

# Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

NO. 5.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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

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Office at residence in Coquille City.

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

## MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

We are taught to love. From childhood's years  
"Twas stamped upon my mind;  
My earliest article of faith  
Was love for human kind.  
To love my neighbor as myself  
Is Christian-like they say—  
And if I love my neighbor's wife  
How can I help it, pray?

The golden rule I strive to heed  
Wherever I may be,  
And do to others as I would  
That they should do to me,  
And so, one day, I thought 'twere well  
If I this precept tried,  
And, filled with generous thoughts, I took  
My neighbor's wife to ride.

But all this kind and simple act  
Gave rise to staiders blight,  
A host of venomous tongues assailed  
My neighbor's wife and I.  
We're taught to share with liberal hearts  
The blessings that we prize;  
To smile with others when they smile,  
And dry the mourner's eyes.

And when, one day, I chanced to find  
My neighbor's wife in tears,  
I whispered words of sympathy  
Within her listening ears.  
I drew the trembling arm in mine  
And kissed her tears away.  
The act was seen, and lo! there was  
The very due to pay.

Alas! Alas! 'tis passing strange—  
I'm sure I can't see through it;  
I'm told to love with all my heart,  
Then blamed because I do it.  
The precept that I learned in youth  
Will cling to me through life,  
I try to love my neighbor, and  
I'm sure I love his wife.

By Mrs. S. V. HEMPHREY,  
Oregon City, Oreg.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

[COOS BAY NEWS.]

Fred Jarvis bid off the Goheen property at sheriff's sale for \$350 last week, not \$850 as was stated in the Mail.

Dr. Steele purchased the Winchester property on Pine street, sold at administrator's sale last Saturday, for \$805.

The Henryville mine has been shut down for the present, with the probability of resuming operations on the 15th inst., at which time the Davis lease expires. Mr. Steinberger, the mining expert for the Central Pacific R. R., arrived lately for the purpose of prospecting the mine with a view of purchasing. We understand he has been very favorably impressed with the coal, and the chances are good for the Central Pacific to purchase the property.

The blue jay is one of the greatest pests the farmers have to contend with in this county. Grain and fruit suffer heavily each year on account of their depredations. They are also very destructive to game birds, robbing pheasants and quail's nests of the eggs, and in event of finding the young birds invariably kill them. The Rod and Gun club ought to offer a prize for the member who brings in the largest number of scalps during a given time. It might help to thin out their ranks to some extent.

We received some canned salmon from the Getchell cannery, on the Coquille, lately, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is superior to anything of the kind that has been shipped from below to this market. The fish in the cans are covered with a rich oil, showing that the salmon were in excellent condition, and differing materially from canned salmon which have been shipped here from California, cans of which when opened contained a watery fluid covering the fish, which was white and unpalatable. Either the Coquille salmon is superior to some of the Columbia river fish, so branded, or those in charge of the cannery understand the business better.

Dr. Kelly and party, who had been hunting in the mountains near Laird's, on Coos Bay wagon road, returned to town Saturday last, on their way to California. During their absence they killed 13 elk, 12 bears and a number of deer.

[Gold Beach Gazette.]

We learn that A. M. Gillespie has purchased 1,000 head of mutton sheep from S. B. Gardner, which he will ship to San Francisco per schooner.

The schooner Merriam, on her present trip will carry away ten tons of wool, twenty-five cords of bark, and about five hundred head of sheep.

The fishing season closed this week, and work was suspended.

The regular fall run of salmon has not commenced yet.

The reservoir for Hume's salmon hatchery is now about complete. It is a fine piece of work. Mr. Hume expects to propagate at least one million salmon during the fall and winter, and hopes to put about that number in the river each year.

Assessor White furnishes us the following summary of the census of Curry county for 1885:

Legal voters..... 356  
Males..... 656  
Females..... 484

Total population..... 1,140  
Lbs. of wool..... 120,270  
No. sheep..... 24,192  
No. hogs..... 1,107  
No. horses..... 610  
No. mules..... 35  
No. cattle..... 3,912  
Acres under cultivation... 1,435  
Bushels wheat raised..... 340  
" oats raised..... 11,125  
" barley raised..... 1,475  
" corn raised..... 890  
Tons of hay..... 1,222  
Lbs. tobacco..... 2,000  
" butter..... 54,900  
Bushels potatoes..... 9,565  
" apples..... 2,930  
" prunes and plums..... 165  
Bbls. salmon..... 10,000  
Ounces of gold..... 55  
M lumber..... 315,000

## Chinese Mobbed.

The Union Pacific railroad company recently imported 400 Chinamen to take the place of white men in their coal mines at Rock Springs, Wyoming. On the 3rd inst. the Chinamen were mobbed by 150 white miners, several being killed outright and many wounded. The following account of the Exodus is of a dispatch of the 5th.

