

Coquille City Herald.

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D. F. Dean, Editor and Proprietor
County Official Paper.

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THIS PAPER is kept on file at G. DAKES Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, California, for exchange for advertisements can be made for it.

Gov. Shaw's alleged possession of twelve toes isn't wonderful. Nearly every politician has at least two faces.

It is difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to appreciate the full value of anything you have. It's dead easy when you haven't got it.

Sir Thomas Lipton is contemplating the building of another Shamrock with which to again contest for the American cup.

Let us give Prince Henry everything to which courtesy and hospitality entitle him, but don't let us send him home disgusted with our toadyism.

The House said Nicaragua; the Commission said Panama; Hanna said Darien. Now, it's up to the Senate, and then the people may have a say.

Vaccinating the members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was all right, but smallpox isn't the only thing that such organizations ought to be vaccinated for.

Some cynical paragrapher will be certain to refer to Carrie Nation's having cut off one of her big toes with her little hatchet as "a case of retributive," when it was in reality a Nation's loss.

We suppose that if the Indians should take the war path, as threatened, because of the effort of the Indian Bureau to suppress long hair and painted faces among them their war cry would be "Paint and hair!"

Illinois is to great a State to allow its laws to be violated with impunity, and the increase of 39 per cent in the employment of child labor, noted in the annual report of the State factory commission, calls for official action.

A news item says that there is a growing demand for artificial calves to be used by lean people at the king's coronation. It is to be hoped the president took this into consideration and selected American representatives who have the proper development. There would be a general protest against taxing our people to buy artificial calves for our envoys.

Either smallpox is not the disease it used to be, or else medical science has robbed it of its former terrors. Out of scores of so-called smallpox in this city during the past year or two, none has been fatal. Indeed, smallpox of this period and in this climate seems to be one of the most harmless of diseases, though it has not yet become really pleasant.—Telegram.

There is one scion of royalty, now in the U. S., who isn't sharing in the good things showered upon Prince Henry. He is Prince Euiwha, second son of the King of Korea, who is a student at a Virginia College, and who has just been sued for failure to pay a promissory note for \$30,000. Such failures have been princely prerogatives ever since there were princes.

Mr. Bryan celebrated Jackson's Day at Wooster, O., on January 6 and at New Haven, Conn., on Jan. 8. The democrats of Wayne county, Ohio, have for forty-seven consecutive years met at Wooster, the county seat, and observed Jackson's Day with appropriate exercises. They claim to surpass any other community in the United States in this respect and the soundness of their claim. If any reader of The Commoner knows of any other community which has been as faithful to the memory of the Hero of New Orleans let him speak now or forever after hold his peace.—Commoner.

Schley Has No Presidential Aspirations.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley today thrice declared that he has no intention of entering politics. His remarks were calculated to set at rest for all time the political ambitions which some of his admirers have entered for him. He said that no office, however high, would tempt him to jeopardize the love which the people of this country have expressed for him.

The day with the Admiral was a round of receptions, at each of which he expressed his gratitude for tokens of esteem and appreciation. The demonstrations reached their climax in the banquet given in his honor by the Hamilton Club in the banquet hall of the Auditorium last night. Approximately 650 guests were present.

Admiral Schley arrived at Chicago today at 9:35 A. M., and was greeted with tumultuous acclaim from thousands of people who crowded the Baltimore & Ohio depot and thronged the streets. His reception here was the culmination of the demonstration in his honor which has occurred all along the route from Washington.

Oregon Pine and Cedar Doors.

Robert B. Shollenberger, junior member of the firm of D. M. Shollenberger & Son, dealers in New York City, returned home at the close of December, after spending two months in Portland looking over the lumber situation. His firm helped introduce there years ago fir and cedar doors to the New York market. The demand for this class of doors now exceeds the supply.

