

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 5.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1887.

NO. 47.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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No. 2, S. of V.
Meets at Coquille City every first Satur-
day after full moon each month. Members
in good standing are cordially invited.
Levi Snyder, H. I. Clinton,
Captain, First Sergeant.

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 even-
ing. 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 even-
ing 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.
W. Sinclair, 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.

T. V. Nichols,
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Bandon, Oregon,
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Nearing The Harbor.
Across a barren reach of land,
I hear the moaning sea,
The restless waves die on the strand,
In minor melody,
And far and wide,
At eventide,
The sailors' songs ring free.
I live within the past again,
I am a boy once more,
The drifting years with joy and pain,
Forgotten float before,
Again with glee
I hail the sea,
And bid farewell to shore.
My mother kissed my boyish lips,
My father loved me true,
But my heart anchored with the ships
That sailed the billows blue.
I left my home
To cross the foam,
And see lands strange and new.
For forty years in storm and calm,
I sailed the briny sea,
Her voice is soothing as a psalm,
At evening-fall, to me,
And rocked to rest
Upon her breast,
In dreams I seem to be.
I had a wife and children fair,
They left me long ago,
And crossed the silent waters where
No storm nor tempest blow,
With outstretched hands
In happy lands
They wait my coming slow.
The clouds are lowering, dark and gray,
A storm broods o'er the deep,
The sea-birds whirl athwart the spray,
I listen half asleep—
I am so old
Life's morning gold
In memories I keep.
I sail alone upon a sea,
The harbor lies before,
And never storms shall keep from me
The ones I loved of yore.
So fair it lies
To my dim eyes,
The haven of that shore.
Lucy McKeeone Stapleton.

Vice And Crime.
DURING the past ten days no less than nine cases of murder and attempts at murder have been committed within the northern part of our State. Three murders during the same period in Washington Territory, two in the lower counties and sixteen on the Pacific Coast. This terrible thirst for crime as reported from all parts of the Pacific Northwest, tends to show a terrible state of affairs, socially and morally. It will also be noticed that in almost every case the victim is a woman—wives, who had left their husbands, either from abusive treatment, neglect, social differences or other cause. The Portland World, under the caption of a "craze for murder," has this to say on the causes leading to the perpetration of crime in this state: "When the man murders the woman who either is or was his wife, he is the direct crazy result of the lightness of thought with which the marriage yoke is assumed, too often with the knowledge of how easily it can be thrown off when it begins to chafe. The 'alliance for life' becomes an alliance for pleasure, and when that pleasure palls, the passions seek other sources of gratification: this breeds dissension, jealousy and abuse: these bring separation, that brings pride to the surface, and the wounded devil of pride seeks satisfaction or revenge, the victim of these passions becomes a maniac, and murder is the result. Our civil laws of marriage and divorce are a farce and need remodeling." while the able editor of the World strikes at one of the main incentives to the increasing ratio of crime and the utter disregard of the institution of marriage, yet it is far from being the direct cause leading to these terrible, bloody tragedies, which so recoil on society, that it is in no small degree responsible for one-fourth of it, at least. Modifying the divorce law will not check it, as the law bearing thereon is stringent enough now were it but allowed to operate. The principal causes that lead to the divorce court,—to separation, dishonor, murder and down in the depths of a living hell,—are, to an extent, yellow-covered, trashy, vile literature, the writers of which are to blame for all the evil resulting therefrom. Unrestrained passions, a craving for outside influences, a lack of deliberation on the subject of marriage, love at first sight and a total disregard for the love and influence of home. These are

some of the wellknown causes; there are others which lie hidden, some by the mantle of Christianity, of morality, and some by the cloak of various professions. When will the sacred, hallowed precincts of our loved and cherished firesides—the honor and Godly influences surrounding our homes—be brought to bear on these vices, which lie concealed from us? Do you think these statements overdrawn? Look at the moral status of society! Look at the daily criminal and divorce records, they are simply appalling! Home ties have been broken, solemn vows forgotten and characters shattered, until the subject is looked upon and treated as a sort of joke. Little love and pleasure reigns at home when all our spare time and attention is given to clubs, the various societies and kindred home-destroyers.—Enterprise.

