

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 4.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1886.

NO. 46.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
Calls—day or night—Promptly attended

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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. Yoncolla, Douglas County, Oregon.

BY THE SEA.

I.
Last year we paced the yellow sands
Beside the restless sea;
I held in mine your tiny hands
And drew you close to me.
I marked your blushes come and go,
The sigh, the smile, the tear;
The words you whispered soft and low,
Were music in mine ear.

II.
We two were dreaming Loves's young dream
Beside the murmuring sea;
Your presence made the whole earth seem
A paradise to me;
We said our love would never change,
Would no abatement know
While life should last—it seems so strange
'Twas just a year ago.

III.
Once more we paced the yellow sands
Beside the Summer sea;
I do not hold your tiny hands,
You do not cling to me,
I do not press you to my heart
And kiss your snowy brow—
We're strolling twenty yards apart,
For we are married now.
—Boston Courier.

CONGRESSMAN HERMANN.

The National Republican, the leading paper of Washington, D. C., on June the 13th contained a splendid likeness of Mr. Hermann our congressman. In speaking of him that paper says:

Mr. Hermann did not seek the nomination, remained at his post of duty, exerted no effort for his re-election, but left all to the people. He has been one of the industrious, ever-working members of congress. While, as yet, not often on the floor and heard in debate, his characteristic is in quiet, determined, active work. One of the results of this fidelity to his state is seen in the generous attention of congress to the Oregon waterways and her internal improvements. Mr. Hermann's record and his vote and voice have so far uniformly been on the side of the people—against fraudulent land grants and grasping monopolies, and the best moral and material advancement of all public interests, state or national. Oregon has shown admirable wisdom as well as good policy in returning her tried member, as it is demonstrated that those states with experienced and continued representation are the largest beneficiaries of congressional legislation.

Mr. Hermann was born at Lonaconing, Alleghany county, Md., Feb. 19, 1843, educated in the free schools of western Maryland and the Independent Academy (afterward Irving college), near Baltimore city. He removed to Oregon, taught school, and at the same time studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state in 1866, and has practiced continually since that time. He entered politics the same year of his entry into the practice of law, and was elected to the assembly from Douglas county in 1866, and subsequently was state senator until 1868. He was appointed deputy collector of United States internal revenue for southern Oregon, and served from 1868 to 1871, when President Grant appointed him receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Roseburg, Ore., which place he held until 1873. Mr. Hermann has been largely interested in shipping and lumber manufacturing on the southern Oregon coasts and rivers. He was judge advocate with the rank of colonel in the Oregon state militia from 1882-4, and was elected to the present congress as a republican.

The California & Oregon Railroad is being constructed with great vigor, and the Southern Pacific people will no doubt make a big fight for the lands along the line which they have not earned. If the road had been built within the period named in the act nobody would have objected to the company receiving subsidy, but as it waited until business warranted construction we see no reason why the government should make a present to the corporation for doing what its interests clearly demanded.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Seal Puppies.

Alaska is the favorite home of the fur seal. About the middle of May they gather on the various islands of that interesting country in great numbers. Soon after landing the females begin to find their young, of which they have but one; at great intervals twins. As soon as the little fellow is born on the sand he begins to call for his mother with a husky, strange voice, like the bleating of a lamb. He also begins to puddle about with his eyes wide open, evidently looking for refreshments. The pup for the first three months or so is black as jet, with two little white spots just back of his forearm. When first born they are about one foot to fourteen inches in length, and weighing from three to five pounds. The mother never fondles or caresses her offspring, but leaves it in the sand with hundreds and thousands of other puppies, and goes away to the sea to bathe and catch fish for food.

The little puppy does not even know his own mother from any other, but is so constituted that he keeps up that frequent bleating, so that when his mother returns she instantly recognizes the voice of her own from all the rest, and nurses it.

Early in August the pups begin to learn to swim, for during the first fifty or sixty days of their life they can swim about as well as a stone. Some naturalists aver that their mothers drive them down into the water and teach them the art of swimming. This is not true. After they have attained the age of six weeks or two months they go of their own choice down into the margin of the surf, where the water rushes out over them, and in turn leaves them on solid ground. If a puppy happens to be washed off his feet and carried out beyond his depth, he becomes greatly alarmed, opens wide his mouth and big eyes, and struggles manfully for the shore. Many of them are drowned in this way. This kind of practice is kept up till the little fellows are able to swim in all sorts of ways, diving, twisting, and floating on their backs till they are completely tired out, when they crawl out on the sand and curl down for a nap. When this is done, usually occupying less than an hour, they are at it again. The mother never takes the slightest supervision of her children's swimming or anything else, except to come out of the sea at intervals and give him nurse.

