

Political Newspapers.

Now that another political campaign is to soon be upon us, it is time to begin to make very great "allowances" for what political papers may say. Already we see the politician busily plying his jackknife to some unfortunate goods box on the corner, while he entertains a few of his closest political friends in undertones, which changes to a whisper as you pass. These will soon be up to their eyes in politics, and printer's ink, too, if they are permitted. For two years they have never went a step out of their way to assist their newspaper to an item of news, but now they want their little axes ground and will soon be demanding to get in all over. The papers that give their effusions are to be pitied. They will pay no regard to truth; in fact they will avoid it as carefully as possible, except where it serves their purpose, and then it will be magnified commensurate with the individual's capacity to magnify. Some, it will influence, but it frequently—and not too often the case—causes a change from the way intended. More than once we have known persons to take the "under dog's" side and become enthusiastic in his support; in fact the tendency is more that way than some would believe. As with the individual so it is with newspaper. It is seldom the case that we find a political newspaper that will utter a word against a blunder or dishonest act by its party. For this reason the press has gained unenviable reputation of being the great source of untruth. This is very wrong, and the paper that does it should be condemned and distrusted. There are plenty of this kind; in fact it is hard to find one that gives honest opinions these days. They will fight for a steal by their own side, that they would condemn in others in the strongest terms. Strictures of partisan papers on rejected election returns furnishes food for reflection in this line. The party whose franchises are about to be rejected is clamorous for justice, while their friends, the enemy, are jubilant and happy; and vice versa. Yes, we condemn that in others against whom we are opposed, which we would applaud in our own party. To say this shows dishonesty, is not necessary; all should be able to recognize this. It is an incentive to dishonesty to know that your own party and press will stand by you in anything you may do, whether right or wrong; yet this is the rule. Such ought to be condemned by all honest people, whether in party or party press. The fact that this would include nine-tenths of all political papers should not deter the public from forming just opinions. The San Francisco Chronicle, a staunch republican paper, is noted for its fairness; but it could hardly have been expected of a political paper, when there was a possibility of getting a president of its own political party to have published the following, which it did soon after the death of Vice-President Hendricks, and which stamps it one of the few honest political papers in the country: "Some of the eastern newspapers are speculating about the power which will accrue to the Republican party by the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate to take the place of the late Mr. Hendricks. The Republican party will be very ill advised if it seeks power by any such means. So far as the rank and file of the party are concerned, the idea of defeating the will of the people as declared at the election of November, 1884, is abhorrent, and if any Republican leaders, from mistaken motives of ambition, seek to take advantage of the death of the Vice-President to aspire to a possible chance of the presidency during the term for which a democrat was elected, they will not be sustained by the honest men of their party. The country chose a democrat to fill the presi-

dential chair from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889. There must be no attempt by trick or political device to defeat that choice. If Mr. Cleveland is prevented by death or otherwise from completing his term, his office, during the remainder of that term, must be filled by a democrat."

In the item of conformation of the appointment of Flanagan and Jones the papers all around have the latter's initials O. C. instead of A. C. This goes to prove that where one steal an item he should give credit, or know the item is right. In giving an item in this way last week from the Mail we got swamped. It transpires that R. J. Cussans was relieved of his duties as deputy sheriff by his chief which the Mail mildly termed "resigned." Dick comes out with a card in the News and tells it as it was, and the Mail takes it all back. Well we got even on the Mail while some miscreant is away ahead of us both. The two marriage notices given in this paper last week and appropriated by the Mail were gross frauds and for which we hereby offer \$20 reward for the scalp of Rev. J. Smith who sent the items to us. Should the Mail offer alike reward for our head gear the real culprit might escape, and for this reason we ask the Mail men to do nothing rashly for the present. Yes, it was a fraud and Rev. J. Smith is some urchin who learned to write under the tutelage of Mr. W. A. Welsh. We have detectives at work on the case and will be able soon to give the identity of the writer. In the mean time we beg pardon of the Messrs. Hatcher and Leggit and the Misses Belieu and Hatcher; and also that of Mr. O'Jones on behalf of the News and Mail.

