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# Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 18. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1900. NO. 31



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**Dentist,**
Coquille City, Or.

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MYRTLE CAMP, NO. 197, WOODMEN of the World, meets at Hersey Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday nights of each month. J. W. LENEVE, Consul.
J. G. Simmons, 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.

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

BUELAH CHAPTER, NO. 6, O. E. S., meets Friday evening on or before each full moon at 8 o'clock from April 1st to October 31st, and thereafter at 7:30; and each Friday afternoon two weeks there after at 2 o'clock.
MISS EMMA LORENZ, W. M.
Mrs. Jennie L. Rose, Sec.

COQUILLE LODGE, NO. 53, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited. E. L. FITCH, 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.
B. F. LAWRENCE C. P.
J. J. Stanley, Scribe.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 20, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall. MRS. CLARA LANDRETH, N. G.
Miss Irma Lukens, Sec.

COQUILLE COUNCIL NO. 398 OF THE Fraternal Aid Association meets the 2d Tuesday evening of each month.
J. W. SUGG, Pres.
Mrs. Alice Tuttle, Sec.

SHAD HUDSON, : : J. E. HAYNES.

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*Mining and Real Estate Agents*
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House and 6 acres of land well improved in Wilbur, Douglas county, Or., for sale, or exchange for property in Myrtle Point.

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*Curran & Gass, Proprietors.*

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE Central Meat Market, we will be able to furnish all kinds of Meat—Beef, Mutton and Pork, and will pay the highest cash price for beef, hogs, sheep, etc.
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Cemetery lots enclosed with stone coping or curbing. Iron railings furnished to order. Correspondence solicited from parties living in the country or other towns who may wish anything in my line of business.
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HOLBROOK, MERRILL & STETSON .....
Also BRIDGE & BEACH
**STOVES**
**Doors, Windows**
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**Building Material,**
Or any and everything carried in a First-class Hardware Store.
**J. A. Lamb & Co.,**
[Successors to J. J. Lamb.]


### Mother.

We had the funniest story
In our paper t'other day,
About a mule and buggy
That scared and run away.
I like to died a-laughin',
And so did pa and Josh,
But mother couldn't stop to hear—
She was busy with the wash.

Last week we had a picnic
Out to Mechanicsville;
I went with 'Lizy Fergus,
And pa took Jen and Bill;
The time we had a-funnin'
Would beat a story-book,
But mother couldn't go along—
She had preserves to cook.

On Monday was the circus;
We had a glorious time
A-seein' beasts and serpents
And birds of every clime.
We went in bright and early
To see the show go round.
But mother stayed at home to sew
On Jen's alpackey gowned.

Last fall when all the Rankins
Came down to stay a week,
We went one day for walnuts
'Way out on Sugar creek;
We took our dinners with us
And stayed the whole day through,
But mother couldn't get away—
The scrubbin' was to do.

To-morrow night's the concert;
I said I'd go with Jen
And Bill and 'Lizy Fergus
And Sairy True, but then
After I'd done and said it
The thought of mother came;
She never gets a holiday
That's half-way worth the name.

She's lookin' worn and weary,
And it's occurred to me
To send her to the concert,
If only she'll agree:
I'll stay and do the dishes,
No odds if Jen does coax,
For mother needs a little fun
The same as other folks.

EMMA GRANT CURTIS in Youth's Companion.

### The Northern Pacific Steal.

Upon a close investigation it appears doubtful if anything can now be done to put a stop to the land-grabbing scheme of the Northern Pacific railroad, which has been made possible by loose and careless ligislation of congress, and which was spoken of in these columns yesterday. The authority for the selection of lands in this state recently made by the Northern Pacific company is found in Section 3 of an act of congress passed March 2, 1899, which reads as follows:

"That upon the execution and filing with the secretary of the interior, by the Northern Pacific Railroad company, of proper deed releasing and conveying to the United States the lands in the reservation hereby created, also the lands in the Pacific Forest reserve which has been heretofore granted by the United States to said company, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and which lie opposite said company's constructed road, said company is hereby authorized to select an equal quantity of non-mineral public lands of the United States not reserved and to which no adverse right or claim shall have attached or have been initiated at the time of the making of such selection, lying within any state into or through which the railroad of said Northern Pacific Railroad company runs, to the extent of the lands so relinquished and released to the United States."

