

Cognville City Herald.

VOL. 7.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1888.

NO. 12.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. C. STOCKMAN, M. D.
General Practitioner.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

Dr. Spongle
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE AT OLIVE HOTEL,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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

McMillan Bros.
INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

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

J. M. SIGLIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Jno. A. GRAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

H. 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,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW—NOTARY PUBLIC
Conveyancer and General Land
AGENT.

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

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

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

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, OREGON.

J. J. WILSON
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
Coquille City, Oreg.
147 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 Snyder, H. I. Clinton,
Captains.
First Sergeant.

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday even-
ing. Visiting brethren in good standing,
cordially invited.
J. K. Scott, S. G.

A. F. and A. M.
Chadwick Lodge No. 68.
Meets at Coquille City on Saturday even-
ing 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. B. Wickham, Commander.

O. N. G.
Company H. Oregon Na-
tional 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.
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.
\$2500, 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.
-3029-

G. A. BONHAM,
DENTIST,
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON

Full sets of teeth upper
or lower, \$15.00. All other
work in proportion. Satisfaction
guaranteed.

A Quiet Picture.

The shifting shadows lay
In charming quaintness on the bare white
floor.
Creeping in softly through the open door,
In a still, dreamy way,
Coming through masses of the ivy vines
That fall in shaggy masses through the
pines.

The fire-light gay and bright,
With cheery blazes for its ready chains,
Steals trembling from the old hearth's huge
black arms.
Where, in their own rich light,
The giant logs in splendor fall away
In glowing shapes among the ashes gray.

The baby on the floor,
With tiny hands closed o'er her peary toes;
Watching the fire as it comes and goes,
And wonders more and more
Whence comes the red light on the
wooly feet.

The happy mother sits
With folded hands, her weary work all done,
With the last smiling of the harvest sun,
And lists, her eyes love-lit,
To the low lullaby of her eldest born,
Whose cheeks are dewy as the early morn.

In homespun garb of gray,
The father, sitting by the window wide,
Unfolds his paper with an honest pride,
And in his homely way,
Reads of the pomp of state—its wealth and
art—
With scarce one envious longing in his
heart.

Upon the lowly steps
The grandmothers watch for the coming moon,
While murmurs of some half-remembered
tune
Drop from her faded lips;
She dreams again of olden days more fair,
Nor marks the shadows flitting o'er her hair.

O baby, glad with play!
O mother, knowing not the heart's recoil!
O father, weary only by your toil!
O grandmothers old and gray!
Would that the quiet of your day's decline
Might hush the throbbing of this life of
mine.

Every Other Saturday.

The A. B. C. of Drink.

A—Is for Alcohol—deathly its grip.
B—is for the Beguiner, who "just takes a sip."
C—The Companion who urges him on.
D—For the Demon of drink which is born;
E—The Endeavor he made to desist;
F—For the Friends(?) who so loudly insist;
G—For the Guilt which he afterwards feels;
H—For the Horrors that hang at his heels;
I—His Intention to drink not at all;
J—For the Jail that he follows his fall;
K—Is his Knowledge that he is a slave;
L—For the Liquor his appetites crave;
M—The convivial Meeting sought;
N—Is the "No," which he tries hard to say;
O—For the Orgies which then come to pass;
P—For the Pride which he drowns in his
glass;
Q—For the Quarrels that nightly abound;
R—For the Ruin that heaves around;
S—For the Sight which his vision befriends;
T—For the Trembling which seizes his limbs;
U—For his Usefulness, killed in the stumps;
V—Is the Vagrant he swiftly becomes;
W—The Wanting of life nearly done;
X—His Extinction, regretted by none;
Y—Of the nation, such weakness is crime;
Z—Zealously turn from the tempter in time.
—Edward E. Kidder.

The First Girl Cremated.

The first young girl to be crema-
ted in America was nineteen-year-
old Alida Weissleder, the daughter
of the superintendent of the
Brush Electric Light Com-
pany, in Cincinnati. Her body
was burned recently at the crema-
tory in that city. The corpse
wrapped in white alum linen, with
white and yellow roses on the
bust, was slid into the retort by
two attendants who at once retired,
and in the stillness that followed
the mourners could hear the puff
and sizzle of the gases of the body
as the heat devoured it. After an
hour the blue flames stopped cir-
cling about the body, and a long
white streak was seen where it had
been. These ashes when gathered
up weighed less than a pound.

