

Coquille City Herald

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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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.
A. H. Wright, Commander.

Coquille City Command.
No. 1, O. R. C.
Meets in this place every first and third Tuesday in each month. All members in good standing are cordially invited.
A. T. Lillie, Commander.

BLOODED FOWLS.
Pure bred Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Poultry for sale by Derward B. Cartwright.
Yoncola, Douglas County, Oregon.

THE PLAIN OF THE WASTE-BASKET.

They are coming, they are coming,
Many hundred thousand strong—
The jinkers and the tinklers of
The lyre-jerking throng—
And once the torrent's opened,
Like the rapids to the sea,
They'll tumble to the reservoir
That I'm supposed to be.
I'll have to gobble madrials
And pastorals and odes,
And eulogic doggerel
And lyrics by the loads,
And sleepy-dippy flabberjabs,
And paddling-fied rhymes,
Till the "devil" has expired me
A score of dozen times.
And O! hear the editor
When down into my raw
He jabs this verbiage spawn, and jark
His corrogated jaw!
Which is not dire I cannot tell,
The metric push of sin,
Or lingua-qua-for-is that
He souks the garbage in.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Knights of Labor and the Chinese.

We are glad to find in the March number of the Overland Monthly of San Francisco an authoritative explanation of the views of the Knights of Labor as to the Chinese labor question, together with a detailed statement of reasons for their hostility to the Chinese in the United States. The author is Mr. W. W. Stone, a member of the order, and the delegate who not long ago introduced in the California district assembly, resolutions which were almost unanimously adopted, reciting the evils consequent upon the introduction of such labor, and suggesting radical remedial measures.

It seems that the Knights of Labor in California have made a searching investigation into the industrial situation there as affected by Chinese labor, and that the reports of committees sent out to gather statistics bearing on the subject have been embodied in a statement which Mr. Stone describes as both exhaustive and entirely trustworthy. It was found that the cost of food for a Chinese laborer is about three dollars a month "when he is not looking after luxuries," and that his rent, clothing and food come to only seven dollars a month. "He works, when he can, in gangs, sleeps his nights through in a dismal den where he 'tunks' and eats and wears the cheap products of his own land." He has no wife and no family to support, and is willing to endure any hardships during his comparatively brief sojourn here. The American workman, "who looks up a wife as soon as possible," expends fifty dollars a month to the Chinaman's seven, and to keep himself decently he can get along on no less. The Chinaman therefore lowers the rate of wages in every employment into which he enters in competition with the American.

In 1870 a few wholesale shoe factories in San Francisco taught some Chinamen to make boots and shoes. Up to that time wages averaged about \$20 a week for skillful and rapid workers. Now over 6,000 Chinamen are employed in the trade, getting from \$20 to \$30 a month, and the wages of white men are from \$9 to \$13 a week. Meantime, too, Chinamen have become the owners of forty-eight out of the sixty boot and shoe factories in the city, while of the fifty slipper factories, not one is now owned by a white man.

In 1872 the Chinamen began to learn to make cigars. To-day there are 8,000 Chinamen in the trade to 400 whites, and wages are only about one-third of what they were in 1870. In the manufacture of clothing 8,000 Chinamen to 1000 whites are now employed, and the wages of the white worker have declined from \$25 a week in 1872 to \$15 a week, the Asiatics receiving from \$25 to \$28 a month. The Chinamen took hold of the manufacture of underwear several years ago, and, by underbidding white

seamstresses, and have now obtained almost exclusive control of the industry. And so it is with many other departments of labor, the total number of Chinamen engaged in all being 31,000 who send \$800,000,000 annually out of this country.

These Chinamen are divided off into guilds, each guild being controlled by a central and despotic authority, and it is a rare instance when members of different guilds are found working in one shop. Therefore, they are organized competitors of the white laborers, with whom they can contend on unequal terms, because of their lower scale of personal expenditure. The power of the Chinese guild was shown last year in the case of a cigar firm of San Francisco, which undertook to get rid of its Chinese workmen and employ only white labor. Instructed by their leaders, the whole force of Chinamen stopped work and went out on a strike, and it was this exhibition of their organization which seems to have drawn the attention of the Knights of Labor more especially to the dangers involved in the competition. They felt that they must meet organization with organization, and accordingly called a mass meeting on the first of last October to arouse the workmen, and to gain public sympathy and encouragement. Between five and six thousand people gathered inside the hall, and outside the street was packed. As the result of that meeting, the whole Pacific coast, in Mr. Stone's words, was electrified, and "Los Gatos, Eureka, Menlojoco, Truckee, Seattle and other places began to talk of the advisability of expelling the Chinese."

