

The New Year.

With the dawn and advent of the year 1885, we send greeting and hopes that all may enjoy a happy New Year. Let the bickerings and prejudices of the past be buried out of sight as far as possible.

INCORPORATION.

It would be of great value to this community were the town incorporated. We would then have an officer whose duty it would be to look to the peace and well-being of all concerned.

As the case now stands, whenever an insane biped wishes to make night hideous, and display his assinine proclivities, he takes his stand at the hotel corner, or some other locality equally prominent, evidencing a particular and unmanly desire to obstruct the passage of ladies and children, and then he howls; and then all the chicken-hearted nincompoops, who think that they are smart, join in chorus and duplicate the disgusting nuisance emanating from the principal, most prominent and most despicable cur.

There are at all times persons who wish to rule or ruin a community. They belong to all grades of society—the temperate as well as the intemperate. Failing in leadership of this or that clique or party, their chief aim is to set the community by the ears—in a state of protracted war. It becomes the first duty in local government, for the citizens to consider these cases and to take measures looking towards an eradication of the evil.

Small towns without the necessary safeguards for the protection of the community will always be troubled, more or less by the night-howler to whom we referred in the first instance. The further it proceeds without check or restraint, the worse it becomes. We have seen a vigilance committee in San Francisco with five thousand muskets and two heavy sand-bag batteries in dread array.

The Irrepressible Objector.

In publishing a newspaper, and using all legitimate efforts to make a success of the same, the further we proceed, the more difficult the path appears. Experience, if proper attention be paid to it, is a true guide; nevertheless, the insurmountable obstacle always appears in front—that is the ill-founded prejudice of many who think that their peculiar whims, fancies and feelings on temperance, religion or politics, must have strict attention paid to, otherwise they kick and threaten to stop their paper.

Objection has been made to this paper printing an article on temperance, from the pen of a worthy female. Objection has also been made to our criticism of government action in some cases. Some people would object if the devil appeared on earth in substance, instead of the spirit with which, we believe, he afflicts a great many of these objectors.

The paper is not printed with the expectation of pleasing everybody; still, our efforts are put forth with a desire to make it acceptable to all. In commenting on the matter enclosed, all we ask is fair play, and a little display of intelligent criticism; then, we have no fears for the result. We are young in this business, and being fully aware of our defects, we hope to improve by persevering attention to all the details.

If a newspaper cannot exist without the support of those who think that its columns are to be devoted to printing their effusions exclusively, and of those who object to essays of moral worth, it may as well die, but there is no great danger, as there is intelligence enough in all communities to overbalance and offset the insane bigotry and ignorance of the chronic objector.

Local Customs.

We were asked, the other day, as to the sociability of the people in a rural district like this that surrounds Coquille City. Well, as it may interest a few readers to know what kind of people inhabit this portion of the terrestrial globe, we give our six months' experience. The people are sociable without being demonstratively loud. The visiting, similar to other localities, is in the hands of the fair sex. The men being employed principally in rural pursuits have but little time to devote to what may be considered the superfluous courtesies of every day life.

Criticism on Government Work.

We have been told that our position is wrong in asserting that those who criticize the government works are opposed to the same. Indeed, we are truly sorry in observing the lamentable position that we occupy in the estimation of the critics. But, who are the critics? Aye, there's the rub! Are they stonemasons, bricklayers, architects or mechanics of any kind that would warrant us in crediting them with sufficient ability to criticize the work? Not at all. They are small fry, with a big bone in view—they are animals with an animus, and small animals will squeal. "We have a right to criticize," they say. Well, go ahead, if it is any gratification. Sensible people are aware of one fact in connection with this criticism—it will have about the same effect as a drop of water on the back of a duck. It is the most insane folly to be offering objections to improvements that are for the benefit of the community. The parties who are guilty of it have other reasons than the present method of construction. The powers that be, will not recognize these people, who criticize, any further. If they think it is right, their right will be ignored, and rightfully, too. There is a limit to criticism, and this meddling by incompetent individuals, many of whom never saw a breakwater before they beheld that on Coos bay, has surpassed any and all judicious limits. The critics ought—if they are ever guilty of manual labor, which, we doubt—to employ a portion of their time in digging rock oysters at the breakwater, then, they might discover its solidity, and feel virtuously inclined to give us an unbroken rest on the subject of breakwaters, and vacate the position which enables them to anticipate with such pleasing emotion the change in superintendents.

The Ball by the Local Band.

The festivities which accompanied the exit of the old, and the advent of the new year, were concluded on New Year's eve by a grand ball, given under the auspices of the Coquille City Brass Band. The affair was a success in every feature; there being a numerous attendance in honor of the occasion. The members of this office received special invitations to be present; but, owing to indisposition in some, and family sickness, but one was available. This invitation to the printers to be present on the occasion, took us by surprise; as, it seemed to be the exception and not the rule in Coquille City entertainments. True, it is usual elsewhere to admit reporters and thereby have a fair report in the newspapers. The boys will accept our thanks for remembering us. Each succeeding day brings to the printer but a repetition of his monotonous imprisonment, therefore, these graceful acknowledgements of his weary pilgrimage are like the oasis in the desert—a green spot in the memory to be always gratefully appreciated. The members of the band are persistent in their efforts to obtain proficiency—they are punctual in attendance without regard to the severity of the weather. May they meet with the success that they deserve. We understand that they will give a dramatic entertainment on some day in the coming month.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—Observing so many items in the county newspapers with reference to breakwaters, jetties, &c., accompanied with assertions that the money appropriated is not disbursed in a proper manner, I would be glad to have the opinion of the Herald, as to whether there is any foundation for such accusations.—Subscriber.