They were returned to the pa-
rents and will be preserved in an
urn. It was the ninth incineration
at the crematory.

THE WEATHER.—It sounds a lit-
tle curious to us who live here in
Coos county to read about the
hard frosts over nearly all the
states and territories and in many
of the older states storms of snow
and sleet, while we have not had
the slightest frost, as yet, and just
rain enough to keep the fall feed
growing, and the warm, pleasant
days form a strange contrast to the
wild storms of the eastern states.

FLYING FEATHERS.—From the
way the air has been filled with
wild geese for the past few days
one cannot help thinking of nice,
soft pillows, warm feather beds and
roast geese etc., etc., but why don't
some of the boys get out their old
shotguns and make a fortune on
goose grease and feathers.

Mr. W. J. Fairman and family,
of Parkersburg, visited friends on
the upper river last week, return-
ing Friday.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C. Oct. 15, '88.
It is stated at the treasury that
there has been no change in the
policy of the department as to bond
purchases, and that hereafter the
purchases will be limited to bonds
held as security for national bank
circulation. The statement widely
made to the effect that it has been
decided to limit the purchases to a
few millions a month, is vigor-
ously denied. It is an open secret
that the department prefers to ap-
ply the surplus to the purchase of
four and a half per cent bonds, but
that is not to be considered a move-
ment to discontinue the purchase
of the four per cent bonds.

From eight to twenty senators
gather in the senate chamber to-
day, and make speeches for want
of something better to do. Sena-
tor Hawley on Friday said that he
would not deliver his tariff speech,
and he immediately went home to
Connecticut. The republicans
state that the postponement of ad-
journment is exclusively due to
the attempt of the democrats of the
house to divert public attention
from the Mills bill, and fasten it
on the republican tariff bill. Messrs.
Mills and Carlisle, for this
purpose are preparing briefs of
the republican bill with copious
remarks. The republicans far-
ther accuse the democrats of using
every possible effort to prolong the
session, a statement which the
democrats deny in the most posi-
tive language at their command.

Senator Hoar has introduced a
bill providing for the payment of
\$50 per month pension to all sea-
men totally disabled by reason of
any disability received during an
engagement with the enemy, on
any vessel which was thanked by
the secretary of the navy for gal-
lantry.

Wm. H. Barnum is in Washing-
ton about half the time these days.
The amount of money he is col-
lecting is only to be guessed at, as
the astute William says nothing to
the interviewer, but it may be taken
for granted that no possible source
of revenue is neglected by Wil-
liam—or any other collector of
either party.

In the house the few representa-
tives pass the time in objecting.
It is a great opportunity for an in-
tellectually small man, and the
small man makes the most of it,
and sees himself mentioned in the
newspapers as a statesman of no
mean calibre. The form runs
thus: If the gentleman is not sat-
isfied to withdraw, I will call the
attention of the speaker to the fact
that a quorum is not present. Fol-
lowing this outburst, the member
sits down and looks profound. The
objections can of course go so far
as to cover an adjournment sine
die.

Mrs. Cleveland is still enjoying
her outing. In the meantime the
white horse has assumed its win-
ter dress, and awaits her coming.
It is said that Mrs. Cleveland will
wear more youthful costumes this
season. But I fancy that the No-
vember results will dictate the col-
ors. Between sackcloth and ashes
and the satins of supreme victory
there is no stopping place. The
position of the wife of a president,
who, by any chance had to depart
March 4, could be imagined but
hardly described.

Government contractors are hav-
ing a bad time. The latest charge
accuses the stamp contractors of
substituting an inferior article for
the gum arabic called for as the
proper adhesive article on the
backs of postage stamps. I do not
know whether or not this be true,
but I have noticed that the stamp
enclosed by the Dakota man who
writes to Washington to find his
long lost brother "sticketh closer
than a brother."

Secretary Vilas received the del-
egations of the Sioux chiefs on Sat-
urday, and assured the sixty-three
of a continuance of his most dis-
tinguished consideration. The
Sioux are quartered at a fairly
good hotel, and amuse themselves
at the expense of the waiters.
There is nothing laughy about a
Sioux brav. If his neighbor
has a cut of beef particularly pleas-

ing to the Indian eye, he does not

ask for it. He walks over and
grabs it. This conduct has obliged
the hotel to feed the savages in a
separate dining room.

