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N. LORENZ, Master.
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A. J. SHUNWOC ., Consul.
George T. Moulton, Clerk.

COURT COQUILLE, NO. 18, FORESTers of America, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening, at Masonic Hall Coquille City, Oregon.
GEO. O. LEACH, C. R.
H. N. LORENZ, R. S.

GEN. LYTLE POST, NO. 27, G. A. R. meets every first Monday night of each month. Visiting comrades in good standing cordially invited to attend.
B. H. HASKIN, Post Com.
J. QUICK, Adjutant.

GEN. LYTLE, W. R. C., NO. 9, MEETS in Coquille City on the first and third Wednesday afternoon in each month.
MRS. W. HITE, Pres.
MRS. Ida HARRINGTON, Sec.

CHADWICK LODGE, NO. 68, A. F. and A. M., meets on Saturday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
HARRY KEIBS, W. M.
C. W. White, Sec.

BUELAH CHAPTER, NO. 6, O. E. S., meets Friday evening from April 1st each full moon at 8 o'clock, from April 1st to October 31st, and thereafter at 7:30; and each fifteen days thereafter at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. NORA A. MCEWEN, W. M.
MRS. JENNIE ROSS, Sec.

COQUILLE LODGE, NO. 53, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited.
J. A. SEED, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 25, I. O. O. F., meets every first and third Thursdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Cordial invitation extended to all visiting patriarchs in good standing.
R. E. BUCK, C. P.
G. F. BOUTELL, Scribe.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 20, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall. MRS. JULITH COLLIER, N. G.
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EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS ON IMPERIALISM.

That Imperialism Which is Gendered of the Avarice and Greed of Plutocracy.

Ex-Senator George F Edmunds, of Vermont, said to be the ablest statesman of the Republican party, and for many years the leader of the United States senate, has written a letter to the New York World, giving his views on the question of Philippine annexation, from which the following excerpts are reprinted:

I state what (with all respect to others) appear to me to be the present chief aspects of the Philippine question.

There are certain truths about the archipelago that neither the zeal of religion, nor philosophy, nor sentiment, nor policy can escape. Some of these are:

These 1200 islands, more or less, are in the heart of tropics and occupy a region of seas nearly 1000 miles long north and south and about 300 miles wide. They are about 7000 miles distant from our Pacific coast and are about 14,000 miles distant from our Atlantic coast via the Suez canal, controlled by a foreign power. Only a few of the islands are large enough to play any important part in the problem. These are Luzon, Camarines, Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Panay, Mindanao and Yalawan. The latest encyclopædias estimate the area at about 114,000 square miles and the population at 7,000,000.

They have all the climatic evils and diseases of tropical countries and are frequently afflicted by violent hurricanes and earthquakes. They are as all human experience has proved, absolutely incapable of being colonized and built up into communities of Americans or any of the people of cool climates.

* * * * * * *

The sincerely professed and sole purpose of the war was to make Cuba a free and independent state. Admiral Dewey did not go to Manila for purposes of conquest at all. He went there with his gallant little fleet to capture or destroy, if he could, the Spanish fleet. He did it in a way that astonished the naval powers of the world. But he only acquired military control of the bay and city of Manila and its environments. Nearly all beyond that was in possession of insurgents in rebellion against Spain.

At that time, and long before, an active and powerful rebellion was in progress in the islands, and so far as present information goes it now holds sway over a large part of Luzon and quite or nearly the whole of Panay and other large districts of these principal islands. It appears to be true that the rebels cooperated with our forces in the overthrow of the Spanish rule at Manila under the impression that our operations at Manila were not to help Spain put down the rebellion and then take possession for ourselves, but were only to cripple the Spanish power as an incident of war in bringing Spain to renounce its control of Cuba, which congress had said in its declaration in respect to Cuba was its sole purpose.

That the people of the islands who were carrying on the rebellion in order to be free and independent do not desire to be annexed and to become a territorial dependency of the United States of any kind, and that they intend to resist annexation appears to be indisputable.

What I have said so far will not, I take it, be disputed by any intelligent person. What then in the present state of affairs is to be done?

Are we to make war upon the people of the Philippines as Spain was doing, in order to subject them to our dominion?

This apparently we must do to make them a people (whether citizens, subjects or slaves) of the United States.