"Our experiences with the fir and cedar of this coast has been very satisfactory," said Mr. Shollenberger "and the only limit to the trade is the capacity of the mills here. We find that it does not pay to handle rough timber, the long haul being too expensive for that commodity. Window sash are also too bulky for economical transportation so far. But we have a large and growing demand for doors and finishing lumber. The Oregon fir doors are the finest that get to the Eastern market."

"When pine was abundant in the East, doors were made of that wood. The diminishing supply of that timber has driven consumers to experiment, and whitewood or basswood, cypress, cedar and fir have had their tests. The fir gives far the best satisfaction, it being a hard, firm and very beautiful wood. The cypress of Louisiana, which is much used in absence of a sufficient supply of fir, has had its day. It cannot be killed, and it does not hold to gather well."

New York consumers have been afraid of Pacific coast lumber and doors because of the great distance they must be carried. Usually it is not practicable to give orders long in advance of the time the stuff is needed, and then the builders are afraid the materials cannot be put on the ground in time for the work, and delays are very damaging on many large contracts. We have found that the facilities of this coast were not great enough to fill our orders as we needed the stock, and we have been much hampered by this act. The manufacturers should have larger mills and be prepared to turn out large quantities of doors and finish lumber on short notice.—Oregon Timberman.

Missouri Corporations Must Help Her the Harder.

The supreme court of Missouri has delivered an opinion in which it finds that the Western Union Telegraph company, being organized under the law of New York, is not a federal corporation and that the assessment of the company's franchise by the Missouri state board of equalization is binding. The result of this decision, it is said, will require the Telegraph company to pay to the Missouri treasury an aggregate of \$250,000 in taxes. It is strange that corporations enjoying as many favors as they do at the expense of the public, are so zealous in avoiding their just share of the burden of taxation. It is very evident, however, from things that are happening in various sections of the country, that individual taxpayers generally are becoming quite determined that corporations shall no longer escape their share of taxation. The solution of the direct tax problem will be more easily reached when corporations are required to pay taxes on the same basis that is of individuals, and there does not appear, in common sense or justice, to be any good reason why the individual should carry the larger share of the load.—The Commoner.

There is a good deal of talk about increasing the business of canning fruits and vegetables. It is to be hoped that the progress of the industry will not be interfered with by the expectation of prices which canneries will not pay. One of the essential things to the development of the business is low priced fruits and vegetables. The man who grows small fruits or vegetables for a cannery, does so under a contract and is obliged to sell at a price which he could not afford to take if it were not for the certainty of selling the crop. There are some kinds of fruits which we can produce at lower cost than in almost any other portion of the United States and these must be the mainstay in building up a large canning industry.

There are also some fruits, Royal Ann cherries in particular which we can grow to a degree of perfection which insures remunerative prices for a large output when prices are low. While some pay low prices for fruit and vegetables yet the farming communities which supply the canneries are as a rule more than usually prosperous, which shows that the industry is one which is good for the towns or cities in which the canneries are located.—Rural Northwest.

The manner in which the supreme court twists the constitution to suit its plans, holding the "colonies" as domestic territory for one purpose, and as foreign territory for another purpose, reads like a story. A lady was purchasing some calves with which to color Easter eggs, and just as the clerk was assuring her that it would favor the proprietor came along and vernacularly the remark he looked the clerk and said: "You are mistaken, sir, that calf is not a calf." "But she wants it o' fate," responded the clerk. The constitution falls whenever the court wants it to fade.

The Oleomargarine Law.

The Grout bill, which is intended to stop the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine as butter by taxing the color out of it, has been re-introduced in Congress by Mr. Tawney, Congressman from Minnesota, and the Homestead has been assured that the Oregon delegation in that national body will give it their earnest support. The bill describes oleomargarine; levies taxes on its manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers places a tax upon the article colored in the semblance of butter, exempting that not made in imitation of butter and making all substitutes for and imitation of dairying products subject to the laws of the states in which they are sold.

Regarding this very important measure the Homestead is in receipt of letters from Congressmen M. A. Moody and Thos. H. Tongue, of Oregon, in which they announce that every effort will be made by them to secure the passage of the bill.

