

Coquille City Herald.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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Office: With T. G. Owen, Esq., Marshfield.
Perfect maps of all surveyed and entered lands furnished on short notice. v1n1

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 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 third Wednesday. Visiting comrades, in good standing, cordially invited.
Walter Sinclair, Commander.

TRUE LOVE.

There is true love, and yet you may have lingering doubt about it; I'll tell the truth, and simply say that life's a blank with it. There is a love, both true and strong. A love that falters never; It lives on faith and suffers wrong. But lives and loves forever.

Such love is found but once on earth— The heart cannot repeat it; From whence it comes, or why its birth, The tongue may never tell it. This love is mine, in spite of all— This love I fondly cherish; The earth may sink, the skies may fall, This love will never perish.

It is love that cannot die, But, like the soul immortal, And with it cleaves the starry sky And passes through the portal. This is the love that comes to stay— All other loves are fleeting; And when they come just turn away— It is but Cupid's cheating.

Temperance Laws in Thirty-six States.

The laws of the states are either license or prohibitory laws. The license laws are often coupled with local option which is of two kinds. The first which we may call primary local option, is a vote of the people on the question of license or no license. Secondary local option is the settlement of the license question by the action of municipal councils and boards of trustees on the issue of license or no license. The following is the latest version of the laws in the states named: Maine has both statutory and constitutional prohibitions. New Hampshire has prohibition by statute, of a satisfactory character when officials keep their oath of office.

Vermont has also a prohibitory law and prohibition is as well established in this state as in any. Massachusetts has a stringent license law. It provides for six classes of licenses, the prices fixed by law ranging from \$50 to \$1,000. Licenses may be refused altogether by the municipalities. The law has a simple damage clause, and one against drunkenness, not well enforced. This state can boast of one saloon to each sixty-four voters, while Vermont with its fairly enforced prohibitory law has only one to every 246 voters.

Connecticut has a local option license law. Rhode Island is under much the same sort of license, but its legislature has voted to submit prohibition to the people. The matter must again pass the legislature before going to the people. New York is endeavoring to secure high license legislation from the present legislature. New Jersey has a local option license law; fees range from \$50 to \$100. Pennsylvania has a license law but several counties are under prohibition by special enactment. Delaware has a very lax license law; fee \$1.00. Maryland has the same, with many no-license counties, by special election authorized by the legislature. Virginia has a stringent license law but license may be refused by the magistrates in case of complaint.

West Virginia has also a stringent license law, with modified local option, and local prohibition. North Carolina is under local option, and much local prohibition. South Carolina's law stipulates for no license outside of incorporated towns and cities, and provides for local option in these. Elections decide the question for two years. Georgia has local option in special counties, and high license wherever license is granted. One town has a \$100,000 license fee, and one hundred counties prohibit the traffic entirely.

Florida has a stringent license law, with local option. License can be granted only on petition of a majority of registered voters, and each signature must be attested by

two witnesses and the whole list published for two weeks.

Alabama has local option on petition to the legislature. Mississippi has a high license law, but requires a petition of a majority of male inhabitants. License fees from \$200 to \$1,000.

Louisiana has local option by election of municipal authorities to whom is given all control of the liquor traffic.

Texas has local option. Arkansas has virtual Home Protection, the law providing that if a majority of men and women of legal age petition for no license no license can be granted. It has also entire prohibition within three miles of a church or school house.

Tennessee has a four mile law, giving prohibition to the territory for four miles around every school house and institution of learning. This does not apply however, to incorporated towns, and over 100 towns have become unincorporated in order to have the benefit of the four-mile law. Tennessee has voted to submit prohibition, but, like Rhode Island, must vote again before a popular vote can be taken.

Kentucky has a general local option law, election holding for two years.

Missouri has one of the most stringent high-license laws.

Kansas has constitutional prohibition.

Iowa has the same. Minnesota has now a local option license law.

Wisconsin has secondary local option with a civil damage provision.

Illinois has a high license law with secondary local option.

Michigan has a tax law with secondary local option. Tax \$300.

Ohio has a tax law pronounced unconstitutional, as the state constitution prohibits license.

Indiana has a general license law. Nebraska has a high license law affirmative vote of the people is license granted. Price of license \$500 to \$1,000.

Colorado as a state licenses the saloon whose sales are more than by the quart. The constitution provides that the legislature shall enact prohibitory laws, but it is of no effect.

California under license law. Nevada has a general license law.

Oregon has a local option law and has submitted prohibition to a vote of the people next June.—Signal.

A Rasal Skips.