Meat Food a Necessity.
When we reflect upon the kind of food that fowls in their wild state are fond of, and seek for, we are forced to believe that this food is the best, and where is there anything more relished than insects? We find that in seasons when grasshoppers, etc., are abundant our fowls do much better. I do not think that we can receive as fine results from fowls in yards without flesh of some kind. It would give better results if fed daily in small quantities than occasionally, as then the digestive organs would not receive such an extreme shock, and the effect would be more satisfactory. I am told that never did the hens of Kansas produce as many eggs as in the year of the grasshoppers; and it was a great lesson for the farmers. I am positive were we to feed as near as possible while our stock is penned, what they relish when at large, the results would be as large as in that condition. We are too apt to forget the laws of nature in handling our pets, and force upon them food and attention that is injurious. When I began rearing improved fowls I thought I was compelled to feed and care for them as was recommended in our journals by many, must feed soft feed and all the medicine I could get. I found it a great mistake. I am willingly confirmed that soft feed and with wrong doings is at the bottom of much of the disease that fowls are troubled with. The crop is a small mill with material for grinding their food, so constructed by nature; then why not feed a variety of grain according to nature's laws.—World's Enterprise.

Drowned At The Dalles.
THE DALLES, June 23—A sad drowning accident occurred in this place last night, in which Miss Mary Hoy, aged about 18 years, and Edward Snipes, son of George R. Snipes, of this place, about 23 years of age, lost their lives. It seems James Semple and Misses Lizzie and Mary Hoy were out boat riding, and in riding down near the Umatilla House were bailed and requested to let Edward Snipes and Harry Maheuer get into the boat. Mr. Semple advised them not to do so, as the boat was a small affair and not safe for so many. They insisted and were allowed to get in, but were cautioned to keep still or they would capsize the boat. They did not heed the advice, but began cutting up, with the result that the boat was turned bottom up and the occupants thrown into the river. In the scramble for the boat the presence of mind necessary to save themselves was lost by some of the party, and in the struggle the boat was turned over and over until Miss Hoy and Mr. Snipes became exhausted and sank. The accident occurred in the river opposite the freight depot.

ALAKAUA'S KINGDOM.
A Sensational Story About the Island Monarch Deated.
Washington, June 18.—Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, pronounces the rising against Kalakaua as an absurd fabrication. During the reported uprising in Honolulu against the King's few years stay in America he says no less than a dozen similar stories have been put in circulation, and each time the "disaffected foreigner" plays a conspicuous part. "As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Carter, "there are not more than 500 foreigners in the island. The native population, on the other hand, numbers upward of 9,000. The foreigners have no voice in government affairs. They can do nothing of themselves. The natives outnumber them twenty to one, and are almost to a man loyal to the King. "The King controls the army and his position, so far as the foreign element is concerned, is one of absolute security. If certain members of the King's ministry are distasteful to the people, they petition the King for their removal. As a rule this is done especially where these objections are shown to be well founded." "You do not think, then," Mr. Carter was asked, "then any considerable number of natives could be induced to join insurrectionary foreigners in deposing the King?" "Not a bit of it," was the reply. "The Hawaiian natives are strongly attached to a monarchical form of government, and they desire no change. The next person in the line of succession is Queen Kapiolani, and she would not accept the throne under such circumstances. The young princess, whom some of the alleged rebels favor as Kalakaua's successor, is a mere child of twelve years. She came to this country a few weeks ago with the Queen. The talk of deposing Kalakaua and elevating this child is nonsense. I doubt if such an idea was ever suggested to her, and even if it has been, those making it are powerless to aid her, no matter what amount of bombast you may hear to the contrary."

