

TOGETHER.

A Few Casual Remarks Suggested by Reading Allard Austin's Poem Entitled as Above.

Speaking for just one—and that one is "ourselves," we arise to remark that we haven't any use for England. We never had; and this feeling has increased rather than diminished, as we have multiplied in years. We never had any sympathy or patience with the sentimental gush which some people indulge in about the mother, or the grandmother country. It is all stuff and nonsense—excusable in childhood, but wonderfully out of place with full-grown men. The United States of America is now a full-grown man, abundantly able to take care of itself, and the rest of the western hemisphere without any of the swash buckler, hally-gagisms of England, or England's poet laureate.

Our ancestor on the paternal side fled from that country in 1612: A Puritan Round Head, whose escape from the town of London was a wonder in those days, and whose flight to the new world—for conscience sake—was a movement decidedly conducive to the longevity and health of this particular branch of the family tree. He was an exile from his native land for conscience sake and freedom to worship God. Small cause had he to love "Merrie England," where—no matter who sat upon the throne—the fires of persecution were never quenched, or the way of graceless sycophants, and faithless time-serving, conscienceless favorites ever at an end.

On the maternal side our ancestor first appears among the settlers of Londonderry, N. H., in 1690, a refugee from the north of Ireland—of Scotch-Irish lineage—descendant of a long line of sturdy thinkers who worshipped God before they did a king, and who as dwellers in the Emerald Isle, were all the time privileged to feel and did feel the mailed hand of loving England.

Small cause had we through either line, ever to tumble over ourselves to kiss the back of a worthless hand, which in its sixty-odd years has never done an honest day's labor on the ten-hour plan. "Fah!" And small cause has any man who calls himself an American to be crawling after foreign potentates, or hobnobbing with alleged nobility. The whole business is disgusting. It is beneath the dignity of an American citizen, and has a tendency to make those who rule by accident of birth think they are all there is of it. Such people—and we have quite a lot of them—loving kingly rule better than to rule themselves had better get out of this country and stay out—for their county's good.

Some of our people are just now doing a whole lot of gushing about the coronation of England's rotten king. We do not remember that it was thought necessary to send a high and mighty delegation when Victoria was crowned. We have never before found it in keeping with American ideas to send special representatives to dance in attendance at any coronation function on the face of the earth. And now! Why now? "Oh, England was good to us during the Spanish war." "Fah!"

When was England ever good to anybody but herself? For more than a hundred years the United States never had a foreign war with any nation except England. First for our independence when we could stand her oppressions no longer, and second in 1812 when the stronger nation undertook to terrorize the weak in the matter of the impressment of American seamen, to serve on British ships. "In both of these contests the old kingly fraud came out second best. Both contests occurred during the reign of George III, who for the last twenty years of his life was an acknowledged lunatic and ruled by regency. He was a lunatic long before he was acknowledged to be such before the world. But not to digress—when did England ever neglect an opportunity to do us harm whenever she dare show her teeth? During our civil war she would have recognized the so-called Confederate States, if she could have been assured of their success. During that "unpleasantness," while professing great love and friendship for us, she was stabbing us in the back, and in every way doing all she could to destroy "freedom" and build up "slavery," by disrupting and destroying the great American republic. She did not succeed, and when General Grant became president a court of arbitration decreed that she should pay fifteen and a half million dollars into our treasury for the aid

and comfort she had given rebellion. AND SHE PAID IT TOO.

In the Spanish war, it is alleged that England held all Europe in check—kept them from "jumping on our neck" while we were giving the Spaniards a trouncing—well earned by more than four hundred years of oppression and outrage. But did she do it? Germany says not, and just now several noted foreign rulers and their ministers are tumbling over themselves to show how "the other fellow didn't do it," and how it was only and truly themselves who kept us from being "all chewed up."

Let the Kilkenny cats fight it out. It's nothing to us how they settle the matter. The fact remains that none of them dare "intervene." If they had, it would only have prolonged the contest. We could have whipped Spain with one hand tied behind us and had both feet free to teach intermeddlers to keep on their own side of the fence.

England's statesmen are not fools. They know mighty well that Canada is altogether too near the "Star Spangled Banner" for them ever to get into another mix-up with "Yankee Doodle." But all the indignities of the past hundred years; all the assumptions and all the lachrymose airs—all that England has ever done or attempted to do, or ever dreamed of doing, can be condoned and forgotten, if they would keep still about it. The idea that the United States exists merely from the fear of England or any other foreign power is getting tiresome. It grows more wearying from frequent repetition and reminders of the never-to-be-forgotten debt we owe the "mother country." We could even overlook all this and allow England to be as proud of us as was consistent with her capacity, if she only had the power to keep Alfred Austin quiet. Alfred Austin, by the grace of Victoria and the forbearance of the rest of the world, the alleged poet laureate of England, who has lately published a *soi-disant* poem, entitled "Together," and "Dedicated with warmest sympathy to the American people."