The Chinamen driven out of Rock Springs are gradually being picked up by trains going west, and taken to Evanston, where there are a thousand Chinamen living. The latter are preparing to defend themselves, and purchase all the guns and ammunition in the market. The coroner's inquest at Rock Springs found that the Chinamen were killed by persons unknown. The people of Wyoming generally insist that the guilty parties be detected and punished to the full extent of the law.

General Warren, of Wyoming territory, telegraphed to the president and the secretary of war at Washington, requesting the assistance of the federal troops in suppressing the disturbance at Rock Springs. A copy of the telegram was forwarded to Secretary Endicott at his home in Massachusetts. Adjutant-General Drum had a conference with Secretary Bayard as to the best course to pursue in the matter. It was decided, in view of the informality of the call for troops, not to disturb the president with the question, but instead issue orders for United States troops to proceed to the scene of the disturbance, for the purpose of protecting United States mails. The soldiers are to keep open the route over which the mails are carried, and to prevent any interference with them. Adjutant-General Drum therefore telegraphed General Scofield, at Chicago, to order two companies to proceed immediately to the scene of the disturbance for the purpose indicated. It is expected that the presence of troops will tend to prevent further trouble.

Under the law the president can only recognize appeals for federal assistance when made by the governor and legislature of a state or territory, or when made by the governor alone, when the legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. In the present case Governor Warren alone made the appeal, but neglected to give information about the legislature.

## Raising Colts.

In the work entitled "Horse-Breeding," by the senior editor of the Breeder's Gazette, we find the following timely suggestions: "Many mares are at best poor nurses." Under the heading of "Feeding the Young Foal" will be found some suggestions as to the best food to be used in case the milk of the dam is not sufficient, but the food of the dam may be made to greatly influence her yield of milk. The foods that have been found useful in increasing the flow of milk in the cow, will have the same effect upon the milk of the mare. Wheat bran is especially valuable for this purpose, if mixed with other and more nutritious foods. It may be made into a sort of a slop and fed with ground oats or rye, mixed with cut hay or sheaf oats. Plenty of good fresh grass is one of the very best of aids to healthy and abundant nutrition for both mare and foal. Whatever grain ration is used, I would recommend that it be ground and fed wet, mixed with straw or hay.

When mares are worked while suckling, it is better that the foal should be left in the stable, and that the mare be taken to the foal for it to suck at least three times during the day, ample time being given for her to cool out thoroughly before the foal has access to her, otherwise a gorge of the overheated milk may produce serious disturbances in the digestive organs of the foal. Many farmers, however, find little inconvenience from permitting the foal, especially when quite young, to accompany the dams to the field and follow them while at their work. This gives them an opportunity to empty the udder of the mare, as often as it may be deemed desirable, and obviates all danger from overworking that arises when the mare and foal are separated.

It sometimes happens that the milk of the dam is not quite sufficient to promote healthy, vigorous growth in the young foal, and occasionally it becomes necessary to raise a foal entirely independent of the dam. In such cases the best possible adjunct or substitute for the milk of the dam is cow's milk. It should be sweetened at first, as the milk of the mare is sweeter than that of the cow. A little patient effort will soon result in teaching the colt to drink milk readily, but be careful not to give him too much at a time. A half pint is quite sufficient for a colt two or three days old; but the ration should be repeated often—not less than six times a day, the idea being to give the colt really all it will drink, but to feed so often that it will not require very much at a time. As the colt grows older the amount should be increased, and grass, with oats, should be added as soon as the colt is old enough to eat. No ration is better for a colt than cow's milk with these adjuncts. After the colt is two months old skimmed milk should be substituted for the fresh cow's milk. Should there be any trouble from constipation it will be well to add about one pint of oil-meal per day to the milk, in fact, I would recommend the use of oil-meal in all cases, as it furnishes a large proportion of muscle and bone-forming food. If the oil-meal is not obtainable flaxseed may be used. A half pint of bran will make two good feeds for a colt, and this ration may be profitably alternated with the other food. Indeed, it will be well in all cases where, from lack of an abundance of milk from the dam, or from scanty nutrition of any kind, the foal is low in flesh, to early supply the deficiency with a good allowance of cow's milk in addition to what it gets from the dam. The effect of such a ration upon the growth and condition is wonderful, and in all cases where the foal is likely otherwise to enter winter low in flesh I cannot too highly recommend its use. A quart of milk morning and evening, in addition to the grain ration, will be sufficient; and if it be sweetened a little at first, the colt will take it all the more readily.

