

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1886.

NO. 37.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. N. A. DOWNING M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

Calls—day or night—Promptly attended

L. F. LANE. JOHN LANE.

LANE & LANE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Land Cases a Speciality.

Office on Main Street, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Roseburg, Oregon.

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Siglin & Gray,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Office—Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel. v2629

W. SINCLAIR,
Attorney at Law,
General Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

T. G. OWEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OREG.

S. H. HAZARD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPIRE CITY, OGS.

J. W. BENNETT,
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MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

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COOS CITY, OGS.

J. H. NOSLER,
Notary Public
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D. L. STEELE, M. D.,
Dentist,
Marshfield, Oregon,
Office in Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel. Laughing gas and other anesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. v411

O. E. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
office
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
vini.

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WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
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Work of all descriptions done at short notice and extremely low prices. v418

J. A. DEAN,
Coquille City, OREGON.
GENERAL AGENCY for the sale of City property, houses and lots, timber, farms, ranches, etc. Office in Herald building.

J. F. HALL,
Surveyor,
FOR COOS COUNTY, OREGON.
Office: With T. G. Owen, Esq., Marshfield. 1st* Perfect maps of all surveyed and entered lands furnished on short notice. vini

J. P. EASTER, M. D.
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.
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. Yonocilla, Douglas County, Oregon.

The Old Country Store.

How well I remember
(Perhaps you do too).
When the towns were much smaller
And the mails came on horseback,
Once a week, passed our door,
And were straightway delivered
At the old country store.

There were dry goods and blankets,
Mixed up with the news;
There were ready-made clothing,
Hats and caps, boots and shoes;
There were large candy apples
Which were red to the core,
And fat candy babies,
At that old country store.

How often I ventured,
While waiting the mail,
To price the toy playthings
I found there for sale.
There were no "five-cent counters"
In those days of yore,
And 'twas seldom I purchased
At the old country store.

A cheap line of hardware
Filled up the back end;
And a few crooked scythe-anaths,
With a natural bend,
Were kept in a barrel,
Which stood near the door,
With things large and small,
In the old country store.

There were needles and thimbles
Horse-collars and cheese,
Tobacco and licorice,
Live rats and brist fleas,
New Orleans molasses,
Almost too thick to pour—
All under one roof,
In that old country store.

(Chicago Sun.)

How to Salt Butter.

Mr. Curtis says: "The salt ought never to be worked into the butter." I give you our process. We churn the butter to a granular form, as stated by Mr. C., and then draw off the buttermilk, and then we float the butter in a brine made of about one-quarter of an ounce to the pound of the estimated quantity of butter in the churn. We allow this to stand, except to occasionally shake the churn a little to permit the brine to surround every grain of butter, for about twenty minutes, and then draw off the brine into the tubs—if tubs are used—that we are to pack in the next day, and then proceed to wash the butter, until the water drawn off is clear. Had not brine been used, each grain of butter would present a fringed or porous surface, which would take up a large amount of water, and retain it to quickly spoil the butter by giving it an incipient watery flavor, besides imposing upon the market about 2 ounces of water to the pound, and only 14 ounces of butter, while 16 ounces was paid for.

After the clear water is drawn off, we quickly gather the butter into a lump by turning the churn backwards and forward, thus expelling nearly all the water that had not run off. Then we put the butter on the worker, and most thoroughly work in an ounce of salt to the pound. Working at this stage does not injure the grain as the brine has hardened the surface of each grain, and the salt is simply pressed into the butter to remain for the use of the butter in its second acidity, or sensitive period. We always set the butter away for twenty-four hours to develop this state, and then carefully rework the butter to expel chum juice thus produced, and which, if left in, would soon spoil the flavor and quality of the butter by causing it in time to become frowy. We then pack the butter as closely and solidly as possible, and as a result it will never get frowy, and will never leak brine, and the buyer has 16 ounces of pure butter to every pound purchased.—U. S. Dairyman.

NOTICE.

The second quarterly meeting for the Bandon circuit will be held at Brown's school house on South Coquille, May the 1st, and 2nd. Rev. E. G. Michael presiding.
H. B. Swafford.

Meats, flour, groceries and provisions at Johnson & Rose's, at the old McAdams stand, near Olive hotel.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

Ireland's Freedom.

