

Coquille City Herald.

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COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1903.

NO. 45.

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1903



SEASON

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THE BUCKTAILS AND G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

H. H. Nichols Writes of the Reception in San Francisco and San Jose—The Story of a Flag—Happy Meeting.

The following letter we take from the San Jose Herald. It will be remembered by many of our citizens that the writer lived several years in this city and has many friends here who will read the letter with interest.

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 17.

Editor Herald: I would like to say a few words about the Grand Army Encampment just closed in this city, never to be forgotten by soldier or citizen. At the close of the encampment, standing at the gate of the city to say goodbye, the soldier was loath to go, and the citizen wished he could stay. Happy meetings had been held; long years had passed since they were together. Many saw their comrades last on the battlefield forty years ago. Coming from the Atlantic to the Pacific was a long journey for the old vets to take, but they were amply repaid for their visit. The change from youth to old age was great. It was hard to realize that the grizzled stranger was the comrade of youth on the battlefield of Antietam. Hands clasped, but words could not be spoken. Then the stories were told of bygone days in the sunny south, the unwritten history of suffering and death.

A WAR SKETCH.

I write this little sketch at the request of some friends: It was in the spring of '61, in April, I was living with my aunt in Potter county, western Pennsylvania. On the 12th of that month Sumpter was fired on and forced to surrender and I Lincoln called for troops. As I say I was living with my aunt who had two girls near my own age, both school teachers. There was scarcely any flags in country homes. One could not go to a store and buy flags; they were not kept on sale. The girls and myself decided that we must have a flag on this day. My brother had come over to see me to talk about war. Both of us were under age, yet we would go to war. But the flag—where to get the material. It was the style at that time for young men to wear colored overalls. I had a blue one with wide color. My brother had a red one of the same design. I said I would give my shirt; my brother made the same offer. The girls not to be out done volunteered a skirt—a white one—so we had red, white and blue. The aunt and the girls, Emma and Mary Drake, went to work to construct the flag, and in a few hours the flag was done, created by loyal hearts. It was a good sized, beautiful flag. My brother got a flagstaff, fastened the flag to it, took it to the gable end of the house facing the road, and nailed it there, and we took off our hats and bannets, raised our hands and swore allegiance to Uncle Sam and to defend that flag. In a few days Col. Thomas L. Kane called a war meeting, and young men out of the Pinery responded and met at the court house at Coudensport. Here Colonel Kane talked to us of our country and loyalty; the crime of treason and a terrible war. When he had done 300 of us young men came forward and wrote our names, swore we would go down to Dixie and stay until the finish. Each of these young men was supposed to be a marksman and good hunter. The badge of the regiment was a buck's tail worn on the hat, which afterwards made the regiment famous. One thousand men were raised to form this regiment from the wilds of Pennsylvania in the pine country. They were from Clefield, McKane, Potter and Crawford counties, and the only regiment of the kind. They were also called the First Pennsylvania Rifles. They enlisted about April 21, 1861. Their record is a part of the history of the United States.

About that flag my cousins had made on the 15th day of July, 1865. On my return home from war, passing the old farm house, there was the flagstaff and a few stripes of faded blue and red and white. The flag had a story sacred to me. In the great crowd in San Francisco during the encampment, down about the Palace Hotel where so many lost comrades were found, I stood one morning talking with a comrade about the bloody battle of Antietam. A lady, trying to pass saw my Pennsylvania badge, said, "Here is a soldier from Pennsylvania." I looked toward her, then instantly, as she gazed at me, she said: "Is not this Henry Nichols?" "Yes," I said, "who are you?" Age had crept upon her as well as upon myself. In a moment I saw it was my cousin, she who had given her skirt on that long away April day to help make the flag. Who can tell the joy of such a meeting. Although thirty-three years had passed since I last saw her, memory was as fresh as of yesterday. With

her was her husband, P. B. Woodard, himself a comrade. "Our meeting and visit will never be forgotten."

When the order came to fall into line for the march on Wednesday morning, the buck tails were not numerous. Sam Kingston of San Jose and S. M. Horton of Mountain View, and one other whose name I have forgotten, and myself, were the only ones that had marched to the command of Colonel Kane in that great crowd.

A small, pleasant looking lady saw the buck tail in Comrade Horton's hat, came to him and asked: "Are you one of Colonel Kane's buck tails?" In reply, "Yes," she put her arms around him and crying, said: "I was in the court house when Colonel Kane made that war speech on that sunny April day in 1861." She had picked lint, rolled bandages and helped make haversacks for the boys out of the pine woods to take down to the battlefields in the south.

