

# Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 5.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1887.

NO. 38.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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OFFICE IN HERALD BUILDING.  
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Office—Holland building, opposite Blanco  
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General Insurance and Real Estate Agent,  
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Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

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BANDON, OREGON.

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v2b16

**J. J. WILSON**  
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,  
Coquille City, Oreg.  
Work of all descriptions done at short  
notice and extremely low prices. v2b25

**Gen. WALLACE CAMP,**  
No. 2, S. of V.  
Meets at Coquille City every first Saturday  
after full moon each month. Members  
in good standing are cordially invited.  
Levi Snyder, B. J. Clinton,  
Captains. First sergeants.

**I. O. G. T.**  
Morning Star Lodge  
No. 464.  
Meets at Coquille City every Thursday  
evening. Visiting brethren, 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.  
S. P. C. Johnson, N. C.

**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.  
Geo. McEwan, 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, C. 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.

## LADY BYRON'S ANSWER.

[The following poem, which is a true copy of "Lady Byron's Answer" to Lord Byron's "Farewell to his Wife," has been exhausted from oblivion by the adherents of the lady; therefore, as a curiosity, it is now reproduced.]

Yes! farewell—farewell forever,  
Thou thyself has fixed our doom,  
Bade hope's fairest blossoms wither,  
Ne'er again for me to bloom.  
Unforgiving thou hast called me;  
Didst thou ever say, Forgive?  
For the wretch whose wife became thou,  
Thou alone didst seem to live.  
Short the space which time had given  
To complete thy love's decree;  
By unhallowed passion driven,  
Soon thy heart was taught to stray.  
Lived for me that feeling tender  
Which thy verse so well can show,  
From my arms why didst thou wander?  
By endearments why forego?  
O! too late thy breast was bared;  
O! too soon to me 'twas shown  
That thy love I once had shared,  
And already it is flown.  
Wrapped in dreams of joy abiding,  
On thy breast my head had lain,  
In thy love and truth confiding—  
Ere I'er could know again.  
That dark hour did first discover  
In thy soul the hidden stain,  
Wouldst thou eyes had closed forever,  
Ne'er to weep thy crimes again!  
But the impious wish, O Heaven,  
From thy records blotted be!  
Yes, I yet would live, O Byron!  
For the babe I've borne for thee.  
In whose lovely features, tell me,  
All my weakness here confess,  
Whilst the struggling tears permit me,  
All the features I can trace—  
He whose image never leaves me,  
He whose image still I prize,  
Who, the bitterest feeling gives me,  
Still to love where I despise.  
With regret, and sorrow rather,  
When our child's first accents flow,  
I will teach her to say, Father,  
But his guilt she ne'er shall know,  
Whilst to-morrow and to-morrow,  
Walks me from a widowed bed,  
On another's arm my sorrow  
With thee feel, no tear will shed.  
In the world's approval sought not  
When I tore myself from thee.  
Of its praise or blame I thought not—  
What's its praise or blame to me?  
He so prized, so loved, adored,  
From his heart my name drove;  
And preferred a wanton's love,  
Thou art proud; but mark me, Byron,  
I've a heart proud as thine own,  
Soft to love, but hard as iron  
When contempt is on its throne;  
But, farewell! I'll not unbride thee,  
Never, never, wish thee ill;  
Wretched tho' thy crimes have made me,  
If thou canst, be happy still.

## The People Aroused.

There is no denying the fact that the English people are being thoroughly aroused on the coercion question. The dispatches yesterday announced that mass meetings against coercion took place at twenty-seven towns in the north and midlands. It is further stated that the total number attending the meetings up to the present time, and that pronounced unanimously against coercion in various parts of the country will amount to a round million of people. The dispatch adds, that at Liberal headquarters the agitation was recognized as a people's movement, and in its origin and early development completely spontaneous. Now the tide of popular feeling is raising fast. The leaders of the party are taking control. It is predicted that the end will certainly be the dissolution of parliament or the resignation of the Government.

