

Coquille City Herald.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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BLOODED FOWLS.

Pure bred Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Poultry for sale by Dr. Edward B. Carwright. Yoncolla, Douglas County, Oregon.

Matrimonial Arithmetic.

She was one and I was one,
Stealing of the h. w. h. r.
Yet before the year was done
We were one together.
Love's a queer arithmetician—
In the rate of his addition,
He lays down the proposition,
One and one make one.
She and I, alas, are two,
Since, unwisely mated,
Having nothing else to do,
We were separated.
Now, 'twould seem that by this action
Each was made a simple fraction
Yet 'tis held in love's subtraction
One from one leaves two.

MOUNT HOOD.

The following correspondence we find in the Portland Daily News of March 29th:

On Saturday the atmosphere was unusually clear, and Mount Hood stood out in bold relief in the eastern horizon, and every angle and gorge in its western side was clearly and distinctly seen from elevated positions in the city. Soon after sunrise the word passed, rapidly through the city that Mount Hood was "smoking." Field glasses and opera glasses were brought into service, to more accurately observe the unusual phenomenon of the grand old mountain taking a smoke.

The air was cool and dry, blowing gently in the valley near Portland from the northwest, but in the higher altitudes about the peak of Mount Hood it was evidently blowing a gale of twenty or thirty miles an hour, possibly much more, for the swirl of the so-called smoke could be seen moving rapidly over the southern slope and gradually fading out or disappearing, precisely as steam is seen to do from the escape pipe of a steam engine.

The old crater of Mount Hood is on the southerly side, considerably lower than the sharp, central peak of the mountain. The so-called smoke did not issue from the "crater," but could be plainly seen to begin on the north side and envelop the peak of the mountain, sometimes obscuring its highest point and drifting south in a beautiful upward curve over and south of it, and also around the upper flank of the central cone, and making a fog-like bank on the south side, over the brink where the crater is situated. Then, as it strung out southerly, it would make a long streamer, getting fainter and thinner until it disappeared or faded out entirely. Occasionally it would make a swirl into detached masses and float away and fade out very much as steam is seen to do. These vapor-like masses only formed very faint shadows, in most cases none that were perceptible. It had the appearance of being almost self-luminous, or at least giving only a partial obstruction to the rays of light.

This phenomena is common to all the high snowy peaks of the mountains of the west on clear, cold days in the winter and spring months, when there is strong, dry wind blowing from the west and north. In more than thirty years of travel and exploration in the high mountain ranges of California, Colorado and Montana, I have often seen the steamlake streamers from the high snowy peaks, always occurring on clear, cold days when a stiff breeze is blowing. It is never seen when the upper zones of the atmosphere is calm. The condensation of moisture in the atmosphere on clear, calm days present totally different physical aspects. The condensation occurs in thin horizontal strata or bands, one or more appearing at different altitudes, usually below the peaks of the mountains, thus obscuring portions of the mountain's flank, and leaving the peaks bathed in the clear sunlight. I have frequently been in the so-called "smoke" of the high mountain peaks of the Sierra Nevada range, and in the Colorado ranges, where the altitude is much greater than

the summit of Mount Hood. In the San Juan mountains of Southern Colorado there are more than twenty mountain peaks that loom up to two to three thousand feet higher than the great central peak of Mount Hood. The lowest pass between the head waters of the Rio Del Norte and the Los Animas rivers in the San Juan country, is as high as Mount Hood. I have crossed that fearful divide when a gale of wind was blowing and was enveloped for hours in a cloud of this same "smoke," and when the divide was passed to the windward side, where the atmosphere was clear, every peak in sight had long streamers stretching out to leeward to great distances, depending always upon the velocity and coldness of the wind, and the condition of the snow upon which it was acting. Very few persons have any conception of the fineness and dryness of the snow in cold weather at these great altitudes. It is like dust on exceedingly fine sand, and just as dry. It is snow dust. When in the midst of it one is enveloped in a brilliant dust cloud totally different from fog, or vapor cloud. The minute particles of snow dust are brilliant, somewhat like frost in the air in extreme cold, clear weather in the northern latitude, but it may be so dense as to make breathing difficult or even dangerous, unless the face is covered by a veil, or wollen knit comforter. If the eyes are exposed, they come in contact with this snow dust and it is unbearable. It is putting ice in contact with the eyeball.

This snow dust becomes so dry in these great altitudes—owing to the intense cold—that it will run down the steep gorges, on the lee side of the peaks, like dry sand. Where the grade of ravine or depression in the mountain side is more than twenty-five or thirty degrees, the snow dust will run in streams while the wind storm lasts and fill the gorges and canyons below to great depths.

