Coquille City Herald.

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Professional Cards

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Walter Sinclair,
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To the Unfortunate

Dr. Gibbon
This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, in all its forms, Skin Diseases. Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self-abuse and excesses producing the following symptoms: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence, in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption etc.

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The Maiden of Coquille.

I'm thinking of a maiden fair
Whom people all admire,
Whose virtues both of head and heart
Is all one could desire;
I will not give her name to you,
Her home will not reveal,
Suffice it that we hail her as
The Maiden of Coquille.

She has such gentle, winsome ways
To charm the rapt beholder;
An atmosphere of sweet content
Seems always to infold her:
Her liquid eyes so pure and bright
Have nothing to conceal;
And hearts grow lighter when she smiles,
This maiden of Coquille.

And when array'd for walking out
In chaste and plain attire,
The people all with one accord
Looked on but to admire;
Why is it that the young and old
Their homage thus reveal,
And honor her as tho' a queen,
This maiden of Coquille?

It is not that her garb is rich,
Or jewels clasp her arms
That draws the public gaze to her
To note the many charms,
It is the style and queenly grace
No cheapness can conceal.
That make the people proud to meet
The maiden of Coquille.

She shares her mother's daily toil,
Nor sighs for slothful ease,
And deems her labor well repaid
To know those efforts please.
And when her fair hands have prepared
Their simple, frugal meal,
A mother and a father bless
This maiden of Coquille.

I will not write or speak her name;
We all have loved her well;
Her virtues are so bright and fair
'Tis sweet on them to dwell;
Her kindly words and gentle ways
To hearts of all appeal,
Long may she live to glad our hearts
This maiden of Coquille.

A Letter From Japan.

This is part of a letter from Walter Mast, who is now a yeoman 3d Class, in the U. S. Navy, to his mother, at Pomona, Calif. He was formerly a Coquille boy.

Yokohama, Japan, Oct., 14, 1903.

In addition to what I have already written I will give you an account of my four days leave, during which time I made a short trip inland for the purpose of seeing some of the grandures with which nature has endowed Japan, and which attract tourists from all parts of the globe.

So I and a young man who came over here with me from San Francisco, took an early train from Yokohama, on the morning of October the third, and in an hour arrived at Tokio, where we spent the day visiting the Government Buildings, and the Royal Palace, also the parks, museums, zological gardens, and in fact all the places of interest.

The next morning we took an early train for Nikko, which is what you may call the Holy City of Japan. It is where all the great temples are, and is about two hundred miles from Yokohama, and one hundred and ninety-five from Tokio.

From Tokio, the train passes through a productive farming country which I will not try to describe. Arriving at Utsunomiya, we changed cars to a branch line for Nikko, and here we began to ascend the heavy grades of the foot hills, but were still passing through a beautiful farming country, and occasionlly a pretty forest-covered canyon. At about 4:15, p. m. we arrived at Nikko, two thousand feet above the sea, as it was rather late we did not get to see much the first day. We stopped over night at a Japanese hotel, and as the people could speak very little or no English we had considerable difficulty in making ourselves understood. We were charged three yen each for a nights lodgings and three meals.

Before you can enter a Japanese house you must take off your shoes and put on Japanese slippers. They are different from any in America, for about all there is to them is a sole, and every time you take a step in one of them you think you are going to loose it, and I had a great time trying to keep my feet in those slippers. Here every thing was served on the Japanese style, and we had a great time. They gave us a bath "Japanese style," and it was fine, only the water was hot enough to scald the skin off of an ordinary person. We were given Japanese kiminols and coats to put on as soon as we went to our rooms, and we changed from our clothes to them before dinner, which was served Japanese style, that is, you squat on a mat on the floor and eat from a little table about a foot high. We were allowed to order such food as we were accustomed to, such as steak, chicken, and fish.

These people treated us well and did everything in their power for our comfort, and really treated us more as if we were millionaires, than just ordinary American blue jackets.

The next morning we hired a guide and visited the temples, which was well worth the trip alone. We were shown one temple that is said to be over six hundred years old, and in it the guide pointed out several idols that he said were over two thousand years old, and in another we were shown all sorts of idols and incense burners etc., which were nearly all inlaid with gold, and many were of pure gold. This temple was said to be the most costly in Japan. There must have been hundreds of thousands of dollars in gold in those temples.

The guide explained every thing as we went along and gave the length of time each temple had been built etc., some of the most costly of which must have cost millions of yen. The guide pointed out lacquer work on the outside of one of them that he said cost ten yen for one square inch, and the entire outside of the temple was finished in that way. He said this temple had not been repaired since it was built over three hundred years ago. All the temples were roofed with copper put on somewhat like tiling. There is a large copper mine back in the mountains near Nikko, where the Japs have mined copper for hundreds of years.