The English people are proverbially slow and conservative. But in this instance at any rate, they are far in advance of the Government leaders. The Scotch and Welsh have expressed themselves in no equivocal tones, and the indications are that Mr. Gladstone's expressed hopes that the English mind would become thoroughly ripe on the subject, are not far from realization.

Of course, nothing short of the passage of the infamous bill can be expected from this parliament, and many of the enemies of the bill secretly hope that such will be the fate. For its passage is certain to result in such a reaction as would only be a benefit to the Irish cause. The local elections of late show very clearly that the drift of popular opinion is stronger in Gladstone's favor than ever. The English aristocracy is, no doubt, strongly entrenched, and is probably the most conservative body of

people in the world. If the molding and guiding of public opinion were left to them alone, there would be little opportunity for popular advancement. But when the masses are stirred up, when the common people are fully aroused, they generally succeed in making themselves heard and felt. With the body of the people on his side, Mr. Gladstone can safely defy all the Salisburys and Chamberlains in England. Of course there are plenty of people among the English middle classes who so dearly love a lord, that they will regard as treason any opposition to the aristocracy. But that class is now happily in the decadent, and the spirit of self-respecting democracy is becoming more and more aggressive. With the spread of independent thought among the people, the equities of the Irish question are being more thoroughly appreciated than ever, and it is safe to predict that the sense of home rule will be materially advanced in the Parliament that is to succeed the present.—Ex.

## The Other Side.

There was an article published in this paper on the 14th day of December 1886, signed Michael Liber and written by him, making certain charges against Walter Sutton, editor of the Gold Beach Gazette. At the time the said article was published the editor of this paper had no knowledge concerning the charges therein contained, and the charges contained in said article have been contradicted by numerous respectable citizens of Curry county, and we consider it only justice that we should publish the said contradiction of said charges. We never had any hard feelings against Sutton, or any desire to do him an injustice, and we therefore publish the statement of said "citizens," which is as follows:

To the public generally, and to John Dean, editor Coquille City Herald, especially.

We the undersigned citizens of Curry county, Oregon, in view of the scandalous and slanderous attack, made upon Hon. Walter Sutton, editor of Gold Beach Gazette, through the columns of the Coquille City Herald, issued Dec. 14, A. D. 1886, by one Michael Liber, deem it our duty to denounce such attack, and to assure the public of the utter falsehood of the same, in whole or in part. Walter Sutton has lived here for a period of 17 years, and has occupied many positions of public, as well as of private trust—in all of which he has acquitted himself honestly, honorably, and as a gentleman. By the suffrages of our people he has been three times elected county clerk, once as joint representative of Coos and Curry, and now holds, by the same authority the office of county treasurer—having the utmost confidence of his constituents. We know him to be a kind neighbor, an affectionate father who provides well for his family, and as a sober, industrious, and useful citizen, whose reputation is above reproach; and, to his neighbors who know his daily work, above the shafts of slander hurled by any masked assassin.

The above will, we trust, be accepted by the honest public as a conclusive denial, voluntarily tendered by Mr. Sutton's friends and neighbors, of the libelous attack above referred to.

M. Riley, Co. judge, C. Dewey, J. P., A. H. Crook, jr. rep. Coos and Curry counties, W. T. Bailey, sheriff, John Vail, J. Huntley, atty. at law, J. G. Walker, S. P. Peirce, D. Cunniff, jr., M. Doyle, Jas. Caughell, F. S. Moor, J. W. Crook, jr. Dennis Cunniff, Alfred H. Gauntlett, Geo. Merriman, S. D. Merriman, Wm. R. Miller, C. H. Bailey, postmaster, J. C. Miller, S. B. Gardner, W. Gauntlett, county clerk, Wm. H. Bagnell, Leroy D. Iones, Cassius Lockwood.

## BANDON.

The former owner of the Curry County Recorder.—J. H. Upton—has now devoted himself exclusively to the study and practice of law. His practice is already extensive and extends down the coast to the very bounds of California. He is very favorably known also in Bandon and will soon be heard of all along the Coquille. Mr. Upton is a skilled and learned jurist, possesses keen penetration, sound judgment and is an honorable and upright man. We wish him every success.