It looks as though there was a deep-laid money-making scheme back of this National Park Reserve business—a scheme productive of not only great present financial advantage to those interested, but assuring future and almost perpetual rich returns. In the creation of Mount Ranier National Park there has been set up a region of pleasure grounds for the wealthy stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad and their friends, and in so far as that park may be improved and beautified at public expense it will inure to the benefit of the big corporation by serving as an inducement to travel, so that it will increase the passenger earnings of the road by countless thousands of dollars every year.

That was one of the aims of the act of 1897, creating the Pacific Forest reserve, but the deepest plot was not then revealed. It remained to be developed later, when the act of March 2, 1899, was engineered through congress relative to Mt. Ranier Park. The country was in a state of excitement over the Philippine war and the settlement with Spain, and it was a favorable time for lobbyists to work their nefarious schemes. The lands of the Northern Pacific railroad grant located in the Mount Ranier reserve have only a nominal cash value—25 to 75 cents an acre—and, of course, it was desirable to throw them back upon the hands of the general government and receive in exchange an equal amount of land worth in cash from $4 to $10 an acre.

The direct money value of this change may be counted at fifteen to twenty millon dollars to the railroad company, while the losa to the states of Washington and Oregon, is incalculable. Especially is this so to Oregon, to which the Northern Pacific railroad is of very little benefit. That company has but a few miles of road in the state and does not run anywhere near the regions in which its selections of lands have been recently made. The damage to this state consists in putting into the hands of a corporation the lands intended by the government for actual settlers, thus retarding the growth of our population, diminishing the number of our homes, making public improvements, the building of roads, bridges, school houses, etc., impossible; decreasing our sources of taxation and revenue; tying up our landed interests subject to the whims of heartless speculators, and in every way militating against the substantial growth and prosperity of the commonwealth.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company is not entitled to a foot of land in Oregon. If the general government desires to make a public park out of a portion of its grant to that company, let there be an estimate made of the fair value of that land and let the railroad company be paid from the public treasury the amount of it. Thus the whole country, for whose benefit the park is supposed to be created, will join in defraying the expense. But it is neither fair nor honest to rob the state of Oregon of its valuable public lands—or rather to rob the settlers of the state of these lands—to enrich a grasping, soulless corporation that is of no material benefit to Oregon.

If there is a possible show of stopping this outrage, we call upon our delegation in congress to set the breaks and set them solid.—Salem Statesman (Rep.)

### When Will They Have Enough?

The Carnegie Company made $21,000,000 last year, and yet Mr. Carnegie is not satisfied. He wishes to get possession of Mr. Frick's intersst for less than its value.

The Standard Oil company has just declared a quarterly dividend of $20,000,000 or at the rate of $80,000,000 for the year, and yet its directors are not satisfied. They wish congress to pay subsidies to the ocean-going vessels in whose earning they have a share.

If there are any other American corporations whose profits were $20,000,000 last year or promise to be $80,000,000 this year, it may be taken for granted that the men at the head of them are no more satisfied than the Carnegies and Rockefellers, and are no more scrupulous as to the methods of adding to their possessions.

There seems to be no limit to the rapacity of corporations which have been built up at the expense of the public by excessive tariff protection, by illegal railroad discriminations or official favoritism. The men who rule those corporations may not "want the earth," but they certainly want the United States and the abundance thereof.

They and their allies on land and sea are working at the entire subjugation of the government, so that they may add more millions to their present annual revenues of $20,000,000 in the case of the Standard Oil.

They try to put their creatures in all official places which touch their interests at any point.

They demand subsidies for their ships.

Their demands are usually complied with.

"There are three things that are never satisfied; yea, four things say not "It is enough."

That may have been the case in the old Hebrew days.

Today there are the Standard Oil Company, the Carnegie Company, the sugar trust, the International Navigation Company, and other colossal corporations which overshadow the government itself and are never satisfied.

When will they have enough?—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

S. F. Star: The rejection by the senate of Teller's proposal for international bimetallism, and the passage of the house financial bill, which establishes the gold standard and increases the privileges of the national banks, marks the final abandonment by the Republicans of their platform of 1896. The bill which has been passed is one of the most vicious measures ever proposed in the country's history.

Two California cities—Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz—now own their own water works and serve water free to all residents. This is a wise policy, tending to perfect sanitation and health.

