

## The Coast Mail.

Published every Thursday morning.  
By JOHN CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor

Terms, in Advance.  
One year, \$2.50  
Six months, \$1.50  
Three months, \$1.00

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.  
Thursday, January 31, 1884

### "GOING UP HEAD."

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

The low school house stood in a green Wabash wood.  
Lookin' out on long levels of corn like a sea—  
A little fog house, hard benches, and we,  
The barefooted boys, and rough uns, we stood  
In line with the girls, and tried to get head  
At spellin' each day when the lesson was said.

But one, Bally Dean, tall, bony, and green  
As green corn in the milk, stood fast at the  
foot—  
Stood day after day, as if he'd been put  
A soldier on guard there, did poor Bally Dean.  
And stupid! God made him so stupid I  
doubt—  
But I guess God who made us knows what  
He's about.

He'd a long way to walk. But he wouldn't  
once talk  
Of that, nor the chores for his mother who lay  
A shakin' at home. Still, day after day  
He stood at the foot till the class 'gan to mock!  
Then to master he plead, "Oh, I'd like to go  
head."  
Now, it wasn't so much, but the way it was  
said.

Then the war struck the land! Why, that bare-  
footed band  
It just nallied up that door; and the very next  
day,  
With master for cap'n, went marching away:  
And Bally the butt of the whole Wabash band!  
But he bore with it all, yet once firmly said:  
"When I get back home, I'm a going up  
head!"

Oh, that school house that stood in the wild  
Wabash wood!  
The rank weeds were growin' white ghosts  
through the floor.  
The squirrels hulled nuts on the sill of the  
door.  
And the gals stood in groups scmpin' lint where  
they stood.  
And we boys! How we sighed; how we sick-  
ened and died  
For the days that had been, for a place at  
their side.

Then one fever-crazed, and his better sense dazed  
And dilled with heart-sickness all duty forgot;  
Deserted, was taken, condemned to be shot!  
And Bally Dean guardin' his comrade half crazed.  
Slowly paced up and down while he slept  
where he lay  
In the tent waitin' death at the first flash of  
day.

And Bally Dean thought of the boy to be shot.  
Of the fair girl he loved in the woods far away;  
Of the true love that grew like a red rose of  
May;  
And he stopped where he stood, and he thought  
and he thought,  
Then a sudden star fell, shootin' on overhead,  
And he knew that his mother beckon'd on to  
the dead.

And he said what have I? Though I live,  
though I die,  
Who shall care for me now? Then the dull,  
muffled drum  
Struck his ear, and he knew that the master  
had come  
With the squad. And he passed in the tent  
with a sigh,  
And the doomed lad crept forth, and the  
drowsy squad led,  
With low trillin' guns, to the march of the  
dead.

Then with face turned away tow'rd a dim streak  
of day  
And his voice full of tears, the poor bowed  
master said,  
As he fell on his knees and uncovered his head,  
"Come, boys, it is school time, let us all pray."  
And we prayed. And the lad by the coffin  
alone  
Was tearless, was silent, was still as a stone.

"In line," master said, and he stood at the head;  
But he couldn't speak now. So he drew out  
his sword  
And he dropped the point low for the last  
fatal word.  
Then the rifles rang out, and a soldier fell dead.  
—The master sprang forward: "God help us,"  
he said,  
"It is Bally, poor Bally, and he's gone up  
head!"  
—JOAQUIN MILLER.

### SNAKE DANCE.

A Horrible Religious Rite of the Moqui Indians.