More than four years ago, a young friend of ours whom we will call Bob, left London in the Lady Jocelyn for New Zealand. The voyage was a slow one, but nevertheless the time passed away agreeably enough. There were several young ladies on board, amongst whom was a cheerful, fascinating little specimen of female humanity, who rejoiced in the name of Teresa. She played sad havoc with the boys, and as she showed no preference for one above another, there was no victory; consequently the suitors were as numerous and attentive as ever, each one fondly hoping that he would be the conqueror. Amongst the unmarried youths on board was a quiet unobtrusive homo known among them as "the silent friend." He never looked at Teresa—he was girl proof—and that little damsel felt mortified to think that anyone could withstand her seductive charms. Accordingly, she set to work assiduously. She brought him a cup of tea when he was ill; smoothed his troubled brow with her soft lily white hand, and looked lovingly into his dull eyes. The silent friend could stand it no longer, he smiled and thanked her, and even laughed. In less than a week he was "a gone coon." In due time the Lady Jocelyn arrived at her destination. The passengers landed and each one struck out for himself, regardless of any interest but his own. Our friend Bob came over here from New Zealand a few weeks ago, and amongst others went to see a friend living a few miles from Bandon. Whilst there a rap came to the door, and in walked two men. One was an old acquaintance of his and the other a perfect stranger. All joined in conversation during which Bob told many amusing incidents of his voyage out from London, including full particulars of Teresa's attack on "the silent friend." The stranger asked the name of the ship he came out in. "The Lady Jocelyn." "Why, that was the name of the vessel I went out in also." Bob looked at him. Who do you think the stranger was? "The silent friend." It seems the latter, after remaining for some time in New Zealand, made his way back to the old country. After a delay of some months crossed the Atlantic ocean and landed in Canada; from thence he made his way across the entire continent of America to California; from thence north to Oregon, and finally settled down in Coos county. Bob, after spending some years in New Zealand crossed the Pacific ocean and reached San Francisco; from thence on to Oregon, and both of those fellow passengers from London to the atitudes left; one traveling from the remote east, and the other from the remote west, never set eyes upon one another until they met in an humble shanty, in a remote corner of obscure and muddy Bear creek in one of the most undeveloped counties of South Oregon. Verily truth is stranger than fiction.

Legem.

The first volunteer soldier in the rebellion, Capt. Wirt Bush, died in poverty and filth at Lockport, N.Y., on the 21st inst.

The new Yaquina steamer was due at that place from Baltimore the 1st inst.

## A Missouri Cyclone.

Nevada, Mo., April 22.—A terrific cyclone swept over the northern part of this (Vernon) county last night. The clouds were plainly visible here, passing only about eight miles from this city. The storm seemed to come down from the Kansas line, dealing death and destruction wherever it struck. As far as can be learned it first struck Metz township, passing through Metz, Osage and Blue Mound townships. Fencing, houses, barns and everything in the line of the cyclone, which was about half a mile wide, were picked and rent into splinters and cast hundreds of yards away.

Trees were torn up by the roots and over thirty houses were destroyed and about fifteen persons killed. Only a partial list of the dead can be obtained which is as follows: Mrs. Echout and her daughter; May Stover, J. C. Hawkins, John Miller and Mrs. Miller. There were only five members of the Miller family, four of whom were killed. A baby aged two years was dropped in the yard and found this morning unhurt. Parts of Miller's residence and furniture were found strewn over the fields for fully a mile from where the house formerly stood. Reliable news has only been received from Oswego township, and it is thought the death roll will be swelled to over twenty-five. A heavy gale passed over the city, damaging the Methodist church and other buildings.

