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Historical Department

Coquille City Herald.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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Perfect maps of all surveyed and entered lands furnished on short notice. Visit

FEED AND LIVERY STABLE
R. B. BUICK, Prop.
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Hauling Done at Reasonable Rates. Visit

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.

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 on 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 Wednesday. Visiting comrades, in good standing, cordially invited.
Chas. S. True, Commander.

THE CLERK'S COURTSHIP.

"Oh, Jean," the dry goods clerk lowly sighed, "The easiest to see because I could see it in the bride—guess who it can be?"
Jane's blush brought forth thread shades. "Tell thy about be capable red?"
"Some prints are all for lawn who may in pal-lace five," she said.
She heard darning her yet to dress. "Look at my eye want," said he. "To finish about my hair pin case—Oh, who'll make glove to me?"
The cherry set a near her drew. "Shew'd old with delight, for she was taken with a new—Pound wrap ere night could blight. But when he cotton both his knees With, 'Would Jersey see the?'
"Cantilly thought her blood would freeze. And screamed, 'Of course I!'"
"How asking nonsense to you, Jane?" "Cried he" who entered quick: "When I call linen being this plain—Some fustian nits he's sick."
Then his gleam out in the hall. He squeaked the worsted bow. And with a kersey cried, "Come all! And see a sailor go!"
Four feet for enshroued had to wet. Which beside door, young heart. Next sun merino grave she laid. At dress by her sweetheart.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE NATIONAL ADDRESS.

In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal, by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right to self-government they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety, lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

And the party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a Government by the people. In such succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principles need no apology and that, in its fearless and faithful application, is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results to be found in the operation of a Government wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely party and self-interest, and a correct appreciation of the time when the hat of partisanship should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen. Today the Executive branch of Government is transferred to a new keeping, but this is still a Government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will and sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine with confidence in one another to work out harmoniously the achievement of our national destiny, we shall deserve to receive all the benefits which our happy form of Government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution which, launched by the founders of the Republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people, through prosperity and peace, through the shock of foreign conflicts, and through the perils of domestic strife. By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption as the result of a spirit of amity and mutual

concession. In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking recognition of their claims need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is observed and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers guaranteed to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the Executive branch of the Government. But he who takes oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes that solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours. The Government which you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State Capital, is yours. Your every vote, as assuredly as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, although in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy, municipal, State and Federal. And this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of your faith in the Republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in a public place closely to limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of a government economically administered, because this bounds the right of a government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of citizens, and because of public extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudent economies which are best suited to the operation of a Republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which, among their fellow citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for settlement or development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by history, tradition, and the prosperity of our Republic. It is a policy of independence, favored by our position and defined by our

known love of justice, and by our power; it is a policy of peace, suitable to our interests; it is a policy of neutrality, rejecting all share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here; it is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson, of peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having due regard to the interests of capital invested and workmen employed in American industries; and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to an extent that induces extravagance and waste.

Care for the prosperity of the nation and for the needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship.

Polygamy in the Territories is destructive of the family and of religion, and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, and shall be repressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and being with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of government and application of business principles to public affairs, and as a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employes, and those who hold their places only as a reward of party service, and from the corruptive influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards. Those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of freedom in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to this relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and the goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of Nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

Bandon.

We are glad to be able to announce that a steamer will run in here before long, and trade between the Coquille river and San Francisco. We need scarcely say that designs with this object in view have been previously entertained, but in considering the matter coolly, they were reluctantly abandoned. The fact is, and it has been demonstrated in England over and over again, that a shoal water vessel cannot be a deep water vessel at the same time. But the world is advancing and we are advancing with it. A gentleman who was born an engineer, and has lived all his life a practical one, has after many years of anxious thought, and much experimenting, satisfied himself and other earnest engineers, that a vessel drawing only six and a half feet of water can go into deep water with impunity. He advocates a strong stern wheel, going deep into deep water and thereby when in motion throwing forward great motive force. As this deep wheel could not work in shoal water, he has invented machinery for lifting it up sufficiently and thereby grading its power so as to suit its capacity to the waters it works in, and then when out in the ocean letting it down to its full depth and let it run full blast.

