

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 18.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1900.

NO. 50

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Coquille City, Or.

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Will visit Bandon from 1st to 8th of each month.

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COQUILLE COUNCIL NO. 308 OF THE

Fraternity of Odd Fellows meets the 2d Tuesday evening of each month.

J. W. SCOTT, Pres.

Mrs. Alice Tuttle, Sec.

LYOURGUS LODGE, NO. 72, K. O. P.

meets every Tuesday evening at Masonic Hall. Brothers in good standing in sister lodges are cordially invited to visit us.

M. McDONALD, C. C.

V. K. Wilson, K. of R. & S.

COQUILLE, NO. 18, FOREST

of America, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening, at Masonic Hall.

Geo. O. LEACH, C. R.

H. N. LORNER, R. S.

MERTLE CAMP, NO. 197, WOODMEN

of the World, meets at Hersey Hall, 1st and 2d Saturday nights of each month.

J. W. LENEVA, Consul.

J. G. Simmons, Clerk.

EVENING TIDE CIRCLE, NO. 214,

of W. of W., meets in Hersey's Hall on 2d and 4th Saturday nights of each month.

JENNIE L. ROSE,

Guardian Neighbor.

J. G. Simmons, Clerk.

CHADWICK LODGE, NO. 68, A. F.

and A. M., meets on Saturday evening, at Hersey's Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

C. R. MARSH, W. M.

J. J. Lamb, Sec.

BUELL CHAPTER, NO. 6, O. E. S.,

meets Friday evening at Hersey Hall, each full moon at 8 o'clock from April 1st to October 31st, and thereafter at 7:30; and each Friday afternoon two weeks thereafter at 2 o'clock.

Miss Emma Lorenz, W. M.

Mrs. Jennie L. Rose, Sec.

COQUILLE LODGE, NO. 88, I. O. F.,

meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited.

E. L. FREN, N. G.

N. S. Lawrence, R. S.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 20,

I. O. O. F., meets every first and third Wednesdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

Cordial invitation extended to all visiting patriarchs in good standing.

F. LAWRENCE, C. P.

J. J. Stanley, Scribe.

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Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all County Warrants endorsed prior to Jan. 1, 1900, will be paid on presentation at my office in Coquille City, Coos county, Oregon. No interest will be allowed after June 10, 1900.

This 31st day of May, 1900.

W. W. HAYES,
County Treasurer.

Division of Oregon.

For three months past there has been thoughtful discussion in eastern Oregon of a project to divide the state at the Cascade range and create a new sovereignty from the area of the mountains. The plan has found favor with a few who affect to believe that the two divisions have no similarity of interest, that the western section is given over to commerce, agriculture, horticulture, lumbering, dairying, fishing and manufactures, while east of the Cascades the principal industries are mining and stockraising, with agriculture in favored localities and lumbering where new settlements have created demand for building material. Arguments of this sort are not worth serious attention.

Agriculture, horticulture, dairying and lumbering are local to all parts of Oregon, but a higher stage of development has been attained west of the mountains than in the eastern section. Commerce and fishing are peculiar to western Oregon because of its large seacoast and water surface. Eastern Oregon leads in stockraising and mining, in the one because of its extent of range and cheap cost of food, and in the other because of its vast mineralized area. Still, stockraising and mining are extensively carried on in western Oregon. In manufactures, the western division leads in production, but in not a manufacturing community in the strict sense of the word, for, like eastern Oregon, it buys from the eastern states products that could be made at home.

Mere difference in climate and production, no matter how sharply defined, would not be sufficient for the creation of a new state east of the Cascades. Consent of the legislature of Oregon and of congress must first be obtained. Article 4, section 3, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that "new states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress." Western Oregon has always contained the bulk of the population of the state, and will for many years come. For this reason consent of the legislature to a division of Oregon cannot be obtained, and, even if it were granted, there is no surety that congress would add its consent.

Agitation for the division of Oregon had its origin in the Constitutional convention, and has been revived at different times since. When the boundary question was under discussion, August 24, 1857, C. R. Meigs, of Wasco county, moved that the eastern boundary of Oregon be the summit of the Cascade mountains. He defended his motion by declaring that "we prefer to be for a few years under the laws of congress and almost a blank in our situation rather than to have the territory west of the mountains hanging over us like an incubus for years to come." W. H. Watkins, of Josephine county, proposed that the people of southern Oregon be given standing permission to form a new state with the northern part of California. Both the Meigs and Watkins proposals were overwhelmingly defeated, and Oregon's boundaries were made as they now stand. The present talk of separation rests upon the fact that eastern Oregon is growing rather more rapidly than the western section, and that the western part of the state has taken comparatively little hand in the development of the mineral resources. The interests of the two divisions are almost identical, and with extension of railroad service which may be expected to follow increase of population, they will be drawn more closely together than ever before. Even if a new state were created in eastern Oregon, Portland would continue to be what it is now—the commercial and financial metropolis—and any separation would be one of lines and not of interests.—Oregonian.