Washington, June 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a telegram from J. A. Sampson of the United States Treasurer's office, at present engaged in investigating the affairs of the Assistant Treasurer's office at New Orleans, reporting that the shortage so far discovered in accounts of mutilated currency and United States notes deposited for redemption amounts to \$25,000. It was also reported that Redemption Clerk J. F. Aufdemorte, who is suspected of the defalcation, has disappeared, and efforts to arrest him have proved unsuccessful. In speaking of the defalcation to day the United States treasurer said he proposed to make a full and complete examination of the affairs of the sub-treasury, and to that end has sent two clerks to New Orleans to assist Messrs. Sample and Crogon, now there. The treasurer says it is possible the total shortage may be increased to \$50,000, and intimates that Aufdemorte is not the only person concerned in the transaction.

New Orleans Exposition.

New York, June 4.—The Sun's New Orleans special says: It has finally been determined that the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition shall be continued another year, opening in November.

COOS COUNTY.

Hard times yield slowly to the approach of harvest. The long, continued dry weather became a source of great anxiety here as well as in other parts of the state, though there is comparatively little grain raised in the county, which is devoted largely to coal and lumber. The mills are running, but having a large stock of logs on hand the logging camps are mostly closed, which leaves many men out of employment and less money in circulation.

The large mill at Empire, one of the largest on the coast, approaches completion. Already they are running some parts of the machinery. We made a visit to this immense structure. The mill when completed and run to its full capacity will cut about 225,000 ft. per diem, and will employ over 100 men. The company building it has possession of what is known as the "Coos Bay Wagon Road," running from Roseburg to Coos bay, with the lands belonging to the same, which cover some of the best timbered lands in the state. When in full operation this enterprise will become one of the chief sources of revenue to this part of the state.

This part of the state is commercially connected with California, shipping their produce direct to San Francisco. There are now three vessels in this little port, Marshfield, loading; two for San Francisco and one for Panama. The same is true at Empire and of Gardiner in Douglas county, both their exports and imports are to and from California. The people therefore have little interest in Oregon at large. Their interests are almost as much with San Francisco as though they belonged to California.

The recent rains which have been copious in this part of the state have made a wonderful change in the appearance of the crops in both Douglas and Coos counties. Many fields of wheat which before the rain were turning yellow and some of which seemed almost ruined are now promising a good crop, and farmers are all jubilant. "Oregon Against the World" "Give Me Oregon Yet!" "No Country Like Oregon!" are exclamations heard upon every hand. And one can hardly wonder at it while traveling over the state and comparing its prospects with accounts of crop prospects in the East.—Cor. in Salem Statesman.

Law on Selling Live Stock.

The National Live Stock Journal has some observations on the subject of the liability of the seller in purchase of horses, cattle, etc. Among them are the following:

If one says his animal is sound, when it is not, and knowing that it is subject to any of those diseases that are not, at all times, and to a careful observer, fully apparent, and that it is balky, or breaky, or vicious, the purchaser may likewise avoid the contract on the ground of fraud. Further than this, if the animal possesses any defects that would be matters material to the purchaser, which he, with ordinary care and judgment, can not perceive, these too must be disclosed, or the contract is null and void.

If one is selling you an animal which he knows to be unfit for the use intended, according to your avowed purposes, he cannot enforce the contract unless the defects were open to your observation, for the law binds him to disclose hidden defects which made the animal unsuitable to your express purposes.

Brothers Lynched.

Marshalltown, Ia., June 5.—Fin and Mans Rainsbarger were taken from jail at Eldora, Hardin county, this morning by a mob of seventy-five masked men and riddled with bullets. They are brothers of the two Rainsbargers now in the Marshall county jail for the murder of Enoch Johnson, and were arrested yesterday for an alleged attack on Dr. Underwood, who is prominent in the Rainsbarger prosecution.

A Fight With a Mountain Lion.

A man named James Jackson had a terrific fight with a mountain lion on Little Laramie river, Wyo. Ty, recently. He started out to cut wood, taking his shotgun along. Seeing some birds perched on a rock he shot at them, but hit instead, a mountain lion, till then invisible, but which made its presence known by yells of rage and pain, the charge of shot having lodged in its shoulder and side. Jackson could have got away without further trouble, as the lion was fully occupied in tearing around, not having noticed the man, but Jackson thought he would like to have the lion's hide, as it would look well mounted; so he fired at him with both barrels, filling the beast with bird shot. But still no notice was taken of the hunter, who, emboldened by the animal's inattention, walked up close and peeped him again with two charges. That settled it. The lion for the first time noticed the man and went for him with mouth open and tail lashing. Too late Jackson started to run, but soon saw no use, and stood with clubbed gun, as the lion came up, hit him over the head with it, knocking him down. Then another start to run was made, but the lion was up and at him again, and the man drew his pocket-knife for the fight. They closed and the struggle was long and hard. The man's clothes were torn off and he was bruised and mangled, but he kept working away with his knife and finally got it into the throat of the beast, making such wounds that the lion weakened from loss of blood, and finally rolled over dead. Jackson will recover from his hurts and be as well as ever though he will be laid up a long time.—Ex.

