

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 5.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1886.

NO. 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

S. N. A. DOWNING, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.
Calls—day or night—Promptly attended

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 Neuralgia by the medicinal vapor bath.
Office at residence in Coquille City.

C. 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. v4n1

J. M. VOLKMAR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
RANDON, OREGON.

O. E. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
office
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
v4n1.

L. F. LANE, JOHN LANE
LANE & LANE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Land Cases a Speciality.
Office on Main Street, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, Oregon.

Roseburg, Oregon.
J. M. STOLIN, JOHN A. GRAY.

Siglin & Gray,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Office—Holland building, opposite Blanco Hotel. v2n2

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

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

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

J. W. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

D. L. WATSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.

J. H. NOSLER,
Notary Public
COQUILLE CITY, OOR.

McMILLAN BROS.,
Photographers,
Marshfield, Oregon.
Gallery opposite Sengstacken's drugstore. v5n15

A. H. Wright,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
Coquille City, Ogn.
Work of all descriptions done at short notice and extremely low prices. v3n18

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.

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. Little, Commander.

MY GRAVES.

This brave, sweet boy, against whose ears God pressed his hand so heavily I shut out sound for all the years
"Twixt them and far futurity—
This dark-browed laddie asks me where I keep my graves, and all the while Upon his face, so bright and fair,
Dimples a strange, enchanting smile.

"My graves!" I look him in the eyes And wonder if his feet have strength To tread the path that made me wise— That path so rough, so great of length; While all along its side there lie, Beneath the overhanging boughs,
My graves, the blessed graves that I Love better than my heaven-set vows.

I love my graves! the pink-lined flower That grows there in a slender wreath Seems to me like a priceless dower. Because my dead ones sleep beneath. Tears thread the grass like drops of dew. And now and then a blood-red stain Shows how a heart-throb broke in view. When some transcendent hope was slain.

High overhead, with rippling song The little birds fill up the air. And their sweet music makes me strong To climb and yield confession there; To own my faults without a frown To draw a heavy breath and pass. While green leaves catch a hint of brown. And sweet buds wither in the grass.

Sing little birds above my graves; Blow gentle breezes from the sea; Come salty fragrance of the waves And make life something good for me. What if I bear graves in my heart? Faith, they are mine to tend and keep. And what if I from life should part? Mayhap in some heart I might sleep.

So let the laurel drop a wreath Down on my graves, and let the vine Run where my dead ones lie be eath. For every grass blade there is mine. Even the hands that used to touch Lightly my curling strands of hair Still are my own. I love them much. Tho' hid from sight and clasped in prayer. James Berry Benseel.

Life at Old Fort Vancouver.

In his Oregon I. Hubert Howe Bancroft has given a graphic description of Fort Vancouver, the headquarters of the Hudson Bay company in what was known as the Oregon territory in the times prior to American dominion. In 1834 the United States and England held this region under treaty of joint occupancy.

The fort was situated upon the north bank of the Columbia river, about six miles above the mouth of the Willamette river. The country all around was full of nature's grandeur, beauty and loveliness. Snowy peaks looked down upon the blue forests of the lower ranges and the majestic river rolled its waters through shores covered with verdure and shrubs bearing flowers of the brightest colors. The fort was not formidable in appearance. It consisted of a strong stockade about twenty feet high, without bastions, embracing an area of two hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty yards. Within this enclosing, around three sides, were ranged the dwellings of the gentlemen in the company's service. In the centre, facing the main entrance or great gate, was the residence of Doctor John McLaughlin, the governor by courtesy of the Hudson Bay company in Oregon; a French Canadian structure, painted white, with piazza and flower beds in front and grape-vines trained along a rude trellis. The steps leading to the hall of the governor's house were of horse shoe form, and between the two flights stood a twenty four pound cannon, mounted on a ship's carriage. On either side of this were two mortar guns, all with shot piled orderly about them, but otherwise looking innocent enough in their peaceful resting places. There were no galleries around the walls for sentinels, nor loop-holes for small arms, no appearances, in fact, indicating a dangerous neighborhood. Near the centre of the enclosure rose the company's flag-staff, and everything about the place was orderly neat and business-like. The magazine, warehouses, store and shops were all contained within the palisades, and during the hours appointed for labor every man attended to his duties, whether as trader, clerk, smith, baker, or tailor.

Coquille City Ordinance No. 12.