To justify this "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" should compel our government to state definitely the grounds upon which we make the attempt. We have assured the nations of the globe in the most solemn manner possible that we made war not for conquest or extended dominion, but solely to set the people of Cuba free—of whom congress declared that "they were and of right ought to be free and independent." * * *

Can we be justified in forcing by the sword our particular and excellent ideas of government, morality and religion upon these people, as Mohamet did in his religious wars and as Spain did in her early operations on this continent?

How will such of our "bishops, priests and deacons" and religious newspapers as have appeared to favor the scheme find authority in the greatest and best of all books that have ever been given to mankind—the New Testament—for this new enterprise now proposed for our republic?

All the people of these islands who were the subjects of Spain will become citizens of the United States by the mere act of cession unless the treaty of cession should provide that those who wished could remain subjects of Spain and aliens as to the United. This has been a necessary rule of international law for hundreds of years; and the rule is founded upon the obvious fact that the people of every country or of any part of it must owe allegiance to and be subject to the government of some sovereign power, be it a tribe, or emperor, or king, or republic, and must, unless they are slaves or serfs, have the rights of such.

But a republic can have no subjects. Its people must be either citizens, slaves or aliens.

If aliens they are the subjects or citizens of some other power which is bound to protect them. The transfer, therefore, of the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines to the United States makes all her subjects at once citizens of the United States.

If citizens of the United States, they have all the rights that belong to other citizens in the territories, whether on the mainland or on islands of the sea. Neither geography nor distance has anything to do with it. * * * *

There are other considerations, both humane and financial, that cannot be ignored. If the people of the Philippines, both civilized and savage, must be subdued to our Christian government by force of arms, how many American lives and how much American treasure ought to be sacrificed to that end?

Rapidly developing events seem to show that a military force of at least 50,000 men must be kept upon land in those islands in order to our obtaining an effectual supremacy.

And this force must be supported by many naval vessels, with their crews, etc. To keep up such an establishment it is evident from the experience of Spain and from that of other nations carrying on such operations in the tropics that a constant current of supply and reinforcement both of material and men must go on.

Besides the casualties of battle with foes (some of whom Spain has not been able to subdue in 200 years of effort) there is also the constant and unconquerable foe of the tropical climate and the diseases always bred therein, which destroys this no troops from the temperate zones can long endure the effect of such a climate, and they must therefore be withdrawn to some cooler latitude at very short periods to recuperate. The English in India happily have the Himalayan hills within comparatively short distances, to which their troops are sent at frequent intervals to escape the exhaustion of the tropical seacoast. But our troops in the Philippines must be transported by sea four or five thousand miles to reach the salubrious shores of California and Oregon. To accomplish all this the annual and continuous expenditure of millions upon millions of the earnings of our people must go on indefinitely.

But we are now confronted with both a "condition" and a "theory." The executive has concluded a treaty by which Spain has ceded the sovereignty of the whole Philippine group, of which she had actual possession of only a small fraction, and in many parts of which her dominion had been absolutely overthrown, and in other parts of which she never had any dominion at all, many of the islands having from the first until today been inhabited by independent tribes over which Spain never had any actual domain.

In dealing with this treaty the senate is supposed to be as free to act according to its own judgment as the president was free to act according to his in negotiating it. The senate may decline to ratify the treaty, which in the present state of affairs would produce a situation extremely embarrassing. But if the senate believes the treaty to be wrong it will doubtless have the courage to reject it and face the consequences.

The senate, however, may consider that while Spain ought to depart from the Philippines and renounce her dominion there, the United states ought not to assume her sovereignty, such as it was, against the express will of the people of the islands. And in view of the evils likely to follow, even if those people desired to become a part of the United States, the senate can amend the treaty so as to provide substantially, as the scheme has been as to Cuba, that the people of those islands should be left to govern themselves as best they may, with such guarantees for order and personal safety of the inhabitants as shall be adequate to the preservation of order. Such a guarantee can be presently enforced at infinitely less cost of blood and treasure than our undertaking to assume and exercise sovereignty over the islands.

In such a case every material benefit of trade, commerce and of political expediency can be obtained.

I make no comment in respect of the price of $20,000,000 provided by the treaty to be paid to Spain for the islands. In view of the gravity of the other aspects of the subject it is not worthy of notice.