Many People Died.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Permission was asked by the Coroner from the Board of Health yesterday to exhume the bodies of eleven supposed victims of tea buns made by a baker named Palmer. This includes Palmer's own wife and six children, whose deaths in rapid succession created a sensation in the upper part of the city three years ago. The request of the Coroner was granted, and in the afternoon four bodies of William F. Diebel's children exhumed, and portions of the viscera removed for examination. The mortality in this family led to an examination of Palmer's tea buns, which resulted in the discovery by a chemist of two grains of chromate of lead in one of the buns, used for the purpose of imparting a rich yellow hue. Three weeks ago Mrs. Rush, living on Fifth street, above Leigh avenue, died, and she is believed to have been a victim of the poisoned buns. The names of seven persons sick in the neighborhood of Palmer's bakery, at No. 504 Leigh avenue, are furnished as of those who became sick after eating the buns.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It is stated to-day that President Cleveland has concluded there will be no necessity for an extra session of Congress. The following is the new schedule for the Drain-Empire City route: Leave Drain on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:30 a. m., arriving at Empire City the next day by 5:30 p. m. Leave Empire City Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:30 a. m., and arrive at Drain the next day at 5:30 p. m.

Woman as a Growing Power.
If woman is unfit to be entrusted with a piece of paper that expresses her preference for a law-maker, she is unfit to be entrusted with the morals of the boys who are to become the future law-makers. There was a time not long ago when woman was not considered competent to govern a district school during the winter term, because she had not the physical strength to thrash the unruly big boys—an indispensable qualification for a school teacher. To-day there are upwards of fifteen thousand such women who are governing a million of boys and training them to lives of usefulness without the rod. And yet, in the face of this triumph of moral force over brute force, and her conceded superiority as a governing power, she is paid from twenty to thirty per cent less than the male teacher simply because she is not a law-making factor in the commonwealth.—Journal of United Labor.

There is said to be 400 persons in New York who count their wealth by the million. Yet no one ever earned a million dollars. It would take the labor of several hundred men a lifetime to earn that amount. How did these millionaires then get their wealth? They may have got it legally, but that does not prove they got it honestly.—Independent Citizen.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE OREGON WEATHER SERVICE.

—May 1887.—
Reports prepared expressly for the Portland Journal of Commerce by B. S. Pague, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

STATION.	TEMPERATURE.				PRECIPITATION.				NO. DAYS						
	Mean monthly	Departure from normal	Maximum	Minimum	Total	Departure from average for season 1867-70	Average seasonal to June 1.	Departure from average seasonal to June 1.	No. days on which rain fell.	Fair	Cloudy	Prevailing direction of wind			
Astoria	52.4	-1.8	86.0	36.0	7.33	3.85	91.85	74.27	17.58	12	6	10	SW		
Portland	57.9	1.8	99.0	34.2	4.77	42.33	49.91	49.56	+0.35	13	9	12	NW		
East Portland	53.7	...	96.0	30.0	1.00	10	8	7	16	NW	
Eola	55.8	...	95.0	32.0	3.37	40.91	42.01	39.64	-2.37	10	8	10	13	N	
Albany	58.7	1.4	98.0	42.0	2.91	46.80	52.40	49.19	-3.21	11	6	4	11	NS	
Roseburg	57.2	1.3	102.0	31.7	1.53	-29	38.47	34.14	-4.33	13	8	15	8	NS	
Empire City	53.0	-0.5	85.0	44.0	5.11	42.15	63.86	61.56	-2.30	9	12	2	17	NW	
Bandon	53.0	-0.5	85.0	44.0	5.11	42.15	63.86	61.56	-2.30	9	12	2	17	NW	
Ashland	55.1	...	92.5	34.0	0.54	-1.04	35.21	34.23	-0.98	8	10	13	8	N	
Linkville	52.1	...	92.5	29.0	1.05	0.11	13.60	17.14	-3.54	6	6	6	12	13	S
Lakeview	52.1	...	92.5	29.0	1.05	0.11	13.60	17.14	-3.54	6	6	6	12	13	S
Fort Clatsop
Bly