Old campaigners in the high mountain ranges of the west will never attempt to cross a divide when it "smokes" like Mount Hood did on Saturday. Such smoke is unbearable and almost unbreathable for any great length of time. The lungs become chilled and life cannot be maintained in such smoke for many hours without ample protection.

J. E. Clayton.

Who is Responsible.

It is odd that in all the interminable discourses one hears about the Chinese evil no one seems to have the sense to put his finger on the joint of the difficulty. We complain that we are overrun by Chinese in spite of the exclusion treaty, and we find fault with the Chinese Government accordingly. In fact, China has lived up to her treaty. She sends us no emigrants. Not a score of Chinamen come here in a year from China. They all come from the British colony of Hongkong, just as in former days the coolies who went to Cuba came from the Portuguese colony of Macao. And now, by way of rubbing it in, the British colony of Canada compels railway companies in the Dominion to dump their Chinese passengers in the United States under penalty of fine. Why do we not address our complaints to the real wrong-doer—the British Government?

Not long ago that government seriously expostulated with the Government at Washington touching the embarkation at American ports of dynamiters designing to commit crime in England. It was proposed that we should amend our municipal law so as to prevent such an obviously unfriendly practice. Considerable discussion ensued on the subject and Mr. Arthur and Mr. Frelinghuysen

thought there was a good deal in the British argument. Now Great Britain not only fosters the shipment of Chinamen to this country from a British port, in defiance to our wishes, but actually permits a provincial Government to make it the duty of railways to land Chinese in the United States. It is not as if Great Britain was ignorant of American feeling on the subject. In two British colonies, Victoria and British Columbia, Chinese exclusion acts are in force. That one British colony should make its living by striving to defeat the purpose of two other British colonies is none of our business. But that a colony should make its living by trying to thrust upon us a population we don't want, and we make laws to exclude, is so obviously an unfriendly act that it would seem it should not be passed over without remonstrance.

It is to the court of St. James and not to the court at Peking that our protest should be addressed. It is England not China, that is doing us injury. It is under the British, not the Chinese flag that these unwelcome immigrants are embarked for our shores. It is the Governor of Hongkong, not the Emperor of China, who is doing us wrong. When a Chinaman quits his province of Quantang and lands on the island of Hongkong, the Chinese authorities have no more control over his movements than they have over a laundry in Clay street. If they should suggest to him that he must not try to thrust himself into this country in defiance of the treaty he would snap his fingers at them. The only power which can control him where he stands, is the authorities of the British colony of Hongkong.

When the Irish poor law guardians attempted a year or two since to dump the contents of their poorhouse upon this country, our Government promptly protested, returned the paupers at the cost of the steamers which had brought them and addressed a sharp remonstrance to Great Britain. The Downing street officials admitted that the practice was unjustifiable, and promised that it should not be repeated. Are not the cases parallel? The Chinamen are as unwelcome here as the paupers were in the east. If the British Government could stop the coming of the latter, it can stop the coming of the former. It is quite possible that a vigorous protest against the embarkation of Chinamen at Hongkong for San Francisco might lead to orders being issued prohibiting the practice. At any rate the experiment is worth trying.

As to our friends in Canada, we advise them to go slow. They will not gain much by expatriating those of our people who live on the border. They had better not educate the population of Minnesota, Dakota and Montana to believe that the Canadian Pacific is a nuisance. It would not take much trouble to tie a ligature round that ventral artery of the Dominion and Canadians are aware that the cases in which patients have survived the ligature of that artery are very rare.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Pacific coast congressional delegation are not a unit on the Chinese question, and for this it is not likely we will get any favorable legislation. It is a shame and no man who could not vote Mitchell's abrogation bill should never be sent there again, and we believe the Pacific coast people will so decide. The Mitchell bill is the only one that would prove affectual and we are sorry we have men in the west who would oppose it.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

The Great Strikes.

At the present it would seem that the great strikes in this country would result in revolution and insurrection. There is an irrepressible conflict going on between capital and labor, and the latter will not down. It may for a time, but capital had as well give in at once. It is singular that the greed for wealth will allow a capitalist, who is making his thousands every day out of the services of the laborer, to press a fellowman down to half living wages. The following on the late strikes we take from the Portland Daily News:

The latest report from St. Louis indicate that the proclamations of the governors of three states, and the ordering out of the military, had little effects upon the strikers. The only results was the going out of the Knights in East Louis and the complete blockading of all freight traffic in the city. The probabilities now are that the ordering out of Knights will continue, until every member of the association connected with railroads will be involved. The threats of Jay Gould to take the matter into the courts had an exasperating rather than an intimidating effect, and the probable consequence will be that all the Knights in the country will regard the fight as for the existence of the organization rather than for the original grievance.

