

A. L. Bauer
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721 Market St

Coquille City Herald.

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

NO. 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
Calls—day or night—Promptly attended.

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Office at residence in Coquille City.

I. O. G. T.
Morning Star Lodge
No. 404.
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.
Walter Sinclair, Commander.

NOTICE.
From and after this date, Nov. 7, 1885, Undertaking will be done at half the usual prices.
J. Hubbard.

EVENING.

The sun gathers his rays in the glowing west;
Of light and warmth surely his is the best;
Shadows grow long till at last one fall—
One dip of the King covers them all.
Then his covard clouds just over his head
Fold their flosses together and cover his head
Gently, yet searching thro' the branches and trees,
Comes the chill of the balmy night breeze;
And birds hie away up under the leaves,
Or frigidlier still, come under the eaves,
Huddled in the nook that all the day long,
Has been chosen for the working man's song.
The quiet of dusk now for a while remains,
And the light of the lamps steal over the pane.
The moon, like a bride, so placid and white,
Starts her march through the black of the night
With her countless attendants sparkling and bright.

Then I, by my cheery home hearth,
By the light of its scarlet red breath,
See in my fancy the faces so fair;
Hear again the voices so jolly and dear,
And build up my castles as high in the air,
Like christina saying their evening prayers,
I count the hours I have cheered, once sorry or sad;
The little ones faces made rosy and glad,
Gathered from the wrong of my blundering years,
I wish they were more—I wish it to night—
To lighten the way for my poor human right,
And brighten, even the blackest of night,
E. A. H.
Marshfield, Dec. 7, '85.

THE NEW LAWS.

Passed at the Special Session and Signed by the Governor—A Complete List.

Governor Moody has signed the following bills passed at the late session of the legislature:

House Bill 62—To amend section 21 of pilotage laws approved February 18, 1885.

71—To protect ring-necked Mongolian, green Japanese, copper or Scholmeringi, Tragopan silver or golden pheasants, for six years.

72—Amending Jefferson charter.

76—Incorporating Milton.

87—Providing board of police commissioners for Portland.

89—To establish certain records destroyed by fire in Baker county. Senate bill 65—To define duties and fix salaries of police commissioners of Portland.

63—To provide for restoration of court records which have been lost or destroyed.

62—Appropriating \$10,000 for non-resident indigent poor.

61—Amending North Brownsville charter.

60—Creating Federal Strahan of Linn, Henry Failing of Multnomah, Daniel Clark of Marion, A. N. S. burg of Coos, Samuel Hughes of Washington, C. J. Smith of Multnomah, and William Hall of Grant, a board of commissioners to report on the best system of assessment and taxation.

59—Amending registry law.

57—To incorporate Rainier.

55—Amending registry law.

53—Authorizing contracts for the conditional sale or lease of railroad equipments and rolling stock, and providing for the recording thereof.

51—Providing penalty for breaking the Keely liquor law.

50—To permit women to practice in all the courts of Oregon.

44—Relating to insurance of writs of attachment.

43—Amending Ashland charter.

40—Regulating sale of opium and suppressing opium dens.

House bill 91—General appropriation bill.

93—Amending section 60, title 5, civil code, relating to the proof of service of summons.

91—To amend section 386, chapter 5, civil code, relating to service of summons.

90—To provide for the levy of county taxes and to render valid county levy for 1885.

37—To prevent the unlawful sale of spirituous liquors.

52—Providing for assessment and collection of taxes on rolling stock of railroad companies, and to repeal section 13, title 2, chapter 57, miscellaneous laws.

41—Creating seventh judicial district.

42—Regulating fees of certain county sheriffs.

44—To regulate salaries of certain county treasurers.

47—Amending section 5 of Philomath charter.

59—To suppress prize fighting. House bill 1—Authorizing construction of a bridge across Willamette river at Portland.

7—To change name of Alkali to Arlington and incorporate the same.

9—Amend Astoria charter.

10—To facilitate transportation of freight by railway.

11—Fixing boundaries of Douglas and Lane counties.

14—To preserve order at watering places and places of public resort.

19—To annex a portion of Grant to Lake county.

20—Providing the manner in which barbed wire fences shall be constructed west of Cascade mountains.

25—To protect fish on fish ladders or any other structure or superstructure for the passage of fish.

28—Regulating fees of school clerks in districts of over 4000 inhabitants.

Senate bill 34—Portland water bill.

37—For the protection of water ways used in manufacturing, mining, irrigating purposes, etc.

36—Amending section 701, chapter 8, title III, civil code, relating to witnesses.

32—To incorporate Summerville.

30—Regulating passage of bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, traction and portable engines on the public highways or streets of this state.

25—To authorize the construction of a dyke across Isthmus slough, in Coos county.

23—Appropriating \$250 to the Nesmith monument fund.

22—Amending registry law.

19—To confirm location of state agricultural college.