None whatever. No money is expended for labor or material but what is accounted for, and the vouchers signed and transmitted to Washington for final inspection. The appropriation for the government works is not disbursed in a manner commensurate with the ideas of some persons—of course not. What should it be disbursed to please those parties? They want a division, and friling in that there is "weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Fifty-three Bad Books.

Under the above heading, the Eugene City Register contained an article on the evils engendered by the diffuse circulation of books of an obscene character. It says: "The mind staggers in the effort to compute the amount of mischief which these fifty-three bad books are doing." The books may be bad, but they are not worse than fifty-three bad newspapers. The newspapers of the period which have published the lying, debasing articles of the late campaign, openly—that have praised or abused a man, and after the election, have gone back of the first statement and swallowed their own filth, are ten thousand times worse than the "bad book" with far less circulation. The book whose circulation is limited by virtue of the censorship exercised for its suppression, has not the power for harm possessed by the newspaper with unlimited circulation; whose columns are filled with the disgusting details of a political campaign. The fact is that the newspaper assumes too much. When it descends into the sink of Billingsgate, it should be held accountable. It cannot afford, nor should it be permitted to assume, one face to-day and another to-morrow. The mind would stagger in the effort to compute that system of morals which made it compulsory to edit a clean book, but allowed the newspaper an unlimited license. The truth is that the bad book resembles the bad newspaper. You may discover the character of the subscribers by the scale of the success of either. If filth is supported, the men and the paper are always at hand.

Peculiarities of Writers.

He is a good writer who in stating his argument, will convince his readers that the said argument is unanswerable. But, one of the most peculiar methods is that which while proving nothing, defies contradiction. Such a writer is, pre-eminently, dogmatic; while seeking a reply, he assures us that he is not to be convinced; hence, all argument, is entirely useless, and merely a waste of time, if he only were to be considered. Again there are others who attack an imaginary, antagonist—this is a safe method; as, while the writer is dealing blows right and left, and enlisting the attention of his readers, who, most probably, are anxious to hear the reply of the other fellow, he has the field entirely to himself. If the philosophical portion be good, his argument will pass without meeting any adverse comment. This style has the advantage of being useful in training a writer for that period when he may meet with tangible opposition.

Street preaching has been prohibited in Seattle. That is outrageous, and we demand as much freedom for the preacher of the gospel in this country as he receives in Europe. "Ranters" (street preachers) are a feature on Sundays in that so-called despotic region. Let the municipal mugwumps of Seattle beware in their abortive efforts to pluck the feathers from the American Rooster. In the language of that noble son of Virginia—Patrick Henry, slightly altered to suit the occasion, "Give us liberty or give us death."

A large amount of sawdust from back of the mill washed into the river during the late freshet. This should be attended to at once, for the navigation of the river depends on it. Sawdust is much worse than sand, and has spoiled the navigation of more than one stream, even the upper Mississippi having been greatly damaged by it. Once navigation gone, this town is "goner."

Memorials, asking Congress to grant \$100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Coquille river, were sent to the various postoffices, with a request that as many names as possible be secured, and then that the petition be forwarded to Hon. M. C. George, Washington, D. C. It is to be hoped that due attention will be given this, as its importance demands.

STORM STAYED.

The following from the Daily Standard of the 1st gives a concise account of the storm in the upper country: Reports from the snow-bound passenger train at Viento is not as encouraging as was hoped for. The train is still side-tracked, but a storm was raging yesterday, and the snow drifting badly. The Northern Pacific snow plow which had opened the track from Wallula to Wyeth, is stuck this side of the latter station. Work is progressing as rapidly as possible, but there is no prospect of getting the train out for several days yet.

The following is the report of the weather up to 5 o'clock last evening: Qiparia—Cloudy, calm; 6 degrees below zero; river gorged. Dayton—Clear, calm; 2 degrees below zero. Walla Walla—Cloudy, calm; ther. 0. Wallula—Clear, calm; 2 degrees below zero. Umatilla—Cloudy, calm; ther. 0. Pendleton—Cloudy, calm; 3 degrees below zero. La Grande—Cloudy, strong east wind; 18 degrees above zero. Cayuse—Cloudy, strong east wind; 18 degrees above zero. Meacham—Cloudy, calm; 14 degrees above zero. Kamela—Cloudy, calm; 10 degrees above zero. Willows—Cloudy, calm; ther. 0; snowed hard one hour. Celilo—Cloudy, calm; ther. 0; light snow this afternoon. Dalles—Clear, calm; ther. 0; light snow this afternoon. Bonneville—Five degrees above zero; snowing; strong down stream wind. Portland—Cloudy, southeast wind; 19 degrees. Huntington—Cloudy, calm 4 degrees. Union—Cloudy, strong southeast wind; 16 degrees. Baker—Clear, calm; 5 degrees. Wyeth—Cloudy, blowing and drifting; ther. 0.

