

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1886.

NO. 43.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
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Perfect maps of all surveyed and entered lands furnished on short notice.

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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 Neuralgia 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 at 8 o'clock 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.

OUR LOVED ONE.

Memory of Miss Malenia A. Laird.
(By her mother, Mrs. Katie Sheppard.)

Time hath not power to bear away,
Thine image from my heart.
No scenes, that mark life's onward way,
Can bid it hence depart.
Yet while my soul with anguish riven
Mourns loved and lost for thee
I raise my tearful eyes to heaven,
And rejoice that thou art free.
A thousand old familiar things,
Within our happy home,
Speak of the absent, cherished one
Who never more will come.
They wake with mingled bliss and pain
Fond memories of thee.
But would we call the back again?
We rejoice that thou art free.
For thou hast gained a brighter land
And death's cold stream is past:
Thine are the joys at God's right hand
That shall forever last.
A crown is on thy angel brow,
Thine eyes the king doth see;
Thy home is with the seraphs now.
We rejoice that thou art free.

The Hog Law.

Now that the result of the hog law question is fixed and cannot be influenced, we shall give our opinion. Before the vote was taken, we held our peace, (piece) as we thought the interested parties—the farmers and ranchers—knew better what their interests were than we did. It was for this reason that we urged that it was not right for people living in incorporated towns to vote, since they were not in a position to know what was best, and had a remedy of their own if they chose to apply it.

Our opinion is that it would be for the best interests of the people as a whole to exclude hogs from the range. Of course it would work hardship to many, but we certainly think it would be for the best interests of a majority, since the raising of hogs is not extensively carried on as is evident by the amount of bacon and lard we produce. Mr. Upton, editor of the Curry county Recorder, who is also engaged in ranching, in discussing this subject says:

"Dozens of acres of good land located here and there on the various stock ranches, many such tracts being practically inaccessible to the requisite material for tight fences, would be planted to crops each year but for the hazard of the same being destroyed by roving bands of hogs; and certainly it is one of the first moments that our people produce enough of potatoes and barley and oats for local consumption at least, which is not frequently done in this county. Barley, oats and potatoes have been imported from California this year, as well as bacon and lard; all produced in a state wherein hogs are not permitted to run at large."

As a matter of course there are many people opposed to the proposed hog law, and it is our opinion that the measure was defeated at the polls yesterday; yet we find that it is ratable for a majority to dictate in such matters, however restraining of ones liberties they may seem to be. It is but a few weeks ago that we presented our readers the gist and substance of a law that drives the bee men from their chosen vocation in the interests of raisin grape producers. In this it seems that laws are for the greatest good to the greatest number, which is right. In the hog question, the man who is raising cattle, sheep or horses, seems something to fear; he sees, or claims something, his industry being encroached on by the swine which he regards as comparatively worthless. Extreme views will be manifest in this as anything else. There is no doubt but that a full grown hog will eat out, destroy and spoil enough range to keep a cow or horse, and it would seem the proper way to arrive at the true conclusion of what is best in the matter, would be to compare it to that of one of the animals mentioned. There is no doubt that a person who has two or three acres of clover can make his own meat, whereas some now who have dozens of hogs on the range, buy a good share of theirs.

Innocent Celestial.

Things have been decidedly dull at the National skating rink the past few weeks, and the lovers of the exercise who have little to do have suffered a severe attack of ennui.

On Wednesday an idea struck one of them, and after relating it to the other regulars, he proceeded to put it into force.

Sam Lee, the moon-eyed Mongolian who keeps a button-hole mangling emporium up town, was selected as the instrument to furnish an afternoon's amusement. They all agreed that Sam would look well on skates, and were unanimously of the opinion that the skates went round to his establishment yesterday afternoon and persuaded Sam to visit the rink.

He was skated the skaters glide around the room and the boys smiled as Sam's eyes became dilated in admiration of the graceful sport. When one of them asked him whether he wouldn't like to put on the skates, he replied in his innocent manner:

"Me can skatese allee same Melican boy," and when he saw one of the skaters turn a double somersault he smiled until the corners of his mouth ran into his ears, and remarked:

"Me standee on top side like Melican boy."

Then the boys strapped the skates to Sam's wooden shoes and stood him up, with instructions to strike out with the right foot first. "Allee lightee. Me knowee," said Sam, and he struck out as directed. The left foot hadn't been notified of the time the procession was to move, and failed to fall into line. The result was that Sam opened out like a pair of scissors looking for a job, and then suddenly sat down on his pig-tail.

Nothing daunted he tried to regain his feet, but was unable to do so without assistance. The getter up of the entertainment was rolling over on the floor behind the partition convulsed with laughter, but the rest of the boys kept straight faces, and as they stood Sam up the second time, one of them told him to spread himself this time.

