

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 8.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY JULY 8, 1890.

NO. 49.

DR. W. G. OWEN,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office over New Drugstore, Coquille City, Or.
Office Hours.—10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.;
7 to 9 p. m.

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Physician and Surgeon.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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Four doors east of Odd
Fellows' Hall,
Coquille City, Oregon.

All kinds of repairing and
cleaning done at short notice and at lowest
living prices.

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53

Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening.
Visiting brethren, in good standing,
cordially invited.

A. F. and A. M.
Chadwick Lodge No. 68.
Meets at Coquille City on Saturday evening
or before the full moon in each
month.

G. A. R.
Gen. Lytle Post No. 27.
Meets at Coquille City on every first
Wednesday. Visiting comrades, in good
standing, cordially invited.

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.

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

OUR COAL.

An Important Comparison.

Mr. Legh Harnett, in his investigations of our coal resources and the character of the coal itself, gives us some particulars, which with his permission, we gladly publish for the information of our readers, more particularly, as the facts given, show very decidedly the great benefit our county will receive from this gentleman's visit.

Our vast coal resources, so far as minerals are concerned, in Mr. Harnett's opinion, are likely to prove most important to us in future. This opinion is based upon the excellent character of our coal which according to the assays given by reliable parties in the east and in San Francisco, proves itself equal in many respects, and in some superior to either the Nainaimo, Wellington or Bellingham bay coal which every body knows, has been regarded for years as the best coal of the whole coast. This is indeed, a very important point to prove; one our citizens have levered to hope, not even to suspect; yet the figures given, prove it true beyond question. We will now give the assays as furnished by Mr. Harnett, the sample selected, being the Dunham coal, located on the isthmus between Coquille City and Coos bay.

DUNHAM COAL ASSAY.
Fixed carbon..... 45.18
Volatile carbonaceous matter 41.32
Water..... 11.50
Sulphur..... 1.50
Ash..... 3.00
Again, on the hill, about a mile to the southeast, belonging to Capt. Dale is another large deposit of coal which assays are quite as well. These are the figures:

Fixed carbon..... 43.75
Volatile carbonaceous matter 42.40
Water..... 7.15
Ash..... 6.75
Now for the foreign coal:

NANAIMO COAL
Fixed Carbon..... 46.31
Volatile Bituminous matter 32.16
Water..... 2.98
Ash..... 18.55

BELLINGHAM BAY COAL
Fixed Carbon..... 45.69
Volatile Bituminous matter 33.36
Water..... 8.30
Ash..... 12.65

WELLINGTON COAL.
Fixed Carbon..... 44.9
Volatile Bituminous matter 34.00
Water..... 1.99
Ash..... 14.08

In comparing these figures to test the character of our local coal with that having a high reputation in the markets of the coast, our readers must remember that water, ash and sulphur are the deleterious elements in coal as they constitute a dead loss. Generally, however, they decrease as depth is attained on the vein. Nevertheless, while our coal is taken absolutely from the surface, it is less defective in actual merit than the coal from the older and thoroughly developed mines mentioned, and is at the same time superior in the gaseous or burning elements.

This is the strong point in the argument and must not be overlooked. By bringing these facts before the capitalists and commercial men of the world, through the columns of the Oregonian, Mr. Harnett will confer a benefit on our section which can scarcely be appreciated at present.

Is Cancer Curable.

Mrs. John Van Horn, who was given up by the best physicians on the coast, is about entirely recovered from her affliction of a terrible cancer on the face. Microbe Killer, was the remedy that did the work. It has been said that Microbe Killer is bad on the stomach. Mrs. Van Horn has taken in all about 10 gallons and now has as good an appetite as ever. Mr. John Van Horn, her husband, is the agent for this medicine, and says there is every indication to believe that this is a permanent cure.—Valley Record.

WILL CLOSE.—Hereafter A. Persbaker the Randolph merchant will positively keep his store closed on Sunday. Like other people, he wants a day free from toil and care. 46-4w.

