

Coquille City Herald.

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Office: With T. G. Owen, Esq., Marshfield.
Perfect maps of all surveyed and en-
tered lands furnished on short notice. v1u1

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 even-
ing. Visiting brethren, in good standing,
cordially invited.

A. F. and A. M.
Chadwick Lodge, No. 68.
Meets at Coquille City on Saturday even-
ing 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.
Walter Sinclair, Commander.

"God Save The Queen."
Following is Tom Merry's editor-
ial in the Sunday Mercury on the
Queen's birth-day:

To-day the Queen of England
and Empress of India, as she is
now known, closes the sixty-sixth
year of her existence and the forty-
eighth year of her reign as queen
of the United Kingdom. She has
been a great sovereign, not only as
a ruler of the very center of the
world's civilization, but as the an-
cestor of princesses and princes in
other lands. Some of her majes-
ty's grandchildren are already mar-
ried, and she is a great-grandma to
three little ones, two of whom are
the sons of Prince William of
Prussia, while the other is the
daughter of Princess Charlotte of
Prussia and her husband, Prince
Bernard of Sax-Meiningen.
Though so small a princess she
has five Christian names—Theod-
ore, Victoria, Augustine, Marina,
Maria. Victoria's reign of forty-
eight years has included forty-eight
of the grandest years in the history
of the world's progress. When
she ascended the throne there was
not a single line of steamships en-
gaged in regular traffic across the
Atlantic ocean. Now there are
more than forty. Then there was
not a mile of electric telegraph in
the entire world. Now there are
two lines of sub-marine cables
flashing from one continent to the
other alternately, the mandate of
a king or the message of a lover.
And in addition to the hundreds
of thousands of miles of electric
wires strung across both continents,
the subtle spark rides beneath the
stormy waves to bear the greeting
of Bethlehem's shepherds, and re-
mind the great world that—

"One in heart and one in thought
Shall all the people be;
The hands of human brotherhood
Are clasped beneath the sea."

As Americans, we must confess
there have been things in Queen
Victoria's reign that hardly meet
our approval. And particularly we
dislike the way in which she has
married her daughters to impecu-
nious German princes and then
asked the representatives of an al-
ready overtaxed people to vote
money for their support that has
been wrung from the hard hands
and sooty brows of England's la-
boring classes. But if the English
people can stand such oppressions,
it may be wrong for us Americans
to upbraid her for it.

The old queen has been a great
queen in her day, and her reign
has been a triumph of intellect
and industry over ignorance and
sloth. Her subjects have been
busy factors and skilled laborers in
the foundation and progress of our
young State. They have not only
found us a market for all our pro-
duce, but they have come among
us to tell their share of our sober
forests and to plow up their full
quota of our broad prairies. In
the advancing civilization of Ore-
gon, the sturdy Briton, in his
tweed garments and heavy walking
shoes, has played no insignificant
part. And it is in compliment to
the industry and intelligence of the
self-exiled John Bull who has be-
come one of us, rather than from
any particular degree of reverence
we may owe his sovereign, that we
lift our hat to-day and with him
echo the shout of "God Save the
Queen."

How Continents Rise and Fall.

It is known that the Atlantic
coast between Cape Hatteras and
Cape Cod has been sinking steady-
ly for centuries, and it is within
the bounds of probability that be-
fore 2,000 years have elapsed the
cities of New York and Brooklyn
may be under water. When the
Dutch colonized Manhattan Island
200 years ago, the Indians told
them that in the time of their
grandfathers it was possible to
cross Hell Gate dry shod from one
bank to the other. Professor
Guyot estimated that the lowering
of the Atlantic coast was twenty-
two and one-half inches every
century. At the same time it is
certain that the greater portion of
the American continent is rising,
while the continent of Australia
is certainly sinking.—[Boston
Journal of Commerce.]

MISSED FIRE.