UP THE WILLAMETTE.

Ashland—Clear; wind south; warm. Grant's Pass—Wind southwest; raining; cool. Glendale—Raining; cold; no wind. Roseburg—No wind; warm; occasional showers. Comstock—Cold; wind north; cloudy. Eugene City—Cold; wind south; warm. Harrisburg—Sleeting; wind north; cloudy. Albany—Cold; wind northwest; sleeting and rain. Salem—Cold; sleeting; wind southeast. Aurora—Sleeting hard; wind north. Oregon City—Cloudy; wind northwest; sleeting; thermometer, 20 degrees.

The Duchy of Schleswig, recently wrested from Denmark by Germany, is in a state of ferment over the law originating with Bismarck, forbidding any of the people from speaking the Danish language. Bismarck is a progressive statesman; believes in the virtue of silence. All the unfortunate inhabitants of Schleswig, who may be unable to speak German, will, consequently, have to keep mum in public.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, Dec. 11, 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, at Empire on Wednesday Jan. 23, 1885, viz: Otto H. Frey, Preemption D. S. No. 4129 for the lots 10, 11, 14, and 15, Sec. 11, T. 31 S. R. 12 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: I. Bingham, John Morris, John Neil, John Baker.

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, at Empire on Friday, January 16, 1885, viz: Thomas Langlois, pre-emption D. S. No. 4052, for the S E quarter of N E quarter, N E quarter of S E quarter of section 8, N W quarter of S W quarter and S W quarter of S W quarter section 9, township 30 S R 14 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Walter Shoemaker, Millard Shoemaker, of Denmark, Oregon; and Steve Gallier and Edmund Gallier, of Coquille City, Oregon. Wm. F. Benjamin, Register.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between A. L. Nosler and J. H. Hunt, in this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Mr. Nosler assumes control of the business, and all bills due the late firm are payable to him. Dated at Coquille City, Oregon Dec. 10, 1884. A. L. Nosler, J. H. Hunt.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 25, 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 Drane, Homestead No. 3389, for the N E 1/4 Sec 10 T 29 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 Bimmer, Philip Drane, John Munford. Also at the same time and place, Philip Drane, Homestead No. 3380, for the S E 1/4 of N E 1/4, E 1/2 of S E 1/4 and S W 1/4 of S E quarter Sec 9 T 29 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 Munford, Tom Drane, John Bimmer. Also at the same time and place, W. C. Ballard, Homestead No. 3381, for the S W 1/4 Sec 11 T 29 S R 13 West. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Philip Drane, Tom Drane, John Munford, John Bimmer. Also at the same time and place, John F. Munford, Homestead No. 3055 for the S 1/2 of N E 1/4, N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 Sec. 11, and S W quarter of N W quarter Section 12 township 29 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 Drane, Tom Drane, John Bimmer. Wm. F. Benjamin, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, November 15, 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. Doeks, Homestead No. 3385, for the W 1/2 of N E 1/4, N E 1/4 of N W 1/4 and N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 section 28, 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, Thomas Norris, T. G. Norris. Also at the same time and place, Melvin Newland, pre-emption D. S. No. 4183, 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 23, 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. Doeks, Thomas C. Norris, Thomas Norris. Wm. F. Benjamin, Register.

Land Owners' HO!

Persons wishing to buy farms, wild land or town lots, improved or unimproved, will do well to call on O. C. Huntington, "City Boot & Shoe store," Coquille City, before purchasing elsewhere, as he has in his hands for sale a large variety of real estate, and can furnish buyers with lands any in quantity, from a quarter section ranch, down to a half lot in town, consisting in part of the following: 200 acres, good, large dwelling, commodious barn, fine young orchard, good out-houses, 30 acres under fence, 15 in grass and 15 in plow land. There are upwards of fifteen million feet of fir and cedar timber on the land which is of easy access to the river. 100 acres, 100 in the bottom, 25 improved; new frame dwelling, good orchard, barn, fine spring, and 10 head of cattle, 2 hogs, 5 sheep, 1 horse and 10 tons of hay. Fine timber on upland. 57 acres, all bottom, 30 improved; good house, barn and orchard, also good fences, etc., adjoining Coquille City. 21 acres, all bottom, cleared, all good tillable land; house, barn, out-houses, orchard etc., 1/4 mile from Coquille City. One suburban lot, containing 1 1/2 acres, neat cottage, 100 fruit trees 3 years old; very desirable for a family residence, being 1/4 a mile from Coquille City.

POST OFFICE

Store, C. ANDREWS PROPRIETOR, CONSTANTLY Keeps An assortment of Boots and shoes, Hats and caps, Stationery, Inks, Dry goods and Clothing Ladies and Childrens General furnishing goods; also groceries, Canned goods, Cigars, tobacco andcandies. He pays the highest price for country produce vln23