In their reply to Jay Gould's manifesto the Executive Board assert that they have wearied the press of the country with their grievances and repeatedly demanded opportunity to present them to Mr. Gould and his lieutenants, but the latter have always turned a deaf ear to their appeals. The committee impeaches the veracity of Mr. Gould, and at the same time challenges him to prosecute his threat to bring their organization before the courts.

The governor of Kansas says the people are now in the third week of the greatest business disaster that has ever befallen the state. But it does not seem to strike him that a proclamation requiring the managers of the railroads to at once discharge their chartered duties as common carriers, would be as legitimate and as much in order as proclamation against the employes of the roads. Is it to be understood that the managers of railroad corporations are to be backed by the power of the state in any exactions they may see proper to impose upon their employes? No one has read all the particulars of the strike on the Gould roads from its inception, without being impressed with the fact that it has been within the power of the roads to resume operations at any time by very slight concessions. It may be retorted that there was no occasion for the strike if the men had made similar concessions. But the demand made of the Knights was that they should abandon an humble member of their organization, and in deserting one they abandoned all, for if they could not protect one they can protect none, and the organization is only a rope of sand. No such interest was at stake on the part of the railroad company. The reinstatement of Hall, until his grievance could be fairly and thoroughly investigated, did not involve any concession to the Knights that could be regarded as a dangerous precedent, for it was an isolated case standing upon its own merits, and the settlement of which could not have affected any other, unless the roads concede that the removal of Hall was on account of his activity as a Knight. In the latter event the fight is on the broad basis of the individual rights of employes and, of course, must be fought to the bitter end. But this fact Jay Gould persists in denying, because he knows that the people

will at once side with the strikers, on an issue of that character, and insist on holding the roads responsible for the delay and consequent damage to the commerce of the country.

It is needless to deplore the loss of business and the damage the men will sustain by enforced idleness. They understand this quite as well as their mock sympathizers. They endure the suffering and privation and the anxiety, for they know that if they cannot maintain their organization they will ultimately as individuals become the veriest slaves, under the denomination of taskmasters worse than those Egyptians who compelled the Israelites to make brick without straw. Jay Gould's rapacity is notorious, and the people will never insist upon the workings of the country, who are so unfortunate as to be employed on his roads being placed absolutely at his mercy. Better that traffic over his lines should be suspended six months.

A Victory for Silver.

The silver men in congress have won a clear and substantial victory. The action of the committee on coinage in reporting adversely the bill providing for the free coinage of silver is much more than overcome by the vote of the house to consider that bill. The action of the committee made a two-thirds majority necessary to bring the bill before the house, and that majority was given the motion. It was a massive array of the strength of the silver men in the face of adverse conditions. A committee report has great weight with the average member of congress, who assumes that the committee have given the question more careful consideration than members not in the committee could give it. There is also the party authority. The majority of a committee represents politically a majority of the house, and its measures become in a sense party measures. Under these conditions, the vote to take up the Bland bill providing for free coinage is a victory no one had looked for. It is intimated that several members voted to overrule the committee who will oppose the bill when it comes up for passage. There may be such, but probably not many. Democrats would not overrule their own committee except for reason, and republicans were warned by the republican leaders that a vote to overrule the committee was equivalent to a vote for free coinage. The probabilities are that in the event the free coinage bill will go through. It is about equally certain that it will fail in the senate. If it should pass that body it would certainly encounter the president's veto. In that event two-thirds of each house would be required to pass the bill over the veto. The present law was passed over President Hayes' veto, but the conditions were then different. Democrats were quite willing to humiliate President Hayes, and a good many republicans were quite willing that they should. No fight was made to sustain the veto, the gold men simply placing themselves right on the record. The vote just taken, therefore, is mainly valuable as affording an evidence of the drift of public opinion. Free coinage may not be secured at this session, but it is certain at no distant day. Meantime, the gold clique will perhaps become less arrogant in view of their little weight in congress. The assumption that a majority of the members of congress favor a dishonest dollar will not be permitted. The silver dollar is declared to be an honest dollar. It may or may not be advisable to establish free coinage at the present time, but it is clearly for the best interest of the country that the silver dollar should be declared the dollar of the future, as it has been of the past.—S. F. Call.