The Moqui Indians have a peculiar  
dance, known as the "Snake Dance,"  
of which the Albuquerque Journal  
gives the following description:

The dance is a religious rite, and  
only occurs at long intervals. Eight  
days before the time for the dance  
the men go out to hunt for the  
snakes. They take with them the  
sacred meal—meal which is chanted  
over, and over which the sacred rods  
are waved—and the sacred rod, a stick  
about five feet long, with fork at the  
end. They take every snake which  
they find. When they find one they  
raise the stick over him, and they  
watch their chance, and when the  
snake starts to run, with the speed of  
the lightning's flash, they seize him  
behind the head and carry him to the  
pueblo, where they put him into a  
place called an estufa, which is a hole  
in the ground about 10 feet deep, 8  
feet wide, and 15 feet long, and which  
is covered all over, except a round  
hole in the center. They enter the  
estufa by a ladder. As soon as the  
snake is left in the estufa, they go out  
and hunt for more, when the same  
thing is repeated. One-half of the  
estufa is raised about one foot higher  
than the other, and in this end the  
snakes are kept by the snake herders;  
in the other is the altar, which is  
about six feet square, painted on the  
floor in different colors, around which  
are hundreds of huge serpents painted,  
and at one end of which is the  
snake god, a horrible clay image.

Around the altar, at equal intervals,  
are the rain stakes, 39 in number—  
round stakes one inch in diameter  
and 18 inches long. When any one  
brings in a snake he goes to the altar,  
breathes over one of these rain stakes,  
and calls on the snake god to bring  
rain. Should none come in their own  
name before noon of the eighth day,  
the 39 oldest men of the tribe take  
the rain stakes, go half a mile to the  
east, and in the name of their aquaws  
implore the rain god to send rain;  
and each one digs a hole, lays in his  
rain stake, puts in a little sacred meal  
and buries them, and returns at pre-  
cisely high noon of the eighth day.  
All who have not found any snakes  
bury their sacred rods with a little  
sacred meal and return to the pueblo,

where all must be by 1 o'clock, where  
they will wash their hair with the  
soap plant, after which all go (the  
men only) into another large estufa,  
where they go through a series of  
chants and singing, and invocations  
to another god, which is set up at the  
end of the estufa. After this they  
drink a decoction prepared from  
herbs and roots, and which sometimes  
makes them very sick, and which  
they think will protect them from  
the venom of the snakes should any  
bite them, but which will not protect  
them, as those who are bitten die.

Meanwhile the snake herders are col-  
lecting the snakes, which number  
several hundred, into sacks; the rat-  
tlesnakes are put into buckskin sacks,  
the others into common sacks.

The dance ground is a smooth piece  
of ground about 16 feet in diameter,  
in the center of which is the sacred  
rock; on one side is the snake shade,  
a place about four feet square, with  
walls on three sides about four feet  
high, and a curtain hung in front, in  
front of which is a flat board or stick.

At a given signal 18 men from the  
second estufa quickly ascend the lad-  
der and rush to the dance ground.  
The snake herders bring out the  
snakes and empty them into the  
snake shade, where they are kept by  
the herders with sticks. The 18 men  
rush three times around the sacred  
rock, stopping each time in front of  
the snake shade, and stamping three  
times on the board or timber in front  
of it. Eighteen old women and 18  
maiden form a circle around the out-  
side of the dance ring, each with a  
dish of the sacred meal, 18 other men  
rush out, each with a stick two feet  
long, on the end of which are three  
sacred feathers tied; they wave them  
above the snake shade three times—  
each time making a loud, hissing  
sound like the hissing of a serpent.

The first 18 men form in line, the  
right resting close to the snake shade;  
the other 18 form in front of them;  
the curtain is quickly drawn aside;  
the herder sits up the snakes with  
his stick; all the women shout. The  
first man, with the speed of lightning,  
seizes a handful of snakes and grabs  
them with his mouth; the man oppo-  
site to him seizes him around the  
waist with one arm, with the other  
hand he waves the stick and feathers  
in the face of the snakes to attract  
them. The man with his mouth full  
of snakes rushes madly around the  
ring, supported by the other one as a  
partner, who is waving the stick and  
feathers all the time. As he passes  
the women, each one throws the  
sacred meal on the snakes. Meanwhile  
each man is seizing a handful of  
snakes and putting them in his mouth  
—it all being done in a moment, each  
one having his partner with the  
feathers, and all rushing around; the  
snakes writhing in contortions, the  
rattlesnakes rattling, the copperhead  
and bull snakes hissing, the women  
shouting and throwing sacred meal;  
the whole forming one of the most  
revolting and unearthly sounds and  
sights that a man ever beheld. They  
rush around the ring three times,  
when the snakes are dumped by the  
sacred rock. He says he saw one  
man with five snakes in his mouth,  
one of which was a rattlesnake four  
feet long. One rattlesnake caught  
one of the men by the neck; his partner  
seized it by the head and picked  
it back. Another caught a man by  
the side of the head and could hardly  
be jerked back. If the snakes are not  
all taken out of the snake shade, an-  
other lot go through the same thing  
until all the snakes are carried three  
times around the ring.