The annual session of the State Medical society commenced in Portland on Tuesday. This is the 27th gathering of the society. New officers elected were: President, Dr. W. E. Carl, of Oregon City; vice-president, Dr. C. J. Smith, Pendleton; secretary, Dr. W. F. Ames, Portland; treasurer, Dr. Mae H. Cardwell, Portland. Dr. A. C. Smith was re-elected a member of the executive board.

Forest Grove Times: The senatorial aspirations of Mr. Hermann will have some support in the next legislature. Southern Oregon will be practically unanimous for him. Douglas county sends a solid Republican delegation and the issue was "Hermann for Senator." The party might go farther and fare worse.

That "The Chinese Must Go" May be Realized.

Washington, June 19.—What the status of Chinamen in this country will be once the act of the Boxers or rebels or imperial troops is construed into an act of war, is an interesting question. An official in the office of the Secretary of State, who is acquainted with the usage governing such circumstances, when asked today for an opinion on the subject, said:

"As soon as this Government decides that war is on, the Chinese Ambassador will receive his passports, and his intercourse with this government will cease until hostilities are over, as in the case of Spain. The Minister will thereupon notify the Consuls of his Government in every city of the United States, telling them that he has received his passports and ordering them to collect together the subjects of his government, notifying them that within thirty days they must leave the territory.

"In the case of Spain those who had taken out naturalization papers were allowed to remain, but those who still maintained their allegiance to the Spanish Government had to be deported at their Government's expense. The trouble with the Chinese situation is that citizens of that Government are not allowed to become citizens of the United States, therefore they cannot be left behind on the plea of citizenship, and all must be deported. How that can be done we have no means of knowing.

The Chinese Government would have to look after its own people. There are about 150,000 Chinamen in the United States, and it would require a great many ships to carry them across the Pacific Ocean. This would be a herculean task for the Chinese Government, as it does not own ships, and would have to hire them from nations it would be at war with. They would be protected on the ocean and allowed to reach their port within any reasonable time after thirty days from the time of leaving the shores of the United States.

"What would be done with those who could not get back to China? Ah, that is a question the government will have to wrestle with when the time comes."

Shipwrecked Sailors

Nome, Alaska, June 8, via Seattle, June 26.—After four months of fearful suffering, during which he helplessly watched the death of one after another of his companions, Jas. Murphy, of New York, a cast-away sailor, was rescued from starvation by natives on St. Lawrence island. He was picked up from the island June 1st, by the bark Alaska.

Murphy is the sole survivor of a party of six, which sailed for Nome November 3, 1899, on board the schooner Eacret of San Francisco. The others of the party, all of whom perished from cold or starvation on St. Lawrence island, were: P. Lair, of Snohomish, owner of the vessel; J. H. Johnson, San Francisco, master; Chas. Elliott, Denver, Col., mate; R. A. Nichol, Plymouth, Mass., cook; J. M. Smith, Seattle, sailor.

Travelers in Arctic Regions.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and danger attending a trip from 1200 to 1400 miles over snow and ice in the most inclement season of the year, no less than 700 people left Dawson for Nome between Dec. 4, 1899, and March 1, 1900.

Labor Troubles in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., July 2.—All the union miners in Alabama, about 10,000 in number, suspended work today pending the settlement of the wage dispute between them and the operators. The old wage contract expired yesterday and the miners demand a raise and other concessions. The operators refuse this demand.

Medford Free Press: The removal of Prof. W. T. Van Scoy as president of the Ashland State Normal school is not approved by the people generally, and a petition to Gov. Geer has been circulated and numerous signed, requesting the governor to use his influence to have the normal board of regents reconvened with a view of reconsidering their action. The dismissal of Prof. Van Scoy seems to have been very unjust, and the movement for his reinstatement should be pushed to a successful termination.

"Jack" Cook, the 14 year old boy preacher, who has, apparently created something of a furor in religious circles in Portland, has left for Puget Sound. One hundred and fifty positive conversions, and over 50 probationers, who are likely to remain true to the faith, is the record of the work accomplished for the church by the youthful evangelist.—Portland Telegram.

A Great Thing.