## Silver in England.

The silver question is assuming great interest in financial and political circles in London. Alexander Dolmar and Martin Frewen, Leonard Jerome's son-in-law, have been interviewed on both sides of the question. The former is of the opinion that deluge and disaster are threatened in America because silver is likely to be demonetized. The latter denies this likelihood and says: "No question of the day is of the same importance to England as the question of the future of silver. We in England require to know betimes what action congress will take on this issue. A fall of one-quarter pence in the price of silver per ounce has absolutely dislocated our commercial relations with all those nations that use silver. What then might not be the effect of the demonetization of silver by a country of the commercial importance of the United States? Surely the prospect of a sale of \$20,000,000 in billion value, and the cessation of all demand for silver by the United States must suggest that such financial disaster as this the age has not witnessed—a disaster that by effecting an immense appreciation of gold would lead to widespread repudiation of debts, which England, the great creditor nation, would be first to feel. The question of the repeal of the Bland act should occupy the attention of the British government. The trading community of America knows that the day it enters on an exclusive gold basis control of the export trade in wheat and cotton will be handed over to India. England's position as a gold monometallic country has, by the help of the free trade reduced her to the level of a mere dumping ground for the outside world to sift their exchange in." In commercial circles the silver question in the United States, and what congress will do, will increase in interest. The general tone of the press is that southern and western congressmen of both parties should combine to retain the Bland bill.

## The Oregon Pacific.

Manager Hong of the Oregon Pacific railroad is now in San Francisco, procuring a crew for the Yaguina, the steamer which has so long lain idle in the bay. He says the steamer will make three trips per month between the bay and San Francisco, connecting with the Oregon Pacific railroad, which will be extended to Idaho, thus opening to the reach of the San Francisco wholesale merchants buying and selling, a vast country and providing a brisk competition. The people look forward to the time when construction will be resumed on the road, as well as the O. & C. R. R., and hope the date is not distant. This paper has liberal hope for the future of the Oregon Pacific. We hope it may soon connect with, or be a part of, a transcontinental system of railroads, and a trans-oceanic line of steamers, both to Europe and oriental lands.—Statesman.

## A Specter of War.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—Liberal leaders have just held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted declining the occupation of Yass Feat amounts to a declaration of war. If the liberals were called to administer affairs for the nation they would immediately recall the Spanish ambassador to Berlin and give to the German ambassador at Madrid his papers. The resolution caused a profound sensation.

## The Castilian Blood Aroused.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—An infuriated mob several thousand strong attacked the German embassy this morning, and tore down the German coat-of-arms and dragged it through the streets of the city to the office of the minister of the interior, where it was burned amid the cheers of the populace. The military were called out, and after some skirmishing succeeded in dispersing the mob.

## Be Kind at Home.

Husbands, for pity's sake be at least as kind, as polite, as willing to please and be pleased, when at home with your wife and children, as when you are with strangers! Seek as earnestly to cheer and interest your wife as you would the chance guest. Tell her the pleasant things you meet as well as the painful ones, it will do you good as well as her; listen, as kindly to her words as you would to those of another; be as patient with her, mistakes as politeness teaches you to be with strangers. She toils as hard in proportion to her strength as you do (I am speaking of the working class), and in ways that are much more narrow, monotonous and wearing. All she asks is your love, your appreciation. She would be first in your heart as you are to hers; she wants to know that her personality, her ways are as interesting and dear to you as yours are to her. She wants you to feel tenderly for her weariness and pain. Probably she hides all of it she can, to spare your feelings. She grieves over her vanished youth and freshness for your sake more than her own. She loves you only the better for the bald spot on your head; the deep furrows in your brow, the stoop of your shoulders. You are as different from the sturdy, handsome youth she married, as she is from your blooming bride; but you are only the dearer for it. In pity, man, in honor, in all manly nobility, give her love for love and truth for truth. And by all that is honorable and manly, I conjure you, treat her with such courteous consideration, such tender respect that none shall dare treat her slightly! Who acts with disrespect towards her does double dishonor toward you! Join no younger, prettier, gayer woman in playful depreciation, or in harsh criticism of her, or in opposition or condescending commiseration.

Is she plain? She does not expect you to call her beautiful, nor to be blind to another's beauty; only to know that she is dear to you in spite of her plainness. Is she shy, deformed, peculiar? Let it be seen that having chosen her in spite of these things, she has a value that outweighs any deficiency. Treat her, and see that she is treated, as respectfully as you desire to be treated yourself. People will render you double honor because you honor her. You will have your reward, here as well as hereafter.—Mrs. Conklin.

## Smuggled Chinese.

Yesterday morning United States Marshal George left Seattle for Port Townsend to make some disposition of sixteen Chinese who arrived at Victoria lately from the celestial kingdom and immediately crossed over the boundary to Port Townsend, where they were arrested. When Marshal George arrived at Port Townsend he took the smuggled Chinamen in custody and shipped them back to Victoria, but the authorities at that place refused to allow the Chinamen to land without the payment of \$50 per head. So the marshal had to take charge of the Chinamen and bring them back to Port Townsend. They will now be sent to the penitentiary to await instructions from Washington. The decision of the Dominion authorities in not allowing the return of the smuggled Chinamen without the payment of the sum named, will make almost valueless the action of the restriction act. Of course it is beyond reason to think that our government will pay the sum demanded every time a smuggled Chinaman is caught. If we would, the Canadians would do a land-office business. The action to be taken by the department at Washington is awaited with some anxiety and interest. This is a matter of more than local interest; it affects the whole Pacific coast and will put a new phase on the restriction act.—Standard.