At the conclusion of the dance the  
18 maidens form a ring with sacred  
meal about six feet in diameter, the  
18 old women form two lines across  
the ring at right angles with the sac-  
red meal; every man who can get  
one catches a snake, throws it into the  
ring, and herders keep them there  
until the sun is just out of sight,  
when every man again rushes into the  
ring, seizes a snake, and all run as  
fast as they can towards the four  
points of the compass for half a mile,  
when they are propped up and let go,  
and all return to the dancing ground,  
where they wave the sacred rod over  
the men who are bitten, chant, and  
invoke the snake god to save them.  
And so ends this frightful and horri-  
ble orgy. Of course those who are  
bitten die; but the only wonder is that  
so few are bitten, as many of the  
snakes are rattlesnakes.

The trouble between ex-Senator Dorsey  
and other great stockholders in the great Palo Blanco  
Cattle company of New Mexico was terminated  
a few weeks ago, so far as the court was  
concerned. At the request of Dorsey a receiver was  
appointed. After hearing evidence submitted in  
the case the receiver was discharged and the  
property was turned back to the former manage-  
ment. Some interesting facts came out while the  
case was in court. It appeared in evidence that  
the expense of raising a steer until he was 4 years  
old was only \$2.80, or 70 cents per head per  
year. This was asserted by experienced cattle  
men to be too high, and was the principal charge  
of mismanagement made against Manager Chas.  
D. Woolworth, it being claimed that 45 cents  
per year ought to cover such expenses, or \$1.80  
for a full-grown steer, which was proved by  
sworn evidence of experts in the cattle business  
to be fully worth \$35. It was also proven that  
the company would have 7000 full-grown  
steers, or that 8000 head of steers would  
be ready for shipment and sale the year follow-  
ing. It is understood that negotiations are  
pending for the purchase by ex-Senator Dorsey  
of the stock interest for the sum of \$100,000—  
\$300,000 cash and the balance on note. The  
property of the company is valued at over \$1,  
000,000. There are 45,000 head of cattle and  
600 horses on the ranch.

Charles A. Dana on the Situation.  
New York, January 15.—The country hard-  
ly yet appreciates the earnestness and the possi-  
ble result of the great conflict which is going on  
in the democratic party over the question of the  
tariff. For the first time in the lifetime of its  
present leaders a serious discussion has arisen  
within the organization, which must result in the  
commitment of the party to free trade or to pro-  
tection. It is the fruit of time-serving leaders,  
perhaps, that a great political party should find  
itself in the dark as to its policy on a fundamen-  
tal question of government on the eve of a presi-  
dential contest; but such is the case. The lead-  
ers in this discussion are Speaker Carlisle and  
Henry Watterson, Samuel J. Randall and Chas.  
A. Dana. The free-trade faction labor under the  
disadvantage of having fully committed them-  
selves before they had taken the pains to find  
out the sentiment of the party. The election  
of Carlisle as speaker solely on the free-  
trade issue under the pledge of the free-trade  
ways and means committee, who should present  
a free-trade bill to the house and a free-trade  
platform in the democratic platform this year, was  
a pretty big programme, and the carrying out of  
the first part of it has thoroughly awakened the  
more conservative element of the party. Men  
like Dana and Randall will not train with the  
free-trade crowd, and it is extremely doubtful if  
a compromise can be made which will result in  
thorough harmony next November. The fight  
is only fairly beginning, but it is plain there  
must be a back-down on the part of the ultra  
free-traders or a split in the democratic party.