The ground the Knights of Labor take is that the Chinamen here are substantially serfs, and that it is impossible for the free laborer to compete with them. "Their success in driving out of the market all white competitors in the several branches of trade," says Mr. Stone, "shows the danger to the perpetuity of our republican form of government arising from a consent on our part to continue the unequal competition." Mr. Powderly, General Master Workman of Knights of Labor, expresses his entire agreement with this sentiment, and in a report on the subject of Chinese labor presented by him to the Generally Assembly declares that "nine-tenths of the people on the Pacific coast, and of the whole country, in fact, are opposed to the importation of the Chinese under any conditions whatever. The entire order," he concludes, "must act as one man in this movement."

Mr. Powderly makes one defense of the late violent assaults on the Chinamen, saying that "they were not to blame; they were but the instruments in the hands of men who sought to degrade a nation free labor," but he warns Congress that "nothing short of the enactment of just laws and a full and impartial enforcement of the same will prevent other and far more terrible scenes of bloodshed and destruction."

The Chinese question, it will be seen, is one which inflames the indignation of American labor generally.—New York Sun.

The Iron Trade.

Philadelphia, April 2.—The iron market is considerably affected by strike agitation. There is no change in card rates or mill prices; pig iron inquires are frequent for May and June deliveries. Bars, sheets, plate and tank are quiet. Nails are active, under building demands. Steel rail orders are up to the average. Old mills dull and weak. Slabs and bloom orders for English shipments are placed at \$35 here. Four mills have shut down for want of soft coal. The anthracite trade gaining.

Testing seeds.

The season passes away so rapidly that seed time often comes before the farmer has thought to test the quality of the different seeds he intends to plant. It is well to begin this work in season, therefore as soon as the decision is made as to what crops are to be grown, if the seed is not already on hand, it should be at once purchased, and as soon as purchased it should be tested. To do this, procure a box or large flower pot and plant twenty-five seeds of each variety in it, and place it in a warm room and keep the earth moist. When the plants come up count them and thus ascertain what proportion, if any, are good. In this way the farmer can not only ascertain whether the seed is worth planting, but he can also ascertain how thick it should be planted; if 25 per cent fail to grow he will plant more than if only 5 per cent fail. If more than 50 per cent fail to grow, then the seed should be discarded and a better bought if possible. If farmers would adopt this plan it would prevent the loss of a crop by bad seed, and it would enable them to decide, when seed does not germinate, whether it is because of bad seed, bad weather, or bad planting. When our plants do not come up at the proper time, we are very apt to charge it to bad seed, when perhaps the seed was good, and the failure was caused by bad planting, together with a bad season; but as we do not suspect the cause we keep planting the same way, and suppose we get bad seed every season that the weather is such as to be unfavorable to our method of planting, but if we know that our seed is good, and it fails to grow, we shall begin to investigate, and perhaps discover that we plant our seed too deep to grow in a cold, wet season. In a wet season no doubt much seed is lost by too deep planting, and yet the farmer nonchalantly thinks it is because of bad seed.

Two neighbors often plant bad seed from the same lot, while one will make almost every seed grow the other will meet with almost an entire failure; should the two compare notes they would probably find that the difference in the soil and the method of planting had made the difference in the result.

When the farmer tests his seed and knows it to be good, it will take him but a few years to discover his mistakes in planting, if he makes any, and thus he will be able to rectify them; but as long as he has no positive knowledge of the quality of the seed he plants, he is so likely to attribute a failure to bad seed that no investigation is made, and so the same errors are committed year after year.

Seed grown on the farm should be tested the same as seed that is bought; for although it may be known that it is new, there is no positive certainty that it is good.

Weaning Calves.

Every animal upon the farm should be subjected to a course of training as soon as it makes its appearance. This is desirable, and, indeed, indispensable for the best results, with all live stock, from the chickens to the colts. Docility involves ease of management in every way, and this saves labor and increases the profits from the use of the animals. In a dairy docility is one of the most important characteristics of the cows, and the dairyman who has experienced the advantage of it will always give his most careful attention to the training of calves. Weaning is the first lesson to be given. A calf should never be permitted to suck the cow. This enforced habit changes—in time—the disposition of those young cows, which never having suckled a calf, and never

having been nursed by a dam themselves, make no trouble over the removal of a calf. They never hold up their milk, and are rarely troubled with garget, or have the common vices of cows which grow out of their natural affection for the calf, after they have been habituated to its company and have been to remove the calf as soon as it is dropped, watching the cow until she has been safely delivered. The calf is taken to a pen provided for it at a distance from the cow stable, where it is out of sight and hearing. The calf is rubbed dry, and is comfortably bedded in this sheltered pen. The cow is tied in the stable and given a mess of warm bran and linseed meal slop, and is milked. The milk is then given to the calf, which is taught to drink by giving it two fingers, separated about an inch, through which the milk is easily sucked. Three meals a day are given. This is continued until the fourth day, when the milk is fit for use in the dairy. After this, skimmed milk, warmed to 90 degrees, is given three times a day, and no more than three quarts at a meal during the first month. The calves are kept alone. A small bundle of clean, fine hay may be hung in the pen, and they will soon begin to eat it. By perseverance in thus weaning the calf, not only from its dam, but from its natural inclination to suck, much future trouble will be avoided.—American Agriculturist.