About the middle of October the puppies completely shed their black hair and take on a beautiful steel-gray hair, with a bright brown under-fur. This is their sea-going coat. Early in winter they leave Alaska in small squads, and do not see land again until their return next May. They go, seemingly by common consent, to the south, and are soon lost in the vast and wide ocean, where they spread themselves out all over the north Pacific from Oregon to Japan. They rest and sleep in the water with the greatest comfort from November to May, when those of them fortunate enough to escape the shark and other enemies return again to the same spot where they were born, having been on a voyage of seven months and thousands of miles on the briny deep.—Rambler.

Mr. Reall, president of the Anti-Oleomargarine society, says as much butter can be made on a capital of \$500 in a cellar as 100 farmers with 2,500 cows costing \$1,000,000 can produce. He threatens the senate that if it defeats the bill the 7,500,000 farmers will carry the question into politics, and will see that state legislatures are chosen next fall who will select United States senators in sympathy with the farmers.

A \$360,000 FIRE.

San Francisco, June 20.—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the building occupied by Tatum & Bowen and the Schmidt Lithograph and Label company, Nos. 25 and 31 Main street. Half an hour after the alarm the rear walls fell in, which saved the entire block from destruction, as Tatum had 1,000 barrels of lubricating oils in the basement, which the falling walls smothered. Not a dollar's worth of material was saved by either firm. Tatum occupied the two lower floors, and Schmidt the two upper. The Schmidt company had fourteen new presses working, and had orders which would keep his establishment busy for months ahead. The Schmidt company had one order for 3,000,000 labels. Tatum & Bowen had a big supply of machinery in stock. The total loss is estimated at \$360,000. The Schmidt company's loss is \$210,000. Tatum & Bowen's loss is \$150,000. Each are insured for 75 per cent. of the loss. Schmidt was totally burned out on August 5, 1884. The only accident at to-day's fire was one man, who received a concussion of the brain from a falling awning. He will recover, however. At 11 o'clock to-night the ruins are still burning.

A Boston Holocaust.

Boston, June 21.—The immense New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute building, used as a storage and repair shop by the Metropolitan Horse railroad, burned this afternoon. The oil and paint stored in the building proved a speedy carrier of flames. Many men were inside when the fire broke out, and after the flames were sufficiently extinguished a search was begun for the possible victims. In a short time eight dead bodies had been removed, all burned beyond recognition. The total loss is about \$400,000. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The company recently had trouble with their employees. Following is a list of the dead and wounded so far as known: Patrie Lyons, blacksmith; Alexander Campbell, woodworker; Oliver Necrost, woodworker, and Wm. Taylor, aged 70, John McDonald, James Whidden, Eph Ferran, Henry Sturgen and Jas. Hazeltine badly burned, sixteen persons are now missing.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

A writer in the Scientific American says he cleared his premises of the detestable vermin by making whitewash yellow with coppers, and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat might go, he put the crystals of the coppers, and scattered in the corners of the floor. The result was the complete disappearance of rats and mice. Since that time not a rat or mouse has been seen near the house. Every spring the cellar is coated with the yellow wash as a purifier, and as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family. Never allow rats and mice to be poisoned in the house; they are apt to die between the walls and produce much annoyance.

How it Feels to be in Love.

"Bill, you've been in love, hain't you?" said one stripling to another a year or two older than himself.
"Oh, yes, Tom; I've been there head over heels a couple of times."
"Does it make a feller feel as though his clothes didn't fit him?"
"That's it."
"And sorter gloomy and soddish most of the time?"
"Well, I should rather say so. If you've got it in earnest Tom, you feel as though you'd been a fishin' and didn't get a bite."
"Bite! Gosh! feel as though I didn't even have no bait."—Ledger.

Poor John.

"John, dear," said the young wife, looking up from the paper she was reading, "I see that people carry chestnuts in their pockets to cure rheumatism."

"Yes, dear."

"Is it customary to carry things in the pockets to cure diseases?"

"It depends upon whether the person afflicted is superstitious or not."

"Because when sewing a button on your vest yesterday I discovered a quantity of cloves, coffee-beans, cardamon seeds, flagroot and other things in one of the pockets. Do you carry them as a remedy?"

Is there anything the matter with you, dear?"

"Ye-es, my dear," said John, stammering and turning as red as a boiled lobster. "I—I think I have a little heart trouble."

"Poor fellow," she said as tears came to her eyes; "you never told me a word about it."—Boston Courier.

