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Coquille City Herald.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1887.

NO. 46.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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No. 2, S. of V.
Meets at Coquille City every first Saturday after full moon each month. Members in good standing are cordially invited.
R. I. Clinton, Captain.
First Sergeant.

I. O. G. T.
Morning Star Lodge
No. 464.
Meets at Coquille City every Thursday evening. Visiting brethren, in good standing, 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. G.

A. F. and A. M.
Chadwick Lodge, No. 68.
Meets at Coquille City on Saturday evening 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.
W. Sinclair, Commander.

Coquille City Command
No. 1, O. R. C.
Meets in this place every first and third Tuesday in each month. Members in good standing are cordially invited.
A. T. Lillie, Commander.

T. V. Nichols,
CABINET MAKER.
Bandon, Oregon.
Picture Frames, Door and Window Frames made, Saws filed and Furniture Repaired. All work done to order. Prices Reasonable. Location: Near Gold Beach Hotel.

There Must be Something Wrong.
When earth produces rich and fair
The golden waving corn,
When fragrant fruits perfume the air,
And every flower is shown,
When at thousands more with raking hand,
And sing the endless song,
We strive, we die, oh, give us bread!
There must be something wrong.
When wealth is won at seasons roll,
From off the fruitful soil,
When luxury from pole to pole
Keeps fruit from human toil,
When of a thousand, one alone
In plenty rolls along,
And others ne'er a job have known,
There must be something wrong.
When poor men's tables waste away
To barrenness and drought,
There must be something in the way
That's worth the finding out;
With sacrifice one great table board,
Yet starves the wistful throng,
Life scarce a crust their board extends,
There must be something wrong.
Then let the law give equal right
To wealthy and to poor,
Let freedom loose the grip of might—
We ask for nothing more,
Until this duty is begun,
The burden of our song
It is and can be only one,
There must be something wrong.

The Growth of Corporations.
When we learn that in the time of the Declaration of Independence it was supposed that corporations could never succeed in competition with individual enterprise, it becomes easy to comprehend the failure of "the men of 1776" to guard against present dangers. These dangers did not exist then. In thirty years, in the second half of the eighteenth century, only one corporation was formed in Massachusetts, and that was of an eleemosynary character. When Alexander Hamilton wrote his celebrated report on the establishment of the First United States bank in 1790 there existed only three banking corporations in the United States. Some estimate that railway corporations own one-fourth of the wealth of the country, but they did not begin to exist until more than half a century elapsed after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.
The contrast with the present time is so marked that it is patent to all, and scarcely needs mention. Take the item of banks. Instead of three banking corporations we have nearly if not quite a thousand times as many organized under national laws, to say nothing about those organized under the laws of the various States. Instead of one charter in thirty-five years in one State, we find that in the single commonwealth of Texas eighty charters were granted in ninety days in 1885.
The most significant fact, however, is the rapidly increasing proportion of all the resources of the country which belong to corporations. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt stated a few years ago that corporations were modern institutions, that private corporations did not exist fifty years ago, but that they now owned from one-third to one-half of the capital of the civilized world. This is not accurate in every respect, but it is important as registering the results of the observation of an active business man. Another authority has estimated that the wealth of corporations in the United States is increasing three or four times as rapidly as that of private concerns. While opinions like these are more or less uncertain, they are of value because in the main they harmonize with the results of investigations which have been made.

While there is, then, a history of joint-stock associations of capital with limited liability, which may be traced back four hundred years, and some features of which are still older, it is true that corporations devoted to gainful pursuits have only in very recent years assumed vast importance in the economic life of the world. The question now arises: What are the causes which have led to such momentous changes in the organization of industry during the past years? The answer is not difficult. Owing to