The Parkerburg arrived here Thursday March 5th. She sailed in and up to the wharf at Port Bandon without any assistance. She had a varied assortment of freight for our long and extensive river. Amongst the rest was a little steam engine occupying a floor space of 18 by 21 inches. When we first saw this presumptuous little locomotive we thought it was a flower pot. This cheeky audacious little pigmy possesses a five horse power, and makes 400 revolutions per minute at its ordinary work, but when tested at its full power, at the works where it was made, it made no less than 1500 revolutions during the same time. It also effects a very considerable saving not only in cost pro rata when compared with the cost of other engines, but also in fuel. Amongst the other curiosities turned up from the inexhaustible and mysterious depths of the hold was a patent churn. This professes to separate the cream from the milk, turn the former into butter, some of the latter into log feed, and the balance into other productive items of various sorts. As we did not read the advertisement through we cannot say whether it undertook to sell the butter. It may however, and we should not be surprised if amongst other articles to be sold was the buyer. There were various consignments on board of groceries and store goods for people on the river and coast. This is a trade that is greatly on the increase, and we regret it. Whatever profit is to be made by the sale of these articles ought to go into the pockets of own storekeepers, provided they gave us these articles for what we can get them elsewhere, and they can do so if they wish. They can get their goods at wholesale in the city just as well as the city man and for the same price. Of course there is the freight up here, but let that go against the clerkage and heavy taxes and rents paid below, and our local man will still have big odds at his side. Let them come down to Smith's prices and give us good value for the same money as he does and they will hear no more of

Smith's cash grocery store.

According to the "monthly weather review" for December published by the "Signal Service" at Washington the difference between the extreme maximum and minimum temperatures at the twelve government stations of California average was 40 degrees. In Florida at the seven stations there the average was 46 deg. Here in Bandon the difference between our extremes for the same month was only 27 deg.

Mr. Tomlinson who arrived here a few days ago from York Co., Ontario Canada, says that the day he left, the temperature was 20 degrees below zero. He wasn't here one week when the thermometer scored 66 above zero.

M. E. Anderson has removed from the hotel at Port Bandon to his former residence at Maryville near the rock of Gibraltar.
Legem.

During the two sessions of the Forty-eighth Congress there have been introduced in the House 8286 bills and 340 joint resolutions. The following named measures of general importance have been enacted into laws: Bills to establish a bureau of labor; to establish a bureau of animal industry; to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals; to repeal the test oath act of 1862; to limit to three years the time in which prosecutions may begin against persons for violation of internal revenue laws; to establish a bureau of navigation in the treasury department; to grant letter carriers at delivery offices fifteen days leave of absence, with pay, in a year; to provide a retired list for soldiers and marines who have served continuously for thirty years or upwards; to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and other periodicals of the second class, when not sent by others than the publisher or news agent, to one cent for each four ounces; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine (the Dingley shipping bill); to provide civil government for Alaska; to prevent and punish counterfeiting in the United States of bonds or other securities of foreign Governments; to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; to make all public roads and highways post roads; to make it felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employe of the United States acting under authority of the United States; to remove the charge of desertion from soldiers of the late war, who after having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave; to provide for the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and the war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to reorganize the corps of Judge Advocate of the Army; to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad from Portland to Astoria, Oregon; reorganize the Inspector General Department of the Army; to provide for ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoils committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, by referring them to a Court of Claims.

A string of music—tightening the strings of a violin.

What is the best covering for the head? demands a Western journal. Hair isn't bad.

Tin and brass do not go well together, says a scientific paper. Mr. Science, you're away off. It's always the fellow with brass that gets the girl with tin.

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