We are not aware that "the American people" were dying for English "sympathy," and if we were it is a mammoth truth that we never had any of it, when we needed it the most.

But the "poem?" Let us not forget the "poem?" Here is gush number one:

Who say we cherish far-off feud,
Still nurse the ancient grudges?
Show me the title of this brood
Of self-appointed judges;
Their name, their race, their nation, clan,
And we will teach them whether
We do not, as none others can,
Feel, think and work together!

"The title of this brood of self-appointed judges" is decidedly English, who are masters in the art of "tally" when it is for the interest of the old decrepit British Lion to hide his claws. Here is gush number two:

Both speak the tongue that Milton spoke,
Shakespeare and Chastan wielded,
And Washington and all his folk
When their just claim was yielded.
In it both lay, both learn, both pray,
Dirge death, and thus the tether
Grows tighter, tenderer, every day,
That binds the two together.

"Just claim" is pretty good, but it took seven years of war, a bankrupt treasury and London nobles of discontented people to alarm an English ministry and compel a tyrannical king, topped off with Yorktown, to make them award those claims. The last two lines of gush number two are particularly sloppy. Here is gush number three:

Our ways are one, and one our aim,
And one will be our story.
Who, fight for Freedom, not for fame,
From Duty, not for glory;
Both stock of the old Home, where blow
Shamrock, and rose, and hether,
And every year link arms and go
Through its loved haunts together.

This is languidly seductive, but the first line is a lie and the second is like unto it, while the third and fourth are a close ditto, so far as England is concerned. Then the reference to the "stock of the old Home," is literally doing one's hair up in curl papers before retiring, while doubtless the "shamrock" is just dying to "link arms" with their oppressors of a thousand years and get into those "loved haunts" with both feet. Here is gush number four:

Should envious aliens plan and plot
"Chain" and "bind" us now and then,
Their swift "old" hand how strong the knot
Binds brother unto brother.
How quickly they could change their tack
And show the rascally feather.
Should Star and Stripe, and Union Jack,
Bay float most high together.

Can anyone tell when we went into such close partnership with hoggish old John Bull? Was it in '76 or 1812? Was it from '61 to '65? Was it when England fitted out the Alabama, or afterwards, when she paid fifteen and a half millions for her depredations? Was it during the Spanish "unpleasantness," when Germany says she held her back from jumping on our neck; but all the while, it is more likely that Russia told them both they had better mind their own business, and when they heard the Russian bear growl they wisely concluded to do so. There never was a more impossible lot of unreason crowded into eight lines. Mr. Poet-laureate(?) may be well assured of one thing, to-wit: If ever the "Stars and Stripes" and the "Union Jack" float from the same mast the "S. and S." will be on top, and don't you forget to remember it. Selah.

Now let us give one hearty grip.
As by true men is given.
And vow fraternal fellowship
That never shall be riven;
And with our powerful fists untied,
Be fair or foul the weather,
Should need arise, face all the world
And stand or fall together.
Kest. KEOULAD.

Yum! yum! Will some one of you Yankees kiss King Ed's fat, spongy fist? That's the sort of "hearty grip" accorded the descendants of the Goddess of Liberty by the "son of his mother," soon to squish his royal(?) highness on the coronation stone. "Never shall be riven" is great. Better wait till after the marriage ceremony, as these parties were sturdily divorced more than a hundred years ago, the Goddess of Liberty being the plaintiff in the case. It was "in chancery" seven years, but she won out, and since that time—as we see it—has been doing business strictly on her own account. She hasn't any use for John Bull. She hasn't any use for any of the hereditary accidental ruler of Europe, and if there was a ghost of a chance of her "falling" England would be in at the death, and claim the larger share of the spoil.

Don't let us be flattered by any such gauzy nonsense. So far in life the great American nation has been able to paddle her own canoe in spite of England and England's opposition. She has never asked the aid of the grandmother country, or ever thought of asking it. She is abundantly able to take care of herself, and thus far has not feared to "face all the world" alone. When she cannot do that—and long and late will be that day—she will be wise enough to choose for her friends those who for more than a hundred years have not professed, and worked and "prayed" for her downfall.

And as for Mr. Austin, the alleged poet laureate of England, let him go way off down behind the extreme rear of the remote suburbs, and assume a recumbent posture.

—Peter, Paul and Pelatire
Fell kerwhollap in the fire.
E. G. D. HOLDEN.

Miss Stone's Letter.

