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NO. 51.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Physician and Surgeon,
Coquille City, Oregon.
Calls—day or night—Promptly attended

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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.

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 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. Cartwrights. Yoncalla, Douglas County, Oregon.

THE SILVER LINING.

A fisherman sat at his door one day
Watching the clouds that heavy and gray,
Obscured the sunlight's shining;
And he said to "right eyes at his knee,
"Look yonder, out in the west and see
The clouds with a silver lining.
I think when our skies are cold and gray,
And we vainly seek to find the way,
Somewhere the light is shining,
If we bravely resolve to do our part,
And bear our griefs with a patient heart,
We shall be led to a higher way,
To a better work than we do to-day,
And find love's sunlight shining;
For truth of spirit and strength of soul
Will make the darkest cloud unroll
And show its silver lining.
—Helen Keith.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

How Each State May Solve it for Itself.

The following on the Chinese question, which we find in the Portland Daily News, is worthy the consideration of all. Read it: Subjoined I submit the draft of a bill which it seems to me will enable Oregon and every other Pacific coast state, to solve for itself the Chinese question by lawful, constitutional and peaceable means. The constitutional right to impose a license fee upon any particular occupation has been thoroughly settled by adjudication in the various courts of the Union; and is now done in this state against liquor dealers, who certainly have as many rights as the Chinamen. And where a person is not a citizen of the United States nor qualified to become such, he cannot claim the same "privileges and immunities" as citizens of this state. Nor does the XIV amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for "the equal protection of the laws" to "any person within its jurisdiction," guarantee to them the same "privileges and immunities" in a state that are elsewhere guaranteed to the citizens of our sister states. And that an exemption from unequal license fees would simply be a "privilege" or "immunity" no one can deny.

Besides, this is a regulation of "domestic commerce," and therefore clearly not within the delegation of power to the United States congress to regulate commerce between the United States and foreign countries. Nor is it in any sense the subject matter of a treaty under the treaty-making power of the United States. This is capable of the clearest demonstration. It is a policing power of the state which a treaty cannot reach; as much as the power of the state to regulate or prevent ownership of land by aliens. Nor, again, is it contrary to any provision of our state constitution which protects our citizens by declaring that "no law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens." But on the contrary, this legislation is expressly authorized by our state constitution in Article I, Section 31, which provides that "the legislative assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to this state of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States."

Of course the fee of \$500 is arbitrary and can be increased or lessened as may be deemed best for accomplishing the object in view. I should like you to submit this to your readers so that the efficacy and constitutionality of the measure may be discussed.

Very respectfully,
Sidney Dell.
Portland, Or., July 19, 1886.

DRAFT OF THE BILL.
A bill, to be entitled, An Act to impose a license fee upon all persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States, who shall engage in domestic occupations in the state of Oregon, and to regulate domestic commerce as to such persons.
Be it enacted by the legislative

assembly of the state of Oregon—
Section 1. No person not qualified to become a citizen of the United States shall engage in any domestic occupation in this state until he shall have first paid, in advance, to the county treasurer of the county where he desires to engage in such business, a fee of five hundred dollars per annum, hereby imposed for license to do such business, or follow such occupation. The treasurer shall enter in an open book the name of every such license, and his business or occupation, and shall issue to him a license therefor, describing the license therein.

Sec. 2. Said license shall specify the particular business or occupation for which it shall have been granted, and shall include only one such, but it shall not entitle said licensee to engage in that business in any other county in the state, nor shall it be transferable.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and shall also be imprisoned in the county jail six months and required to work at hard labor during that period upon the public roads of said county under direction of the county court.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county to diligently ascertain the name of each and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and shall return the same to the county clerk of the county, who shall forthwith enter the name of such person upon a properly entitled license fee book and shall assess to him said license fee of \$500 for one year from the date of such return.

Sec. 5. The said county clerk shall thereupon forthwith issue an execution for said amount, with costs, and deliver the same to the sheriff for collection and payment to the county treasurer. The sheriff shall be entitled to 10 per cent of the amount collected, as his commission. Provided, that nothing contained in the fourth and fifth sections of this act shall be construed to waive or avoid any offense committed under sections one, two and three hereof.

