

Coquille City Herald

VOL. 5.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1886.

NO. 3.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Dr. Leneve's Drugstore,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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Physician and Surgeon,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
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Land Cases a Speciality.
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GENERAL AGENCY for the sale of City property, houses and lots, timber, farms, ranches, etc. Office in Herald building.

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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.
J. C. Laird, N. G.

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.

Property in Land.

There was a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise,
He stepped upon a piece of ground
And held it for a rise.

And when he saw the people come,
He said it's very plain,
I must buy lots, and lots of land
And hold it for further gain.

There was another man in town,
And he was not so wise;
He stepped into a wagon shop
And there his trade he plies.

And when the people swelled the town
He saw it very plain,
That lots went up and wages down;
Yet he did not complain.

—S. F. Paper.

THE OTHER SIDE.

While public feeling is justly bitter against the perpetrators of outrages on the Chinese, and interested parties are clamoring for the United States government to open the doors of its treasury to compensate the Chinese Empire for the death of its subjects in this country, it is well to look at one phase of this question which has been quietly ignored. The hoodlum element is not always the aggressor, nor are the mild mannered Mongolians always the oppressed and persecuted creatures, which their ill-informed champions would have us believe.

During last fall, five Chinamen were killed near Pierce City, Shoshone county, Idaho. The pro-Chinese advocates were loud in their denunciations. It was held up as another instance of persecution. The Chinese government determined to have the same investigated, and it was urged as another case calling for indemnity from the government. Governor Stevenson was directed by the state department to make an investigation and report. The Governor's conservative course on the Chinese question has drawn upon him the ire of the anti-Chinese agitators of his own territory, so that it is not likely that he would be biased in his own opinions against the Celestials. His official report has just been published and is worthy of perusal.

The report shows that an American, D. M. Fraser, a man who had served several terms as auditor and recorder of his country, had lived at Pierce City with his family for nearly twenty years, respected, honored and beloved by all who knew him. He was murdered in his store in the most brutal manner, being actually chopped to pieces with knives and axes, and afterwards shot. When the terrible affair became known, the citizens flocked from the surrounding country to the scene of the murder and endeavored to find out the perpetrators. Fraser was the only American merchant in the neighborhood, the business generally being monopolized by the Chinese. Facts and circumstances clearly showed that the murder was planned, concerted and instigated at the Chinese store of Lee Kee Nam & Co. for the sole and only purpose of closing up the American store, thereby giving the entire mercantile trade to the Chinese merchants. Murray, the county seat, is two hundred miles away, and there was no judicial officer nearer to take jurisdiction of the case.

After an investigation of two days by the citizens, they held five Chinese guilty of this murder, and delivered them up to the deputy sheriff with instructions to take them to Murray, and deliver them to the proper authorities. The citizens then left for their homes. The deputy and posse, with their prisoners, started for Murray. On their way they were surrounded by masked men, disarmed and the prisoners taken from them and hanged.

The report to the Chinese consul general contained so many misrepresentations that the governor feels called upon to make some corrections. Among other things he says, that the statement that the

"white miners became displeased with said Lee Kee Nam because some of them were refused the privilege of obtaining goods on trust from him," is without foundation. Also the following statement is entirely erroneous: "On the 16th day of the same month a man by the name of Faninger went and searched all over the Chinese stores and houses without saying a word of explanation. After the search he started for Lewiston, returning on the same day to Oro Fino." No such person has ever lived in Oro Fino for the last twenty years, and the distance from Oro Fino to Lewiston is one hundred and twenty miles.

The following statement is also an untruth: "All communications between the Chinese and the natives, or among the Chinese themselves, from all quarters were prevented."

The Chinamen had every opportunity to consult together, and every avenue was open to them to prove their innocence. Several who were in custody proved their innocence and were discharged by this pretended judicial body. That a large amount of merchandise of many thousand dollars and also several thousand dollars of money and gold dust belonging to the Chinamen should have remained undisturbed, while the place was in possession of more than a hundred armed, excited and desperate frontiersmen, clearly shows that the object was not to plunder or destroy property, but to punish the devils who had done this devilish, cowardly and brutal act.

The Oro Fino country is but a few miles from the Nez Perce Indian reservation, and as these Indians were in the habit of bringing their produce, cattle and horses to Oro Fino for sale, they had large transactions with the Chinese merchants, whom they charged with often paying them off in bogus gold dust.

Fraser was regarded by the Indians as their best friend, and had often forced this same house of Lee Kee Nam & Co. to take back their bogus dust and pay the Indians in gold dust or coin. It is thought by many that the Indians joined with some white men determined to avenge the death of their friend and destroy his murderers, but the officers were unable to recognize any of the party.

"There is no use disguising the fact," says the governor, "that many such devilish acts have been perpetrated by Chinese; by their low, filthy habits; their highbinder, practical societies, together with their low dens of infamy, prostitution and opium smoking, have disgusted our people, and we hope the day is not far distant when congress will relieve us of their presence, but while they are here, they must and will be protected by our laws."