Boston, Feb. 27.—The Congregationalist, in its current issue, publishes a letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary. Though written Oct. 29, 1901, the letter was only recently received in this country, having been placed by the brigands in the hands of Consul-General Dickenson, with the understanding that it would not be forwarded until an agreement was reached as to the ransom to be paid. As soon as these arrangements were completed, Mr. Dickenson, Jan. 4, sent the letter to the mother of Miss Stone, with the condition that it should not be made public until news was received of her release from captivity. The letter says in part: "Twice the limit has been set for our lives, but as the plane laid by our captors have singularly failed to result as they had anticipated, our days have been prolonged until now, and we hope for our release. We are well still, in spite of our hardships. Our captors well know the need of keeping us as well as possible, if they would get the ransom."

"As we had no change of under-clothing, our captors gave to Mrs. Tsilka and myself each a suit of flannels (men's) and six and some handkerchiefs. Our baggage is not heavy, you see. Our captivity, while hardly endurable for me, is yet harder for Mrs. Tsilka, because of her delicate condition. We hope and pray for our release before her time of trial comes."

In his letter to Mrs. Stone, Consul-General Dickenson wrote: "I do not need to assure you of my profound sympathy with you and your daughter during this period of trial. Miss Stone is over and honored by every one who knows her in this region, and darling all these anxious weeks the missionaries and the United States officials have almost literally carved her upon their hearts."

Ice Gorge is Broken.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 28.—The great gorges in the Allegheny River are broken and the ice is sweeping down on this city. The first break occurred at Montrose about 3:30 o'clock this morning. An hour later the gorge near Sandy Creek broke with a roar like that of heavy artillery and began to move slowly down the river. Caught in the swiftly moving ice packs were two steamboats, the D. T. Watson and the George Broadway, with a crew of four. The Watson was reported from Montrose, fighting her way against the heavy ice in the middle of the river. It is considered extremely doubtful whether she will be able to survive. The Broadway is off the mouth of Sandy Creek in an exactly similar position.

A full supply of the leading varieties garden and flower seeds at Knowlton's Drug store.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account in the matter of the administration of the Estate of Adam A. Wimer, deceased, and that the County Court for Coos County, Oregon, has appointed Monday, April 7, 1902, that being the first day of the month of April, 1902, as the day for hearing objections to said final account and for the settlement of said estate. Dated March 4, 1902.
G. W. WIMER,
Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Adam A. Wimer, deceased.

Expenses of Counties.

The total expenditures of the several counties of the state for the year 1901, exclusive of roadbuilding, was \$1,047,580.84. This is shown by a statement issued today by Secretary of State Dunbar. The figures are taken from the reports of the several County Clerks filed with the Secretary of State as required by the act of the last Legislature. The average expenses of counties for 1901 and the four succeeding years will be taken as the basis for the apportionment of state taxes after the period named has expired.

Secretary of State Dunbar has prepared tables showing the population of each county according to the last census, the assessed valuation of the property, the total area, and the percentage of state taxes that would be paid on the basis of last year's expenditures. As this last matter is the chief purpose of the new law, the effect it will have upon the apportionment of state taxes is of greatest interest. Under the laws in force prior to 1901, each county tried to keep its assessed valuations down, in order to escape as much as possible of the burden of the state taxes. In order to avoid and correct this evil, the Legislature fixed an arbitrary percentage of state taxes which each county must pay for five years, after which the proportion each county shall pay will be determined by ascertaining the average of the expenses of each county for a period of five years. Each county will then pay state taxes in the proportion that its expenses bear to the total expenses of all the counties.

So far as this one year's return are concerned, the basis will be materially different from that now in force, but as the average expenses for five years is to be the basis, the final result cannot yet be determined even approximately. Under the present law, Multnomah County is paying 51.23 per cent of the state taxes. Upon the basis of expenditures for 1901, that county would pay but 24.17 per cent. During the next four years, however, Multnomah's expenditure may increase to such an extent as to raise her proportion of the state taxes. Clackamas County, under the present system, pays 3.35 per cent of the state taxes but her expenditures last year, if continued for four years at the same comparative rate, would require that county to pay 6.62 per cent of the state taxes. On the other hand, Linn and Marion Counties, which kept their expenses down in a fair way to experience a reduction in their state tax burden. It is possible that Marion, Linn and other counties which have been running on a strictly economical programme may find that their expenses will be higher during the next four years, thus raising their general average.

