increase the feverishness, and in a majority of instances prolong, rather than lessen, the duration of the cold. It is well known that confining inoculated persons in warm rooms will make their small-pox more violent by augmenting the general heat and fever; and it is for the same reason that a similar practice in the present complaint is attended with analogous results, a cold being in reality a slight fever. In some parts of England, among the lower order of the people, a large glass of cold spring water, taken on going to bed, is found to be a successful remedy, and, in fact, many medical practitioners recommend a reduced atmosphere, and frequent draughts of cold fluid as the most efficacious remedy for a recent cold, particularly when the patient's habit is full and plethoric."

Mr. Graham further says: "It is generally supposed that it is the exposure to a cold or wet atmosphere which produces the effect called cold, whereas it is returning to a warm temperature after exposure, which is the real cause of the evil. When a person in the cold weather goes into the open air, every time he draws his breath the cold air passes through his nostrils and windpipe into the lungs, and consequently diminishes the heat in these parts. As long as a person continues in the cold air he feels no bad effects from it; but as soon as he returns home he approaches the fire to warm himself, and very often takes some warm and comfortable drink to keep out the cold, it is said. The inevitable consequence is that he will find he has taken cold. He feels a shivering which makes him draw nearer the fire, but he tries to no purpose; the more he tries to heat himself the more he chills. All the mischief is here caused by the violent action of the heat.

"To avoid this when you come out of a very cold atmosphere, you should not at first go into a room that has a fire in it, or, if you cannot avoid that, you should keep for a considerable time at as great a distance as possible, and, above all, refrain from taking warm or strong liquors when you are cold. This rule is founded on the same principle as the treatment of any part of the body when frost-bitten. If it were brought to the fire it would soon mortify, whereas, if rubbed with snow, no bad consequences follow from it. Hence, if the following rule were strictly observed—when the body or any part of it is chilled bring it to its natural feeling and warmth by degrees—the frequent colds we experience in winter would, in a great measure, be prevented."

An Austin dude for some incomprehensible reason was married one day last week to a stout, healthy country girl. The dude was perfumed, wore frills on his shirt, his hair was curled and he presented such a feminine appearance that the clergyman, who was called on to unite them in matrimony, said: "I don't want to make any mistake about this business. Which of you is the bride, anyhow?"—Texas Sittings.

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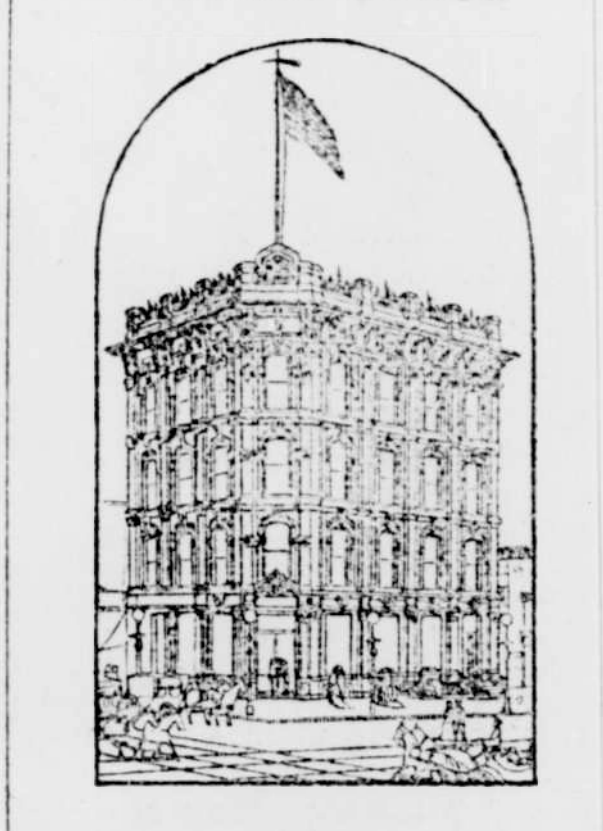
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