In congress, a few days ago, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was submitted, containing the following items: For frame or log court house at Juneau City, Alaska, \$4,000; for the completion of a first order light fog signal on Destruction Island, W. T., \$15,000; salary for superintendents of life saving stations on the coast of Washington, Oregon and California, \$1800; continuing the survey of the coast of Oregon and the Columbia and Willamette rivers, \$6,500; survey of Washington Territory, \$9,000; the exploration of the waters of Alaska and hydrographic surveys, \$4,000; improvement of Yellowstone Park, \$20,000; expenses of courts in Utah, \$30,000. Total Sundry Civil bill, \$21,054,000 being \$12,000,000 less than estimated, and \$5,150,000 less than last year.

Confederate Bonds.

After all the alarm in regard to paying the confederate bonds it seems there is not one man in congress who would favor it. The following we clip from the Portland Daily News, which it is worth binned in the matter is manifestly of the wrong politics to speak of it in the manner it does. Here is what it says:

Talks with members and persons who have tested the feeling of congress upon the subject of paying confederate bonds, have developed the fact that probably not a single member of congress will vote for a provision of this sort. "This is one point," said an acute observer of political events in Washington, "that must have been overlooked by the gentleman who proposed the scheme, and that is, even if congress should assent to a proposition of this kind, the bonds could never be paid except by consent of three-fourths of the states. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution provides that neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. That would forever settle the question, for you will never see three-fourths of the states of the Union consent to this proposition, or anything like it."

Dynamite Gun.

San Francisco, June 20.—Experiments were again made with Lieutenant Graydon's dynamite projectile yesterday. General Howard appointed a committee of officers to witness and report. The committee is entirely satisfied. In firing projectiles of twenty pounds weight containing three and one-half pounds of dynamite, displaced three tons of solid rock. A three-inch Parrott gun was used. Graydon and Mr. DeStyak will shortly proceed to Europe to exhibit the invention to various powers.

HORSE TALK.

The horse comes into the world with his five senses in full vigor. His ears are so arranged that they can be turned to catch a sound from any direction. His nose is large and he can scent his friend or enemy a great way off. His mouth is so made that he can tell what he is eating better than you or I can. His feeling is as delicate as the touch of a blind man, and his eyes are so placed in his head that he may have a large field of vision. And yet his master, a man, who does not like to be deprived of any of his senses, shows a lack of even horse sense when he puts blinds on him and drives him. Why should not a horse see any thing approaching in the rear as well as from the front? Why not put blinds on him when you ride him or turn him out to graze? Why not hinder the proper exercise of his hearing, smell or taste? The horse is the only animal save the mule that is blinded. Perhaps his (the mule's) heels might be leatherned with more propriety. Blinds cover the most handsome features of the horse. What is prettier than the full hazle eye of the horse?

Can a horse reason? We say yes. Then can he not come to a better conclusion when his eyes are not obstructed? The horse should see the whip in the driver's hand and know when all the members of the family are seated. If he can't see the whip he soon learns to hear the driver pull it from the whip socket. More horses run away because they can not see, but hear the ghost, than if they could see and hear it, too, as seeing often dispels all fear.

Nature put a handsome snit of hair on the horse, and yet some men use the clippers. And what for? The man who would do so ought to be stripped of all clothing and made to stand in the cold till—well, till he could practice the "Golden Rule." All horses when warm should be well blanketed, and in fly time well netted, as stamping at the flies will stiffen the joints and worry the animal. It was a humane act to cease the practice of nicking and docking the tail. The horse is one of man's most useful animals, and we ought to treat him kindly. Don't let us make him "go it blind" any more.—Ohio Farmer.

A Panama dispatch gives the following startling affray which occurred on ship board: A serious affray took place on board the American bark Don Justo at Colon while discharging her cargo. The captain sent on shore for a policeman to arrest an unruly sailor. Four policemen responded. The crew took their guns from them, broke them and fiercely ejected the officers. Shortly after the Perfect of Colon arrived on the scene with twenty policemen and a squad of soldiers and opened fire on the vessel. A laborer and three sailors were killed and two others were dangerously wounded. The Perfect is roundly censured.

Mitchellism in W. T.

There is talk of nominating John H. Mitchell, jr., as republican candidate for delegate to congress from this Territory this fall. This would offset the pull Voorhees has on account of his father being in the senate. The conundrum is, would the "Oregonian" back up the theory of "like father like son" and make a split in the republican ranks as it did on the other side of the creeks. Republican persimmons are roosting remarkably high on this coast this year; and it will require a long pole to gather them.—Goldendale Tribune.

Col. Strong, manager of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald was shot, and killed a few days ago by one Dr. Richmond who afterward shot himself fatally. It was a freak of insanity.