In the following table is shown the rank the various counties take in the matter of population, assessed valuation and expenditures. Thus for example, it will be seen that Marion County is second in both population and valuation, but drops down to fourth place on amount of expenditures. Clackamas County, on the other hand, is third in population, seventh in valuation, but rises to second place when it comes to spending money. Umatilla County ranks third on county expenses, but is sixth in population and fifth in valuation. Multnomah and

Curry Counties are the only ones maintaining the same rank in all particulars. Douglas and Benton Counties are quite uniform. Douglas is ninth in population, eighth in valuation and eighth in expenses. Benton keeps the same proportion. Linn County makes a good statistical showing. It is fifth in population, third in valuation, and drops down to sixth in expenditures. The Counties rank as follows:

COUNTY.	Rank in Population.	Rank in Valuation.	Rank in Expenditures.
Multnomah	1	1	1
Marion	2	2	4
Clackamas	3	7	2
Lane	4	4	5
Linn	5	3	10
Umatilla	6	5	3
Union	7	14	9
Baker	8	12	7
Douglas	9	8	8
Washington	10	13	15
Jackson	11	9	13
Yamhill	12	6	12
Wasco	13	10	11
Clatsop	14	15	16
Coos	15	16	19
Polk	16	11	18
Josephine	17	20	23
Benton	18	17	17
Columbia	19	23	30
Grant	20	21	14
Wallowa	21	28	32
Tillamook	22	27	26
Malheur	23	25	21
Morrow	24	26	27
Klamath	25	18	25
Crook	26	20	22
Lincoln	27	32	29
Sherman	28	24	31
Gilliam	29	30	28
Lake	30	22	24
Harney	31	19	16
Wheeler	32	31	20
Curry	33	33	33

In the expense per capita of the different counties, Washington is in the lead, if the lowest per capita entitles a county to first place. That county spent a fraction over \$1.60 for each inhabitant. Marion county spent a fraction less than \$1.60 per capita. The total county expenditures in all the counties in the state amounts to \$2.54 per capita of the total population. It will be noticed by the following table that the thinly settled counties have the highest per capita expense.

County—	Per Capita Expenses.
Baker	\$2.40
Benton	3.13
Clackamas	3.54
Clatsop	2.97
Columbia	2.05
Coos	1.93
Crook	4.33
Curry	3.00
Douglas	2.55
Gilliam	4.06
Grant	4.00
Harney	8.22
Jackson	2.00
Josephine	2.23
Klamath	3.99
Lake	5.86
Lane	2.03
Lincoln	3.61
Linn	1.68
Malheur	4.52
Marion	1.61
Morrow	3.39
Multnomah	2.46
Polk	2.03
Sherman	3.61
Tillamook	3.24
Umatilla	2.58
Union	2.29
Wallowa	2.20
Wasco	2.14
Washington	1.60
Wheeler	7.81
Yamhill	2.04
Expense per capita, for all counties	2.54

Mrs. Moon, the milliner, will sell all fall millinery regardless of cost.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, In and for the County of Coos.
George E. Hathaway, Plaintiff,
vs.
Minnie Hathaway, Defendant.
To Minnie Hathaway, the above entitled Defendant:
IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

You are hereby notified that you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit in which George E. Hathaway is plaintiff and you, Minnie Hathaway, are defendant, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: Within six weeks from the 4th day of March 1902, the same being the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer on or before the 15th day of April, 1902, the same being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication, a judgment will be taken against you for want thereof, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows: That the marriage contract now existing between you and plaintiff be dissolved.

Service of this summons is made by publication in pursuance of an order made by L. Harlocker, County Judge, of Coos County, Oregon, dated the 1st day of March, 1902, and directing publication of the same in the Coquille City Herald, a newspaper published at Coquille City, in said Coos County, once each week, for a period of six weeks.
A. J. SISKAWOOD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account in the matter of the administration of the estate of John Radabaugh, deceased, and that the County Court for Coos County, Oregon, has appointed April 7, 1902, that being the first day of the month of April, 1902, as the day for hearing objections to said final account and for the settlement of said estate.
Dated February 17, 1902.
HENRY J. RADABAUGH,
Administrator of the estate of John Radabaugh, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, E. J. Bigelow, has filed his final statement as Executor of the last will and testament of James B. Greene, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Coos County, and that the said County Court has ordered that the hearing of the same in said County be set for the 7th day of April, 1902, at which time any objections to the same will be heard.
Coquille, Oregon, Feb. 22, 1902.
E. J. BIGELOW,
Executor of Estate of Jas. B. Greene, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final statement as Guardian of the estate of Catherine Alma Greene, a minor, in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Coos County, and that the Judge of said Court has fixed the time for hearing the same in said Court on the 7th day of April, 1902, at which time any objections to the same will be heard.
Coquille, Oregon, Feb. 22, 1902.
E. J. BIGELOW,
Guardian of the Estate of Catherine Alma Greene, a Minor.

Dried Prunes, \$1.75 per sack.
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