An interesting matter is the strengthened po-  
sition this movement of the protectionist dem-  
ocrats will give Randall in Pennsylvania. For  
years, outside of his district, he has vacillated  
between victory and defeat. He is now the great  
solid support of Pennsylvania democrats. Hith-  
erto he has not been an active politician, though  
on occasions he has shown that wily antagonist  
of his, Senator Wallace, that he had mettle in  
him. Events have now forced him to the front,  
and if the democracy of the Keystone state  
stands up for protection, its delegation to the  
national convention must be a Randall dele-  
gation, led by Randall himself. Wallace will no  
doubt battle to retain the leadership of the party-  
workers, but small politics will go to the rear  
before the great principle which Randall repre-  
sents. Casually, busy with merely state concerns,  
will no doubt have the shrewdness to observe  
rightly the tendency of things. Whatever com-  
plications ensue, it would seem that Samuel J.  
Randall must have the leadership thrust upon  
him.

How to Preserve Peace.  
ME.  
When my wife is sharp and shrewish,  
And o'er trifles wants to fight,  
Both my ears I stuff with cotton  
Till the storm is over quite.

When my husband's cross and surly,  
And will quarrel, yes or no,  
I keep quiet as a Quaker  
Till no angry torrents flow.

How to keep from strife and scandal,  
Learn it now, you married dame!  
Never out of turn to wrangle—  
Only one be mad at a time.

For the Family Scrap Book.  
Roasted coffee is one of the most powerful dis-  
infectants.  
Bessies and salt will make rusty flat irons as  
smooth as glass.  
Wild mint scattered about the house will rid it  
of rats and scuzz.  
Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning  
grained wood.  
A little sweet oil and beeswax rubbed on man-  
ogany polishes it up beautifully.  
Sandpaper will whiten ivory knife handles that  
may have become yellow with use or age.  
The unpleasant odor left in the breath after eat-  
ing onions is entirely removed by a cup of  
strong coffee.  
Flowers kept in a warm room should be wa-  
tered with tepid water. Very cold water is apt  
to freeze the roots.  
Cream cures sunburn on some complexions.  
Lemon juice is best on others, and cold water  
suits still others best.  
Paint spots may be removed from any kind of  
clothing by saturating with equal parts of turpe-  
ntine and spirits of ammonia.  
If you wish to pour boiling hot water into a  
glass jar or tumbler it can be safely done by  
putting a spoon in the dish before you pour.  
Ivory that has become yellow may be restored  
to its original whiteness by bleaching in hypochlo-  
rite of hydrogen. The ivory should be exposed to  
strong sunlight under a glass covering.

All kinds of old claims will be presented before  
the present congress, among the number the  
French spoliation claims bill. This bill is over  
80 years old. It has passed the senate eight  
times and the house twice; it has passed con-  
gress twice and was vetoed by Presidents Polk  
and Pierce. It originated from the spoliation of  
our commerce during our troubles with France,  
when Napoleon was emperor, and which France  
many years afterward paid us an indemnity for.  
The money went into the treasury, but the owners  
of shipping destroyed have never been in-  
demnified in any way. There seems to be justice  
in the claim.

Albert Cole, watchman at Barnum's winter  
quarters, Bridgeport, Conn., missed his fine gold  
watch. A great search was had, and everybody  
disclaimed having seen it. Just then a grand  
tableau occurred. A monkey had the watch  
trying to crack a walnut with it. The watch  
was rescued in a ruined condition. Cole had  
hung the watch on a post while washing his  
hands, and the monkey had reached through  
the bars and taken it.

The democrats in congress will dodge in every  
way to avoid any interference with polygamy in  
the western territories. Senator Brown of Geor-  
gia contends that the legislation proposed by  
Senator Cullum of Illinois is unconstitutional.  
Whenever it is found necessary to cut up an evil  
by the roots, you may be certain the democratic  
party will begin to set up the old cry of "un-  
constitutional."