We visited several other temples and two or three museums in which we saw all kinds of silks and cloths, as well as old implements of war used by the Japs thousands of years ago, also many fine carvings in wood and stone.

We also visited the famous sacred bridge of Japan which crosses the Daiagawa river just above Nikko. It is closed to every body but the Imperial Family, and was built some three or four hundred years ago.

After visiting the temples we returned to Nikko and hired ponies and took a short trip into the mountains, which reminded me very much of the mountains of Oregon. The scenery was very beautiful, but we are told that we missed some of the best scenery by not going on to lake Chauzenji, about eight miles further back in the mountains, but as we only had a little over half a day in which to see it all, I was very well satisfied with what I was able to see, but if I ever get another opportunity while at Yokohama, I shall take another trip to Nikko.

For about thirty miles along the railroad going out of Nikko there is a driveway or road, both sides of which are lined with Cryptomerias, a species of the cedar which is very beautiful. We saw many of these trees "cryptomerias," in the temple grounds that were said to be three or four hundred years old and were very large.

After our trip into the mountains we returned to Nikko in time to catch our train back to Yokohama, where we arrived at 8:30 in the evening, two tired to do any thing but turn in early and get a good nights rest. The next morning we returned aboard ship as our four days were up. I have a photograph of our liberty party taken just as we were leaving the dock to return to the ship, which I will send to you in the next American mail,

I have'nt time and couldn't tell you much about our trip in a way that would be interesting, but I am keeping a little journal in which I make a few notes on any thing like this, and when I get an opportunity to come home I can tell you more about them then.

Tax Regulations.

We give the following pointers as a reminder for the benefit of tax payers:

If you pay your taxes on or before March 15, you will be allowed a rebate of 3 per cent. If between March 15, and up to and including the first Monday in April, there will not be any rebate and neither will there be any penalty added.

If your taxes are not paid on or before the first Monday in April, they will become delinquent and there will be added a penalty of 10 per cent, and the tax will also draw interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum in addition to the penalty.

If you pay one half of your taxes on or before the first Monday in October, when it will become delinquent, and there will be added to such balance a penalty of 10 per cent, and in addition will bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the first Monday in April until paid.

On all personal property taxes, if one-half is not paid on or before the first Monday in April, the law compels the sheriff to to levy on property and collect the same after May 1st.

Colds cause Pneumonia.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

The successor to Senator Hanna must be elected within two weeks. There are already fourteen candidates.

Torpedoes In Warfare.

BY J. S. KANEMATZ.

From the seat of war in the far east comes the news that the Russian warships were destroyed by Japanese torpedoes, that certain cruisers were blown up by mines, etc. It naturally arises in the mind of those who are not familier with these engines of destruction, whether a torpedo is a mine or a mine is not a torpedo, presenting itself to news-readers with no little confussion.

Briefly speaking, torpedoes are divided into two classes, the mobile and the mine. The former is discharged from the torpedo tube by means of compressed air and sent to its mission of destruction while the latter is planted in water and remains stationery.

The mobile torpedo, or usually called "torpedo" is made of a steel shell, cigar-like in its shape. Its forepart section is filled with guncotton or other high explosive compound, and its afipart is occupied by a machinery which rotates a screw-propeller projecting therefrom. The middle section of the body is for storing a compressed air which furnishes the machine with its motive power while a portion of the air is utilized for keeping the torpedo afloat. The propeller does not begin its rotation until the torpedo is clear of the ship from which it is projected by means of the canet tube. A torpedo is quite harmless as it is stored in the magazine of a war ship until it is ready for discharging when it receives what is technically called a "war-head." The war-head is a cap which fits to the nose of the torpedo shell, with a mechanical arrangement so constructed as to explode the charge when it strikes a hard object. Effective range of a torpedo is claimed to be not over 2,000 feet. Hence, a torpedo craft, when sent to its mission of destruction against an enemy's ship, must approach within this dangerous distance before discharging the weapon. In this connection, it may be interesting to note that the explosive material use in the construction of torpedoes is generally termed a guncotton. But it has received many improvements by different millitary powers of the world and today it may be that the latest high explosives have no resemblance to the originol guncotton of a few years ago. Thus, Great Britain uses the Lydite, United States the Thorite and Japan the Simoseite, each of which is a state secret and its chemical composition is known only to those who are connected with the high millitary authorities.

The submarine mines are sub-divided into two classes—the contact and the electric.