Simple Formulæ for Computing Strains on Beams and Braces for Gearing, Diameters, etc.

Prepared for the HERALD by J. S. Kanematz, A. M.

1. To find strains on horizontal beams. Rule—Multiply length of span in feet by distributed load on each truss in pounds; divide the quotient by 8 times the height of truss in feet.

2. To find strain on end braces. Rule—Multiply one-half of gross load in pounds by length of braces in feet; divide the quotient by height of truss.

3. To find strain on center brace. Rule—multiply one-half of load on center panel in pounds by length of braces in feet; divide the quotient by height of truss.

4. For conter braces on wooden trussed bridges it is a common practice of bridge engineers to use the same size as the center braces.

5. To find strains on rods. Rule—Take one-half the strains on the truss.

6. To find the strain on center braces. Rule—Take one-half the strain or load on middle panel.

BELTING.

To determine the breadth of a belt (¼ inch thick, oak-tanned leather, cemented and riveted joints) for transmitting a required horse-power. Rule—Multiply number of horse-power to be transmitted by 15,000,000, and call the quotient A. Next multiply together diameter of less pulley in inches, number of revolutions per minute, one-half the angle contact of belt on the pulley in degrees and decimals of fractions and safe working strength of belt per square inch (which is 100 pounds in this case); call the quotient B. Divide A by B. Result will be the width in inches.

RULES FOR GEARING.

1. To compute pitch.—Rule—Divide circumference at pitch line by number of feet.

2. To compute diameter. Rule—Multiply circumference by 3.1416.

3. To compute number of teeth. Rule—Divide circumference by pitch.

4. To compute number of teeth in a pinion to have a given velocity. Rule—Multiply velocity of driver by its number of teeth, and divide the product by velocity of pinion.

5. To compute proportional radius of a wheel or pinion. Rule—Multiply the distance of two axes by number of teeth in wheel for wheel, and in pinion for pinion; divide the quotient by number of teeth in both wheel and pinion.

6. To compute distance of a pinion when diameter of wheel and numbers of teeth in wheel and pinion are given. Rule—Multiply diameter of wheel by number of teeth in pinion, and divide the quotient by number of teeth in wheel.

7. To compute numbers of teeth required in a train of wheels to obtain given proportional velocities. Rule—Multiply number of teeth in driver by its number of revolutions; divide the quotient by number of revolutions of each pinion, for each driver and pinion taken as a set.

8. To compute velocity of a pinion. Rule—Divide diameter, circumference, etc., or number of teeth in driver, as case may be, by diameter, etc., of pinion.

9. In problem 8, when there is a series or train of wheels and pinions, then: Rule—Divide continued product of diameter, circumference or number of teeth in wheels by continued product of diameter, etc., of pinion.

10. To compute proportion that velocities of wheels in a train should bear one to another. Rule—Subtract the least velocity from the greatest in a train, and divide the remainder by one less than the number of pinions and wheels in train. The quotient will be the number arising in arithmetical progression from the least to the greatest velocity.

TO REDUCH LONGITUDE INTO TIMP.

Definition—Since the earth takes 24 hours to make a complete revolution upon its axis, it follows that that the sun passes 360 degrees of longitude of the earth in a day and and night, or each degree of longitude is equivalent to four minutes of time, hence: Rule—Multiply by 4, degrees of longitude and the result will be number of time in minutes. Minutes of longitude multiplied by 4 will give number of seconds of time, and seconds of longitude multiplied by 4 will give thirds of time which divided by 60 will give seconds of time in decimals or fractions.

To convert time into longitude. Rule—Reverse the former method and divide time by 4. The result will be longitude in degrees, minutes and seconds.

(Continued on 4th page.)

M'ARTHUR IN FRONT OF BULACAN.

Attack on the Insurgent City of Twenty-five Thousand Inhabitants is Being Made.

Manila, March 28.—11 a. m.—General MacArthur's division advance nearly two miles without encountering opposition this morning. On approaching Bulacan, a town of 25,000 people, it halted, preparatory to attacking it.

The heat was intense, being 90 degrees on the coast, and fully 100 degrees in the interior. It made the Americans suffer a great deal. In spite of the heat, however, every one was eager to proceed toward the enemy.