S. F. Star: San Francisco is a great city, and its cleanliness is not next to, but equals its godliness. Strangers have not been able to detect much of either.

Ingersoll: There is something wrong with the system where idleness is burdened with wealth and industry with famine.

### To Be Started for Kimberley.

Cape Town, Feb. 19.—Repairs to the railway have sufficiently advanced to enable the dispatch tonight of the first train to Kimberley, laden with coal. After that the military requirements will be the first consideration, second, foodstuffs, and then passengers, which latter train it is anticipated will start on Wednesday or Thursday.

### Ex-Consul Macrum Offers Proof of What He Claims.

New York, Feb. 20.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Charles E. Macrum, late consul at Pretoria, furnishes proof of his charges that United States official mail was opened by the British censor. Mr. Macrum has several envelopes, each bearing the British sticker applied to the envelope after it had been opened by the censor.

He has one envelope which contained mail matter from Consul-General Stowe, at Cape Town. It is the regulation blue of the consular service. It bears upon its face the legend "U. S. Consular Service," and a stamp "Mail Suspended." On the reverse side is the United States government seal, impressed upon the red sealing wax of the consular service. The British sticker reseal-ing the letter after it had been opened, bears the potential initials, "V. R.," the initials of the clerk who opened the letter, the name of the place where it was opened.

This letter was mailed at Cape Town, October 4, by Consul-General Stowe. It was held there one month apparently, for the next postmark is that of Durban, dated November 4. From Durban it was sent to Pretoria and reached Mr. Macrum in its mutilated form. The circulars to consuls issued by the department, are not in themselves important, but nevertheless, "official mail" never reached Mr. Macrum. They were confiscated without apology or explanation by the British censor. As for Mr. Macrum's personal mail, he never heard of it.

The British authorities are familiar with the American consular code. On November 8 Mr. Macrum sent a cablegram in code to the state department, urgently requesting that he be permitted to come home. Usually cablegrams, because of the difference in time between South Africa and this country, consume two days in transmission; that is to say, the cable sent by Mr. Macrum on November 8 would normally have been received by the state department on November 10. But on November 9, before the cablegram was received by the state department, certainly, and before it was sent from South Africa, probably, the British papers in Natal, hundreds of miles away, announced in impressive type that Mr. Macrum, the American consul at Pretoria desired to be permitted to go home.

### A Consul States Facts.

The signed statement issued this week by Charles L. Macrum, former United States consul to Pretoria, is the most striking indictment of the McKinley-British alliance that has yet been made.

Consul Macrum found his position at Pretoria unbearable, because of the British censorship of his mail and cablegrams. Letters bearing the official seal of the government of the United States, addressed to him as consul, were delievred to him with a sticker attached certifying that they had been read by the censor at Durban and allowed to pass. The mail service was subject to constant interruption by the British, and the cable service from Pretoria was absolutely cut off.

The government at Washington paid no heed to Mr. Macrum's protests, but caused it to be understood in this country that he was being hampered by the Boers in his ministrations to the British prisoners. His requests for leave of absence in order that he might come to Washington and explain matters were ignored, repeated cablegrams sent from Durban going unanswered or meeting with refusal. Finally, the required permission was given, and the consul started for Washington. On his arrival at the state department he was informed that he had been removed, and thus cut off from the opportunity of officially explaining the South African situation. His successor, a boy of twenty, the son of Secretary of State Hay, was already on his way to Pretoria.

All this passes belief, and yet Consul Macrum is a Republican, a McKinley appointee, and an experienced public man. That he was not in touch with the situation, however, is shown by his statement that, when he accepted his appointment, he "knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain, and has seen nothing in the regulations which made the consul of the American republic subject to the whims and caprices of an English military censor at Durban."—S. F. Star.

Oregonian, Feb. 15: In the case of J. D. Spreckels & Bro's. Co. vs the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company, an order was made allowing the receiver to sue L. A. Whereat, the receiver to deny or defend in such suits as may be necessary.

"That's imitation coffee you're drinking. Never guessed it, did you?" "No. I thought it was tea."