15—To fix and regulate fees of justices of the peace and constables in Multnomah county.

11—Declaring sufficient bond of P. & W. V. Ry.

10—Requiring receivers of railroads to reconstruct or repair railroad bridges.

7—Providing for the time of holding circuit and county court in certain counties.

Senate Bill 29—Amending school laws.

26—To provide for the construction of a wagon road from Hogen to Cornucopia in Union county, and appropriating \$25,000 for the same.

House bill No. 35—Amending independence charter.

House bill No. 15—Appropriating \$10,000 to build a bridge across Rogue river.

House bill No. 92—To provide for registration of voters.

68—To provide for the lighting of the public buildings of the state of Oregon by electricity.

With a magnificent number of more than twice the usual amount of letterpress and engravings, the West Shore closes the volume for 1885, the eleventh of its series. The December number is chiefly devoted to illustrating and describing the great Canadian Pacific Railway and the country through which it passes, especially the Pacific Coast Province of British Columbia. The volume for 1886 will begin with a magnificent number with new and artistic engravings, and accompanied by a large supplement in colors. The West Shore has no counterpart in the United States, and in its own peculiar field has never had a rival worthy of the name, the few cheap imitations which have occasionally sprung up coming early to grief. It deserves the success it has achieved by adhering to a high standard of merit, and as it is progressive in its policy, improving from month to month, it is certain to meet with the greater success which we heartily wish it for the future. Published at Portland, Oregon, at \$2 per annum.

Still water runs deep, but still whisky runs shallow—men.

The Chinamen Sent Back.

Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3.—The dispute regarding the disposition of twenty-five Chinamen smuggled from British Columbia was brought to a close yesterday by summary action on the part of the United States authorities. This case has excited wide attention. It will be remembered that these Chinamen were found some months ago on a rock in the straits of Fuca, where they had been abandoned by the master of the schooner who had been attempting to smuggle them into the United States. They were brought before the United States commissioner, and the marshal was ordered to escort them back to British Columbia. The authorities of that province refused to receive them without payment of the \$50 head tax required by Canadian law. The marshal accordingly returned with them, and they have since been confined in the United States penitentiary at McNeill's island.

On Monday last they were brought before the United States court here, and Judge Greene instructed United States Marshal George to escort them across the boundary line and leave them in British Columbia without regard to the protest of the British Columbia authorities. Marshal George accordingly took them to Samiahmo, a town near the boundary line, and then across the line and two miles into Canadian territory. They were turned loose there, having previously been supplied with provisions for several days. The heathens started at once for New Westminster having no desire to return to the United States.

A petition is being circulated and numerous signed hers for the passage of an ordinance by the city council, the practical effect of which will be to make it impossible for Chinese laundrymen and gardeners to carry on business.

Talk of Electing a Democrat.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The sensation of the day is furnished by a story regarding the presidential program of the senate. It is said that the republican senators (at least a number of their leaders) have arrived at the conclusion that for prudential as well as political reasons it would be wiser to elect a democrat than to bestow the honor upon one of their own number. This idea is inspired by a number of officers of the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia, and has been put in a form of a circular addressed to republican senators. It says the vacant chair in the senate should be filled by one in accord, politically, with Cleveland and asks republican senators, in order to allay excitement and apprehension of danger to give the office to a democrat.

It is said that the originators of this circular called upon General Logan, and had a long interview upon the topic. General Logan is understood to have been very favorably impressed with the logic embodied in the address and in effect quite agreed therewith. He said, among other things, that Senator Harris or Senator Cockrell would make a good presiding officer, and under the present condition of affairs it might be well to elect one of these gentlemen.

The address will probably be made public either on Thursday or Friday. One of the main points argued in it is that if a republican should be presiding officer of the senate and any fanatic or any lunatic should make an effort to harm the president, the republican party would inevitably have to bear the odium, and that the interests of the country and the ultimate good of the republican party unite in demanding the sacrifice of political feeling on the part of republican senators.

He travels safest in the dark who travels lightest.

How he did it.

In the days of Cleveland, the great Democratic president, who ruled over the people of all nations, from the sons of Eris, to the pig-tailed Celestial from the flowery kingdom; yea, even unto the Mormons, who dwelt in the far country of Utah and did disobedience to the laws of Uncle Samuel, which were framed by the sage of Monticello, who wrote them with a quill plucked from the pinion of the noble American eagle, the bald-headed emblem of our country which was hatched in the henry of the illustrious Geo. Washington of cherry-tree fame, it came to pass in the 85th year, and tenth month, when the pumpkin-vine trumpet had reached maturity, and the sourkrot was in full bloom; when the holidays drew nigh which caused the gobbler to blush with mortification, and the corn-dodger to dodge the city boarder, that a certain tarhead fell in love, (a bad place to fall) with a maid of the feminine gender—one of the tribe of webfoot. He was a gallant knight, and bound to win the affections of the one he adored. He thought that a perfect smile was necessary, and immediately commenced practicing. He would take his mirror to a shady spot where the sun shone and grin like a hyena for an hour at a time, till his eyes would sparkle with satisfaction, and waves of mirth ripple over his ruddy phiz, like wavelets o'er the bosom of a skating-rink. In this happy mood he drank a bottle of cologne, and started to see the sweet whom he called the forte of his affections. Having reached

