

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 7.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1888.

NO. 5.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. Sponogle
Physician and Surgeon.
[Late of San Francisco.]
OFFICE AT OLIVE HOTEL,
Coquille City, Oregon.

W. K. VANCE, M. D.
General Practitioner.
Office and Residence in the New Building,
Coquille City.

(From colleges and hospitals of London,
Dublin, Belfast, Chicago,
Formerly, surgeon, Clyde and Millwood
Ironworks, Scotland. Late medical officer Wandsworth Public Dispensary, London.)

H. FLENTGE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
MYRTLE POINT COOS CO., OREGON.

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

JOHN F. HALL,
Attorney at Law and
Real Estate Agent,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

S. H. HAZARD, S. F. WILSON.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
EMPIRE CITY, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.

A. J. SHERWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Coquille, Coos County, Oregon.

J. H. UPTON,
COUNSELOR AT LAW—NOTARY PUBLIC
Conveyancer and General Land
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Collectors Made—Loans Negotiated.
Ranches, Wild Land and Town Property
bought and sold. Collections a specialty
and proceeds promptly remitted.

L. F. LANE, JOHN LANE.
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Siglin & Gray,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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Office—Holland building, opposite Blanco
Hotel.

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General Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
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T. G. OWEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OON.

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

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EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.

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

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

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 Sawyer, H. J. Clinton,
Captain, First Sergeant.

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening.
Visiting brethren, in good standing,
cordially invited.
J. K. Scott, 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.
G. R. Wickham, Commander.

O. N. G.
Company H. Oregon National
Guard
Meets in the Masonic building, Coquille
City, on Saturday night after each full
moon. All members in good standing are
cordially invited to attend.

FURNITURE STORE,
F. Mark, Prop.,
MARSHFIELD, OON.
Dealer in Furniture, Doors, Glass and Pic-
ture Frames, etc., and agent for White's
Sewing Machines.

**Coquille Fisherman's
UNION**
Randolph Oregon.
Will meet every fourth Saturday in each
month till further notice. All members in
good standing are cordially invited to attend.

FOR SALE.
\$2000, one half down. A good farm of 87
acres good land improved, situated at the
junction of South and Middle forks of Co-
quille river. Call on D. McNair, adjoining
the premises.

What The Chimney Sang.
Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped and her babe she
toosed,
And thought of the one she had long since
lost,
And said, as her teardrops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said as they closer drew,
"Tis some witch that is cleaving the black
night through."

"Tis a fairy trumpet that just blow,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
was man, and a woman, and a child all three,
And said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind we hear in the chimney."

—Bet Bartie.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 27, 1888.

Americanism certainly has the
call just now. In the discussion
of the fisheries treaty, the republicans
had the best of it with the
public, but Mr. Cleveland, who
seems to have either lots of luck or
the peculiar faculty of knowing
just what will please the public at
certain times, has turned the tables
upon them by his message on the
rejected treaty, and our general re-
lations with Canada. Whether
Mr. Cleveland is in earnest or not
in his professed desire for further
authority to retaliate upon Canada
for her treatment of American fish-
ing and other interests, it is not
my province to decide, but that the
message was a shrewd political
move made just at the right time,
cannot be doubted by any intelli-
gent person who has carefully noted
its effect upon public opinion. The
republicans were reaping too much
advantage from their anti-
English opinions or alleged opinions,
something was necessary from a
democratic standpoint to stop
the Irish desertions from their
ranks. That something Mr. Cleve-
land has supplied. That it involv-
ed a complete change of base on
the part of the administration mat-
ters not. The republicans may
truthfully charge that the most of
the authority for which Mr. Cleve-
land now asks was granted him
eighteen months ago, and that he
has never made the slightest use
of it, but that will not prevent his
message from being popular. The
message doubtless created more
consternation among the Canadians
than it did among the republicans
here, for it shows them that both
of the great political parties in this
country are governed by the Amer-
ican idea, and that further imposi-
tion upon American interests will
not be tolerated. The effect of the
message upon the democrats in
congress has been electrical. Many
of them were apathetic toward
Cleveland, now they all regard
him as another Andrew Jackson,
and that its effect upon the
rank and file of the party through-
out the country at large will be
beneficial, cannot be doubted. What
is to be its real result on the
relations between this country and
England cannot well be told at this
time. That Mr. Cleveland will be
given all the authority he asks from
Congress I do not doubt, and his
action when possessed of that au-
thority will decide whether we are
to have war or not. Many of the
deepest thinkers in this country
have long been of the opinion that
it was only a question of time when
Canada would be annexed to the
United States, and that England
will ever allow that annexation to
take place peaceably, I, for one, do
not believe.

