

A. B. Bannister
721 Market St. Historical Dept

Coquille City Herald.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886.

NO. 22.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Land Cases a Speciality.
Office on Main Street, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel.

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MARSHFIELD, OOR.

S. H. HAZARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMERSON CITY, OOR.

J. W. BENNETT.
Attorney at Law,
COOS CITY, OOR.

D. L. WATSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
COOS CITY, OOR.

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

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Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children, and all chronic forms of disease. Cases of obstetrics \$10; teeth extracted for 50 cents each. Special treatment for Rheumatism and Neuritis by the medicated vapor bath.
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 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.

ONE AT A TIME.

One step at a time, and that well placed
We reach the grandest height;
One stroke at a time, earth's hidden stores
Will slowly come to light;
One seed at a time, and the forest grows;
One drop at a time, and the river flows
Into the boundless sea.
One word at a time, and the greatest book
Is written and is read;
One stone at a time, and a palace rears
Aloft its stately head;
One blow at a time, and the tree's cleft thro'
And a city will stand where the forest grew
A few short years before.
One foe at a time, and he subdued.
And the conflict will be won;
One grain at a time, and the sand of life
Will slowly all be run;
One minute, another, the hours fly;
One day at a time, and lives speed by
Into eternity!
One grain of knowledge and that well
stored,
Another and more on them.
And as time rolls on your mind will shine
With many a garnered gem
Of thought and wisdom. And time will
tell,
"One thing at a time, and that done well,"
Is wisdom's proven rule.
—G. I. on Days.

BANDON.

SIG. SERVICE WAR DEPARTMENT.
UNITED STATES ARMY.
Ed. HERALD.—The following is the meteorological record at the Bandon station for the year 1885. The observations—condensed in this report into monthly records—were taken at stated times daily and forwarded to Major General Hazen, chief signal officer of the army, war department, Washington, and also to Lieutenant Craig 4th artillery, signal officer U. S. A. San Francisco, California.

Month	Mean	Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches	Days in Rain	Frost	Hail	Snow
January	44.79	58.29	6.82	14.8	8	1		
February	46.22	56.34	12.42	15.5	5			
March	48.92	58.29	3.3	3.6				
April	47.55	61.35	27.8	3.1				
May	51.36	63.49	2.10	6				
June	54.89	71.38	1.78	5				
July	55.89	75.45						
August	53.57	69.44	6.2	1				
September	54.74	72.41	2.32	7				
October	50.17	61.34	2.45	7				
November	47.74	60.32	18.19	1				
December	45.99	60.32	13.27	19	3	2		
Mean	49.91	61.99	9.25	4				

The rainfall this year was in excess of every year since 1881 when it was 73.22 inches. This was owing to the unprecedented precipitation in November, the average of which for the previous seven years was 4.56 inches. This year it was 18.21 inches. The highest temperature recorded here on any day during the entire year, was 75 degrees, and the lowest 29. The difference between the monthly mean temperature of January our coldest month, and that of July our hottest was only 12 degrees. It is doubtful if the same can be said of any other portion of the United States, or elsewhere. We had no snow.

George Bennett,
Volunteer Observer,
Bandon Beach, Coos Co., Oregon,
Jan. 1, 1886.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

[Coos Bay News.]
English snipe are getting plentiful on the marshes.

The steamer Coos struck a snag on Coos river and sunk last week. She was raised and taken to Uter City, where she is at present on the dry dock for repairs.

We are informed that Mr. McDonald, lessee of the Henryville mine, is making arrangements for a coal yard in San Francisco. This gives color to the reports lately circulated, that it is the intention to increase the output of the mine.

J. F. Dunham returned from the city on the Coos Bay bringing with him some machinery, to be used in connection with his logging operations on the Isthmus this coming season. He informs us that he will continue to forward freight to the Coquille, via the I. T. R. R. and Beaver slough, during the summer months, although it will require a considerable outlay to make the slough navigable in some places during the dry weather.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

Canned Fruit for Export.

A hint to fruit-growers who complained so loudly last season of the lack of a market for their product and in numerous cases allowed many tons of valuable fruit to go to waste for lack of a little enterprise, is afforded in a letter written by the United States Consular Agent at Penang to the State Department. He says: "Considerable lots of California fruits in tins have been imported here by way of China and sold readily at \$8 50 per case of two dozen tins. Much more could be done in this article if the manufacturers would, at least for part of their goods, adopt glass bottles instead of tin for packing. The French and English fruits in the market are mostly put up in glass bottles, and although the fruit is often inferior and a bottle holds less than a tin, they are preferred by many buyers and command better prices. It would certainly be worth a trial, and I freely assert that American fruit, put up in a nice glass bottle, with a showy label, would easily carry off the palm."

