

Coquille City Herald.

VOL 21.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

NO. 47.

Professional Cards.

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THE NATION'S GREAT CAPITOL IS TO BE ENLARGED.

Eight Million Dollars Will be Expended During the Next Four Years.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Uncle Sam has outgrown his Capitol for the second time, and within the next four years more than \$8,250,000 will be expended upon extensions and annexes essential to the comfort and convenience of our lawmakers and their vast corps of assistants.

The colossal structure has cost \$15,500,000 to date, and this figure will have very nearly reached the \$24,000,000 mark by the time two more Congresses have adjourned.

OUTGROWN BEFORE BUILT.

Although the Capitol is the most classic and most pretentious structure adorning the western continent, it is a vast piece of patchwork, representing a newer marble building inclosing on three sides an older one of freestone. The latter, known in history as the "old Capitol," did not reach completion until 37 years after its cornerstone had been laid by Washington. Men born in the year when these finishing touches were finally put on the first structure had barely reached their majority when a "greater Capitol" was commenced. Since the second cornerstone was laid, in 1851, the great edifice has never been finished. Today it presents the spectacle of a structure outgrown before it was built.

Although inspiring to the untrained eye, the front of the great pile stands as a flagrant violation of one of the fundamental rules of architectural symmetry. According to the "greater Capitol" scheme commenced in 1851, the present building was to cover the four sides of the old one. The old freestone walls have been covered by marble extensions on the north, south and west. But the eastern facade of the original Capitol remains bare to this day. The porticos of the new marble wings jut out far beyond it at the sides. The central portico, which should be the superior one of the three, is the most insignificant. The lower rim of the great iron dome, designed to rest well back on the finished building, still overhangs the old front wall by nine or ten feet. The great white thimble, with its weight of 3576 tons, has thus been left with an appearance of insecurity since its myriad parts were bolted together in the middle of the last century. Until the session just adjourned, Congress has been satisfied with this condition of its historic shelter. And even now the great building is to be completed for reasons of comfort rather than of aesthetic taste.

A marble vestibule is to cover the old freestone front, and this will be approached by a portico on a line with those of the wings occupied by the two houses of Congress. In this addition there will be space for 36 big committee rooms. The entire extension will cost \$2,000,000 and will be carried out on the general lines of plans left by Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the "greater Capitol." In other words, the Capitol is to be finished, exteriorly. Its general appearance will remain as it is. The central portico will simply appear more prominent and broader. It will be of white marble, like that of the wings. Its wider tympanum will be supported by ten columns rather than eight.

Even with this extension, the Capitol will not afford room enough to suit our legislators. Two classic annexes are to face the park east of the Capitol, and to further contribute to the "court of honor" effect desired in this quarter. That designed for the House of Representatives will be convenient to it upon the block facing the park and bordering it on the south. The senate annex will occupy the corresponding block north of the park. These buildings will be of white marble, and their entrances will carry out the style of those of the Capitol, on a reduced scale. That for the Senators will cost \$2,250,000 and will be finished in three years. That for the Representatives will cost \$3,100,000, and will be ready for occupancy in two and a half years.

Tunnels will connect these annexes with the basement of the Capitol building. Through these subways members will walk to and from their deliberative chambers. The annexes will contain offices for all members, folding rooms and many of the offices now crowded into the dark basement, sub-basement and terrace of the Capitol. Every available room in the House portion of the big building is now utilized by a committee. Committee chairmen may use their committee rooms as offices, but other members have the choice of either renting offices outside, at their own expense, or if using a little table space in their committee rooms, amid the confusion of committee

work. Only 52 members out of the 386 are chairmen and these must share the rooms with colleagues.

Senators have provided better for their comfort. Some years ago their body leased a hotel building north of Capitol Park, and there furnished a sanctum for each of its members. Shortly before Congress adjourned a Senator complained on the floor of his chamber that the elevator of this temporary annex ceased running after each afternoon's adjournment, necessitating that he and his colleagues climb to their rooms, often five or six stories up.