Landlordism in America, especially upon the plan common to England and Ireland, is something no thoughtful man wants to see established in America, yet it is gaining a rapid foothold. We have not only made our country "an asylum for the oppressed of all nations," but we have welcomed with open arms the oppressor as well. With equal hospitality we have opened our arms to receive raked tenant and the plethoric-pursed landlord; with this difference, however: In the case of the tenant we have got the man, and in the case of the landlord we have let his money get us. Having acquired title to, or possession of, thousands of acres of American land, the English capitalist sits in his easy chair at home and draws the profits, without contributing to the support of the country more than the property is taxed for. Our liberality has been too great. It is time this universal refuge idea be abandoned, both as to immigrants and non-resident landlords. Not an inch of American soil should be owned in fee simple by one who is not a citizen and bound loyally to support the government. It is bad enough to have American landlords, too bad in many cases, but to have alien ones is not only unendurable but unnecessary. In the west, where great areas of country have been fenced in by corporations, much of it illegally, it is unbearable to think that settlers are excluded for the subjects of a foreign power who have no interest in the country save for the income they may derive from their investments. In view of this condition of affairs a hearty support ought to be given to the bill now before congress providing that an alien can secure no better title in the United States than a lease for a term of five years, and confiscating the property of all alien land owners who do not become citizens before the expiration of ten years.

However by poetical republican partisan papers may claim were the motives actuating President Cleveland, it is certain that more attention was paid to the genuine spirit of civil service reform during his administration than has been the case since Harrison has occupied the executive chair. The spectacle of an official as high in the councils of the administration as Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson advocating partisan action on all occasions and in all elections, no matter how insignificant, was never witnessed while Cleveland was president. However little it may have pleased them personally, it is certain that they understood that they must do or say nothing to compromise their chief in the position he had assumed as a champion of civil service reform, and with few exceptions they refrained from extreme partisan expressions and actions. Partisanship, blind, unthinking and slavishly loyal to leaders, be they good or bad, is one of the worst evils of our political system. A firm adherence to principles is commendable, for without it no reform can be accomplished; but an equally firm adherence to party, when that party has ceased to represent principles, is the root of many of our political evils. Upon this is based all the political iniquity of party leaders, and without it political bossism is impossible. It is no wonder that Mr. Clarkson, who represents that wing of the republican party that has maintained control by "political methods," should advocate partisanship in its most odious form. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that intelligent voters are yearly throwing off the galling yoke of party and demanding that some attention be paid to principles and the men who represent them. Party slavery holds out no promise of progress to the nation, nor will party slave drivers give us the many reforms in political and social conditions the great mass of thinking, patriotic people deem essential to the nation's future welfare.—West Shore.

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A PACK OF CARDS.

The Multifarious Purposes for Which it may be Used.

A private soldier by the name of Richard Lee was taken before the magistrates of Glasgow for playing cards during divine service. The account of it is thus given in an English journal: Sergeants commanded the soldiers at the church, and when the pastor had read the prayers he took the text. Those who had a Bible took it out, but this soldier had neither Bible nor common prayer book. Pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them out before him; he looked first at one card and then at another. The sergeant of the company saw him, and said, "Richard, put up the cards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard. "When the service was over the constable took Richard prisoner, and brought him before the mayor. "Well," says the mayor, "what have you brought this soldier here for?"

"For playing cards in church."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not, I will punish you more than ever man was punished."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march; I have neither Bible nor common prayer book—I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intentions."

Then, spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the ace—

"When I see the ace it reminds me that there is but one God."

"When I see the deuce, it reminds me of the Father and Son."

"When I see the tray, it reminds me of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

"When I see the four, it reminds me of the four gospels who preached—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John."

"When I see the five, it reminds me of the five wise virgins who trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were wise and five were foolish, and were shut out."

"When I see the six it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth."

"When I see the seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work he had made and hallowed it."

"When I see the eight, it reminds me of the eight righteous persons who were saved when God destroyed the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives."

"When I see the nine, it reminds me of the nine lepers who were cleansed by our Saviour. There were nine out of ten who returned thanks."

"When I see the ten, it reminds me of the ten commandments which God handed down to Moses on the tables of stone. When I see the king, it reminds me of the great King of heaven, which is God Almighty."

"When I see the queen, it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boy's apparel, for King Solomon to tell which were boys and which were girls. King Solomon sent for water for them to wash. The girls washed to the elbows and the boys to the wrists. So King Solomon told by that."

"Well," said the mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one."

"What is that?"

"The knave," said the mayor.

"I will give you a description of that if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the mayor, "if you do not term me to be the knave."

"The greatest knave that I know of is the constable that brought me here."

"I do not know," said the mayor, "if he is the greatest knave, but I know he is the greatest fool."

"When I count how many spots are in a pack of cards, I find 365—as many days as there are in a year. "When I count the number of cards there are in a pack, I find