And thus ended the encampment. The comrades went back home to tell stories of their reception and welcome in California, and all I talked with were delighted with their reception in the city and pleased with the towns and country outside, with the people and the fruit. A tale will be told in the east that will answer back.

H. H. NICHOLS.
783 Mission street.

tax Test Argued in Salem Today.

The test case, to determine the question whether there can be a valid levy of the taxes of 1903, is being argued this afternoon before the supreme court at Salem. Judge C. H. Carey represents Multnomah county, contending that the levy will be valid, while the opposite view is advocated by S. B. Luthicum. The arguments will be concluded this afternoon and it is expected that a decision will be rendered soon.

Should the supreme court decide that there can be no valid levy of this year's taxes it will then devolve upon Governor Chamberlain to determine whether he will call an extra session of the legislature to correct the defective law.

The governor is now in the East and is not expected to return until about November 1. He has already expressed himself as exceedingly reluctant to put the state to the extra session, but if confronted by the alternative of leaving the state and every city, county and school district without income for a year, it is generally believed that he would call the legislature together.

The conditions imposes no limit upon the length of a regular session, although members are restricted to 40 days' pay, but it is expressly provided that special sessions shall not exceed 20 days. A very few days would suffice to amend the tax law, if no other business were taken up, but the legislators will be at liberty to pass any other measures they may see fit.

The work of the special session cannot be restricted to the matter for which it is called together.—Portland Daily Journal.

The stock of the rubber trust is said to be water proof.

The White House guards are having a very strenuous time with tramp visitors.

Japan seems to be about ready for war with Russia. She is merely waiting for an ally.

Officers of the American Navy are much embarrassed because Chinese servants are not to be allowed on warships.

If Hanna and Johnson are correct in their estimates of each other the Ohio campaign is being led by a "corruptionist" and "fakir."

It is said that Senator Cockrell is being boomed for the presidential nomination in order that Governor Dockery may get to the Senate.

At a recent procession of anarchists in San Juan, Porto Rico, the American flag was carried draped in black. A riot ensued and now several of the paraders are in prison.

Those people who are sending a memorial to Congress asking that the Negro be placed on the same plane as the Indian, forget that the Indian will soon cease to be a ward of the government.

Speaking of the Alaskan boundary dispute, Mr. Gouley, a member of the Canadian Parliament, said, "No maritime people will ever permit a neighboring country to own a thin line of 400 miles of its coast, and if the United States will not sell us that territory for a decent sum of money, the day will come when we will take it in spite of all the recourses that the United States can raise against us." A brave talking man that little Mr. Gouley.

Forest Reserves.

Medford, Or., Oct. 4, 1903.

The Timberman:—Yours at hand and at last I have time to do as you request. I am much in favor of forest reserves to a limited extent, but I am very much against the wholesale policy inaugurated by the Department of the Interior of withdrawing large tracts of land whether timbered or not, or decided or not, or whether needed to retain the moisture of the snows or not. For instance, the proposed reserve that runs north and south along the west side of Goose lake, in Lake county, Oregon, and Modoc county, Cal., nearly all the land that could be watered from this reserve is absolutely worthless, being what is called the "Devil's Garden," so rocky that you cannot walk upon the ground, but from one stone to another, and one company owns about 60,000 acres, besides a great number of smaller holdings, and this company had land in the San Francisco forest reserve, cut the timber from a part of it and have a contract from the government to cut the balance above 11 inches at the stump, then used the scrip from same and laid it in Modoc county, and now are in a fair way to get scrip for this land and lay it on another good bunch of timber, thereby getting three values for each acre that cost them originally \$1.25. This looks to me to be robbing the general public, considering the howl the department is making over an entryman swearing that he expects to sell at some time if he can sell at a profit. In regard to the proposed reserve in Southwestern Oregon, one objection is that a large portion is decided land and another is that all Western Oregon gets a great plenty of rain without any help from the forests for all the requirements of both mining and agriculture. It looks as if there must be some other motive for creating these reserves other than the protection of the water supply, for I am personally acquainted in both these tracts, having estimated timber in same for the past three years. Another thing I wish to speak of in regard to cutting off the old growth which I have watched closely since coming to Oregon. Let fire destroy the old or lumbermen cut it off and in three years there will be a growth of fir and pine spring up that you can hardly work your way through, it being so thick, which holds the snow nearly a month longer than the large timber. Why is this? Because winter snows fall in December and January; in February the sun comes out and thaws the top of the snow and makes it very wet, which freezes at night and makes a very hard crust which will carry a man; after that the sun does not effect it much, but thaws it off very gradually, while in large timber the tops of the trees catch a portion of the snow, and when the sun comes out it thaws and drips onto the snow that is on the ground and wears it out long before it is gone in the young growth. My experience has not proved to me that the large timber holds the snow and moisture best. Now that these lands are withdrawn, what will the outcome be when these lands are placed on the market again, if they ever are? All these people who hold scrip are getting minutes on all the good timber land that is included in these tracts, and when it is opened they will lay scrip and the individual entryman will be left unless there is a material change in the 'Lien Land Law.' I think the Cascade reserve and possibly the Blue Mountain reserve are the proper thing, but I do not think the others in Oregon that I am posted on should be made into permanent reserves. Very respectfully, Geo. F. Kisco.—Oregon Timberman.