The contact mine is made of a spherical steel shell about 24 inches in diameter and filled with a high explosive and compressed air,—the former to explode and the latter to keep the buoyancy of the body which is anchored by means of a chain several feet below the surface of water. The shell, along its circumference, has a number of projections arranged in a manner somewhat similar to the firing mechanism of a needle gun, and when struck by a ship or other heavy object is instantly exploded.

The electric mine is operated by means of an electric current at the will of the operator. It is semi-spherical in shape, and unlike the contact mine is sunk to the bottom of a harbor or channel. Electric wires connect the mines with the shore where a station with numerous switches and batteries is located. In a large harbor like our Golden Gate the entrance is divided and platted into many squares of uniform size. An observer on shore can readily tell upon which squares the enemy's ship is approaching, the switch is thrown onto the corresponding number, button is touched and the mine exploded.

Chinese in the Fight

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 23—Chinese and Russians have come into conflict in Manchuria, and the former drove back the Muscovites with loss and tore up 50 miles of the railway. This information comes to the Chinese Reform Association here in one of those mysterious ways which Chinese have of securing news. The Empress Dowager herself gave the orders to drive back the Russians because they first made an unprovoked attack on her soldiers. The news comes from sources which have hitherto been relied on, and there is no reason to doubt its authenticity. The officials of the Reform Association believe that China will seize the first opportunity to make war on Russia in the hope of recovering the "cradle of their race."

It is easier for a camal to go through the knee of an idol than for a rich man to die without having his will contested.

Lewis and Clark Centennial.

An official invitation is hereby extended to the County of Coos to make a special exhibit, either in its own behalf or in connection with some other body, municipal or otherwise, at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland in 1905. It is the purpose of the Exposition to encourage comprehensive exhibits by counties and by chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial organizations. For exhibits of this character, illustrating the resources, industries and progress of communities, the following regulations have been provided;

FIRST: The preparing and installing of exhibits by counties or organizations will be left to the counties or organizations in whose name or under whose authority the exhibits are made. Counties or organizations may erect separate buildings, or may install their exhibits in the State building of the State in which the county or organization is located. Space will be provided on the Exposition grounds for all buildings erected by counties and organizations and no charge will be made therefor. Plans and specifications for such buildings shall be submitted to the Director-General for his approval.

SECOND: All collective exhibits made by counties and trade organizations will be permitted to participate in the general competition; that is, be both collective and competitive.

I desire to enlist your co-operation and support in this movement, and respectfully to urge early consideration of this invitation so that, if favorable action be taken, we may allot the necessary space and give you ample time to proceed with preparations for your exhibit. Whatever may be the decision upon our invitation, I am satisfied we can shape our plans so as to harmonize all efforts to the end that your exhibit may be highly creditable, not only to your progressive community and state, but to the Exposition as well.

We feel confident that the arrangement we propose will offer to counties an exceptional opportunity of demonstrating their potentialities at the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905, and that the result of exhibits made in this way will be beneficial to all.

Very respectfully,
HENRY E. REED,
Director of Exposition.

Do You Want Strength.

If you want to increase your strength you must add to and not take from the physical. In other words, the food that you eat must be digested, assimilated and appropriated by the nerves, blood and tissues before being expelled from the intestines. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure adds to the physical. It gives strength to and builds up strength in the human system. It is pleasant to the taste and palatable, and the only combination of digestants that will digest the food and enable the system to appropriate all of its health and strength-giving qualities. Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

Two for the Price of One.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the AMERICAN FARMER by which we are able to offer this great farm paper and the HERALD for the price of the HERALD alone—$1.50, for the next 30 days. Who will be the first to take advantage of this opportunity? This is a great offer for our farmers and dairymen.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c, at R. S. Knowlton's, Druggist.

WANTED.—Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1,'99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out sick and nervous headaches, yet costs no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50 cts for sample (half price). Write quick. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

Best Remedy for Constapation.

"The finest remedy for constipation I ever used is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets," says Mr. Eli Butler, of Frankville, N. Y. "They act gently and without any unpleasant effect, and leave the bowels in a perfectly natural condition." Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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FRONT STREET, COQUILLE, OR.

1903
COOS COUNTY ACADEMY
1904
This school, which has been in successful operation during eight months of the past school year, will open its Second Annual Session Monday, October 5, and continue for Eight Months.
The Following Courses are Offered:
COMMON SCHOOL, NORMAL,
HIGH SCHOOL, ACADEMIC,
COMMERCIAL, MUSIC,
A reasonable reduction will be made to students desiring to take a mixed Course.
Special inducements will be given to a limited number of teachers bearing Certificates and taking the Normal Course.
Circulars with full Courses of Study issued soon. For further particulars call on or address
A. H. MULKEY, Superintendent.
Coquille, Oregon.

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