"Me spleadee myself veree mucchee," he replied, as he steadied himself and surveyed the floor, evidently looking for a soft spot on which to sit down next time.

Two of the boys then took hold of him, one at each arm, and after giving him a lot of instruction which he did not understand, they started off around the rink with Sam between them. After going twice around they suddenly let go, and shot away from him in opposite directions. For a short distance he maintained his equilibrium, but his oval countenance wore a far-away, sad, and tired expression. Suddenly both feet left him and shot up into the place where his head ought to be. When his back hit the floor he grunted and jumped fully five feet into the air, clawed at nothing, and then suddenly sat down on the end of his blouse.

He lay there motionless for a few seconds and then motioned to one of the boys to remove the skates. He was so delighted with the experience that he could not find words to express his thanks to the boys for their kindness, and without uttering a word he shot out of the door and up the street, with his clothes looking like a windy wash day.

When the boys called on him at his emporium last evening Sam was rubbing his bruised joints with liniment, and when they asked him how he liked roller-skating, he replied:

"Me spleadee myself; one more tly at lollie-skatee and me spleadee myself in the semmetyly."

Letter From Union.

Friend Dean:—I have been here twelve days, and I am some better than when I left Coquille City. I got to Roseburg on the tenth, and left on the eleventh for Portland where I laid over one day; had a pleasant ride and the scenery was beautiful, and everything was growing. The rain fell until we reached Eugene City, when the sun commenced to shine. The Willamette valley hereabout is beautiful, and on down to Salem, it must be seen to be appreciated; but from there down to Portland it does not look very healthy—too many marshes and swamps. From Portland to The Dalles at first mountains timbered or have been, and burnt stumps and trees tell what has been there. The scenery is charming; little streams pouring down the rocky cliffs almost perpendicular hundreds of feet high on the Washington territory side of the Columbia river. We had a good view. We could see but few houses, as there was nothing but rocks for miles. Pendleton at daylight and I soon start over the Blue mountain. The track followed a stream up to the summit, over a rocky, barren route; then we went down the Grand Ronde river to the valley. It is a beautiful valley. The train stopped at La Grande 30 minutes. I saw the hot springs and lake near that place. After about an hour's run, the cry by brakeman of "Union" was heard. I took my gripsack and stepped out on the steps when I was startled by voices "there he is," and sure enough there were my friends of other days, glad to see me. Here, the curtain drops. I have enjoyed myself since I have been here, and I expect to go out and see the gold mines in about two weeks.

Yours etc.
J. Quick.

The Right Talk.

Boise, June 1.—Judge Hayes, the democratic United States judge of this Territory, is doing noble work in clearing the Territory of the right wing of Apostle Taylor's renegade Mormon polygamists. The other day he closed his remarks in sentencing a batch of them with these words: This Asiatic plant [polygamy] cannot flourish in Anglo-Saxon soil. This relic of barbarism must give way before a higher civilization. Your crimes must be abandoned and a higher grade of morality be adopted if you expect to prosper in this country. The safety, the happiness of families, the good order of society, the preservation of public morals and a due regard to public decency demand a rigid enforcement of law.

Letter From Eld. Hollenbeak.

Ed Herald:—Once more we desire to say a few words to our friends through your columns. The spring has been late here. It has only been about two weeks since we had warm growing weather. On the first of May there was a heavy frost, and at first it was thought that the fruit was all killed, but there will be considerable apples. Parties coming recently from Rogue river valley and Siskiyou county, Cal., state that the fruit crops are about all killed in those parts. Other crops here are looking fine in this valley.

By the time this reaches your readers, we will be on our way home. We expect to start the first day of June, and will be there in time to fill my regular appointment the third Sunday in June.

With love and best wishes to all I remain yours very truly,
S. B. Hollenbeak.

The stage route from Empire City to Drayton, is now in fine condition. Passengers put through to the railroad the same day, without extra charge, when requested. Fare to Portland by this route, only \$14.40. tf.

The Election.

The election is over and the people will settle back now to the old standard. Just what figure you have cut in the late struggle matters little, so long as you did your duty. If you exceeded that, you were to blame, and no doubt you feel badly for it if you did. For the next two years bitter partisans will be trying to reinstate themselves into the good graces of their former friends who were of a different political name. To say that all passes off with the best of feeling is not true; however many will claim this. Newspapers that call candidates of an opposite party all sorts of rough names, and malign them in every possible way when there is no call for it at all, expect the good will of the persons thus abused. Of course they don't get, and it is natural and right that they should not. If it were known by all that what they said was purely "bunkum," and gotten up for a joke, it would be all right; but they tell enough truth, which is judiciously mixed in, to make the whole thing plausible. In this way some are wronged, and often held in contempt by good, honest people, in consequence.