discoveries and inventions, especially the application of steam to industry and transportation, it became necessary to prosecute enterprise of greater magnitude such as could not be composed by the resources of an individual, or a combination of individuals in the ordinary partnership. This applies especially to the means of communication and transportation. To provide these instruments of economic life has been generally regarded as one of the functions of government, municipal, State and Federal. There were two alternatives. This might be done either directly, or the duty might be transferred to private corporations. There was in either case the same problem to solve, namely, the management of enterprises of unparalleled magnitude by delegated action. In one case managers would be chosen by the citizens to promote the welfare of the community. The electors would have the prosperity of their business interests more or less at stake, and would in so far have a motive to induce them either themselves to select good men to manage such important undertakings or to see that their elected agents appointed such men, as the case might be. The managers themselves would, as citizens, be interested in the success of the enterprise entrusted to them. On the other hand, there would be danger of an abuse of public trust. In the case of the adoption of the corporate principle, the stockholders, in so far as their interests are not merely speculative, must desire to elect directors who will so manage their property that it will yield large dividends, while the directors, themselves stockholders, wish a return on their investment. On the other hand, as has already been pointed out, the interest of the directors is often not identical with that of the property which they manage, and they are, as experience demonstrates, often faithless to their trust than public servants, while the opportunities for their exposure and punishment are less favorable. They may wish to injure the undertaking, in which they exercise control in order to buy shares at a lower price than they are really worth, or they may desire to sacrifice its future to the present for the sake of high dividends, so that the price of stock may rise unduly, thus enabling them to "unload" with profit on a too credulous public. Again, directors may find it to their advantage to neglect their interests as stockholders in a corporation in order to promote their interests as individuals or members of a firm engaged in some other enterprise. An example is seen in railway directors who give themselves special freight rates. So in the enthusiasm of *laissez faire*, which it was certain to usher in an era of peace and wealth, we abandoned the attempt to perform many public functions which corporations were only too anxious to assume. Thus did we transfer to corporations our railways, and in general all the chief means of communication and transportation, save the post office, upon which the covetous eyes of the promoters have been fastened, happily in vain.—Richard T. Ely, in Harper's Magazine for June.

Perfect Civility.
Never show that you feel a slight. For no one but a mean person will put a slight on another, and such a person profoundly respects the one who is unconscious of his feeble spite. Never resent publicly a lack of courtesy; it is in the worst possible taste. What you do privately about dropping such an acquaintance must be left to yourself. We are not always wrong when we quarrel; but if we meet our deadliest foe at a friend's house, we are bound to treat him with perfect civility.

Spring Farm Cleaning.
While the wife cleans the house, let the husband clean the farm. If vegetable matter is left about the yard, its rapid decay during the damp, warm weather of spring and summer, will poison the air and affect the health of the family. If left about the barn, lots and fields, it will have a like influence on the farm animals. Hogs are doubtless liable to be injured, for they not only breathe the fouled air, but nest in such litter. Farm cleaning will save loss from disease. The litter has great value as a fertilizer when properly applied. The intelligent use of this manure ensures better crops, and the farm is capable of more thorough cultivation. And then how much appearance are improved. Make a bonfire of pieces of wood, brush, stumps, etc., not fit for fuel, and give the charcoal to the swine and the ashes to the fruit trees. Remember this work is not complete until those stumps and stones are removed which can be taken out with a reasonable amount of labor; until the trees about the house and in the orchard are pruned; until the old growth is taken from raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc.; until the "muck-brush" is cleared out of the wood-lot; until all the ditches are opened and pools are drained; in short, until the farm is clean and neat. Conveniently enough, nearly all, or all of this work can be done before the spring plowing is begun.—*American Agriculturist.*

Hints for Everybody.
Here are some things from the "Family Doctor," which are worth remembering: It is said that salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion. That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter. That rusty fatness should be rubbed over with beeswax and laid flat. That it rests you in sewing to change your position frequently. That a hot, strong lemonade taken at bedtime 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 onion from the breath. That a cup of hot water, drunk before meals, will prevent nausea and dyspepsia. That well-ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude. That one in a faint should be laid on the flat of his back; then loosen his clothes and let him alone. That 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.—Ex.

A Remarkable Insect Pest.
A dispatch says that Trenton, Missouri, and vicinity have been infested the past week by an insect, the description of which agrees fully with a species of cantharides, or Spanish fly, as given in the United States Dispensary. The insects came in perfect swarms, and they not only devour vegetation with avidity, but their vesicating power on the human body is equal fully to cantharides. Fully one thousand people in Trenton are at present nursing blisters caused by this insect, and lights in residences at night have been almost abandoned for fear of attracting the poisonous insect.

Subscribe for the HERALD

OUR NEIGHBORS.
[Coos Bay News.]
Rev. J. McCormac, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Marshfield and Empire, but who has been located at Astoria for the last seven years, arrived on the Fearless on a visit to his son, Dr. McCormac.
The work of fitting up the Empire cannery will be commenced immediately. Mr. Loggie intends to make it one of the most complete canneries on the coast. A big run of salmon this fall would prove a bonanza to Coos Bay.
J. N. Crawford was married to Miss Mollie Hall, at the residence of the bride's parents, Marshfield, by Justice Hyde on last Saturday evening. The young couple have the best wishes of numerous friends for their future welfare and happiness.
[Coast Mail.]
Willie Merchant left for Puget sound last week.
A millwright came up on the steamer to do some work on the Empire mill.
Capt. J. R. Lightner came down from Portland on Thursday. He was accompanied by his daughter and sister.
Miss Rose Nasburg, daughter of John Nasburg, who has been attending the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Salem, returned home, last Thursday.
Fred Jarvis had a very narrow escape from drowning on Tuesday, near Empire City. The Comet was towing his boat over from the stage station and had also in tow a large scow; when near town Jarvis was not noticing the scow, turned his boat loose and it was immediately upset by the former craft and he was thrown into the water. He caught a rope and his feet were drawn under the scow and he was rescued only by the most heroic efforts. It was a close call.