Newberg's victory in winning the beet-sugar plant is chiefly valuable for its demonstration of the quality and temper of the people of the community. Of course, the concrete achievement is important, for the investment of three-quarters of a million or more in a productive industry in a small town will be a very great factor in its progress and prosperity. But the hope and energy of the people are displayed by the vigor with which they took hold to help themselves by pledging the requisite beet acreage. This is not in the nature of a subsidy. Nothing is to be given without a fair equivalent. The factory could not run without raw material, and the farmers have simply agreed that they will grow the raw material at the market price and in sufficient quantity to warrant the building of the large mill. This is economically sound and wise. The giving of the factory site does not constitute a subsidy, but it is a comparatively small consideration in this case, and the town to be most directly benefited pays the bill. Newberg and Yamhill county are to be congratulated on the spirit of enterprise manifested, and their example is to be commended to the consideration of other communities that may be sighing for developing and expanding agencies.—Oregonian, yesterday.

This will be a great thing for the farmers of the rich Willamette bottoms, even as far up as Salem, for the product will be largely shipped on the river, and the grower thirty or more miles away will be in as good position as to freight as the one within three or four miles of the factory. There could not be a better point in the valley than Newberg for this factory. It will add wonderfully to the thrift of the farmers of the central valley countries, for this industry will encourage the development of many others, and add in numerous ways to the thrift of our agricultural communities.—Oregon Statesman.

San Francisco Chronicle: The Cured Fruit Association is a thing accomplished, for the two years now beginning. It is the largest marketing association of farmers ever formed, its membership comprising more than 3000 names scattered over the entire state north of Tehachapi. It controls more than 80 per cent of the prune crop of the state, which will probably be more than 150,000,000 pounds of prunes. Eighty per cent of crop would be 120,000,000 pounds, so that this one association has for sale as many prunes as this state has ever before produced in a single year, and more, if we remember correctly, than was ever produced in a year by any country except Austro-Hungary.

A news item is passing around to the effect that the war department of this government has spent upwards of \$15,000,000 for the transportation by sea of men, animals and supplies to the Philippine islands, the government claiming a saving of more than \$9,000,000 through owning its own transports. That would ordinarily indicate that government ownership is not so bad a thing, after all, and the government could have saved nearly as much more if she built her own craft instead of buying any old hulk and paying first-class prices for them.

Tidings: At a meeting of the executive board of the Southern Oregon Normal school held yesterday, Prof. T. A. Hayes was selected to fill the vacant chair of English and psychology. Prof. Hayes is well known in Ashland, and during the past year and a half has been taking a special course at the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto in sociology, psychology and English.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines.

From Sylvan Valley News, Brewster, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

Yreka Journal: We hear that surveyors are out viewing a route to this coast from Ogden, for the purpose of extending the Burlington and Rock Island railroad to the Pacific. The company is desirous of securing this extension, so as to reach Chetco bay in Curry county, Southern Oregon, near the California boundary line and may probably pass through Northern California via the Madrilite Plains from Northern Nevada, as it is desirous to reach the extensive timber regions of Northern California and Southern Oregon. This road could connect with the McCloud river road in Squaw Valley this county, continue on to Grants Pass in Josephine county, Or., with connections from Del Norte county and along the Klamath river in Siskiyou county. Both Del Norte and Siskiyou counties along the coast range of mountains, possess rich fields of valuable timber and minerals, that would bring a vast revenue for capitalists by having railroad communications and the counties of Southern Oregon, at or near the coast line, are also equally valuable in the same products. The Del Norte timber is principally redwood, while all east of the coast range, is superior fir sugar pine, and many other kinds of pine, also considerable hardwood. Besides the wealth of the mountains there are numerous fertile valleys for farm productions, and large streams available for power in operating mills, factories, etc., with the greatest success.

A valley exchange says: "One thing that Oregon needs, and needs badly, is good roads. Just as long as the present system of road work is continued—that is, every man working out his tax, or rather putting in his time, we will have no roads. If a road tax were levied payable in cash the same as other taxes, and the road work done by contract, subject to rejection by the state, a marvelous change would be the result. Our senators and representatives should be instructed in regard to this matter."

Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest: Geo W. Weeks, the well known Marion county dairyman, was not worried by the rainy weather, for he makes silage in place of hay. Between showers he cut and siloed a large quantity of vetches. There is, unfortunately, a good deal of danger rain of at just about the best time for cutting clover and vetches for hay, but the growing tendency to make silage of these, in place of hay, is reducing the danger of loss from rain.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sanguine Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

The California canneries have agreed among themselves on a scale of prices which they will pay for fruit this year. For Bartlett pears they will pay \$20 per ton for those over 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and \$15 per ton for those over 2 1/4 inches in diameter. For peaches the prices range from \$15 to \$22.50 per ton, nothing under 2 1/4 inches in diameter wanted. The growers are fighting the canneries on these prices.

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is poor, food is not relished, sleep does not seem to refresh, we go to bed tired and get up tired. This

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condition is because of thin, impure, sluggish blood which is unequal to the demands of the body

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