The News makes these copious extracts to show fully the true inwardness of the whole proceeding. The acts of lynching the guilty Chinamen was of course unjustifiable. Yet when the American merchant was murdered and mutilated by the Chinese, it occasioned hardly a ripple of excitement. But when frontier vengeance, summary and swift, overtook the culprits, it becomes an international matter, and the pro-Chinese advocates immediately raise the pusillanimous whine that the Chinese government should be indemnified for the loss of the miserable murderers!—Portland Daily News.

Remember this: We give the HERALD and San Francisco Chronicle for \$2.75 per year; the HERALD and S. F. Call, \$2.50; the HERALD and S. F. Examiner, \$3.00; and the HERALD and Home & Farm \$2.50—all in advance. The latter papers the Home & Farm, will be sent a year free to any address by the sender paying one year in advance for the HERALD and any arrears that he may owe. tf.

A Model Dairy.

There are some features that deserve attention about the dairy of the Darlings, who have made for themselves a world-wide reputation by the production of fancy butter, which we are told, finds its way to the tables of the president of the United States, of ex-president Arthur, and of the Vanderbilts. One is the fact, that no matter what the season or the state of the pasture, every cow gets five or six pounds of bran every day, and the amount is increased as the grass grows short and tough. Her winter feed is a mixture of ten pounds each of corn meal and wheat bran daily, combined with moistened cut clover hay. This shows that the Darlings appreciate the influence of good feeding on the quality as well as the quantity of product. But one of the most striking, because most uncommon features of their dairy, is its extreme cleanliness and freedom from the possibility of contamination from offensive surroundings. The dairy-house, we are told, is not less than half a mile away from the stable, and the hog-pen is out of sight and beyond smelling range. Milkers are not permitted to enter the dairy-house with their clothes laden with the odors of the cow-stable. We presume all the operations of milking are on the same scale of neatness, although nothing is said about the matter. But when we think of a dairy-house thus situated and so managed that neither bacteria nor microbes of any kind can infest its atmosphere, we can understand that the butter must be sweet and delicious, and have a keeping quality not found in the ordinary. Such scrupulous cleanliness pays in more senses than one.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Pat In a Few Turns.

Any spare spot in the amateur's garden may be advantageously filled at this time of the year, by sowing with turnips. If sown up to the beginning of September, with a favorable season, they may be depended upon to grow large enough for family use. If, however, the present dry spell continues, the seeds will probably not germinate without some artificial watering, except in damp ground. We state this because some will be apt, in such a case, to attribute the failure to bad seed. Then again, that little pest, the turnip fly, is likely to be troublesome to the young and slowly-growing plants. A sprinkling of wood ashes in the morning, when the dew is on the plants, will, however, cause them to quickly vanish. The seed should always be sown in drills, which may be 14 to 18 inches apart. For home growth, where the beds need not be large, it is not difficult, in case of drouth, to water the bed thoroughly at sowing. The same repeated once or twice after the plants are up, will, as the nights get cooler, with heavier dews, generally be sufficient to put them out of harm's way. The purple top strap-leaf is as good as any, being firm and solid, and free from spoginess, which takes all the flavor away from any kind of turnip. Rutabagas require a longer season than common turnips, and except in rare cases, September would be quite too late for them.—Farmer and Dairyman.

Arrested for Landing a Chinaman.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Captain Erskine, of the steamer St. Paul, was arrested to-day for violating the restriction act, to-wit: For landing a Chinaman from Victoria here. The Chinaman was a cook on one of the captured English schooners. The case promises to have many complications. The captain claims he was ordered to bring the Chinaman here by the commander of the United States revenue steamer Thomas Corwin. The captain gave \$1000 bail, and will be examined to-morrow.

A Devastating Fire.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—One of the largest fires that ever visited this city occurred to-night. It started shortly after 6 o'clock in Small's machine shop, on Brannan, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and spread with such rapidity that second and third alarms quickly followed. The fire ran north for half a block, and south two and one-half blocks, crossing Brannan and Bluxome streets, and extended from midway between Fourth and Fifth to the latter street. It was gotten under control two hours after it first started. The loss is estimated at about \$2,000,000.