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The ice soon became jammed at the head of St. Helens island, causing the water to rise four feet in as many minutes, flooding Points St. Charles, Graftintown, Commission, St. Paul, McGill and other low lying localities. Yards are also under water. The Albion hotel and Weston house have two feet of water in their dining rooms. St. Annie's market has a foot of water and Charboilley square has the appearance of an island. Nunn island is under water and 200 head of cattle reported drowned. Those living on the river bank were awakened by the ice crashing into their houses, carrying away roofs and walls. Some of these people had miraculous escapes. The fine residence of Richard S. Werden, which cost thousands to build, is a complete wreck. At Saint Hilaire two other houses have been demolished. From Beck river the same disastrous intelligence is received. Barns and bridges having been carried away and immense loss of live stock is sustained.

The legislature of Nova Scotia is discussing seriously the question of annexation to the United States. The other day Mr. McCall, member from Pictou, said that Nova Scotia's best interests were in annexation to the United States. He therefore moved to add to the prime minister's resolution that the government be instructed to take steps to secure the admission of Nova Scotia immediately as a state of the American Union. McCall's motion caused a great sensation, and it was declared that a continuance of the secession agitation would result either in annexation or civil war.

Messrs. Stephenson and Alles of Ashland are here buying horses for the railroad company. This O. & C. road will be completed by November at farthest. Big forces are being put on at both ends of the road, and only about 30 miles are now to be built. The Southern Pacific company, will develop the whole country through which the road passes. This company did not purchase this road for speculation, but for permanent investment. Better times are just before us.—Roseburg Review.

## The Lease.

Chicago, April 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune says the Oregon Railway and Navigation company lines have been leased to the Union Pacific, and possession will be given almost at once. The papers will be signed in New York Monday. The exact terms are not stated, but the lease is, to all practical purposes, perpetual and extensive. The Oregon system will be under the direct control of the Union Pacific directory and officials.

Thomas J. Potter, first vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, has tendered his resignation to accept the position of vice-president of the Union Pacific, and will have direct control of the Oregon system, assuming his new duties on May 15th. Mr. Potter tendered his resignation two weeks ago, and it has been accepted, though only after he had declared to President Perkins, of the Burlington, that he had determined upon accepting the new position.

Potter has been in the service of the Burlington for twenty years, having filled every executive office from that of division superintendent to that of general manager and first vice-president. He has had several advantageous offers to leave the Burlington, having been strongly urged one year ago to take the management of the Bee line at a large salary. This he declined, and it was thought he could not be induced to leave the Burlington. The Union Pacific offer, however is of a character to carry him over to that road. Vice-President Potter will make his headquarters at Omaha. What changes will occur in the staff in the Union Pacific have, of course, not been outlined. Vice-President Atkins, of the Union Pacific, whom Mr. Potter is to succeed, tendered his resignation some time ago.

The opposition to the coercion policy of the Salisbury administration continues to grow in England. There appears to be a genuine and widespread feeling of popular indignation against the Crimes bill, which is finding expression at public meetings throughout the country. One of the most impressive demonstrations of late years was the great gathering of Monday last in Hyde Park, London, where about 150,000 people met to protest against the government's policy. The gathering was marked by great enthusiasm. The circumstances attending the progress of the present Coercion bill—the eighty-seventh within a century—are much less favorable for the party proposing the bill than perhaps ever before. The ministry has now to count not only on a defiant Ireland but a divided England. It is noteworthy that the coercion policy meets with a very scant sympathy in Canada. At a recent banquet in Montreal the Coercion act was denounced by Secretary of State Chapleau, and resolutions protesting strongly against the adoption of the measure have been introduced into the Canadian Parliament by a strong government supporter.—Bradstreets.

Financial Standing of Coos County.

Semi-annual summary statement of the financial condition of the county of Coos, in the state of Oregon, on the 31st day of March, 1887.

LIABILITIES.	
To warrants drawn on the county treasurer, and outstanding and unpaid.....	\$17 618 39
To estimate amount of interest accrued thereon.....	848 50
Total liabilities.....	18 466 89

  

RESOURCES.	
By funds in hands of county treasurer applicable to payment of county warrants.....	5 882 53
By estimated unpaid current taxes applicable to payment of Co. warrants, 1886.....	10 253 16
1884.....	658 04
1883.....	775 15
1882.....	429 62
Total resources.....	18 968 32