A large power plant, which will supply the Capitol, the two new annexes and the Library of Congress with heat and electricity, is to be erected south of Capitol Park and behind the House annex. This will cost \$750,000 and will be one of the most complete plants of its kind in the country.

BEGAN WITH A QUARREL.

Of course, the early fathers of the Republic did not foresee the vast expansion of our country. That a vision of its rapid ascendancy as a world power would have stunned them is borne out by their meager provision for a Capitol. In March, 1792, there appeared in the public press an advertisement stating that "A premium of a lot in this city to be designated by impartial judges, and \$500; or a medal of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the commissioners of public buildings to the person who before the 15th day of July, 1792, shall produce to them the most approved plan, if adopted by them, for a Capitol to be erected in this city." etc. Fourteen designs, mostly by artisans and many of them ridiculous monstrosities, were submitted. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, rejected all but two, offered by Dr. William Thornton, an English amateur draughtsman, and Stephen Hallette, a French architect. Hallette's design was about to be accepted when a decision was suddenly rendered in favor of Thornton. As a balm to Hallette's hurt feelings, he was given the position of architect of the Capitol, with \$2000 a year, and with instructions to carry out Thornton's designs. Thornton and Hallette could not bury the hatchet, however, and the latter had to be dismissed. He was succeeded by George Hadfield, an Englishman, who, in his turn had a row with the commissioners, James Hoban, architect of the White House, proceeded to make the first Capitol ready for Congress whose members were booked to arrive in 1800.

But when the Capitol was removed from Philadelphia, the 32 Senators and 106 Representatives constituting the Congress found only the Senate wing of the much-heralded Capitol. The central portion of the original building and the House wing had not risen above their foundations. The first Senate session called together in the old Capitol met in the chamber designed for it, and which occupied about the same space as that now allotted to the the Supreme Court of the United States, save that the floor was one story lower, or on the present basement level. The Representatives crowded themselves into the old Senate wing, and were given a long room in the west side on the main floor, which space is now subdivided into office rooms for the Supreme Court. That tribunal held its first sessions in one of the old Senate committee-rooms. Thus were three bodies all crowded into the little Senate wing in the year 1800.

House members commenced to grumble from the very start, and so loud were their complaints that it was decided to build on the site of the first House wing a temporary brick structure in the shape of an elliptical bandbox, and to let the walls of the permanent wing rise around it. This brick makeshift was made ready for the session of 1801-02. When members arrived and examined it their displeasure reached the boiling point. Because of the lack of ventilation in this makeshift they termed it the "oven," and as such it will ever remain in history.

The "oven" was connected with the Senate wing by a covered way spanning the foundations of the future rotunda and central structure. The House returned to its first temporary quarters in the Senate wing in 1805, and remained crowded there for two years before its own wing was completed. Its first permanent chamber was on the site of the present "statuary hall," where tourists marvel at the phenomena of the "whispering gallery."

During these early sessions the Senate sat always with closed doors and admitted no spectators to its galleries. Sessions of the House were, however, open. Continental dress was in vogue among members, whose wives were daily

and powdered. Hats were worn on the floor of the House even until 1828, and women were excluded from its galleries for some years. Urns filled with Scotch snuff were placed in each house, and there were employes charged with the task of keeping them filled. "Pen-makers" were employed in both chambers to mend and sharpen the goose quills then in vogue for writing—and which, by the way, are still used in the Supreme Court chamber. There were also official "sealers," who adorned all documents with red wax. On their stationery accounts these early members drew razors, gloves, perfumery, bears' grease, and "an innocent beverage called swiwhell," supposed to be a temperance concoction, but among whose ingredients were good French brandy and Jamaica rum. This was always charged in the "stationery" account as "strup." In each committee-room there was a buffet where alcoholic refreshments were served to political callers.