Mr. Moody says: "I beg to assure you that when this bill comes before the house for action it will have my unqualified support."

Mr. Tongue writes as follows: "Mr. Tawney has re-introduced substantially the old Grout bill. It will certainly have my very earnest support. I labored as hard as I could at the last session of congress to induce a favorable consideration of the bill with the Agricultural Committee and to secure votes for its passage in the house. Shall do the same thing this time. The Agricultural Committee during this session is much more favorable to its passage than the committee during the last congress. The trouble is going to be in the senate. I hope, however, we can overcome the difficulties and pass the bill. It is just and right and ought to be passed. The present bill permits oleo uncolored to be manufactured without paying any taxes, it only taxes oleo which is colored in imitation of butter, and in consequence sold as butter. In other words it taxes the fraud. As a matter of fact the fraud ought to be prohibited. Some time or other the people of the United States will have to guard their food supply and publish every attempt to impose upon them articles which they do not want, which they would not voluntarily buy, and which are imposed upon them by absolute misrepresentation, deceit and fraud."—Pacific Homestead.

About 10 days ago a stranger called on W. T. Emery, at his home in Coles Valley, claiming to represent the Baker Plov and Implement House, of San Francisco. After spending about one-half hour trying to sell Mr. Emery a plow he asked him when he would be in Roseburg again. Being informed that he would not be in the city for four or five days the stranger took from his pocket an old envelope that contained the address of several farmers written across the end of it. He asked Mr. Emery to write his name and address on the envelope saying that when he came to Roseburg to call at I. Abraham's store and Mr. Abraham could tell him where he (the alleged agent) could be found. Mr. Emery called at the store and to his surprise found a forged order for \$45 worth of merchandise. The stranger came to Mr. Abraham's store and obtained about \$29 worth of merchandise on the order left, telling Mr. Abraham to give him a bill of the goods and that he would give the bill to Mr. Emery. Nothing has been heard of the swindler since.—Review.

Islands Land Law.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Secretary Root today appeared before the House insular affairs committee to urge the enactment of a homestead law for the Philippines. He said there should be legislation to enable the Filipino to acquire title to land and that denial of that right is, in his opinion, the cause of much of the present disturbance. He thinks a homestead law should be passed to permit the natives to make entry of 100 acres of land as the maximum the local government to fix the minimum. He urged the repeal of the Spooner amendment prohibiting the cutting of timber and the granting of franchises. He said that industry in the islands should be promoted, not prevented. The islands need railroads to develop their abundant resources of timber, coal and other minerals.

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National Information Bureau, 612 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Broad Difference.

Some people who speak slightly or sneeringly of sending a delegation of American notables to attend the coronation ceremony next May in England also speak of writing in the same vein regarding the elaborate preparations being made for the reception of Prince Henry of Germany. But such critics are lacking in the faculty of differentiation. The cases are not at all parallel or similar. For The Telegram's part it has no criticism to make upon the announced courtesy to be shown to King Edward and his government. But assuming that this embassy, considering that this country is a republic with "no use for" Kings, is out of place, it does not follow that the proposed entertainment of Prince Henry is so also. He comes not only as a guest of the country, on account of his high official position in his own country, but he comes as the representative of the government and even of the people of a great nation, with which we are friendly, and many of whose people have become American citizens. We need not go across to Kotow before King Edward unless we choose to do so, and if we did not he would have no serious and just ground of complaint; but Prince Henry is coming to visit us; and to warn him to keep away or to snub or slight him while he is here or even not to conform to such usage and ceremonies as he expects and is customary on such occasions, would be a gratuitous and unparalleled insult, not merely to him but to the ruler and government and people of Germany. The American people, as well as the public functionaries, will give Prince Henry a warm welcome, not on his own account or because they care any more about him personally than they do about Hans Meyerstein, but because he comes in a sense as a representative of the great German people, whom Americans respect and admire.—Evening Telegram.

To Build New Roads.