Since Mr. Corcoran died, Mr.
John B. Alley has stepped into
prominence as the richest man liv-
ing in Washington. Mr. Alley at
one time represented a Massachu-
setts district in congress, and his
thrifty yankee nature anticipating
the growth of the northwestern
part of the city, he invested and
when the Massachusetts folks
thought they could exist without
John, he settled here. He had at
that time \$20,000; he is now worth
about \$1,000,000. He can at pres-
ent afford to express his opinion
about the Massachusetts district
without mental reservation.

Justice Matthews is a very sick
judge. His doctors visit him four
times a day, and his devoted wife
and daughter keep constant vigil.
Through it all it is stated that Mr.
Matthews cheerfulness never waver-
s.

Whooping Cough.

The value of Mobin's treatment
of whooping cough by sulphurous
acid is receiving strong confirma-
tion from many sources. Dr.
Manly, in the Practitioner, ex-
presses the opinion that, if it was
carried out in every case, at the
end of six months the disease
would be unknown. The method
used by him is as follows: The
patient is in the morning put into
clean clothes and removed else-
where. All his clothes and toys,
etc., are brought into the bedroom,
and sulphur is burnt upon a few
five c. n. in the middle of the
room. The fire is allowed to re-
main in the room for five hours,
and then the windows and doors
are thrown open. The child sleeps
in the room the same evening.

About twenty-five grammes (a lit-
tle under an ounce) of sulphur to
every cubic meter may be burnt.
This is equivalent to rather more
than ten grains per cubic foot.
The room is fumigated in a like
manner during the night; the pa-
tient practically living in an at-
mosphere of diluted sulphurous
acid gas for some days, while in
several cases the process is repeat-
ed at the end of a week.

Fruit for the People.

Each member of every family
should have, on an average, one
pound of fruit daily—some will
eat more, some less, either fresh
or cooked. How many pounds will
that be in each day? There are
40,000,000 persons in the whole
country old enough to eat fruit,
which would be 40,000,000 pounds
or 20,000 tons daily consumption.
Taking the year through it would
amount to 7,000,000 tons. This
supply of fruit would fill 500,000
freight cars, and would require a
railway train reaching once around
the world. The daily consumption
of fruit would prevent many per-
sons from eating or imbibing what
is much worse, and at the same
time it would contribute greatly to
health and prevent disease. We
want more enterprise, skill, calcula-
tion and management to raise and
distribute these 7,000,000 tons, for
we have hardly reached the perfec-
tion of the work.—Country Gentle-
man.

Never Mind Standards.

Have you enemies? Go straight
on and mind them not. If they
block your path walk around them,
and do your duty regardless of
their spite.

A man who has no enemies is
not likely to succeed in the battle
of life; he is made of that kind of
material which is so easily worked
that every one has a hand in it.

A sterling character, one who
thinks for himself and speaks what
he thinks—is sure to have bitter
enemies and warm friends.

TATERS.—Talk about raising po-
tatoes in the eastern states. Well
we have seen what is called a big
crop east of the Rockies, but com-
pared to a crop raised less than a
mile above this city they were sim-
ply nowhere. When we looked at
"them ere spuds" all we could say
was "well I never"—or hardly ever.

Moisture in Houses.

It is stated that the sudden
change of the weather recently
from cold to warm and damp, ob-
serves the Philadelphia Times, has
caused thousands of dollars of dam-
age to wall paper and other articles
in houses. Of course it has, and
it is simply because many people
do not study the plainest common
sense principles in airing their
houses.

One evening lately people went
to bed with a hunt for extra blank-
ets because of the sudden and se-
vere chill in the atmosphere. When
they rose in the morning, their bed-
rooms, parlors, dining rooms, etc.,
were wet chilly from the cold of
the previous day, while the outside
atmosphere had suddenly become
not only warm, but hot and oppres-
sive with dampness.

Inconsiderate people opened
their windows and doors because
the weather was warm, forgetting
that the excessive moisture in the
atmosphere would rush in with
the warm air and swiftly deposit
itself on the cold walls, furniture,
etc., and penetrate wall papers,
curtains, bedding, and everything
within reach that presented a sur-
face colder than the air that car-
ried it into the house.

Of course the moisture loosened
and discolored paper; made cur-
tains as limp as a washrag; made
beds damp and musty, and gener-
ally spoiled everything that water
could spoil; but all could have been
avoided by following the plain,
common sense rule of not opening
houses suddenly to suddenly
changed atmosphere, carrying an
excessive quantity of moisture.