The principal losses, near as can be ascertained to-night are: Marcus C. Hawley, agricultural implements, loss \$165,000, insurance \$23,000; W. B. Bradbury, plating mill, loss \$150,000, insurance unknown; H. W. Rice, harvesting machinery, loss \$150,000, insurance unknown; Baker & Hamilton, agricultural implements, loss \$50,000, insurance \$20,000; C. Edwards, heavy stable, loss \$130,000, insurance \$6,000; Krelling Bros., furniture factory, loss \$55,000, insurance, \$5,000; Fuchs & Euhler, furniture factory, loss \$50,000, insurance unknown; Carrick, Williams & Wright, box factory, loss \$12,000, insurance, \$9,500; Thoroughfare hotel, loss \$11,000, insurance, \$2,000. Among the other losers were Gilbert & Moore, furniture dealers; Schuttler Wagon Works; Walker & Son, wool warehouse; Whittier, Fuller & Co. paints and oils; overland freight and transportation company's stables and warehouse; the Tucker Metallic roofing company, Good-year Rubber company, and Small's machine shop. A number of dwelling houses were also destroyed by the flames. Engine No. 3 of the fire department was accidentally run into one of the burning buildings and had to be abandoned; loss \$15,000.

Tacle Sam Incited.

A late St. Louis dispatch:—The Missouri Republic will to-morrow print a full text of Consul Lyon's report to Bayard touching upon the Arresures case. He recites in detail the facts of his numerous demands upon the Mexican authorities and their flat refusals. When he learned that Arresures had been shot, he applied, at the request of Arresures' mother, for permission to exhume the body. Arresures had been thrown into the grave in the clothing he had on, without a shroud or coffin. His arms were found pinned at his side, with a towel as a bandage over his eyes, in which condition he had evidently been shot. The Consul concludes his report with the statement that: "This brutal murder is, then, both a wrong to an American citizen and an insult to our government."

Rioting at Belfast.

Belfast, Aug. 23.—The police attempted to disperse a mob on Shank Hill road to-night. The mob became infuriated and charged the police, showering the stones so thickly that the police ran for their lives. The mob then attacked the barracks, which were defended by twenty police. The latter were driven away and the building wrecked. The military were summoned. Midnight—The police did not fire upon the rioters. The military arrived soon after the mob wrecked barracks and scattered the crowd. Nine rioters were arrested. The town is quiet now.

From this date the rates at the Olive hotel will be as follows: Board & lodging per week \$5; per day \$1.00; over night i. e. supper, bed and breakfast, \$1.00; single meal, 40 cents.

There remains but nine miles of the Farmington branch of the O. R. & N. Co. to be laid with track. The road is graded the entire distance and will be finished by September 1st.

The Modern Borgia.

A she devil has been discovered in Massachusetts, as the following Boston dispatch will show: Information derogatory to the reputation of Mrs. Robinson, of Somerville, suspected of poisoning her own family, is pouring in, and the chief of police will have about forty witnesses when the case comes to trial. There is strong presumptive evidence that Mrs. Robinson has caused the death of at least seven persons by poison, beginning with her husband, who died in 1882. The next death was that of her daughter, Emma, who died at the age of ten, in 1884. Her brother, Prince A. Freeman, who went to live with Mrs. Robinson after the death of his wife, died in June, 1885. Mr. Freeman's two children, Elizabeth B. and Thomas A., died in 1885 and 1886. Elizabeth Robinson, aged 24 years, and daughter of the prisoner, died last February, and Willis J. Robinson, her son, age 22, died yesterday. An old man, one Sleeper, died at her house two or three years ago under suspicious circumstances. A different physician was called in each case. A Journal reporter interviewed all the physicians who were called to the Robinson house and they all unhesitatingly express their belief that poison was used in each case. The startling rumor is now circulated that Mrs. Robison may be responsible for the poisoning of upward of 100 people at a Methodist church, which occurred last June.

Destructive Gale.

A St. John's dispatch says: Accounts of destruction by the recent gale are coming in. During the violent storm on Wednesday many buildings were blown down. Considerable damage was done to shipping. Two vessels were driven ashore and completely wrecked, and several men hurt. Dog Island is strewn with the wrecks of fishing vessels, and fears are entertained for the safety of the Grand Banks fleet. At Black Island a fishing skiff was driven on the rocks and all hands perished. Five three-spar skiffs are missing, and are in all probability lost with all hands. Old Pelican, a fishing vessel, was swamped and all hands perished. Two crafts were driven ashore at Bad Cove, and one man was drowned and several seriously injured.

The Portland Daily News says: "It is understood that owing to the lateness no work will be done on Yaquina bar, Coos bay, Coquille or the Columbia bar until the first of May next." We hope the News has been misinformed, for there could not be a better time than at the present to work the Coquille bar.

The Grant Monument Association has received eleven models for a monument, but no choice has been made as yet. The estimates of the sculptors range from \$50,000 to \$90,000.

The two companies of infantry sent to Seattle at the time of the Chinese riots have been ordered by the secretary of war to return to Fort Vancouver.

Crook county has a population of about 3,600, has been organized nearly four years, and has never yet furnished a convict for the penitentiary.

The splendid steamer Coos will run regularly hereafter between this place and Bandon, leaving Coquille City at 7 A. M. and returning leave Bandon at 2 P. M. See ad. tf.

Steward & Paden will hereafter have a big supply of choice sausage on hand on Wednesday of each week, and will promptly fill orders from all parts. Send in your orders. n50.