A company, the avowed object of which is to build a railway between Lyle and Goldendale, filed articles of incorporation in Portland yesterday. The incorporators are C. A. Dolph, Rufus Mallory, H. C. Campbell, George W. Bates, C. F. Swigert, P. L. Willis and Tyler Woodward. The name of the corporation is the Columbia River & Northern Railway Company, and its authorized capital is \$300,000. To operate steamboats on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers between Portland and Lyle is among the objects of the corporation.

Though none of the incorporators care to say much about the purposes of the new company, there is said to be every assurance that preparations for the construction of the new road will begin immediately, and the line will be completed and in operation this year. The regular Columbia River steamers will be depended on for river connection for a time, perhaps so long as satisfactory traffic arrangements can be made with them.

SMALLPOX.

Cider Vinegar Treatment as a Preventive.

The vinegar treatment as a preventive against contagion of smallpox, discovered and introduced by Dr. C. F. Howe, county health officer Atchison, Kansas, has passed the point of mere theory, and is now an established fact having been efficient in several hundred cases of exposure in the city of Atchison and county. Many of these exposures have been the nurses, as well as many others that it was impossible to isolate from the original case of smallpox for the want of room. In other words, anyone, vaccinated or not, can nurse a case of smallpox without fear of contracting the disease if, at the same time, they use the vinegar in tablespoonful doses four times daily in half cup of water. It can be taken in less amounts by children, or more by adults.

Dr. Howe advises the use of pure chief vinegar, as all others contain alcohol. Even after the persons exposed has run almost the entire incubation period, the use of vinegar will either abort the disease entirely, or modify to the extent of having all the prodromal symptoms without the disfiguring eruption. To get the immediate control of a smallpox epidemic in community, every one should take a course of vinegar for a week, whether exposed or not.

Diluted vinegar applied locally will control the itching of smallpox. A slippery elm poultice applied to the face, while in the vesicular stage will not only abort the pustulate, but prevent the pitting. The poultice must not be used until the vesicles have formed.—American Medical Journal.

Boer Outlook Very Gloomy.

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—The Boer leaders here are now said to be willing to waive all claims to independence, and regard the outlook gloomy. The British annexation is therefore regarded as likely to bring about peace soon on the terms dictated by the British, which amount to little more than unconditional surrender.

Farmers Keep Posted.

F. M. Reichel, of Scotland county, Missouri, is the author of an article in "Clemens's Rural World", which contains a number of most excellent suggestions. One or two are published below for the consideration of the Homestead readers: Some farmers will work along year after year, and they never know whether they are making any money or not, or how much. A farmer should invoice his property, and now will soon be a good time.

"In January, 1902, let every farmer sit down and take pen and jot down his horses, cows, hogs, sheep, money, notes, hay and grain. In fact, list everything that has a cash value. Be honest with yourself. Appraise everything at its actual cash value. Do the same next year and you can compare the two and you will be in a position to know how much you have made in the year. Besides you will know just how you will always know just how you stand, and you will also soon find out the losses, as you will discover the unprofitable stock, and you will know what brings in the most money. Keep these lists and it will give you an insight into your business which you could not get in any other way."

"It is also a good business policy to look over the seed catalogues and keep posted on the new and improved varieties of the different kinds of grain. Every farmer should have a small experimental plot of good, strong land where he could try some of the new sorts of grain. I think he would find that it would pay."—Ex.

New York, Jan. 25.—Experiments are being made on a most elaborate scale in London, with a modification of Tesla's high frequency electrical currents, in the treatment of consumption. It is stated that some remarkable results have been achieved, says the London correspondent of Herald.

The experiments for most part have been conducted by Dr. T. J. Bokenham, an eminent West End surgeon, in the course of his private practice, but with the knowledge and approval of leading consumption specialists. For various reasons, but principally because of evil results which might ensue if the system were tried by any but the most experienced medical men, with a perfect knowledge of the forces they were dealing with the experiments have been quietly conducted. Applications for details of the methods used have not been encouraged.

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