Says the Salem Statesman:
Come to think the matter calmly
over, with plenty of time, maybe
the late lamented Legislature was
not such a very glorious success as
it might have been. There were a
few bills passed which the Su-
preme court hasn't knocked the
bottom out of, or which did omit
the enacting clause, or some other
clause, but the people of this great
state would no doubt have
"mosied" along in their accus-
tomed way in about as good style
had they never been passed. The jury
law built by that body was all
right except that it didn't jibe
with the constitution of the state,
so the supreme court knocked the
bottom out of it on the first round;
the registration bill was slightly
off on dates, and will probably be
inoperative; Mr. Bell's bill re-
quiring railroad companies to build
switches for war-houses, comes up
missing, cannot be found any place,
and will never go into print or
force; Mr. Keady's prohibition bill
lacked a few important parts, and
doesn't amount to a tinker's dun;
the dog law is a little off color, and
canines of all ages and colors will
be exempt from taxation till the
solons get their heads together
again, and probably longer; the
Agricultural College bill won't
stand fire, and the Secretary of
state cannot draw warrants on the
strength of the thing, and a law
sent in order; the pilotage bill
sprang a leak and is non compos
mentis; one corporation bill was so
loosely drawn as to include in the
city a farm, and the owner will be
bankrupt paying taxes; another in-
corporation bill (Stayton, Marion
county,) is minus the enacting
clause, and this thriving town will
be compelled to wait until this
angst body convenes again before
it can become a city; the courts of
two counties in one judicial district
meets on one and the same day,
and one Judge will have to possess
the ubiquitous quality of being at
two places at once; the solons said
that Carry county should be re-
leased from back taxes, and they
tried to ring in Baker county, but
crippled the poor thing so it was
vetoed by the Governor; the last
and least trick the Legislative gang
did was to miss fire on Senator and
go home without an election.

Had there been some other
means of making the general ap-
propriation and paying the laly
clerks, Oregon would have got
along as well had the Legislature
never met, and would be \$35,000
better off. They levied a 4-mill
tax and will create a \$6,000,000
surplus, when 2-mills would be
enough. Some of the Legislators
want another smack at the people
before 1887.

"There was a powerful lot of the
young brethren who imagined
themselves democrats when the
republican party was in power.
That was because they thought
democracy meant to 'do as you
please, law or no law.' They be-
gan to see that it means entire ob-
edience to the law no matter who
may be president nor what party
is in power, only a little more so
under a democratic president.
When the young Utah democracy
organized not a few young Saints
were found in its ranks, and among
them Attorney Thurman of Provo,
but since the fact has become
patent that the polygamists have
nothing to hope from the demo-
cratic administration except a de-
mand that they shall obey the
law, it is understood that Mr.
Thurman and others have (if they
ever were out) gone back into the
bosom of the Mormon church,
body and soul. Yes, verily, these
are times that try the soul of the
saints and make mice of Mormon
men."—Salt Lake Tribune.

Peace or War.