The fusionists hope that there will be good weather on election days as the "cits" of New York do not like to vote in the rain.

If Speaker-to-be Cannon succeeds in making the coming session an economical one, Secretary Shaw can be all the more generous.

If Japan were in a position where she could promise to evacuate Corea she would not worry so much about Russia and Manchuria.

Was it a delicate compliment for the people of Boston to raise the Union Jack on Bunker Hill monument during the visit of the Honorable Artillery Company of London?

In Indiana a man fell from a flying machine and broke his arm. He can console himself with the thought that most flying machines don't get high enough to fall.

Owing to a strike there is grave danger that the marble bath tubs which are being placed in the Capitol for the United States Senators will not be ready at the opening of session. This is another instance of the thoughtlessness of labor.

Against Insurance Frauds.

Salem, Oct. 15, 1903.

To the Fire Insurance Agents in the State of Oregon:

DEAR SIRS: This office is in receipt of an inquiry, asking to be informed if the Millers' National Company has made application to do business in this state, and if not, whether, in our opinion, it may issue policies on the mutual plan, through agents without their complying with the requirements of the statutes.

In reply have to advise that the Millers' National Insurance Company has not made application to do business within this State and is not licensed.

This office holds that mutual fire insurance companies, organized under the laws of other States, are not exempt from the laws which are applicable to fire insurance companies generally which desire to enter this state for the transaction of insurance business; but that such companies, and their agents and employees, must comply strictly with the general laws which govern in the case of foreign fire insurance companies. This a foreign mutual fire insurance cannot do; hence, such company cannot lawfully, in our opinion, transact business in Oregon.

Any person undertaking to represent the Millers' National Insurance Company, as agent, is violating the insurance statutes, and the matter should be reported to the Prosecuting Attorney of the county in which such agent may be operating.

F. I. DUNBAR,
Secretary of State and Ex-officio Insurance Commissioner.

The Crime of Jealousy.

The typical crime of jealousy is murder. Its consequence is suicide. There have been so many shocking instances of this lately that it is high time that some measures be taken to protect women from the wild rage of the jilted or the discarded. Just what means of prevention would be effectual is hard to determine. It is possible that before very long there may be found some one bold enough to advocate the immediate incarceration of any man, young or old, who is declared by his mania to be too violent in his protestations.

Two murders are told in yesterday's dispatches—that of Miss Mead in San Francisco and of Miss Kelly in Butte. Both these young women are said to have borne the best of reputations and to have in every honorable way to evade the importunities of the creatures who who took their lives. No blame can be attached to the women in the case; certainly neither did more than use the privilege of every woman in rejecting the suit of a man who has become distasteful. Indeed, the action of both these unfortunate is justified by the fate they suffered.

There is grave reason to question the present-day mode of courtship in America. Freedom is good, and the love marriage so strenuously advocated by the admirers of our institutions is of course the ideal one. But it is very doubtful if the license that this freedom sometimes degenerates into is wholly a good thing. It would be better if the parents or the guardians protected their daughter or their ward in a way that would prevent these tragedies.

For the men who take the lives of women they profess to love, in order to satisfy the passion of jealousy nothing can be said except that suicide is too easy a death. Hereafter any girl should be thoroughly justified in shooting any man who shows a positive tendency to take violent measures to force a marriage.

Any father or brother should be fully vindicated by public opinion, and the courts, if he assumes to himself the task of removing from this world any man, however harmless in appearance, who threatens the life of daughter or sister. It has come to a pretty pass when every degenerate unable to win a woman's love must blow her brains out. The affairs as narrated in the dispatches from San Francisco and Butte have no redeeming features. It is time that the public was protected from the wanton rage of weak-minded simpletons, even if that protection must be gained at the risk of occasionally putting a rash-speaking, but really harmless, youth to the inconvenience of spending his days in an asylum.—Portland Evening Telegram.

It is reported that the Czar has postponed his visit to Rome because the Italian government cannot give sufficient guarantees of his safety.

One of the Fusion candidates in New York city declares that the issues of the present campaign are the Ten Commandments. Yet New Yorkers are betting 2 to 1 on Tammany.

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1903 Coos County Academy 1904

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