A detachment of 96 Filipino prisoners was escorted into Manila today.

Their appearance aroused great interest. The rebels have unloaded about 500 men from a train, half a mile in front of General MacArthur's forces, with the object of reinforcing the Filipino garrison at Bulacan and Guganto, on either side of the railroad leading to Malolos.

The fact that the railroad is in operation from here to our front facilitates the transportation of supplies to the troops. Before the break in the road was repaired the transportation of supplies was very uncertain.

All is quiet in front of the lines of Overshine and Hall.

Command of the island of Negros has been formally transferred from General Miller to Colonel Vanvalzah, Eighteenth infantry.

New York, March 28.—Dispatches from Manila to the Journal today report that General MacArthur's division, after a short rest in the captured city of Marilao, took up the advance from that place toward Malolos at 9:30 this morning. The immediate objective point was the town of Bocave, five miles north of Marilao.

The Filipino prisoners taken yesterday, according to the Journal dispatches, have informed the Americans that Aguinaldo would make a last grand stand at Malolos, and if he was defeated he would make no further resistence, but quit the revolution.

Heavy Fighting of Yesterday.

[illegible] occurred yesterday after [illegible] Otis Marilo. A brilliant charge was made by the South Dakota regiment, led by Frost, against the famed troops of Aguinaldo, brought from Malolos. He repulsed the enemy with slaughter. Adjutant Lien and Lieutenants Adams and Morrison and four enlisted men of the regiment were killed, and Lieutenant McCleland and 22 enlisted men were wounded. The loss yesterday was mostly confined to this regiment.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatish and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

California papers are very much elated over the recent rains in that state. Many of the newspapers predict big crops for this year.

To the Unfortunate

Dr Gibbon

This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self-abuse and excesses producing the following symptoms: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.

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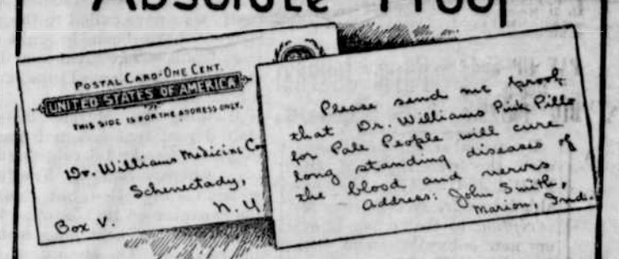

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These pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, partial paralysis and all forms of weakness either in men or women.

To a Lawrence *Journal* reporter Mr. G. H. Snyder, a well known citizen of Lawrence, Kan., related a wonderful story. He said: "I am now seventy years of age. About three years ago I experienced a coldness or numbness in the feet, then creeping up my legs, until it reached my body. I grew thin, appetite poor and did not relish my food. I became unable to move about. Consulted several distinguished physicians, one telling me I had locomotor ataxia, another, creeping paralysis. I took their medicines but continued to grow worse. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Before I had finished my first box I found that they were benefiting me. I used twelve boxes and was perfectly cured. Although over six months since I used my last pill there has been no return of the disease. My appetite is good and general health better than for many years."

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The Head of the "Arlington" swings on patent socket hinges, firmly held down by a thumb screw. Strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with top of table. Highest Arm—Space under the arm is 5½ inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, and even quilts. It is Self-Threading—Absolutely no holes to put thread through except eye of needle. Shuttle is cylinder, open on end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. Stitch Regulator is on the bed of the machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, and can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. Feed is double and extends on both sides of needle; never fails to take goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. Automatic Bobbin Winder—For filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while winding bobbin. Light Running—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. Stitch is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. Tension is a flat spring tension, and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. The Needle is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. Needle Bar is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at the bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. Adjustable Bearings—All bearings are case-hardened steel and easily adjusted with a screw driver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the machine will last a lifetime. Attachments—Each machine is furnished with necessary tools and accessories, and in addition we furnish an extra set of attachments in a velvet lined metal box, free of charge, as follows: One ruffler and gatherer, one binder, one shirring plate, one set of four hemmers, different widths up to ⅜ of an inch, one tucker, one under braider, one short or attachment foot, and one thread cutter. Woodwork of finest quality oak or walnut, gothic cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress guards to wheel, and device for replacing belt.

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