The decision arrived at by the
pension committees in both house
and senate, to reduce the amount
of the pension which it is propos-
ed to give Mrs. Sheridan from \$5,
000, to \$3,500, seems hardly fair
when the eminent services of Gen-

eral Sheridan, and the fact that the
widows of other men whose ser-
vices were certainly of no more
value, receive pensions of \$5,000, a
year, are taken into consideration.

The fact that the house is now
in a deadlock over the deficiency
appropriation bill, for want of a
quorum, and that the democratic
leaders of the house are anxious
to pass the bill giving Mr. Cleve-
land the authority asked for in his
message, has caused the house to
pass a resolution annulling all
leaves except those granted for
sickness. It is expected that a
quorum will be present by the mid-
dle of this week.

A joint resolution has been in-
troduced in the house, that should
become a law, but unfortunately it
is feared that it will not. It author-
izes the president to veto specific
items in appropriation bills. It
has long been a custom with a cer-
tain class of congressmen to put
items of a dubious character in im-
portant appropriation bills. The
habit should be stopped, and the
passage of this resolution would
do it.

The report of the bill to prohib-
it the transportation of adulterated
food from one state to another, con-
tains food for thought. It says:
Recent investigation in the Depart-
ment of Agriculture of cheese de-
ceptions, frauds in milk, adultera-
tions in beer and spirits, in spices
and condiments, and other things
in daily use as food and beverages—
emphasize the necessity for preven-
tion or repression of these disrepu-
table practices, stimulated by the
greed of gain. Liquids, perhaps
even more generally than solids,
are subject to this sophistication.
Good brandies are made from di-
luted, only colored and flavored
alcohol; cheap wines are mixed
and manipulated to imitate expen-
sive brands; beers are doctored to
avoid the use of expensive hops,
and to cheapen the product or
stimulate some desired quality. Teas
are mixed, colored with poison-
ous minerals, and spent leaves
are dried and placed a second time
upon the market. The animal in-
dustry which asks for protection
proposed in this bill, reaches all
the levels of life, from the million-
aire to the day laborer, it embraces
more than all other industries in
the country combined—the property
of the poor.

Ed. HERALD:—I was much im-
pressed at your remarks in last
week's paper regarding who you
would prefer to see can the salmon
catch on the river this season.
You are quite right and the same
holds good regarding the various
resources of a greatly favored re-
gion. The fat of the land is the prop-
erty of the inhabitants thereof, and
its removal or destruction with no re-
turn to them is a wrong that should
not be allowed. There are two
interests to be considered: The
producers of the raw material, and
that of the person or company pre-
paring the same for market—both
should receive a fair and equitable
profit. The former should not be
made to foot the bills of the latter's
extravagance—a custom in nowise
uncommon. This part of the
county has shown a disposition to
take the initiative in demanding
and enforcing the rights of its
people; and it will be in order for
other parts to follow suit. We
are glad to find a friend in the
HERALD, and we join its many
friends in wishing it much success.

The Queen of the Pacific.
San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The
steamer Queen of the Pacific,
which sunk a few months ago in
Port Harford harbor, and which
was raised, brought here and re-
paired at a cost of \$150,000, made
her trial trip successfully around
the bay today.

THEY THROW OFF ON THE FARM —MEET EVERY TIME.

Two or three years ago, every
newspaper in Oregon, with the
Oregonian in the lead, was de-
nouncing the present tariff laws
for injustice of their operation, and
demanding that there should be
such a modification of these laws
as would enable the farmers of
Oregon to get out of the expensive
folly of hiring ships to carry car-
goes of stones to Portland to fill up
the lots for the real estate specu-
lators in the Couch swamps.

Now, gentlemen, you all know,
every man of you, that we are tel-
ling the truth about this, and the
first man of you that denies the
"corn" we will go to the record and
convict him out of his own mouth.