The House moved into its first permanent quarters in 1807, but not until 23 years more had passed was the original Capitol finished. The foundations of the rotunda were still spanned by a covered way when the British burned the building in 1814. After that act of vandalism Congress removed to Blodgett's Hotel, at Seventh and E streets, and later to a house at Maryland avenue and First street, Northeast, on Capitol Hill. Meanwhile the rebuilding of the Capitol was in progress. It was not completed until 1830, although Congress returned to its chambers at a much earlier date. When finally completed the old Capitol comprised the present main entrance on the east and present freestone front between the marble wings. It was capped by a low dome, rising to 145 feet, constructed of brick, stone and wood sheathed with copper. The building had cost \$2,433,814 when completed.

Thus did our early legislators endure all sorts of discomforts for nearly a third of a century. Their discontent reached its crisis in 1808, when a resolution for the return of the seat of government to Philadelphia came within a very few votes of passing. It would have safely carried had not Southern members been fearful of the annoyance of anti-slavery agitators, so rife in the Quaker City even in those early ante-bellum days.

The old Capitol was outgrown within 50 years after the removal of the seat of government to Washington, and history has repeated itself within the last half century. It would appear that a capitol building will hold our big legislative mill for 50 years, in spite of provisions for future contingencies. Thomas U. Walter was selected to extend the original building because of his success with the Girard College edifice in Philadelphia. Walter designed the two wings, as well as the present dome, commenced in 1856 and which cost one and a quarter millions.

Mr. Woods' task of keeping the Capitol in repair is a tremendous one. Under its great dome daily work a little city of people. It contains 430 rooms, exclusive of its vast chambers and corridors; 679 windows, 550 doorways, 140 fireplaces, 14,518 square feet of skylight, 18 motors, 15 ventilating fans, 8 elevators and 8 steam pumps. Its boilers generate the power of 2048 horses, and its electric lights radiate the brilliancy of 2,650,000 candles.—John Elfreth Watkins in Oregonian.

Terrific Power of Japan's new Shimose Powder.

Washington, May 28.—Reports received here from the Far East dwell at length upon the terrific power of the Japanese Shimose powder, the nature of which is an absolute secret. It is not used to propel the shot, but for bursting charges of the army and navy explosive shell. The result of the explosion has astounded the United States Army observers. The heaviest armor-piercing shell, with its small cavity, is rent into countless thousands of sharp fragments, which are hurled through the air with such force that they tear through the sides of an iron ship as would a projectile from a machine gun. The Russian warships Variag and Korietz were found to be riddled, deck and sides, by fragments of these shells. It is not known that any other nation possesses such a terrific explosive.

Sultan Planning to Kill All Armenians.

Berlin, June 1.—Ali Nonri Pasha the Turkish reformer, contributes articles to Volks Zeitung in which he states that the sultan of Turkey is planning a great and final massacre of the Armenians the result of which will be the complete annihilation of all Armenians in the Ottoman empire.

Note and Comment.

The Japanese has a comprehensive balloon outfit and are preparing to drop explosives into Port Arthur. News of the first battle in the air is eagerly awaited.

An ambitious lady of Connecticut has applied for admission to the Daughters of the Revolution on the ground that her great-grand-father murdered the King's English.

E. B. Aldrich of Providence, R. I. has been sued for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. He is a son of Senator Aldrich and a brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller.

The Postmaster General has issued a fraud order excluding the Majestic Lace Company of New York from the mails. It was a get-rich-quick concern founded on fraud.

The Chinese of Chicago are being corralled into Sunday schools. It is decided that the yellow people are good enough for Heaven but not good enough for the United States.

The Pope and Victor Emanuel are conducting an animated conversation over questions of precedence. The French ambassador has been recalled to Paris, and nobody knows what will happen next.

If the Republicans of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio fight the Democrats during the campaign as vigorously as they are fighting each other now, they will certainly perpetuate Republican rule.

Every friend of Great Britain will be sorry to see the Tribetans so obstinate. When the invading column of British diplomacy leaves in sight they ought to lie down and consider it an honor to be walked over.

Since Bishop Satterlee's comment on the immorality of Washington society the Mormons have been talking about appointing a committee of investigation to see whether the people at the capital are fit to associate with Reed Smoot.