The people of the town of Coquille City do ordain—
Sec. 1. That any person wishing to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than one gallon before proceeding to obtain a license shall at his own expense obtain the signatures of a majority of all the legal voters in the corporate limits of said town. Provided, however, said voters have property in the corporate limits of said town subject to assessment and taxation projecting that said license may be granted.

Sec. 2. That before proceeding to obtain the signatures of the said voters, he shall post notices in three of the most public places in the town stating that five days after the date of said notices he will apply to the board for a license to sell spirituous liquors in quantities less than one gallon.

Sec. 3. That the reputed majority of the whole number of votes as obtained by the applicant shall be considered a majority of the whole number by the board unless a remonstrance shall be signed and presented on the day of application by a greater number of voters of said town.

Sec. 4. That ordinance No. 10, adopted Nov. 23, 1886, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance, is hereby repealed.

Adopted Dec. 8th, 1886.
J. H. Nosler, Recorder.
C. W. Olive, Chairman.

covered with a little pointed roof to keep off the rain. This brazen monitor rang out at five o'clock in the morning, rousing the farriers, mechanics and farmers to their tasks. At eight it announced breakfast; at nine, work again; at twelve, dinner; at one, work; at six, suspension of labor and supper. Saturday's work ended at five, at which time the physician of the establishment served to the men their week's rations, consisting in winter of eight gallons of potatoes and eight salt salmon and in summer of peas and tallow; no bread or meat being allowed except occasionally. Indian servants hunted and fished for additional supplies. Nor was this unremitting industry unnecessary. The management of the Hudson Bay company required its posts to be self-supporting. The extent of territory they traded over was immense, and the number of their forts increased the demand for such articles as could be produced only in favorable localities. For instance, at Fort Vancouver, the demand for axes and hatchets for the trappers and Indians required fifty of them to be made daily. In addition to the manufacture of these, the smiths had plenty to do in repairing farming tools, and milling machinery and making the various articles required by a community of several hundred people. The carpenter, the tinner and the tailor were equally busy; two or three men were constantly employed making bread for the fort people and sea biscuits for the coasting vessels. The furs had to be beaten once a week to drive out moths and dust. The clerks had not only to keep accounts and copy letters, but keep a journal of every day's affairs. Among so many persons some were sure to be in the hospital and on these the best medical care was bestowed. Though so far from the world as to seem to be removed from the world's wants, Fort Vancouver was no place for the indulgence in poetic idleness.

On the farm was a flouring mill and a threshing machine, worked by oxen or horses in the Arcadian way, yet sufficient for the wants of all. A few miles above the fort, on a little stream falling into the Columbia stood a saw mill cutting lumber enough during the year to supply not only the fort, but to load one or two vessels for the Hawaiian islands.

Notwithstanding the beautiful weather this fall, the farmers are yet busy with the plow, and I notice that many a little nook of ground that has been idle for years past has been turned over so that the sod may decay. Thus the land will be ready for an early cultivation in the spring. Experience has fully shown that when these rich bottom lands are broke up in the fall, and then plowed again at the time of seeding in the spring, larger yields are obtained; besides the weeds are more effectually destroyed. From present indications we are confident that there will be more land cultivated and more seed planted on this arm of our beautiful river next spring than ever before. Last year crops were good, the demand was good and prices fair, hence this new impetus among our grangers.