In the crowing effort of Mr. Gladstone's career last Thursday, the whole world has undoubtedly witnessed the greatest display of political and administrative courage and independence of this century. The interest in and enthusiastic reception of Mr. Gladstone's speeches are not confined to England and Ireland alone. The effect of his eloquent and impassioned appeal to the British nation to redress a prolonged catalogue of wrongs and long suffering, has arrested universal attention, sympathy and admiration; and, coming as it did from the lips of England's greatest statesman, has produced a profound and indelible impression everywhere. So vast, difficult and important is the question for which Mr. Gladstone now proposes to provide the long requested legislation, that, outside of Ireland, there have been thousands and thousands of advocates of the main features of his present Home Rule scheme, who have scarcely dared heretofore to give vent to any expression of opinion upon the subject. Mr. Gladstone, in his heroic and conscientious disregard of popular sentiment and prejudice in England, has risen far above the reproach of party factions to the atmosphere of sound judgment and impartial legislation. He has shown us before to-day his nobility of character and strength of purpose, and now he has surpassed all his previous efforts by this excellent action in standing forth to relieve an oppressed people by a measure which, until his comprehensive mind compassed its possibility and his voice gave utterance to its title, has been regarded as the chimerical fabric of wild imagination. By this independent action Mr. Gladstone has enrolled upon the pages of the history of the British constitution a period marking the commencement of a new era for Ireland—the first glimpse of dawn upon those emerald isles after centuries of night. Mr. Gladstone's speech was at once a marvel of oratory, and full of the usual characteristics of all that gentleman's parliamentary eloquence, namely: honesty, force of expression, intense earnestness and moderation. But he had long ago taught us to expect this, and by the firmness and force of his language has compelled even his antagonists to listen to and look forward irresistibly to his utterances. Important as may be this cornerstone of the establishment of Ireland's freedom, we are not so rash as to consider, even if Mr. Gladstone's measure should become law, that this question will be at once ended. We prophesy a long and weary period of anxiety and difficulty before such a practical and complete transformation can be effectually balanced and realized. Nevertheless, the foundation of local self-government for Ireland is therein established beyond a doubt, and, unless we mistake the authority and influence of Mr. Gladstone, and his sound judgment, it is a foundation so permanent and definite in its material structure, that it will outlast opposition and dissension, and upon its firm basis will be erected the monument of Irish freedom and British jurisprudence. No one will deny the fact that unity is strength; but the old fable of the bundle of sticks, in illustration of this truth, applies clearly to sticks and not to nations. Where unity is only preserved by the bonds of coercion, as in the case of Ireland, it is scarcely a thing to boast of, and must surely break asunder at the first opportunity, thereby illustrating the weakness of the theory when applied by force. The unity which supports governments and strengthens constitutions must be the result of voluntary action, and

not compulsion. It is impossible to conceive any countries separated by a greater distance than England and her Australian colonies, and yet, though they are in possession of the same privileges which have heretofore been denied to Ireland, the sole aim and ambition of the Australian statesman of to-day is to build up an English speaking federation, the nucleus of which may be found in the action of sending Australian troops to the Sudan last year. If it is possible to maintain unity at this distance, why should the integrity of the empire be affected by Ireland's munging her own affairs? To discuss or doubt the ability of such an educated people to do so, is as absurd as it is premature. When the time comes men will not be wanting, nor will they be found to be lacking in judgment or capacity. The local self-government of Ireland is a question which has long occupied the mind and attention of many an able statesman; but not until the voice of the patriot has developed into the hoarse whisper of rash instigation; not until despair has armed the assassin, and the judicial records of the country have been steeped in blood; not until blow after blow has been struck with the frenzy of wild indiscretion; has any British statesman dared to entertain it. Now the seed of long delayed justice is sown, the question is, what will the harvest be? This at present cannot be answered, but we sincerely trust that Mr. Gladstone, who has ever championed the cause of Ireland with the courage and honesty of a Hampden, and the eloquence of a Demosthenes, will live to see his magnificent scheme realized in such a manner that England and Ireland may have just reason to be proud of his handiwork.—Daily News.

Since the low freight rates we notice that apples have been shipped to Portland from New York via San Francisco. This is a burning shame, and shows the unthrift of the people of Oregon and Washington Territory. There is no reason why Oregon should not, annually, ship millions of bushels of apples to other states. It reminds us of some things we see here in the Coquille valley, such as importing all manner of canned goods, fish, etc. In the way of canned fruits and vegetables, we can beat the places from whence they come, in their production, yet there is not a hotel in the county that has not from one to three wagon loads of empty fruit cans in its back yard from this winter's run. Not one of these bears an Oregon brand. This, too, while we have the same products in their season in abundance and much of it going to waste. We might ship thousands of dollars' worth of these canned goods instead of buying what we use. In the case of canned shell fish it is the same, and we use codfish caught in the Atlantic ocean while our own Pacific has as fine as can be found in the world.

The Prohibitionists.

The prohibitionists of this state seem in dead earnest, and in some counties at least, success seems certain for them. The following is their state ticket, as put out and ratified at Salem a short time ago: Governor—J. E. Houston, of Jackson county.

Congress—G. M. Miller, of Benton county, who was nominated by acclamation.

Secretary of State—Aug. C. Kinney, of Clatsop.

Supreme Judge—D. R. N. Blackburn, of Linn.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. D. Lyman, of Washington county.
State Treasurer—J. L. Williams, of Douglas.
State Printer—J. K. Shepard, of Polk county.

Minnesota Cyclone.