Canners assert that at \$1 17 a dozen, or \$2 35 a case, there is a good profit in packing nothing but the finest qualities of fruits. There is then a margin of \$6 15 a case to cover freight and commission, which surely cannot be so much as to consume the entire amount, or anything like it. There is no reason why the suggestion made above should not be adopted, especially by individual orchard owners, and a large share of the fruit crop put up in glass jars. Of course, those dishonest packers who are accustomed to do their work in a slipshod style, and use all manner of small or half-decayed fruit, cannot be expected to take kindly to a method which will expose their crookedness. But those who are careful in all the processes of canning, and whose product is always first class both in appearance and quality, should eschew the use of tin rapidly as possible and use nothing but glass jars. As suggested, by so doing there is no question but our fruits would create a demand in all parts of the world that would consume all that can be put up for years to come.—S. F. Chronicle.

Dora Items.

Ed. HERALD.—Christmas and New Year's days passed by us without much excitement. No dances or weddings, and everybody can see clearly without the shades of mourning being cast about their eyes, as no fighting whisky prevails in these parts. All are teetotalers, the mud being so deep they could not get to Myrtle Point and back with energy enough to strike anything better than a good night's sleep.

We have been having some frosty weather which is making vegetation droop and lose its vitality. M. J. Krantz lost a fine milch cow recently.

J. H. Minard and Paul Coke returned from rafting their logs, in a skiff, as far as J. H. Minard's. By some work the river could be navigated with a small steamer at high water.

E. W. Thompkins and son have gone to your city to attend quarterly meeting held by the Advent denomination.

Mr. Wheeler in attempting to cross the river above the dam of J. H. Minard's mill the other day, made a failure, as he didn't understand navigation. The result was, drifting near the dam. He got to shore on the same side he started from and was happy to think he did not go over the dam. Take a few lessons, Mr. Wheeler, in boatmanship, and try again.
More anon, Don Rex.
Dora, Jan. 5.

The Labor Question.

St. Louis, Jan. 1.—The Age of Steel will publish Saturday the results of an extended inquiry into the various phases of the labor question, in the form of communications from representative manufacturers, workmen and political economists. Topics considered relate to strikes and lockouts, arbitration, co-operation, etc. A summary of the opinions expressed shows that strikes and lockouts are inevitable result of the wage system and of the present forms of labor organization. Arbitration is commended, and in most cases the enactment of laws embodying its principles are favored.

Edward Trow, secretary of the board of arbitration for the manufactured iron traders of England, says: "The benefit and success of the system of arbitration for settling disputes over strikes and lockouts has fully established its utility and adaptability, and no parallel can be found in the history of trade where difficulties have been settled so advantageously."

Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis, say of the system of dividing their profits with their employees: "We have no reason to regret the amount of money which we have thus distributed among our workmen, as it has given us a very loyal and conscientious class of men, and we certainly do not think we are any poorer by the outlay. We never have the least trouble with our employees, or dissatisfaction among them."

John Jarrett advocates profit-sharing, if based on industrial partnership. He would have the workmen purchase shares in the stock of the company by which they are employed. He also regards intemperance as the greatest curse of the American workmen.

On the question of co-operation there is no great variety of opinion. A. H. Danforth, of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, says: "The solution of the whole question of the relations of capital and labor must be evolved out of the chaos which now exists, and much time and money will be spent before a solution is reached. The employer who recognizes the just rights of his men, and who places himself on a footing of equity and confidence with them is the fittest and hence will survive, and thus the problem will be worked out. The co-operative plan, pure and simple, can never come into play, except as regards enterprises on a very small scale, and even then it is not likely to be successful, but the co-operative principle in some form must be the basis upon which industrial enterprises will finally be adjusted. Aggregation of wealth in a few hands, coupled with discontent among the masses, is not compatible with republican institutions, and safety lies in some middle ground between the aristocracy of wealth on one hand and socialism on the other."

When American establishments can furnish locomotives in Australia for \$2,000 each less than the price at which work not so satisfactory can be obtained in England, and in a much shorter time, as was recently done, our manufacturers certainly ought to be encouraged to compete actively for business in that great continent.—Railway News.

The first milking is always poorer in fat than the last. In fact the last of the milking, the "stripplings," is often almost pure cream. This shows the importance of milking clear; a careless milker on a dairy farm is unprofitable help, no matter how "cheap" he works. He leaves the best, and also soon lessens the quantity, the tendency being to give less each time.—Ex.

ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENTS.

There is no abatement of determination on the part of the laboring men of the Pacific coast to rid themselves of Chinese competition. The success of the people of Tacoma in removing the Chinese without riot or bloodshed, and the good results following the enforced emigration, are calculated to inspire the opponents of coolie labor to extra exertion in other localities, and the work of organization is progressing satisfactorily. The situation in Tacoma at the present time fully confirms the predictions of the anti-coolie press prior to the removal of the serfs. Poor white people, who had been out of work for two or three months, and who were owing bills to the butchers, and bakers, and grocers, and dry goods men, in some instances being behind for two or three months, having since been able to obtain employment and pay off their indebtedness. A gentleman fully conversant with the situation, says that not less than ten or twelve thousand dollars more money is in circulation now every month than was the case when the Chinese had a monopoly of a large number of the branches of labor.