But now, in obedience to a
changed political platform, and a
supposed change in public opinion,
but without a particle of change in
the interests of the farmers, you
have all gone back on your record
—one-half of you right square
back, and the other half in a cow-
ardly apologetic sort of way. And
as a sample of this sort of "craw-
fishing," what are we to think of
the Albany Herald-Disseminator,
professedly a "Granger's" organ,
which gives us the following:

Labor employed for the purpose
of manufacturing Belgian brick is
authentically stated to be paid only
twenty cents per day. Those
brick can very easily be substitut-
ed for the rock and gravel that are
annually brought to this coast as
ballast in ships under charter to
carry wheat to Liverpool or other
European markets. How would
our brickmakers like competition
with twenty cent per day labor,
which free trade would bring
about.

Now let the humbug be elimin-
ated from that thing and see what
it looks like. Suppose the tariff
was taken off Belgian brick, and
ships coming to Oregon, for wheat
were filled up with them, what
would be the consequence? It
might decrease the manufacture of
brick in Portland one-half, putting
possibly seventy-five men out of
brick-making for four months in
the year, for our bricks being sanc-
tioned can be made only when we
have plenty of hot sun. It would
not affect any brick yard outside
of Portland, for the little that
could be saved in cost would not
pay for reshipping in the cars to
interior points.

On the other hand, the cheaper
bricks would stimulate the build-
ing of more brick buildings, and
the few men displaced in the brick
yards would at once be absorbed in
house building at higher wages
than brick-yard wages; and house-
building operations can be carried
on for eight months in the year
instead of four months; so that
the cheap bricks from Belgium
would be a God-send to the labor-
ers rather than an injury.

But the Belgian brick would not
only secure more buildings, and
more labor for white men in build-
ings these houses, but more build-
ings would mean cheaper rent to
merchants, and cheaper goods to
consumers. And are the interests
of the seventy-five brick-makers
in Portland of more consequence to
this country, than the interests of
the fifty thousand wheat-growers
who must send their wheat to men
who want it, or let it rot?

Now let us look at the farmer's
side of it. We have more wheat
than we can eat. This year Oregon
and Washington will have
eighteen million bushels surplus
wheat which, if we can't sell it to
European laborers, must be wasted
at home, for we have not even live
stock to eat it. Where are your
brickmakers to eat this wheat?
Where are your carders, spinners,
glass-blowers, nail-makers, shoe-
makers, &c., &c., to eat this wheat?
They are not here, but the wheat
is here. It is a present pressing

question that cannot be put off
twenty-five years until we have a
factory population to eat our sur-
plus food. There has been a great
howl over the hardship of the wool
men who are threatened with free
wool from Australia. Now let us
have a genuine old Missouri howl
over the hardship of the wheat
growers, who have no tariff to pro-
tect them, but have to compete
with coolies in India, fellahs in
Egypt, negroes in Africa, serfs in
Russia and the oppressed of all
countries in the sale of their wheat.
And then for fear that the ships
that are to carry away this Oregon
wheat, will load up with salt, coal,
cement, brick or some other useful
thing needed in Oregon, and which
the freight on would be just that
much more added to the price of
Oregon wheat, here comes an
avowed "Grange" organ insists
that the ships shall not bring these
useful things, but shall load with
stone, carry it eighteen thousand
miles, pay more men for hauling
and dumping it in the Couch
swamp, and then deduct the whole
cost of this wasted labor from the
price of the Oregon farmer's wheat.

It will require four hundred,
one thousand ton ships to carry
away the surplus wheat of Oregon
and Washington this year. If
these ships could earn some freight
money by coming here with brick,
coal, cement, salt or goods, the
farmers would get not less than
ten cents a bushel more for their
wheat than they will get, and that
would give the farmers of these
two states one million eight hun-
dred thousand dollars more for
their wheat than they will get.

That is they would gain on
wheat; and they would save more
than an equal amount on the lower
cost of their goods for consump-
tion. As it is now, our present
tariff compels the farmers of Ore-
gon to pay for loading rock at
Liverpool, (grading somebody's
lots there) carrying that worthless
stone to Oregon, and all the ex-
pense of handling and unloading
and hauling it out to fill up lots in
the Couch swamp. Then the
goods these ships might bring,
must be purchased in the Eastern
States, with the proceeds of the
depreciated wheat and the expen-
sive carriage three thousand miles
by rail across the continent—all
—saddled on the wheat raiser.