Dispatches would go to show that the storm which visited San Francisco week before last was general on the coast. We had rain, but the wind was light. Some three days after we had heavier wind, but the heaviest ever known here in the 30-odd years this part has been settled would not compare with clear weather March winds of the states east of the Rockies. Just why we never see hurricanes and extreme heavy wind is a mystery. It is a good thing we do not, for with our immensely tall timber with its evergreen thick foliage, it would all blow down. Some pretend to say that the timber checks the force, or we would have heavy winds. This is doubtless untrue, for the same is true on the beach where it has fair sailing for thousands of miles. We notice shanties along the beach that have been there a score of years that would go to smithereens in an ordinary March breeze in any of the states. It is amusing to a man lately from the western states to hear the natives hear speak of our heavy winds.

For the past week the weather has been quite warm, and several nights it was so much so that the usual amount of bed covering necessary on an ordinary summer night would have been intolerable. Did it ever occur to you what little difference there is, on an average, in the summer and winter nights in this part, as regards the temperature? Of course some nights are colder in winter than any of those of summer, but during southerly winds, which includes all the time it rains, the nights are warmer than the average summer night, and as we have a great deal of southerly winds during the winter, it brings the average close. This is the kind of weather we are having, while our former friends in the states are hovering around zero. When it gets down to 25 above, we think we have cold weather, but really we are the favored few, and this is comparatively warm.

People can say what they please about editors being such terrible fellows, but we had rather have a wrangle with the combined editorial force of the state than with one old woman.

Communicated.

Ed. HERALD:—I noticed a few weeks ago a letter in the HERALD from Northforker in regard to the project of bringing North Coquille or rather some of the water from that stream to furnish a water power at Coquille City. He asks for the figures, and as I am one of those who figured on the cost of such an undertaking I will try to give him something to study on, though I confess I hesitated, thinking some one else would answer him. In the first place it will take something like 70,000 feet of lumber per mile to build a good flume 2x3 feet—one that will stand and be of good service. This lumber will cost probably \$8 per m., making it \$560 per mile for the lumber. This includes all the wood material necessary. The cost of nails, putting down the flume, etc., will bring the cost to \$1000 or \$1800 to include the grading. If there is any tunneling it is safe figure \$4 per foot, and the cost would depend on the length. There are passes where very little tunneling would be necessary, but this would necessarily make the distance greater. To get at the whole cost and present reliable figures a minute survey would have to be made. To say that it would cost a big sum of money is not necessary, for any one cognizant of the lay of the country knows that. Yet the outlay would undoubtedly justify men of means to do it. The probable cost would be between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, and the power it would afford permanently would be upwards of that of 300-horse power. The fall would be immense in my opinion, though others differ widely with me on this point. The distance by the bends of the river from Fairview to Coquille City is considerable—probably 40 miles, and at some convenient point near the former place it could undoubtedly be taken out and put through to Coquille City covering a distance of from 6 to 8 miles, and possibly less. North fork's idea of using the flume to send lumber down through is a new one, but doubtless wood be good. If it could be made to serve a double purpose, so much the better, and a mill to cut lumber filling the local demand on upper Northfork would be a blessing to that whole country. The trouble is with mills too far out in the country is that they can find no market for a big share of their best lumber while the market for fencing and barn timbers is good.

Let us see what there is here for which the water power could be used. In the first place timber will be timber in the not far distant future. The cry is coming from all quarters—"where will the country get its timber in a few years." That this region, known as the Coquille valley, has a supply that we can hardly expect to become exhausted within the next fifty years, is generally conceded. In this, we do not mean what timber there is handy enough to "hand log," but all that is accessible by the Coquille river. And, too, this has all got to come out, for the time will be, when it will be in demand. To cut up this immense amount of lumber, and manufacture the same into all manner of furniture, etc., will require extensive mills and powerful machinery. For this, the water power spoken of above will be needed. As this country becomes denuded of its timber, it will become famous for sheepraising, and woollen mills will take the place of other manufactories. There are scores of other things for which this power could be utilized, among which I might mention the extraction of sugar from the sugar beet, reduction works for the rare and precious metals known to exist in our mountains, etc., etc. As I said before the cost will be great, but the person or company that utilizes it will have a fortune, and will make money when factories run by steam will have to lie idle.

Nomis. Coquille City Jan. 28. Subscribe for the HERALD.

The beef sent to the city by O. Schetter & Co. only brought five cents per lb., which was cost, leaving nothing for freight. The meat got there in splendid order, and the low price is the result of a combination of wholesale butchers. It is a pity that the number of steamers running to the city is not great enough to furnish a regular supply that a market could be opened there by our enterprising butchers.