The latter sent their money out of the country as fast as it came into their possession. The white laborer divides his wages with those who furnish him the means of subsistence, and they, in turn, exchange their receipts for things they desire of each other, and in this way one dollar in circulation is made to serve the place of four or five drawn from the people and deposited in the banks until it can be forwarded to China. The people of Tacoma are enthusiastic over the change, and those who opposed the method employed to rid the community of the Chinese now rejoice at its success, and will be the most active in opposing their return.

If all the Chinese could be summarily removed from Portland, and their places taken by the whites, does any one suppose for an instant that it would not result in a business revival? If the money they earn weekly were paid to white laborers, and by the latter being put into circulation, how many thousand dollars would be changing hands which now lie idly in the safes of Chinese merchants until it can be shipped out of the country, never to return?

Laboring men fully understand the importance of doing nothing rashly. In the small towns and country localities the Tacoma method may be successfully adopted. In large cities, organization and discrimination will have to bring about the desired removal. The latter is the slower process, but may in the end prove quite as effectual. The Knights of Labor have only to increase their organizations, systemize their antagonism, and labor untiringly to accomplish the desired result. The adoption of the simple remedy that those who patronize Chinese must look exclusively to Chinese for patronage, will work the cure. Business men of all kinds will soon be made to realize that such a rule, rigidly enforced, will demand of them anti-Chinese discrimination, and once this becomes general, this problem is solved, and the Chinese will go.

The plan is being successfully adopted in California, where most enthusiastic anti-Chinese meetings are being held. In Sacramento bureaus and agencies are being established for the purpose of furnishing domestics to replace Chinese house servants, and for the further purpose of securing patronage for women who may register their names at said agencies, and who may be prepared to do laundrying. Permanent committees are to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to use every effort

towards the displacement of Chinese now employed in the various vocations and industries by white labor. At Placerville and other points similar steps are being taken. It is manifest that the people are aroused and will not be content with less than the entire removal of this Asiatic parasite upon the Caucasian civilization.—News.

The Great Eastern, the largest steamship in the world, was recently sold at public auction in London for £26,361. The career of the rival of Noah's ark has been very checkered. Her construction began May 1, '54. The work of launching her which lasted from Nov. 3, 1857, to Jan., 1858, cost alone £60,000, hydraulic pressure being employed. Her extreme length is 680 feet; breadth of, 83 1/2 feet, and including paddle boxes, 118 feet; height, 58 feet, or 70 feet to the top of bulwarks. She is provided with eight engines, capable of actual work of 11,000 horse power and in addition 20 auxiliary engines. She was sold in 1864 for £25,000, and was successfully employed in laying several ocean cables.—Ex.

Willie Mulletan is a very practical youth, and apt to take a practical view of things. Now, be a good little boy, Willie, said his mother to him one day, wishing to impress upon him the reward in store for the just, and when you die you will have a gold harp to play on. I don't want to play on a gold harp, he grumbled, and I don't want nuthin' any way what I've got to die to git. Let Johnny be good and git the harp, and gimme a drum.—Burlington Republican.

The cannibal, who told the missionary meeting in New York that missionary meat tasted sweet, like a mule, has been on a preaching tour in West Virginia. He lately got into a fight with a colored preacher in Upshur county. In the contest the negro chewed the ex-cannibal's lower lip off. The gentleman from Fiji will not give his audience so much lip about the merits of mule and missionary. The grand jury is after him.—Ex.

People, some people, have strange ideas about newspapers and the way in which they are conducted. We frequently receive calls from parties, mostly non-subscribers, who take us to task for not publishing items which concern only themselves, and of which the newspaper man is entirely ignorant, until asked why he failed to give notice. When such a person grumbles because we fail to note that his baby has a tooth, or that he has recently walled his sister, or that one of his hens lays two eggs Sundays, and we remark that he failed to tell us about it, and hence we were not aware of the fact, he assumes a surprised and superior air, and coolly says, "why I thought editors knew everything." An editor must know a good many things but there are very many items of news that they must be told. We cannot always know by intuition that your wife's sister's infant son has the mumps or that the beloved family cow is the mother of twins. Newspaper men skirmish around and get a surprising number of items, but there are some happenings that elude even the reporter. When you know anything interesting in the shape of news, give us the benefit of it; don't lock it up in your own limited repository of knowledge, and then howl around because we fail to ferret it out in time for publication.—Ex.

The Duluth Herald says that it strikes the average citizen that the Indian has more land than he needs or ought to have. This fact has been striking the average citizen ever since Columbus came ashore.—Macdon Telegraph.