father-in-law, he proceeded to attack the forte in the weakest spot. But the forte proved to be well fortified. The lookout turret or cranium was encased in the latest improved armor, of the bangs pattern. There were steel wire breast works of the most taking form, placed in front. In the rear of the forte was an arsenal stored with tooth-brushes, comb, cologne, night-gown, and other toilet articles. The Latin name for this arsenal was a satchel bundle. The main body of the forte was surrounded with hoops and ribs of steel tied and laced together in the tightest manner possible. The entrance to the interior of the forte was through an open gate-way, studded with some 30-odd pieces of enameled porcelain, set in vulcanite, in the neatest manner possible. It was a veritable spiler's den and all the oysters, peanuts, caramels, and icecreams enticed that way never more were seen. The only arms used by our hero were his strong right arm and its mate. The only ammunition carried was peanuts and caramels. He stormed the forte till past midnight; he encircled the center of the structure with his right and squeezed with all his might; while with his left, he fired peanuts and caramels from the caissons in his coat tail, till he thought she was about ready to capitulate. As he fired the last peanut, he gave an extra squeeze, and popped the question without a stammer, and burrah! the arsenal didn't blow up, nor the breast works cave in; but there was a smack which told of bliss. A short silence ensued, the rooster crowed, the dog barked, the old man rolled over and snored 2 o'clock, and he left a happy man.

Finette.

Fairview Dec. 9.
Dr. Adam Clark, who had a strong aversion to pork, was called upon to say grace at a dinner where the principal dish was a roast pig. He was reported to have said: "O Lord, if Thou canst bless under the Gospel what Thou didst curse under the law, bless this pig."

Subscribe for the HERALD.

Extremes in Dress.

"A proper, perfect, model man, is an unlovable man," so says an eminent writer. I would say a very imperfect, improper person, is also unlovable, and will just hint about a few of these extremes. Variety is necessary for our happiness. The Creator has given us this variety of human nature. A wise physician gives to different people, different medicine, even for the same disease. I am not competent to take up the phrases of the extremes of our natures and discuss them and I will just try to carefully, modestly and gently hint at a few entirely belonging to my own sex. These extremes are in the one thing dearer to women than all others—her clothes. I will retract a little; the one thing dearer than all to a mother is her baby, and next is her baby clothes. Now these baby clothes stick to this baby until she is grown up to fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. Then the clothes are decidedly womanly. They are silks, satins, and velvets trimmed richly. The mother comes out in plainer clothes; maybe in something the daughter would not wear. I have seen mothers dressed in plain calico and daughters in silk; here are two extremes. I do not blame any one; this nature has been handed down. Their mothers did the same by them, and they are now raising up their daughters the same. Now I would not like to spoil the sale of silks or satins, flowers or embroidery; but I would like to see the mothers retain their youth as long as they can in dress, as well as anything else. Let the girls wear pretty clothes, but always cheaper material than the mother wears. I once knew a very amiable lady, who certainly was lovable, who said to her aged and infirm mother when they were going out: "Mother you wear the new black lace shawl; I will wear the old one." I thought this very appropriate; the longer we live the more right we have to the richness and grandeur of life. In our rosy, youthful, healthful lives we can put up with poorer things; but shiny, soft and pretty things, of rich material, ought to be for the aged. Now I can look back to the day when if I should have read such an article as this, I would have tossed my head up and said: Fudge! who wants to read such stuff as that. I am prepared for all that now; I have changed my views many times since I was sixteen; have learned much and know there is a world full of things yet to learn. I have written this down because I have noticed the strain on the mother's mind in regard to her daughter's clothes. Right here in the little town of Marshfield the dread they seem to have for Christmas, Fourth of July or any great occasion is noticeable, for they know it means to them a round of shopping, a dress-maker's bill and a host of discarded clothes considered too cheap looking or unbecoming to wear, or else a decided sulky resolve to remain at home on the part of the daughter. Shall I offer any remedy? I, who have neither daughter or mother for comfort or worry. Is it strange that my thoughts would go out to my neighbors? I do not think it is. I do not know just what is right; but this I think I would do: If I were a mother, I would first explain to my child my financial circumstances; explain to them how much I can spare for them, and give them that to spend to the best advantage. If they make a failure with the help of my advice, in spending it, I would try to help them out, but if they go independent of my advice, and make foolish bargains, let them abide the consequences and wear their own purchases, or stay at home, but always be pleasant and motherly on all occasions.
E. A. H.
Marshfield, Dec. 7, '85