Prospective.

Some time since we took occasion to remark the promising outlook for the immediate future of this county, having in view as a basis for our statement the efforts of Frisco capitalists to secure several tracts of land in this vicinity which have within them the elements of wealth, the improvements already inaugurated at Port Orford and Sixes river which will involve the expenditure of many thousands of dollars before they are completed, besides being a source of wealth and prosperity to the county afterward, and the bright prospects for the success of Mr. John Blacklock's endeavors to bring his immense quarry of sand stone to the attention of the building world. Since that time nothing has transpired to make less likely the consummation of the measures looking to our material advancement, but on the contrary, the development of the quarry at Port Blacklock, which was at that time an uncertainty, is now an assured fact and in progress, while we are informed that work on the Crawford & Wilbur enterprises, which was discontinued last fall, will be resumed as quickly as the weather becomes sufficiently settled to justify such move. Messrs. Switzer and Butler who were here representing the Blacklock Sand-stone company running preliminary lines and making estimates of the probable cost of, and designs for, the various structures and buildings needed in the active prosecution of work, including a wharf, completed their work and returned to San Francisco. Mr. Butler, the engineer, expressed himself as entertaining no doubt whatever of the practicability of the company's design to make of the Port a successful shipping harbor by the erection of a wharf at once durable and of sufficient extent to accommodate large tonnage. It is said that before leaving, Mr. Switzer contracted with Mr. Corkill for the delivery at the point, of 150,000 feet of lumber, and that the mill will be put in operation next month to fill that order and to saw for the custom trade. In conclusion it is no exaggeration to say that during the ensuing summer 200 men will be at work between Denmark and Port Orford.—S. W. Or. Recorder.

Immigrants in search of homes

continue to arrive by every steamer. Huden is engaged building a buck board to be used between the bay and Coquille this summer.

Dan Eggersoll brought several young salmon, about 18 inches long, to town last week. He caught them in South slough with a small seine.

Mrs. W. A. Luse died Monday, after a lingering illness of several months. The remains were placed in a zinc casket, and shipped below for interment.

Fisherman Anderson had caught 19 seals up to last Tuesday in his trap near Rocky Point, this season. The seals yielded from two to five gallons of oil each.

Myrtle Point Correspondence.

Ed. HERALD:—At a regular primary meeting of the republicans of Myrtle Point, held Tuesday, April 6, '86, attended by 35 members of the party, Herman's course in congress was heartily endorsed, and resolutions were unanimously passed, requesting his renomination, and that the delegates to the state convention be instructed for him. The delegates to the county convention are, D. Giles, J. K. P. Elliott, A. L. Buel, Wm. A. Border and Z. T. Johnson.

I presume you have seen in the despatches, that Herman has succeeded in getting a survey made for the purpose of dredging and straightening the Coquille from Myrtle Point to Coquille City; also for the improvement of the Siuslaw river.

The Tariff Bill.

Washington, April 4.—The ways and means committee considered Hewitt's customs bill yesterday at their meeting, and added to it the free list of Morrison's bill, so far as it applies to lumber, fish, salt, flax, and hemp. Wool was also added to the free list under the head of dutiable.

Cheap Travel.

Chicago, April 1.—Special first class passenger rate by way of Omaha from Chicago to San Francisco is \$14.05 to-day and \$29 for the round trip, good for ninety days. The Atchison has not yet authorized the Missouri river roads to meet this rate. About 200 people are starting from Chicago every day for the Pacific coast. About 150 are second class and fifty first class.

Can't Settle the Rate War.

New York, April 4.—C. P. Huntington has finally decided that, after all, he can not entertain the proposition of the Atchison for two California pools. "A single pool," he said, "is necessary in justice to the roads." Thus ends all pending negotiations for a settlement of the rate war.

Kilanea Volcano.

Washington, April 4.—Consul-General Putnam, of Honolulu, sent to the state department an official account of the disappearance of the new lake, the extinction of which was caused by the great volcano Kilanea. It is of absorbing interest.

Chinaman Beecher.

New York, March 29.—Beecher yesterday said of the strike: "I am glad the row has become transcendent. Advanced intellect is confined to Europe and America. The orient is still asleep, but when it awakes it will be a new factor in the world. The Chinaman will yet sit in the legislatures of the world."

Gould's Treachery.

St. Louis, April 2.—The situation as affecting the strike on Gould's Southwestern system has developed no change this morning. No hope is entertained of the Knights of labor returning, at least until the executive board shall have arrived in St. Louis. The same large crowd collected this morning about the freight yard to prevent removal of freight,