St. Paul, April 15.—The reports of the cyclones in St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Rice station and other points, are not exaggerated. At 6 o'clock this morning forty-nine dead and very nearly 200 injured houses were found. Many are still missing. All the bodies were removed to-night. There were just enough houses left at Sauk Rapids to call it a village. The debris is piled in heaps for and wide. A basket full of books was found at River Station, six miles away, marked Sauk Rapids. There are no reports from outlying districts. It is believed there is great destruction of property.

St. Paul, April 15.—The City Council voted \$5,000 to aid the cyclone sufferers. Governor Hubbard dispatched a car load of provisions to Sauk Rapids, accompanied by a committee, to offer assistance. Dr. Dersola and others, who went to St. Cloud, returned this morning. On reaching St. Cloud, the physicians from St. Paul and Minneapolis divided a part going to Sauk Rapids. Dr. Dersola was sent to St. Benedictine, where the sisters of the hospital were kept busy till 3 this morning. Twenty-five of the injured are in the hospital alone. It is not known how many more are in private houses.

How and How Long to Sleep.

It is often a question among persons who are acquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with the head exalted, or even with the body, is the most wholesome. Most consulting their own ease on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels through which the blood passes from the head to the heart, are always loosened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore in all cases attended with fever, the head should be nearly on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus, to avoid danger.—Med. Journal.

Do you know how much sleep you need? Note when you usually go to sleep and about when you usually wake up, and count the time. Few people get along well as a rule, on less than seven hours sleep; few require ten hours. As an average most persons need eight or nine hours of sleep. If you sleep eight or nine hours and get up tired and depressed, very likely you are sleeping too much unless very hard work accounts for your feelings. Find out on what number of hours you feel best and stick to your standard. Loss of sleep kills as surely, though more slowly, than loss of food. A recent medical writer has said: "The value of sleep to brain workers cannot be exaggerated. In a recent lecture Dr. Malins, a famous English physician, said that the brain requires twelve hours of sleep at four years old, gradually diminishing by hours and half hours to ten hours at fourteen, and thence to eight hours when the body is full grown and formed. Goeth, in his most active productive period, needed nine hours and took them; Kant, the most laborious of students, was strict in never taking less than seven. Nor does it appear that those who have systematically tried to cheat nature of this chief right have been, in any sense, gainers of time for their work. It may be a paradox, but it is not the less of truth, and what is given to sleep is gained to labor.—Ex.

A large assortment of elegant furniture just received at Lyons & son's.

Newspaper Advertising.

Newspaper advertising, by business men having faith in their own wares, is the most effective means for securing for their goods a wide recognition of their merits.

Newspaper advertising compels inquiry, and when the article offered is of good quality and at a fair price the natural result is increased sales.

Newspaper advertising is a permanent addition to the reputation of the goods advertised, because it is a permanent influence always at work in their interest.

Newspaper advertising is the most energetic and vigilant of salesmen, addressing thousands each day, always in the advertiser's interest, and carelessly at work seeking customers from all classes.

Newspaper advertising promotes trade, for even in the dullest times advertisers, secure by far the largest share of what is being done. While the advertiser eats and sleeps, printers, steam engines and printing presses are at work for him; trains are bearing his words to thousands of towns and hundreds of thousands of readers, all glancing with more or less interest at the message prepared for them in the solitude of his office. No preacher ever spoke to so large an audience, or with so little effort, or so eloquently as you, reader, may do with the newspaper man's assistance.

Brewster Valley Scraps.

G. Harry and family, of Drain, are guests at Half-way house. Grant is quiet sick at this writing. Hope he will recover soon.

A loss to the company. F. N. Brown has resigned his position as mail carrier in favor of Harry Bowen (a promising young man from Sugar-pine). Frank, we miss you.

J. Calvert, of Coos bay stage company, made a trip to the bay last week to arrange for putting on the wagons. But on account of the rain, the good work has been delayed.

Cattle men are quiet numerous in this precinct. E. E. Lobree drove out 235 head of cattle last week, and had the misfortune of losing 8 on the mountain. They chilled to death. T. Sheridan crossed the mountain with 41 head and has gone to the bay after more. Doc Buick left half-way house the 15th, with 20 yearlings which he purchased of Laird. Mr. Young passed through the toll gate on 13th with a drove of men (8 in number) and it is reported that he will soon return with 12 hundred head of cattle. J. Gilpin also has gone to Myrtle Point on like business.

C. Major is tired of country life, and makes his drives so he can spend Sunday in Coos City. What is the attraction Charles?

W. L. Laird and Will Anderson, of Palaska creek, spent several days in the valley last week. The rain this week caused quite a rise in the river and there were several breaks in the telegraph wire caused by falling trees.

Cricket.

Brewster Valley, April 16.

Heavy Immigration.

San Francisco, April 16.—There are now over 800 immigrants a day coming to San Francisco. Many are going north to Oregon and Washington. The office of the Oregon Navigation Company is thronged with inquirers, and an officer of the company said the other day that the company was now making more money than all the railroads.

To-day the Idaho sailed for Puget Sound completely filled with young and single men, bound for Seattle.

For the best bargains in groceries go to Johnson & Rose's, first door northeast of the Olive hotel.