We are in favor of reforming
the tariff; and we are in favor of
our Oregon people. Confound
that sort of tariff, which has no re-
gard for the interests of anybody
but Eastern Trust monopolists,
railroad kings and that sort of
thing. The fight to protect the
wool growers is all right; but let
us not forget the wheat grower
too. Let us look at things with a
common sense view, and not blind-
ed by the interests or prejudices of
party spirit and party politicians.
We know the value of manufac-
tures to a country, and will go as
far to secure them as reason and
justice requires. But no tariff will
force manufactures in Oregon, un-
less we can at the same time shut
out the goods of eastern states.
We must face the cold facts as
they are. It is the interests of the
overland railroads to prevent man-
ufactures here, so they can have
the transportation of such goods
to Pacific coast consumers. It is
also the joint interest of these
railroads and Eastern manufac-
turers to shut out foreign goods
from the Pacific coast. Between
these fires we must make the best
fight we can. Our manufactures
will come by slow steps and de-
grees, and through many failures.
The tariff laws is a game of selfish-
ness; and we must play our own
hand. The manufacturers of the
eastern states will crush out a ri-
val here just as quickly as the
Englishman. He will get free
wool from Australia if he can, and
skin you to the bone of goods, and

then shut up every Oregon factory
with cheap goods when it suits
him. The tariff laws will be found
to be no panacea for poverty or
the unequal distribution of wealth.
They are but one item of many
grave questions. It is our interest
and our duty to get all the advan-
tages we can from the tariff and re-
ject the disadvantages.—Pacific
Farmer.

Things Worth Knowing.

For sore throat cut slices of fat,
boneless bacon, pepper thickly, and
tie around the throat with a flannel
cloth.

When stung by a bee or wasp
make a paist of common earth and
water, put on the place at once, and
cover with a cloth.

For a cold on the chest a flannel
rag wrung out of boiling water, and
sprinkled with turpentine, laid on
the chest, gives the greatest relief.

When a felon first begins to
make its appearance take a lemon,
cut off one end, put the finger in
and the longer it is kept there the
better.

For a cough, boil one ounce of
flax seed in a pint of water, strain
and add a little honey, one ounce
of rock candy and the juice of
three lemons; mix and boil well.
Drink as hot as possible.

Often after cooking a meal a per-
son will feel tired and have no ap-
petite. For this beat a raw egg un-
til light, stir in a little milk and su-
gar, and season with nutmeg.
Drink half an hour before eating.

For a burn or scald make a paste
of common baking soda and water;
apply at once and cover with a linen
cloth. When the skin is broken
apply the white of an egg with a
feather; this gives instant relief, as
it keeps the air from the flesh.

To beautify the teeth: Dissolve
two ounces of borax in three pints
of boiling water, and, before it is
cold, add one teaspoonful of cam-
phor, and bottle for use. A table-
spoonful of this and as much tepid
water, applied daily with a soft
brush, removes tartarous adhesion,
arrests decay, and whitens the teeth.
It is also pleasant to use, and leaves
the mouth refreshingly clean and
wholesome.

Another Tribute to our Band.

Quite a number of Coos riverites,
went down to Marshfield, among
them "ye scribe," to attend the
dance and concert given in Marsh-
field by the "Coquille City brass
band." The boys went to Empire
Saturday afternoon and serenaded
that town. On their return in the
evening, several hundred people
were on the wharf to hear them
play, which they did in good style.
On landing, they marched through
town in full uniform, and discour-
aged some of their best selections.
The dance in the evening was, to
say the least, a grand affair. The
grand march, waltz, and other se-
lections, played in the hall by the
band were the subject of many
favorable remarks. Many compe-
tent to judge said it was the best
band of its size ever in Marshfield.
Come again, boys, and give us an-
other treat.

F. N. G.

Sept. 3rd 1888.

The whole Pacific coast this
year will use about 35,000,000 jute
grain bags. Drexler's Chinese jute
shop in Oakland turns out about 1,
250,000 a year, leaving 33,750,000 to
be imported from Calcutta. To pro-
tect this patriot, the grain produc-
ers of the coast are taxed at least
three cents a bag, or over a million
dollars. Thus farmers are protect-
ed.—Ex.

Their friends will be pleased to
read the following from the Folk
County Itemizer: Willard Wright
is home from Yaquina bay, where
he has been teaching school. His
sister, Pansy, has entered this
office to learn the printers trade.

Call on the HERALD, and
receive the best paper in the
county.