Three years ago a woman residing on Staten  
island, near New York, was arrested for scald-  
ing her husband with boiling water, and the or-  
der day she was again arrested on the charge of  
burning her husband's house. She was evidently  
bound to make it hot for him.

Hot water drinking is becoming almost uni-  
versal by those afflicted with any disease of the  
stomach. It is no doubt for more conducive to  
health than any patent medicine decoction ever  
concocted, and has the advantage of costing  
nothing.

A facetious democratic editor says: "Congress  
has been in session nearly two months. It has  
accomplished nothing, but has made consider-  
able progress in that direction."

### REST

Not life is sweeping by, go and  
dare before you die, something  
mighty and sublime leave be-  
hind to conquer time. A week  
in your own town, 35 cents free. No risk.  
Everything new. Capital not required. We will  
furnish you everything. Many are making for-  
tunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys  
and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want  
to make great pay at home, write for particulars to H. HALLETT &  
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### Miscellaneous Advertisements.

E. A. ANDERSON,  
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.  
SADDLE HORSES AND BUGGY  
TEAMS to let at all hours.  
HAULING done at the shortest no-  
tice and at very reasonable rates.

COAL and WOOD always on hand  
and delivered at the lowest rates.

LANG'S  
LIVERY STABLE  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.  
HORSES TO LET AT ALL HOURS.  
Hauling done at short notice.  
WOOD and COAL always on hand,  
which will be delivered anywhere at the  
lowest rates. A. LANG.

E. B. DEAN & CO.  
E. B. DEAN, AND  
D. WILLCOX  
C. H. MERCHANT.  
WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL  
Assortment Of  
General Merchandise  
STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.  
LUMBER  
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER  
And  
SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED  
and at the  
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

MUSIC  
FOR EVERYBODY!  
HENRY HUDEN OF THE MARSH-  
FIELD Soda Works has accepted an  
agency for all kinds of musical instruments and  
is now  
SELLING PIANOS and ORGANS  
ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.  
Music for all kinds of instruments  
furnished at short notice.

E. F. COOK,  
PAINTER, GRAINER,  
Paper - Hanger,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.  
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF  
Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, and  
all other work in his line at short notice and on the  
most reasonable terms.  
SPECIALTY.  
Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store  
will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE  
TO FRED. TIMMERMAN'S DEBTORS.  
H. V. TIMMERMAN, of my MARKET  
BUSINESS in Marshfield, has become  
insolvent, and all persons claiming against  
him, or who are indebted to him, are re-  
quested to come forward and make payment  
without delay or further notice, and thus save me trouble  
and themselves extra expense.  
F. TIMMERMAN.  
Timber Land Notice.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 12, 1884.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
LORENZO D. SMITH has applied to pur-  
chase the southeast quarter of section 36, town-  
ship 26 south, of range 12 west, of Willamette  
meridian, under the act of congress of June 3,  
1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states  
of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Wash-  
ington territory.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely any  
of the above-described land must file their claims  
with the register of the land office at Roseburg,  
Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof,  
and failing to do so, their claims will be barred by  
statute.  
JAN 10 Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Timber Land Notice.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
ROSEBURG, Oregon, December 1, 1883.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
ALFRED HAGLAND has applied to pur-  
chase the southeast quarter of the northeast  
quarter of section 34, township 24 south, of  
range 11 west, Willamette meridian, under act  
of congress of 1878, for the sale of timber lands  
in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and  
Washington territory.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely any of  
the above lands must file their claim with the  
register at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-  
days publication hereof, and failing to do so,  
their rights will be barred by statute.  
DEC 10 Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Timber Land Notice.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
ROSEBURG, Oregon, December 12, 1883.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
JAMES ANDERSON has applied to pur-  
chase the southeast quarter of the southeast  
quarter of section 33, township 24 south, of  
range 11 west, Willamette meridian, under act  
of congress of 1878, for the sale of timber lands  
in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and  
Washington territory.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely any of  
the above lands must file their claim with the  
register at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-  
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