The slumbering volcano may at
any moment scatter the firebrands
of war in every part of the globe
Europe is in commotion, England
and Russia may yet meet in des-
perate conflict. Great Britain,
notwithstanding her allies, is alone
to resent the aggression of the
Cossack who flaunts his banner in
challenge of the world. Denmark
has tendered its services as medi-
ator. Should it be agreeable to
both powers, peace will prevail for
a time. Russia evidently wants
war; will have war, or more territo-
ry. What the outcome of a war
between England and Russia may
be is left to the arbitration of
the sword. To the student who
dispassionately surveys the field
of English and Continental poli-
tics, only one conclusion may be
arrived at: It must be a collision
between the enlightenment of the
nineteenth century and the retro-
gression of the past. That Russia
has a fixed determination to ex-
tend her vast empire so as to in-
clude the Indies, is one of the
traditions bequeathed by the house
of Romanoff. Through the in-
tervention of England, Turkey was
rescued from vassalage to the Czar
of Russia, and now ungratefully
turns her back upon the power that
shields the sovereignty of her
Sultan and demands Cyprus as a
consideration for the mere privi-
lege of a passage through the Dar-
danelles and Bosphorus. France
has taken advantage of England's
tribulations to menace Egypt that
is solemnly under the protection
of the crown of England. Ger-
many is invading the African col-
onists that look for succor to the
flag which has carried its civiliza-
tion to the shores converted from
abject slavery and darkness to com-
parative enlightenment. In fact,
England is at this moment at bay.
Yet a ray of light breaks through
the sombre clouds that overhang
England's destinies. Russia has
within her bosom a serpent that
has not been crushed. Poland is
the vulnerable point of Russia.
The Nihilists may suspend their
operations and echo the patriotic
feelings which animate all lovers
of their country, but Poland has
the opposition of countries to
avenge in common with the moun-
tains of the Caucasus. It was
only a few years ago that a wild,
revolutionary enthusiasm seized
the youth of Poland. Assassina-
tion was rife and secret committees
organized a baneful reign of ter-
rorism. To quell this movement
the despotic power of Russia was
invoked and a Polish conscription
determined upon. Thousands of
the bright men fled to the forests,
while the committees called the
nations to arms and proclaimed a
series of democratic reforms. The
nobility and clergy eagerly joined
in the revolutionary movement.
Langiewicz, a young man, was ap-
pointed chieftain of the forces that
were raised to contest the battle
with the hated foe, but before he
could organize an army, Poland was
flooded with Russian troops.
Langiewicz, with a small body of
men, returned to the forests and
kept up a garrilla warfare that
lasted two years. He yielded at
last, hopeless of the redemption of
his native country from the iron
heel of the despot. In the event
of hostilities between Russia and
Great Britain, Poland is as sure
of raising against the tyrant as is
the sun that announces the morning.
The dawn of Surmatia's freedom
will commence with the advent
of the standard that bears the light
of this age on its folds.—Ex.

A Queer City in the Air.

The Pueblo of Acoma, situated
twenty miles west of Albuquerque,
is one of the most remarkable
communities in New Mexico, or
the United States. In the middle
of a valley six miles in width,
stands a butte, and on the top of

this is Acoma. Eight hundred
people are living there, and they
and their ancestors have gathered
there the sum of their possession for
nearly three centuries. This butte is
one of the many that are remnants
of a mesa that has been worn away
by the erosion of the ages and sur-
vives only in flat-topped mountains
here and there. The valleys be-
tween are fertile, and untold gen-
erations of men have seen them
covered with grain and flocks of
sheep. Some time in the seven-
teenth century the Laguna or val-
ley Indians made war upon the
Acomas for the possession of the
country, and the latter being the
weaker occupied this butte as a
defensive position believed to be
impregnable. Their judgment has
been abundantly vindicated. It
has proven a Gibraltar of strength
and safety. The comparison is not
inappropriate, and in approaching
it from the north I was struck with
the resemblance to the pictures I
have seen of that grim old fortress
that frowns over the strait of the
Mediterranean. The height above
the valley is nearly four hundred
feet, and the walls in several places
are nearly perpendicular. There
are two means of ascent, one by a
flight of steps cut in the face of the
wall and rising at an angle of forty-
five degrees, and the other by a
fissure in the rocks leading up into
the heart of the mountain. Both
ways have been trodden by human
feet until the steps are hollowed out
like shallow troughs. Either one is
exceedingly difficult and neither
is tolerably safe. This stairway
is a precarious footing along the
sides of a gash in a rugged moun-
tain. With all the dangers and fa-
tigue, it is a laughable sight to see
a person—some other person—
make the ascent. One has to still
over the fissure, one foot on the
right hand side and the other on the
left, and at the same time press the
hand alternately on the rocks for
support. An Indian will throw a
live sheep around his neck and go
up quite rapidly without touching
either hand to the rocks. An ac-
cident occurred on the stairway a
few generations ago. Several men
started up, each with a sheep on
his back. When nearly to the top
the sheep carried by the foremost
man became restless, and the
shepherd in trying to hold it fast
lost his footing, and in falling
swept his companions over the
precipice, and they all fell on the
rocks at the foot in a lifeless heap.
The Indians have carved a repre-
sentation of the accident on a rock
near where it occurred, which scar-
cely serves to steady the nerves of
those who go by that route.—Ex.