Drowned by an Octopus.

In our harbor lie a number of Chinese junks preparing for another fishing trip to the coast of Lower California. These Chinese who sail from this port fishing are quite different mannered from the Mongols who run laundries. Sun-burnt they are, and look almost as bronzed as Modoc Indians. A Sun representative had a talk with one of them, yesterday, named Hor Kee, who seemed to be intelligent and speaks English rather fairly, and elicited the news that on their last trip they lost one man. It occurred down at Ballenas bay, below Abrejos Point, on the coast of Lower California, about 400 miles south of San Diego. They were engaged in gathering the abalone, the beautiful shell which adorns many homes in the United States. One of the men, whose first trip this was, strayed away from the rest, and it being the lowest point of the tide, which was commencing to run in, with big breakers, it seems that this Chinaman standing barelegged with the water up to his knees was surprised at being caught by one of his legs by an immense octopus, or as our informant called it a devil-fish, and in a second he was tripped over, drawn out into deep water and drowned before the rest of the Chinamen realized what was the matter with their fellow shell-gatherer. The boats of the Chinamen were high up on the beach and when they were got into the water no trace could be seen of the missing man. Several days afterward his remains floated ashore in a horrible state of mutilation. The octopus, from the description of it, must have been a monster with a body ten feet long, each arm measuring about ten feet. Our informant said his junk expected to leave to-day for the Lower California coast in search of abalone shells and fish, but will not touch at Ballenas bay, of which he and the other Chinamen have a superstitious dread, owing to the loss of the Chinaman there during the last trip.—San Diego Sun.

How the Grange Helps the Farmer.

The farmer's life is too generally one of confinement to his own premises or neighborhood. We are too much inclined to live within ourselves, narrowing our views of other people and their works, becoming distrustful of them and depending more and more upon our individual selves in our daily work, in our trading and in our social and intellectual life. What we most need is something to draw us out—something that will knock off the rough corners formed by our seclusion and round out our minds and lives so that we may progress in the broadest sense. The grange does this. It first brings the farmers and their families together in an efficient and business-like organization. This is essential to permanency and success, and the grange has just enough secrecy about it to assure these essentials. Once organized, we are brought together for social and intellectual enjoyment more frequently and with more of a purpose than is attained by any unsympathetic method. Consequently, we accomplish more of how to make life more pleasant and profitable. The lively meetings of an energetic grange are a constant inspiration to its members. It imparts new zest to the life of the whole farmer's family. As its educational influences begin to leave the crust of distrust formed by years of living by ourselves, the co-operative spirit appears and opportunities for co-operative buying and selling are improved. Thus the grange makes the farmer a better citizen, a happier person and more of a business man. The wife and children share liberally in this improvement. And the grange succeeds because its work is beneficial, its purpose high and its organization the one thing farmers need to fit them for the combined competition of other classes.—New England Homestead.

The Future of the Panama Canal.

If ever this channel of communication is completed, it will have, like the Suez waterway, far-reaching consequences. The British public, however, do not show much interest in the affair, and therefore seekers after trustworthy information are driven to the official reports recently issued by the government of the United States. From these documents we learn that, though the canal itself is scarcely begun, much useful preliminary work has been accomplished. Surveys have been made, the route has been cleared of trees and bushes, cottages and barracks have been built and hospitals established. Admiral Cooper states that the undertaking is so gigantic that it is difficult to believe that it can be finished by the allotted time, 1888, but he admits that the work already done is of substantial character.

Recently there have been serious disturbances both at Panama and Aspinwall, chiefly between the native Colombians and the imported laborers, some 12,000 or 14,000 in number, from Jamaica. As these latter are, of course, British subjects, it is quite possible that our government may be drawn into some difficulty. Finally comes the question whether the canal, if finished, will prove a commercial success. It is reckoned to cost \$120,000,000, and will probably cost a great deal more. Will the tolls which are levied on the ships which pass through be likely to yield a fair interest upon this enormous capital? That the Suez canal was at first a failure and is now a success, does not answer the question, because the circumstances of the two cases are not analogous. There is no region in the western world to which the Panama canal will be such a convenient short cut as the Suez canal is to the countries of southern Asia. To Australia the Panama canal will merely afford an alternative route of doubtful advantage; neither Mexico nor Peru raises much produce as compared with India or China; and the western coast of North America is already united with the eastern by several lines of railway. Altogether the Panama canal seems more likely to be useful to America than to the world in general.—London Graphic.