Your correspondent visited some of our neighbors to-day, and as we were shown the large bins of potatoes, boxes of peas, piles of corn, stacks of bacon, strings of sausage, delicious pans of honey, tubs of sourkruit, jars of apple-butter, pumpkins, squash, spareribs and luscious apples, how can we refrain from saying that this is indeed a land of great plenty. We will endeavor in our feeble manner to describe one of the Coquille homes, not because it is one of our oldest improved farms, but because it is a fair average in that respect. Passing through the gate on the old homestead of the late Dr. Harman to-day, we passed from the elevated ground where stands the picturesque dwelling erected over a quarter of a century ago by that man of science, Dr. Henry Hermann, down through green pastures and cultivated fields to the river bank. By the kindness of Ernest Hermann, we were set across to the opposite bank. Ascending the same a cozy cottage one story in height surrounded with shrubbery and vines met our view. In front was a tasty flower garden, and surrounding all is a fine young orchard the trees lifting their golden leaves above the cone of the vine-clad roofs of the buildings. Here has been about twenty-five acres of land in a square, cleared, upon the most of which is growing thrifty clover. This square is surrounded with the ever-green myrtle, interspersed with the leafy maple and ash, the golden leaves of the latter mingling with the rich glossy hues of the former, together with lofty firs and pines of the hill sides in the distance, forms a beautiful border to this lovely picture. We enter the cottage, and find all very busy—more so, perhaps, than usual, because yesterday was "hog killing"—and the industrious lady of the house was utilizing the surplus fruit by manufacturing apple-butter and vinegar. Cora and Arthur were busy stirring the apples and cider, and grandma was cutting up the leaf lard, while the man of the house was busy packing away his two tons of nice pork. Mind you now we have stepped out to the adjoining shed near a large smoke house. We were shown some large potatoes, which were the second crop on the same ground for this year. Near by was a shed under which was stowed away the farming implements. Across a little branch on a slight elevation stood a very tasty poultry house. We noticed some very pretty chicks of the "Plymouth Rock" family. In the clover field were some young horses, and some fine looking cows, besides many young swine as round and plump as one could wish to see. Off a short distance we see a barn and some sheds where horses are enjoying a repast on fine clover hay. Not far from the dwelling is a bee-shed, and as we notice the little honey gatherers flying around, we are reminded of what a busy day this is; and even "Sharp" (the

South Fork Items.

little shaggy canine) seems to have business, for he growls and barks at us as though he thought we were an intruder; but he will not scare your humble servant away, for we know when the dinner hour comes there will be as fine a repast in this farm house dining room, as one needs to wish for.

Now this sketch has been made for the purpose of showing how people may live in this beautiful Coquille valley, by using industry—not by incessant hard work—but by being diligent and working moderately. This is verily a land of "milk and honey," and there is no reason why every one that is able to work one half of the time, cannot have a plenty.

John Ragsdale, who is well known along the coast as a miner and prospector, is now at Myrtle Point very sick, with little hopes of recovery.

Judge Livro.
Myrtle Point, Dec. 3, 1886.

Local Option Still Solid.

Judge Turner in a recent Yakima county case, has decided that the local option law is valid. This is in exact opposition to the decision of Judge Langford rendered in the city last August. Judge Turner holds that the local option law of this Territory is not a delegation of legislative power, but merely the delegation of the power to determine upon what contingency the law shall be operative.—Palouse City News.

Colombia.

The good will of the Colombian government toward our country is still manifest. The situation of American interests on the Isthmus of Panama has at times excited some concern. A new order of things has been inaugurated, which, although yet somewhat experimental, promises to effect much improvement.

Germany.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany where the sojourn of naturalized citizens of German origin who visited the land of their birth, was prohibited. I am happy, however, to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality.

Fishery Matters.

The recommendation of my last message in relation to the settlement of our fishery rights in the waters of British North America, which were so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain, met with an adverse vote in the senate on April 18th last. Thereupon negotiations were begun to obtain an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for such joint interpretation of the convention of 1818 in relation to the shore fisheries of the British Provinces as should secure Canada's rights against the encroachments of the United States fishermen, and at the same time insure

The President's Message.

Washington, Dec. 6.—To the congress of the United States: In the discharge of my constitutional duty, I herewith transmit to congress information concerning the various states of the Union, together with my recommendation:

The government has consistently maintained relations of friendship with all other powers. A few portentous questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, none of which extend beyond a possibility of settlement by friendly counsel.

RELATIONS WITH CHILI.

As yet we are without a provision for the settlement of the claims of our citizens against Chili, for injuries sustained during the late war with Peru and Bolivia. Mixed commissions of European states have developed an amount of friction which, I trust, can be avoided by a convention which our representative at Santiago has been authorized to negotiate.

ANTI-CHINESE OFFENSES.

The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of our far Western states and territories. The acts of violence against those people were beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent, as is reported even in distant Alaska. In opening that vast domain to the alien element, it was the purpose of the law givers to invite immigration, and not to provide an area of endless antagonism paramount to maintaining public order defending the interests of our own people. This may require the adoption of some kind of restriction. We should not tolerate oppression of the individuals of a special race. We have the assurance that the government of China will meet us half way in devising a comprehensible remedy that will be effective in producing the limitation of Chinese immigration, and afford protection to the Chinese subjects who remain in this country.

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