A pitcher filled with cold water
and placed in a room in summer
will "sweat"—at least that is what
it is commonly called. The pitcher
does not sweat, because it is not
porous and cannot sweat; but the
cold water inside of it chills the out-
er surfaces and as soon as that part
of the pitcher becomes cooler than
the atmosphere in the room, the
moisture of the air will be precipi-
tated upon the pitcher in drops.

This simple illustration should
teach all housewives to avoid sud-
denly opening rooms in a house
when the outside atmosphere is
warmer than the temperature of
the rooms and full of moisture.
In all such cases the wall paper,
furniture, etc., being cooler than
the outside air, will speedily have
the moisture of the atmosphere
precipitated upon them, and it
will require days to restore the
house to the dry condition that is
essential to health.

There are no arbitrary freaks
in the laws which govern the at-
mosphere surrounding us, and
there is nothing obtrusive in mas-
tering them. Warm, damp air
will ever precipitate its moisture
in houses or elsewhere whenever it
comes in contact with anything
chilled by a cooler atmosphere,
and that is the whole story. The
only thing to be added is that,
when people have thus ignorantly
or negligently allowed their houses
to become damp, they should light
fires and dry them as promptly as
possible.

THE WALKING GAIT.
Says the Breeder's Gazette:
"Why not have a general effort all
along the line among horse-breed-
ers to improve the walking gait?
Everybody is willing to concede
that there is no gait possessed by
the horse which is so valuable for
purely business purposes as the
fast walk. If one has an all day's
journey to make on the road there
is no gait that will tell so effectual
a story at the going down of the
sun. If one has a field to plow
there is a difference of from 25 to
50 per cent in the acreage which
can be covered within a day in fa-
vor of the fast walker. Our agri-
cultural societies might well devote
much more attention to the cultiva-
tion of this gait. Let them give
more attention to it than they do to
the trotting and running races.
Let them offer quite as large purses
for the fastest walker as to the fast-
est trotter.

Senator Dolph started from
Washington to return to his home
in Oregon on Oct. 21st.

The Great Eastern Moving to her

Last Berth.
After thirty years' vain struggle
against an adverse destiny, the
levithian steamship has been
beached on the shores of the Mer-
sey, to be broken up for old iron.
The Great Eastern was planned by
Mr. Brunel and built by Mr.
Scott Russell, to accomplish the
voyage to the east, round the cape,
without having to stop by the way
for coal, and was originally intend-
ed to take some 3,000 first, second,
and third class passengers and a
large cargo. Her length was 692
feet, her breadth 83 feet, and the
depth of her hold 24 feet, and her
registered tonnage was 18,914 tons.
She was fitted with both paddle
and screw engines, carried five
funnels, each 100 feet high, and
had a coal bunker space of 10,000
tons. She was built at Millwall,
and great difficulty was experi-
enced in the launch, which occupied
three months and cost \$60,000.

In 1859 the mammoth steamship
started on her first trip to the
United States, but had to put back
through the explosion of a steam
pipe, by which a number of per-
sons were killed and injured. Next
year she reached New York, and
made several trips across the At-
lantic, but the receipts were un-
equal to the enormous expenses.
In 1861, she was utilized as a troop
ship to take the Guards to Canada,
but it was not until 1865 that her
true vocation was considered to
have been found—namely, to lay a
telegraph cable between England
and America. In this work she
was occupied for some years—an
attempt being made in 1867 to
utilize her as a passenger ship be-
tween New York and Harve dur-
ing the Paris Exhibition—but
when there were no more cables
to lay she was relegated to idleness
and Sheerness, where cockney
"trippers" were admitted to view
her interior at a shilling a head.
Two years ago the vessel was taken
over by a syndicate, and stationed
in the Mersey as a species of Peo-
ple's Palace of Amusement, being
subsequently transferred to Dub-
lin. After a brief visit to the
Clyde, the Great Eastern was sent
on her last voyage to the Mersey,
where, recently, she was beached
near New Ferry, on the Cheshire
shore, to be eventually handed
over to the dismantling hammer.
Even to the last her ill-fortune ap-
peared to attend her, as during her
journey from the Clyde she en-
countered a gale, during which the
tug was obliged to cast her loose,
while her own engines, being stop-
ped for a short time, the great ves-
sel became unmanageable, and for
hours rolled about at the mercy of
the wind and waves. On the
weather moderating, however, she
was again taken in charge, and
finally towed by the tug Stormcock
to her last berth.—London Graph-
ic.