Sec. 6. It is hereby made the special duty of every district attorney to diligently prosecute every violation of this act which shall be brought to his attention; and for a violation of this section such district attorney shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be removed from his office.

Sec. 7. This act shall from the time it goes into effect apply to all persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States, who have already immigrated or who may hereafter immigrate to this state. Provided, that this act shall not apply to persons exclusively engaged in foreign commerce.

Sec. 8. All funds in the county treasury arising under this act shall be disposed of by the county court in the improvement of the county roads and in the building and repair of county bridges.

Removal of Warts.

A correspondent of the Therapeutic Gazette, announces through its columns the virtues of castor oil in the removal of warts. Constantly applied from two to four or six weeks each day—that is, once a day—it has not failed in my hands, says the writer, in any case of any size or long standing. The time it takes may try the patience of the user, but if faithfully used they will get their reward in the removal of the wart without leaving any scar. I have used it with some success in other growths, and had benefit enough to merit further trial. It might, he adds, be a success in the removal of certain kinds of cancer, especially scirrhus forms.

Prohibition Platform.

Great Activity Among the Anti-Liquor People of Oregon.
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Marion county prohibitionists at their convention on Thursday of last week, and no doubt will be endorsed by the state convention as the state platform:
We, your committee appointed on platform, beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration as a declaration of principles:

Whereas, the liquor traffic is proved to be a prolific source of pauperism, insanity and crime, an enemy of the church, a destroyer of home and a menace to our free institutions, we hold that the time has come when those who love their country should unite in a determined and aggressive warfare for its overthrow. Believing this the greatest political issue of the day, and as an issue must be settled at the ballot box by the people; and believing that there can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing competition of the republican and democratic parties for the liquor vote. Experience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter the public morals, the purity of the ballot box, and every trust and object of good government for party success.

Therefore, we the prohibitionists of Marion county in delegate convention assembled, do hereby make and promulgate the following platform of principles:

Resolved, that we are unalterably opposed to any condition or compromise with any man or party whereby the slightest concession is made to the liquor power, and that we stand firmly by the principles of absolute state and national prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors and press its just claims upon all classes of people.

Resolved, that it is the duty of our legislature to pass immediately a statute similar to the "Maine Law," and thus give statutory prohibition, during the interim between the present time and the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Resolved, that every effort be made to enforce the present liquor laws of the State until such time as we can secure through the legislature necessary laws to prohibit the liquor traffic altogether.

Resolved, that industrial and moral worth, and not wealth, are the true standard of individual and national greatness.

Resolved, that the public lands, the heritage of the people be preserved for actual settlers, not another acre for railroads or speculators and that all lands now held for speculative purposes be taxed to their full value.

Resolved, that we opposed to the introduction of a system of Chinese or other foreign slavery, the labor of which is designed to reduce our own race to a kind of serfdom and teach the rising generation that labor is degrading.

Resolved, that the introduction of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

Resolved, that we deprecate the attempt to demonetize silver, and that all paper money should be issued directly by the Government and not for the benefit of national banks.

Resolved, that we are in favor of such laws being enacted as will give the needed protection to our citizens against unjust oppression and discrimination by corporate power.

Resolved, that we extend our heartfelt sympathies in behalf of the W. C. T. U., the I. O. G. T., and all other temperance organiza-

tions that are collaborators with us for the prohibition of the saloons.

Resolved, that the stability of this Government rests upon the intelligence, morality virtue and education of the people, and that we are in favor of a free school system.

Geo. W. Dimick,
Chairman Committee.

For Ladies Only.