Congressman Townshend of Illinois has introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the president and vice-president shall be elected by a majority of the people, abolishing the electoral college and the regular method of counting the votes by the two houses of congress. This is a good bill and will meet nine-tenths of the views of the masses.

There are twelve eggs at the market of Crawford & Ross that are a curiosity. They were laid by an old dung-hill hen at John Yoakum's ranch on South Coos river. The hen made her best effort first in this lot and laid an egg about as large as that of a pigeon, but from that on to the twelfth the eggs grew smaller until they got down to about the size of that of a robin. The eggs are perfectly formed and the hen would have been all right had she graded her product up instead of down, next to the little end of nothing.—Coast Mail.

The News should read this carefully, and then it will find less fault with the "stale eggs and dung-hill chickens" of the Coquille.

Poor House Burned. Jackson, Mich., Jan. 24.—The county poor house was almost entirely destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. There were forty inmates, and all escaped but five, who perished in the flames. The remains of the victims were brought to this city to-day. The dead are as follows: Dolly Martin, aged 60, insane, an inmate for twelve years; Kate Avery, aged 70, inmate for ten years; Jane Atkins, aged 70, insane, inmate for ten years; Zena Boynton, aged 92, deaf; Charles Elliot, aged 72, blind.

The building is situated in a lonely spot about five miles from the city. It was recently built at a cost of \$12,000. The fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out in the inmates' kitchen, and the whole interior was destroyed. The thermometer at the time registered ten degrees below zero. All the inmates lost their clothing, rushing out into the snow in a naked condition. Thirty of the paupers were brought to the city and housed. Some of these will die from the effects of the exposure they were subjected to.

John Doherty, a hired man, brought three lunatics down the fire escape, thus saving their lives. An imbecile boy, 19 years of age, was found in bed, and was rescued by means of the fire escape. There were only two men besides the inmates about the place when the fire broke out, and they rescued the inmates before other help arrived.

William Mills, one of the inmates was the man who first issued Sauder's spelling book; at one time he was worth a quarter of a million dollars.

Officers Installed. Myrtle Point, Or., Jan. 29, '86. Friend Dean:—On Wednesday evening the 27th, inst., the officers of Myrtle Point Commandary No. 2 order of Red Cross, were duly installed by A. T. Lilly, acting as Deputy Supreme Commander, viz: John H. Snyder, past commander; Chas. E. Edwards, commander; Levi R. Snyder, lieutenant; W. C. Ballard, scribe; E. Bender, financier; J. M. Wise, treasurer; Chas. H. Bunch, prelate; Wm. Rohm, sergeant; W. L. Dixon, guard; Jas. T. Dunlap, sentinel. The order starts with 24 members, under favorable auspices. It is a mutual, benevolent institution, and will no doubt attain a large membership, as the fees, dues and assessments are quite liberal. E. Bender.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A.L. Nosler, of the Cash Store. Eggs, per doz. 15c Apples, per bushel. 25 Flour, per barrel. \$5.50@5.75 Butter, per roll. 50 Cheese, per pound. 20 Beefsteak. 12 1/2 Beef, per fore qr. 5 do, per hind qr. 7 Mutton. 8 @ 10 Salt Pork. 8 Corned Beef. 7 Hams. 12 1/2 Bacon (sides). 10 do (shoulder). 9 Land. 12 Potatoes. 3 Cabbage. 1 Onions. 24 Sugar. 9 @ 11 Coffee, in tins. 30 do, green. 14 Tea, green. 30 @ 70 do, English bkfst. 75 Rice. 10 Beans. 4 Apples, dried. 8 1/2 Rusins, do. 20 Currants, do. 12 Wool. 15

200 Acres of good, cleared, hot on land, on Four Mile creek, 8 miles from Bandon. The place is nearly all under a good, stout fence, and is in tame grass. Some stock and farming implements go with the place. Price \$3,000; enquire of Mrs. Emma Eriksen on Four Mile, or at this office.

Remember we are Clubbing with the SAN FRANCISCO CALL, giving that excellent paper and the HERALD for \$2.50 per annum, Strictly Cash.

Coming, Coming, Coming!!! COQUILLE CITY! The coming Town of S. W. Oregon!