Captain Mahan thrills the waiting world with a device to prevent the wrecking of vessels which strike submarine mines. The invention is very simple and seems practicable. He says that all vessels should be made unsinkable.

Ohio has followed New York in imposing a tax of two per cent on all inheritances above \$3,000. New York raises \$5,000,000 annually in this way. What's the matter with an income tax like that which last year netted England \$7,000,000?

Miss Susan B. Anthony with her sister Mary has sailed for Europe on the Frederick der Grosse. She will attend a woman's suffrage convention in Berlin, June 6. Nobody knows how young she is, but she kept school in New York State in 1835.

The Massachusetts State Legislature has passed a bill to punish the payment or receipt of commission on purchases of supplies and the sale of influence to procure contracts with an employer. A year in state prison is the penalty for taking the rake-off.

Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York and New Jersey will have a long and early campaign, and stump oratory will reverberate through those states many weeks before voters begin to wake up elsewhere. Massachusetts will not do anything before the middle of September.

The Daughters of the American Revolution recently in session in Boston sniffed a little about the alleged morals of Paul Revere. Sheds of Bunker Hill! Is there no such thing as a statute of limitation in matters of the loftiest patriotism? Is no Revolutionary ancestor safe from the busybodies?

The obsequies of the late Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, will, in accordance with his desire, be very simple and as nearly private as it is possible for them to be. The life of the man stands for what he was. His death was merely the incident that closed the record, without adding to or taking anything from it. This was Senator Quay's view of the matter, and his funeral will be conducted in accordance therewith.—Ex.

A farmer in Wilson, N. C. bought a couple of carloads of guano and ashes where two railroad trains smashed up, and distributed it upon his farm. While unloading the stuff, a negro found a fine cut diamond worth \$600. He and his friends naturally looked round the fields for more, and up to date twenty-eight diamonds have been found, valued at \$7,700. The fields are covered with negroes night and day and the superior court has been called on to decide on whom the diamonds belong to. And yet some people contend that farming is not profitable.

Two Large Mills Combine Interests.

Tacoma, Wash., June 1.—The Sperry Flour company of San Francisco, the largest flour concern on the Pacific coast and the Tacoma Warehouse & Elevator company, the largest wheat exporting firm in the northwest, have effected a merger of interests.

The first result of this combination will be the establishment of a flour mill in Tacoma with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels.

Cripple Creek to be Greatly Outdone

Cripple Creek, Colo., 2.—A gold strike of great magnitude has been made at Glenbrook, 16 miles south of here, and hundreds of federation miners are rushing there on special trains.

Ore of a phenomenal grade has been found in the most immense quantities and is outside of Cripple Creek mineral zone.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets Better than a Doctor's Prescription.

Mrs. J. W. Turner, of Truhart, Va., says that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets have done him more good than anything he could get from the doctor. If any physician in this county was able to compound a medicine that would produce such gratifying results in cases of stomach troubles, biliousness or constipation, his whole time would be used in preparing this one medicine. For sale by R. S. Knowlton.

Sued by His Doctor.

"A doctor here has sued me for \$12.50, which I claimed was excessive for a case of cholera morbus," says R. White, of Coacalla, Cal. "At the trial he praised his medical skill and medicine. I asked him if it was not Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy he used as had good reason to believe it was, and he would not say under oath that it was not." No doctor could use a better remedy than this in a case of cholera morbus, it never fails. Sold by R. S. Knowlton.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY

The Ladies' Embroidery Guild, of Coquille, Ore., will be pleased to receive a list of names of those who will be glad to receive a copy of the NEW IDEA Woman's Magazine. It is a monthly on all matters pertaining to dress and contains the latest and most practical styles to be found anywhere in the magazine world. If you wish to receive it as a moderate expense, the NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is a positive necessity. Each issue contains 100 pages in color. It treats also of all subjects interesting to women in their home life. Send your name today with 10 cents and we will enter your subscription for one year, and mail you the Embroidery Guild above named. Be sure to mention this paper when you write. NEW IDEA PUBLISHING CO., 436 Broadway, New York.

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