Scientists and inventors, have racked their brains and strained their faculties, trying to devise means to facilitate woman's work. The sewing, the washing, the ironing, fluting, etc., are all managed with the aid of complicated machinery; and writers are trying to manage the kitchen for you by giving you volumes of tens of thousands of recipes, telling you how to roast potatoes, peel cabbage, boil flap jacks, and build gravy, but the most important of all your contracts, is yet unpatented; that is the management of a man. Now, I will volunteer you a few hints, ladies (but for goodness sake don't say I told you.) 1st: a man is the most peculiar thing in all the world. As a general thing he is docile and susceptible of a warm personable attachment. He is a thing that can be tolled, better than driven; a well cooked dinner will toll a man a long way. They say you can reach a man's heart through his stomach, but, then, his heart and his stomach are generally the same thing. A man likes to eat, but good cooking is not the only thing that will lead a man. I have seen some men that you could tie with a rotten string of love, and lead them over the top of Mount Hood. I saw a man led by the same means, right square into the Pacific ocean; this summer. I saw a similar occurrence once at Klamath Lake. I once saw a man wade half a mile up Rogue river rifle and haul a boat load of ladies after him. That man would have drawn well enough for a theatre bill. I said as a general thing men could be coaxed better than driven, but there is a certain class that will drive very well. They are generally bald-headed, and have very large feet. Such a man will nearly always cave in to a sound scolding, but should harsh words fail, you can tap him on the head with the rolling-pin. If you should kill him, you can tell the coroner that he died of the rolling-pin distemper. Now there is still another class of men that will neither lead or drive. They are of the red-whiskered, crooked-nose, cock-eyed kind, and are hard to manage, such a man will see the baby fall down the steps and break its neck and never shed a tear about it; he will not sew, sweep or cook. He will sit round the kitchen in the way; he will not put wood in the stove or stir the gravy, or attend to the coffee parching in the oven; he will see a flap jack burn itself to death and never offer to turn it. If the teakettle boils over and scalds him he will swear at it; he will spit tobacco juice on the stove or in the dish pan or churn, and if you say anything about it, he will probably stand you on your head in the flour barrel, kick over the table and leave the house rearing. We have killed some of this breed, but there is a few left. A man is nothing to manage when you get used to it. A man is a thing that improves with use, but some are best when worn entirely out.

Lodi.

Low water in the East has shut down scores of factories.

A storm entirely destroyed all sorts of crops for a space of 2 miles wide by 20 miles long in Shelby county, Ill.

A cable line from New York to some point in Brazil is talked of.

Things a Housekeeper Should Know.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion. That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter. That rusty flat irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard. That it rests you in sewing to change your position frequently. That a hot, strong lemonade taken at bed-time will break up a bad cold. That tough beef is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water. That a little soda will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion. That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath. That a cup of hot water drunk before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsia. That well ventilated bedrooms will prevent headaches and lassitude. That one in a faint should be laid flat on his back; then loosen his clothes and let him alone. The consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt water. That a fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda water. That to beat eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly. That the hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application to the scalp of sage tea. That you can take out spots from wash goods by rubbing them with the yolk of eggs before washing. That white spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate over them.—Family Doctor.

An Embarrassed Senator.

Senator Coke of Texas is a big-framed, heavy-built man, better adopted by nature for the frontier than a lady's drawing-room; not that he is wanting in the finer sensibilities, but he does not like to be hedged in and restricted by the conventionalities which fashion imposes upon her votaries. He wants room to swing himself in and to put his big foot down without any apprehension that it gets on forbidden ground.

"Are you going to the reception to-night, Coke?" Beck inquired of the Texas Senator last Tuesday.

"No, I ain't," responded the big man in a voice that has the ring of manly earnestness in it. "I'm not going to any more of these receptions and fal-de-rals. Why, Beck, lemme tell you: The last one I went to I was slowly walking across the room and presently I noticed a lady a-bowin', and a-smilin' at me. She was at least six or eight feet off, and, as I didn't know her I looked to see what she meant. She kept on bowin' and smilin', and I noticed two fellows standin' pretty close to her. I concluded that one or both of them was a-standin' on her dress, so I reached over, give each one a shove and said: 'Git off this lady's dress.' She kept on bowin' and smilin'. I looked again, and by G—d I was standin' on her dress myself. I ain't agoin' any mo', for the way women wear dresses now, tralin' along five or six yards behind them, you can't tell where to put your foot."—Baltimore Herald.

Edward, son of A. O. Rose, died last Friday evening from the effects of the fall sustained by him in the early part of the week. The fall was more serious than at first supposed and the last few hours of his life were passed in great suffering. In returning from his funeral Saturday afternoon a young man driving one of Mr. Rose's hacks, had a touch of sun stroke, was brought in a semi-delirious condition but receiving prompt medical attention had sufficiently recovered on Monday morning to go to his home at Oakland. It was a close call for him.—Plainsdealer.

The first hops brought into New York this season readily sold for 50 cents per lb.