The Indian Council.
PERUVA (I. T.), June 9.—A memorial to the President has been adopted by the Indian Council on the land question. The memorial makes an earnest appeal on behalf of the civilized and wild tribes against the act provided for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians. It says it will be detrimental to their interests, as it will in the near future engulf all the Indians and tribes in the territory in one catastrophe, to the enrichment of land monopolies. It deprecates any measure which will place the Indians in so unequal a contest. The memorial states the Indian needs political identity and allegiance, called elsewhere patriotism, in order to make true progress in the affairs of life, and ask that the President stay the operation of the law until they shall be in a condition to be benefited by it. It further requests that the act be not enforced until the tribes have an opportunity of testing the validity of their rights before the judiciary of the United States.

Lodi's New Steamer.
As the Antelope passed down by Iowa slough on Wednesday last we were surprised to see what we at first took to be a man-of-war lying at the mouth. It looked first like a man-of-war, then like a young whale with his tail up, and then like a torpedo boat with a couple of wooden torpedoes tied on to the hind end of it, but while we gave way to exclamations the man on the lookout informed us that it was simply Lodi lying on his back with his heels up. We must inform the girls, through the medium of the press, that if it were so, Lodi wears wooden shoes. But whatever it was, we passed the monster in fear and trembling. Had it been twenty miles to sea, everybody on board would have sworn that His Drag- onship the sea serpent had at length arrived off the coast of Oregon, but as that father of lies could never have the audacity to squirm up the peaceful and truthful waters of the bright Coquille, we were constrained to acquiesce in the statement that it was Lodi, or THE Lodi.
May he or she (we have some doubt about the sex) prosper on Coquille waters! But girls all, beware of "the dragon!" Such, we hear, is her name. What is she called anyhow?

Elder T. P. Haynes, former P. C. of this circuit of the M. E. church, South, who was transferred to the Roseburg circuit last spring, returned to this place on a visit to his family and friends last Wednesday, and will remain a week. He reports Douglas as having bright prospects for the future; crops being the best for years. The wool clip good and ready sale at from 23 to 25 cents per pound.
We see by the Coos Bay News that Mr. Wm. Haskell met with a serious accident at Granholm's logging camp. It seems he attempted to cross the chute down which a log had been started, which struck his left leg, fracturing that limb and dislocating his right hip.
In passing Parkersburg on Wednesday shortly after two o'clock p. m. we saw the props being knocked out from under the beautiful little steamer being built by Messrs. Morgan and Fredricks, and soon she slipped into the river like a duck with name "Restless" hung to the breeze. She is a beautiful model, and will make the fastest fly to catch.

The Bandon beach is fairly strewn with young sea-lions, and hide gatherers coming and going up and down the beach kill them and remove the skins.
Carl Heller, of Dora, was in town last Thursday, and purchased one of the splendid sulky hay-rakes, kept by McEwan.
Mr. Bettys, of Dora, was on our streets Thursday.
The right of young women to equal educational privileges with young men is becoming universally recognized. During many years an old fogy sentiment regarding women's inferiority to men kept the doors of colleges closed against them, and it is only within the memory of the present generation that a few weak institutions of learning first opened their doors to the co-ordinate education of the sexes. During the years that elapsed before this daring innovation upon established custom won its way by the unpretentious rectitude of those who were among the first to demonstrate its practicability, the weak became among the strong. The experiment was a success from the first. The heaven thus introduced was slow in its workings, and several among the leading institutions of learning held to their former exclusiveness.

Cottonwood, Cal., June 20.—At 9 o'clock this morning a fire started at Branagan ranch, about two miles south of this place, and destroyed dwelling, barn full of hay and out houses. It was driven rapidly through the hills, consuming everything in its path. The whole country is swept clean from the public road to the Sacramento river, a distance of five miles, and south for many miles. Fifteen miles of fencing belonging to John Barry, has been burned, and the furious flames are within a few hundred yards of the residence of Mr. Barry, only half a mile from this place. There is no knowing the extent of the damage already, and if the wind continues blowing no one can imagine the result. Several miles of railroad and telegraph lines are in great danger of being destroyed before morning.