To those that people do not forget these little political wrongs, we have but to cite the reader to the "kicker." For years he will hold a grudge, and on every occasion where he can, he will try to "get even." One has but to listen, to find out how far the masses are led by the lying of politicians, and more particularly the press. Young democrats will argue with you today that Jas. A. Garfield was one of the most infamous political tricksters of the age and will give you the campaign talk of 1882 as argument. On the other hand young republicans will say as much of Samuel J. Tilden. What is the reason? Each think their own man was a perfect bundle of goodness. They have listened to their own side, and are become politically one-sided. The press is to blame in the matter, for it is not sincere, as is evident in the cases of the death of Garfield and Hendricks, where all combined in saying: "a good man is gone," and that, too, soon after the most vituperative abuse. The same thing prevails in Coos county to-day. The press that made you out a scoundrel a few days ago will speak a good word for you when you are a corpse, and many people will learn for the first time—if they do not happen to make your acquaintance in the mean time—that you were not a very bad man after all.

Letter From San Diego, Cal.

To H. H. and E. Nichols.
We are feeling well for us, and are well satisfied with our trip. Unless I learn something of this country that I am not able to find out yet, I will probably be found here (if I live) for some time to come. I consider it away ahead of any place I have seen so far, in every thing that goes to make life worth living, and one feel comfortable. If one is earning nothing he cannot live as cheap here as in a good many other places, but they can get more to do at better wages, and if they choose can reduce their living expenses to a minimum. Common laborers get \$2. per day; with team, \$4; carpenters and other mechanics, \$3 to \$3.50; handy man, \$2.50, and no lack of employment. Good beef here the same as poor there, but plenty of good fresh fish at 5cts. per lb. undressed. Flour, \$4.50 per bbl.; sugar canned hams, 15cts. per lb.; granulated sugar, 8½ cts. per lb.; eggs (so far), 25cts. per doz.; and 45cts. per roll; milk 10cts. per qt. Groceries other than mentioned about the same as there. I do not find fruit as cheap as I expected, nor as plentiful. It is nearly double what it was at Los Angeles, as the country

is new and does not supply the town; consequently they have to ship it in from the older portions of the state. I like it here full better than I anticipated, but the opinion of a dyspeptic can be taken with some degree of allowance. Common board is \$5 per week. Such a house as you are living in would rent for \$25 per month. Lots are in proportion—from \$100 to \$5000, owing to location. I would say rent was all of double what it is there, but there is no trouble to find rooms or houses at this season of the year, as it is the dull time until Sept. Steamers leave San Francisco for San Diego every three days; fair \$10 and \$15, steerage and cabin respectively.

Yours for health and comfort,
W. H. Dewey.

The Pension Vetoes.

Washington, June 1.—The President, in vetoing three or four private pension bills, on the ground that there was no testimony to show that the pensions should be granted, has stirred up a hornet's nest in congress. There are several thousand such bills up for consideration before every congress. Testimony is taken by the pension committees of the house or senate reports made on each application. If there is merit in the claim, there is little difficulty in securing the passage of the bill. The bill, when sent to the president, simply contains the name of the individual, and the amount to which he is to be thereafter entitled. The president then after the committee of pensions, finds out whether or not there ever was such a soldier, and what his ground for asking a pension or an increase of pension is. In the cases which the president has vetoed it is claimed that there is no evidence before the pension office to show that the claimants are entitled to pensions. The pensions in this case were passed upon by the senate committee, who say they have in their possession abundant testimony to justify the allowance of a pension. They say, further—and their opinion is that of representatives and senators generally—that when a committee of either house has taken the evidence in a pension case, and decided that the pension should be allowed, that ought to be conclusive in the matter. The president, however, takes a different view of the matter, and will insist on being fully informed before he sanctions, by his signature, the appropriation of one cent of money for any claim that does not seem to be thoroughly justifiable.

We are indebted to a contributor for the following rules for a logging camp, which the con. assures us were posted at a camp in this county not long since:

to al boom this may concern I now announce and appoint — Foreman manojor and Dyrector of my hyerd men and camp during my absance untill futher Notice

and if any of those jintlemen should fail or refuse to obey the rules of this camp — has the rite to give them thar time and order to — for Pay, Ruls of camp: time from 6 o'clock to 12: from 1 o'clock to 6 the men have er for all time worked and Pay Board when Idle and further Notice nun of those hard jentle men must come to camp in toxacated or bring lick-er about camp futher more no gambling no Ruff talk or Rowing But keep your courage up and make the logs go slous in the water.

from yours Respectfully

Sugar Receipts.

San Francisco, May 28.—The receipt of Hawaiian sugar during May was over a million pounds a day and 104,460,000 pounds since January 1st. This is unprecedented in the history of the trade.