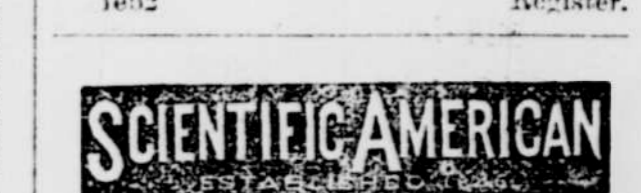
Few towns possess the natural advantages that Coquille enjoys, and which will, in the near future, cause it to blossom as the rose. It has a beautiful and pleasant site, being situated, for the most part, on a level plateau on the sunny side of the Coquille River, thirty miles from the Pacific ocean, which is reached every day by a four-hours steamer ride. Coquille City is at the center of the converging wagon road system of Coos County, and is at the head of deep water navigation, and in the central part of a vast body of rich, river bottom land, which is the source of all true and enduring prosperity. The country round about is filled with precious metals, minerals and coal to an unparalleled extent, and is covered with a variety of timber that for quantity and quality is not excelled by that of any place on the Coast, if, indeed, equalled. As a dairying and stock-raising country, and a sanitarium for those seeking health, it is bound to come to the front rank. The fishing industry will prove an important factor, while the numerous mills and factories, completed, in course of construction, and contemplated, will make the whole country a buzzing hive of industry and wealth. Coquille City is in the center, is the most eligible and will enjoy all. Its school, church, and society advantages are second to none in the county. Building material is cheaper at this point than at any other in the county. It has the advantages of a corporation, and is to soon have a mountain stream of water run through it for protection against fire. Property responsible.

J. A. DEAN, AGENT, Coquille City. M. J. McDONALD, PROP., San Francisco.

MYRTLE DRUG STORE. Myrtle Point, Ogn. W. L. DIXON, Proprietor. DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Articles, Stationery and the finest quality of School Books. Agent for the leading sewing Machines, Mason & Hamlin organs, &c. Old Wines and Liquors of the best quality. Prescriptions carefully compounded. LIVE and LET LIVE.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon. January 25, 1886. NOTICE is hereby given that the following-mentioned settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Coos County, at Empire City, Oregon, on Thursday, March 18, 1886, viz: Joseph Whitwell, pre-emption D. S. No. 5546 for the S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4, and S. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4, Sec. 3 T. 39 S. R. 12 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wm. A. Border, Conrad Miller, Lewis Gibbons, Wm. Rohm, all of Myrtle Point, Coos County, Oregon. Wm. P. Benjamin, Register.



The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, and engineering inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which the person engaged in any of the above branches of industry should possess. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$12 a year, in advance. Sold by all news-dealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 21 Broadway, N. Y. Those who have not had the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN should send for it at once. It is the only paper that gives full and complete information on all the latest inventions and patents. It is the only paper that gives full and complete information on all the latest inventions and patents. It is the only paper that gives full and complete information on all the latest inventions and patents.

RARE BARGAIN

160 acres of land on Bandon Beach; 25 acres well improved, good meadow and fine pasturage; splendid house—formerly the Bandon Hotel—also out buildings. One quarter of a mile of beach frontage on the place. For a rare bargain look no further. For further information, apply on premises to Mrs. O. Nelson.

Myrtle Point Nursery,

Myrtle Point, Oregon, J. F. Noyes, Proprietor, PROPAGATOR of, and dealer in Fruit Trees and small fruits. He keeps constantly on hand a well regulated assortment, cheaper than the cheapest. Send in your orders; no pains spared to give full satisfaction. v4n17

The EXCHANGE.

Front St., Marshfield, Or., N. P. Hansen, Prop. Agent for Gibson's fine whiskeys, an AAA whisky. Also agent for the CELEBRATED CHICAGO BEER and PORTER at wholesale and retail. The celebrated BOCA beer on draught and in bottles. v3n19

A BARGAIN!

We have the selling of a half section of land, half bench and half bottom land, near Coquille City. It would make a half dozen good little ranches, or a good dairy and stock ranch. The price is \$20 per acre. INTERESTING BOOKS. Mr. Hiram Plank, formerly a resident of the Coquille, but whose present address is Red Bluff, Call has two books which every agent should handle. They are very cheap, and will sell rapidly. Write to him at once.