### Main Object of the War.

The [London] Morning Leader, a paper of repute and standing, declares in a recent issue that the war was forced by the influential men who serve the interests of Cecil Rhodes, and that the object sought as a result of war was entirely mercenary. According to the Leader, the object of the agents of Mr. Rhodes is nothing loftier than that of securing a larger profit by forcing the cost of miner's wages lower than it could be forced under the laws of the Transvaal. It asserts that in the South African republic the working day for Kaffir miners is fixed by law at eight hours for six days in the week, while in the Kimberley mines, in British territory, the Kaffirs are required to work twelve hours a day for seven days in the week. The liberty to employ labor in the Rand mines under the conditions existing at Kimberley, where Rhodes is supreme, it is said, would enable the rand mine owners to cut down their wages bill by half. The consulting engineer employed by the Consolidated Gold Fields is cited as authority for the statement that the change would mean a saving of 5 shillings a ton on the production of gold ore and an annual increase of about £2,250,000 in dividends.—Chicago Record.

### American Tories Give a Benefit Concert and Bar for British.

New York, February 18.—Society and the stage, represented by women of wealth and beauty, crowded the ball-room at Sherry's this afternoon, patronizing "The Concert," arranged by Mrs. Langtry to raise funds for the American hospital ship Maine, now in South Africa. Although young women did not sell cocktails and other refreshments at the "American bar," as had been expected, there was a big crush and a large sum of money was realized. Instead of young women, the Earl of Yarmouth and several professional bartenders served liquors at 50 cents a drink. Something over $6000 was said to have been taken in.

### Filipino Guerillas Charged With Murder.

Manilla, Feb. 20.—A military commission meets at Calamba tomorrow to try the Filipino members of the guerilla band which attacked a squad of Americans on February 2, killing a corporal. The charges are murder and assault with intent to kill. The case is important as foreshadowing the policy of treating guerillas and bandits. It is supposed one reason which has hitherto deterred the American authorities from adopting this policy is that the insurgents have more than fifty American prisoners and may retaliate.

### Dapends on Nationality.

"Your success," said the practical politician to the man who wanted to run for office, "will depend a great deal on the ward in which you acquire a residence. With which nationality are you the stronger—the Irish or the Germans?"

"Why," replied the candidate for office, "I think I stand best with the Americans."

"No chance for you, then," replied the practical politician. "They seldom vote."

All this time the great railway magnate had sat silent, listening. At last he spoke. "Young man," he said, "I am not sure I understand you. Please be a little more explicit." "I am asking you, sir," said the young man, reddening "for the hand of your daughter." "Oh, is that all?" rejoined the magnate. "Why, certainly. If she has no objections, I haven't. I thought you were striking me for a pass."


WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND Honest persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Solary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.


Boys aged 15 and 12, named Rucker and Graham, are under bonds at Lostine to answer a charge of burglary.

C. C. Pratt, a Lake county stockman, has sold 30 unbroken horses, at $50 per head, to a stage-line proprietor.


**An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.**

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state. —B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

**Spinal Disease Cured in Four Months**

Richard D. Creech, of 1062 Second Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, says:

"Our son Willard was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally my mother, who lives in Canada, wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought some. This was when our boy had been on the stretcher for an entire year and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months he was able to go to school. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."—*From the Crescent, Appleton, Wis.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People 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, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

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All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale; contains 8 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 132 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

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NEW HOME STYLE
LATEST BEST CHEAPEST

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STYLE No. 55. "ARLINGTON."

A strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements, and its mechanical construction is such that in it are combined simplicity with great strength, thus insuring ease of running, durability, and making it impossible for the machine to get out of order. It sews fast and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivaled for speed, durability and quality of work. Notice the following points of superiority:

**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**—Fills 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 ½ 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.

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES FOR SEWING MACHINES BUY DIRECTLY OF MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE AGENT'S AND DEALER'S PROFITS

OUR GREAT OFFER. $24.50 is our Special Wholesale Price, but in order to introduce this high-grade sewing machine, we make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class machine at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $18.50 cash and coupon, we will ship the above-described machine anywhere securely packed and crated, and guarantee safe delivery. A ten years' written warranty sent with each machine. Money refunded if not as represented after thirty days' test trial. We will ship C. O. D. for $19.50 with privilege of twenty days' trial on receipt of $1.00 as a guarantee of good faith and charges. If you prefer thirty days' trial before paying, send for our large illustrated catalogue with testimonials, explaining fully how we ship sewing machines anywhere to any one at the lowest manufacturer's prices without asking one cent in advance. The best plan is to send all cash with order, as you then save the $1.00 discount. Remember the coupon must be sent with order.

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