Bulletin for May 1887.
TEMPERATURE.—The temperature has been above the normal throughout the state, except along the coast and in the extreme southern part. A marked and unusually cool period extended over the state, from the 1st 15th, the extreme lowest being on the 10th, 11th and 12, except at Lakeview where it was 20 deg. on the 1st. From the 15th to the end of the month it was warm and dry. A wave of unusual heat passed over the state on the 29th. Roseburg reports a maximum temperature on that day of 102 deg, the highest point ever recorded there. It was about 95 deg in the northern part of the state on that day, and above 90 deg in the extreme southern part. The observer at Bandon (on the coast) reports "a hot wave commenced about noon of the 15th, and at noon of the 16th the thermometer recorded 85 deg; by 6 p. m. it had fallen to 56. This was the highest figure ever recorded here since our records commenced (13 years.)" At Roseburg, during prevalence of the hot wave on the 29th, vegetation was burnt, strawberries on vines were baked, wax candles, in houses melted, and honey combs were reduced to bees wax by the sun. RAINFALL.—The rainfall has been above the May average in the Willamette valley and along the coast, and below the average south of the Willamette valley. The rainfall was marked by two decided periods; from the 1st to the 13th the rain was nearly continuous, the heaviest being on the 1st at Astoria, on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th in the interior valleys and along the coast. From the 13th to end of month it was dry, with an occasional shower. OBSERVER AT BANDON reports: "The rainfall for the week ending May 7th was 4.52 inches. This was the heaviest fall we had in one week in May since our records commenced." THUNDER STORMS.—Thunder storms occurred on the 22d and 23d in the Umpqua valley and in the southern part of the state, and on the 18th at Lakeview. SNOW.—Light snow fell at Lakeview and at Linkville on the night of the 9th and during the 10th. HAIL.—Hail fell occasionally on the 10th during the showers at Roseburg, and at Bandon on the 7th during a heavy storm of wind and rain, also on the 10th the ground was white with hail. WINDS.—The winds were generally northwesterly throughout the state. At Albany the winds were variable, and at Astoria they were southwest; Lakeview south. On the 3d and 4th a gale from the southwest occurred at Astoria. On the 7th a gale in the Willamette valley and along the coast; on the 9th brisk winds in the Umpqua valley. FROSTS.—Frosts reported as follows: PORTLAND—On the 12th. EOLA—On the 11th. ALBANY—On the 11th and 12th. ROSEBURG—On the 10th and 12th. The frost of the 12th was heavy and did some slight damage. BANDON—On the 11th and 29th. LINKVILLE—On the 1st, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th and 20th. LAKEVIEW—On the 1st, 2nd, 7th, 11th and 12th. GENERAL CONDITIONS.—During the first part of the month cold, rainy and windy; latter part of the month, warm and dry.

[Coos Bay News.]
Noble & Hyde's pile driver is at Centerville, driving piles for the stave mill. Strawberries were plentiful in town last week at 50c a gallon. This is about as cheap as they ever get on the bay. It is probable that the work of rearranging the machinery in the O. S. I. Co's. mill at Empire will soon be commenced. The boilers are now in place in the Oregon Southern Packing Co's. cannery at Empire, and the balance of the plant will soon be ready. The property of the O. S. I. Co. was sold by Geo. H. Dunham, Master of Chancery, at Empire on Thursday last. It was bid in by G. W. Loggie, supt., O. S. I. Co., for \$120,000. W. Hall, who lately arrived from the city, has charge of the O. S. I. Co's. books and store at Empire, formerly under the management of James Webster, who resigned and went below on the Arago. Some of the old miners were put to work at Newport last week. Word to this effect was brought from the city by Wm. Campbell, underground boss, on the last Arago, and at present about 60 men are in the mine. The superintendent received a dispatch last Sunday, wherein it was stated that all old hands who were known not to have taken a prominent part in the late strike might be put on—at least this was the substance of the message.

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