The Supply of Beef.

Two-thirds of the supply of good
table beef comes from cattle raised
on comparatively small tracts of
land, in the states of the Mississipi
valley. These cattle are raised
on grass and fodder—not exclusi-
vely on grasses or wholly on corn.
The high price of beef and the
grazing scarcity of the best kinds
is a subject which cattle-risers
have much to do, and it is still a
problem with them how to meet
the great and growing demand for
table beef, even at high prices.
The success of ranch beef (which
constitutes table beef) depends on
abundant crops of corn and other
grain. The last three corn crops
in the Mississippi valley have been
less than the average. Food for
cattle has been scarce. This state-
ment, considering the extent of our
country and a great number of new
workers, may seem a strange one,
but it is true nevertheless. As a
result, a smaller number of cattle
have been raised for beef, while at
the same time the Colorado and
Wyoming ranches have been over-
stocked, rendering the cattle unfit
for market. It requires two or
three years of good corn crops to
make good beef.

A Golden Harvest.

The following from the Salem
Talk is wholesome, and is as appli-
cable to other parts as to the Will-
amette valley:

We have ascertained by careful-
ly inquiring in regard to the mat-
ter of those acquainted with the
facts, that not less than one million
dollars are annually expended by
the people of Montana for dried
fruits, while one-third of that sum
is expended for the same purpose
by the people of Idaho. Thirteen
hundred thousand dollars a year in
virgin gold scattered among the
orchardists of Michigan and Utah,
which could as well as not be se-
cured by the people of the Willa-
mette valley! This state of affairs
must not be allowed to continue.
There is no good reason why we
should not this very season secure,
and through the future time control
this princely trade—a source of
wealth which will prove permanent
and increase in richness forever;
for never, so long as present cli-
matic conditions exist, will there
be fruits of any kind dried any-
where in all that vast extent of
country stretching from the head
waters of the Columbia to the head-
waters of the Missouri. It em-
braces inexhaustible natural wealth
of other kinds—the richest and
most varied mineral regions of the
earth, and stock ranges of almost
limitless extent—and will possess
and sustain in the fullness of de-
velopment a population of millions.
By managing the business right
the fruit raisers of the Willamette
valley need not fear competition in
this vast field of supply. If Sa-
lem firms specially engaged in
handling fruits will not take the
matter in hand, then let the Salem
Board of Trade move. Here are
markets—richly remunerative
markets—for every pound of sur-
plus fruit we may wish to sell.
Let not another apple or plum rot
on the soil of production. If the
mountain merchants cannot be
persuaded at once to break their
connection with the eastern mer-
chants, so far as the dried fruit
trade is concerned, why then pro-
ceed under the ordinary rules of
trade, to make them do so, for the
consumer has a right to the best
and the cheapest. Let agencies at
once be established in the leading
towns of the mining districts for
the sale of Oregon fruits. Dele-
gate a qualified man or men to at
once enter the field to make the
necessary preliminary arrange-
ments. Have general agencies in
Butte City, Helena, Murray,
Thompson Falls, and other promi-
nent points, where samples shall
always be on exhibition and prices
given. Thus let us go to the
consumers direct. In this way
this valuable trade may be grasped,
and Salem may enter into success-
ful rivalry with Los Angeles as a
fruit shipping point, and to our
fruit raisers will be brought back
something akin to the prosperous
times of the past.

Hard on Mormons.

In Tennessee the last session of
the legislature passed an act pro-
hibiting the preaching of polyga-
my in the state and making it a
misdemeanor. Three Mormon
elders arrived at Elizabethton, in
Carter county, and began at once
proselyting among the natives and
preaching their doctrines. They
were arrested under the provisions
of the act and placed in jail. They
at once telegraphed for Elder Mor-
gan, head of the Mormon church
in the south, and propose to test
the constitutionality of the act.
The Mormon church is making
rapid progress in that state, and
the result of this contest is awaited
with deep interest. A few more
stringent acts of this nature will
demonstrate to the average Mor-
mon mind that his acts of immor-
ality must cease.—Ex.