Two men Lynched.

Cheyenne, Oct. 21.—News reached
here to-night of a double lynching
on Snake River, about twenty miles
east of this city, on Friday night.
F. M. Adams and another man
known as "Dutchy" while engaged
in hunting killed some stock be-
longing to a farmer, who remon-
strated with them. The hunters
thereupon set fire to the farmer's
house and it was burned to the
ground. Adams and his compan-
ion were arrested and jailed.
Early this morning a mob of
masked men broke into the jail,
seized the two hunters and hanged
them to a tree.

Things That It is Well to Know.

That water may be purified by
boiling.
That lemons may be kept by cov-
ering with cold water; change
every week.
That ceilings that have been
smoked by a kerosene lamp should
be washed with soda water.
That coppers mixed with the
whitewash put upon the cellar
walls will keep vermin away.
That rubber bands for cans may
be renewed, after they have be-
come apparently stiff and useless,
by laying them in a mixture of
ammonia and water over night.

North Coos River Items.

Rain, beautiful rain.
Baruel R. Davis intends to go
to San Francisco in a few days.
Dick Palmer closed his camp
down for the season last Saturday.
Mrs. Emerson and Miss Amy
Jones are spending a few days on
the river.
Geo. N. Farrin has just finished
a dancing hall 25x40, where the
merry dancers can shake the light
fantastic this winter.

Tom Blaine starts for a visit to
Douglas county in a few days.
He will be absent two weeks.
John Yonkam closed down for
the season Tuesday. John takes
his team to the South fork next
week.

There is to be a dance at the
residence of J. C. Robinson Satur-
day night.
Paul Smith lectured in the
school house Wednesday evening
to a small house. Thursday he
spoke at the residence of Mrs. S.
A. Anderson. Mr. Smith made a
very poor show as a public speak-
er.

Geo. N. Farrin will give a dance
in his new hall next Saturday
night.
Geo. Wolfe took two rafts of
logs down this week, one from Pal-
mer and one from S. R. Davis.
Miss Laura Brunley gave an
exhibition of her skill as an organ-
ist last Tuesday at the residence
of W. B. Piper. Mrs. Brunley is
one of the most competent music
teachers in Coos county.

Hi Thrush and Monroe Long
leave for their homes in Douglas
next week.
F. N. G.
Oct. 26, 1888.

Facts About Honey.

Starch and sugar when eaten,
undergo a digestive change before
they are assimilated. In honey
this change has been made to a
considerably extent by the bees.
It partly digested, easy of assim-
ilation, and consecrated, and fur-
nishes the same element of nutri-
tion as sugar and starch—imparts
warmth and energy. As a medi-
cine, honey has value and many
uses. It is excellent in most lung
and throat affections, and is used
with great benefit in place of cod
liver oil. Occasionally there is a
person with whom it does not
agree, but most people can learn to
use it with beneficial results.

Children, who have more natural
appetites, generally prefer it to
butter. Honey is a laxative and
sedative, and in diseases of the
bladder and kidneys it is an ex-
cellent remedy. It has much the
same effect as wine or stimulants,
without their injurious effects, and
is unequalled in mead and drinks.

As an external application it is
irritating when clear, and soothing
when diluted. In many places it is
much appreciated as in a remedy
for croup and colds. In preserving
fruit the formic acid it contains
makes a better preservative than
sugar syrup, and it is also used in
cooking and confectionary.—Am.
Bee Journal.

Owing to unavoidable hindrances
Prof. J. S. Burnett can not come
back to take his school at Coquille
City which was published to begin
the 5th of Nov. He wishes me to
say to the people that he is sorry
of the disappointment but it cannot
be helped. Though I have too
much work to run all the school
yet as there is no teacher here at
present to take charge, Mrs. Smith
and I will open up the school Nov.
5th. Tuition rates for primary
\$4.00 per quarter, and for senior
department \$6.00 per quarter.
W. B. SMITH.

Dr. F. H. Nickerson the dentist
will be at Myrtle Point on Novem-
ber 8, and remain one week, and at
Coquille City on the 15th. All
wishing dental work done will do
well to call on him. Call early
and be in time.

REST COMING.—It is lucky that
the rainy season is close at hand
or we should get entirely wore out
with the noise of the constant ham-
mering, sawing and flapping of
boards all over town.