

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, March 27, 1884.

Ben DeLaney is engineer at Lohr's mill.

Ceiling of the new steamer on the ways at the ship yard has been commenced.

Try the Swedish matches for sale at Sengstacken's drug store. They are free from all kinds of poison.

It is probable that the reading room will be established in the Holland building, above the Coors hay storage.

At a school meeting held at Newport Tuesday night Wm. Campbell was elected director and Geo. Campbell clerk.

Thos. Hirst has been quite sick for two or three weeks, but he is now convalescent and able to be about the store.

Prof. Camp went over to the Coquille last Tuesday. He will hold an examination of teachers at Myrtle Point to-day.

The Newporters had their St. Patrick's day dance last Saturday night. A large number participated in the good time had.

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J. J. Wilson, formerly a resident of this county, met with a miraculous escape from serious injury by an accident that occurred to him near Grant's Pass a short time ago. Wilson and his daughter Phoebe and a hired man had been attending a religious meeting one night. In returning home they had to cross a rickety bridge over a deep gulch. The young lady and the hired man had fears of the bridge and preferred walking over it. Just as Wilson drove onto the bridge, it fell, and he and his team went down with it, but they were soon extricated, almost unharmed.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A Few Lines from Mrs. Lapp.

To the Editor of the COAST MAIL:

In your paper I have noticed several items on the arrest of Cicero Grime, and if you will give me space I will give you a few lines that are sound truth and that will stand the test, for I feel sure that there is plenty in your paper, and out of it, that will not stand fire. It seems that no one in your town knew that Cicero Grime had been sent to the asylum at Stockton until this man Alexander came here. Then his resemblance created suspicion. Yes, I think he resembles my brother Lafayette; but that is not saying it is him, nor is it saying it is his brother.

The man Alexander came here, I have been told, without much money, and we are sure, in our own minds, that he has not had a fair trial. The telegram he received has not been accepted as the truth, for the evidence in his behalf has had no impression on the court or the people. Some time ago I was very sick, and no one except Mrs. Hutchins and the doctor came to care for me; so we got the doctor to telegraph for my sister. She is here now, and she is not Cicero's wife, but a sister. Her name was never anything but Grime. She is in her teens, but she had pluck enough to visit the little prisoner at the jail at Empire, as your paper says; and I visited him just before we expected the steamer to sail, and stand until I thought the steamer would not sail that night. The next day my sister and I went before Justice Hyde and took an oath that (Alexander) is not Grime. But that seems to do no good toward keeping him out of jail. Report says Alexander is a half-breed. I say he is not, so far as I know, but I will be wrong. The reason we have done what we have is because Alexander has not had a fair trial, he could get justice in this country, and this is why I want him taken to the asylum. But if he can recover damages for being unlawfully arrested and imprisoned, I hope he will never tire in the work of doing so. There are Jake Higley and others that would say whether Alexander be Cicero Grime or not. But they are not wanted, I suppose, and Alexander, being a stranger here, does not know who to send for. He has no money with him to pay anybody to help him, so he must go to jail, and possibly might have been taken away had it not been for the interference of the Lapp family and Malinda Grime. You say our movements show that Alexander is not a stranger to us. Our movements show nothing of the kind. We know might have been taken away had it not been for the interference of the Lapp family and Malinda Grime. You say our movements show that Alexander is not a stranger to us. Our movements show nothing of the kind. We know might have been taken away had it not been for the interference of the Lapp family and Malinda Grime. You say our movements show that Alexander is not a stranger to us. Our movements show nothing of the kind. We know might have been taken away had it not been for the interference of the Lapp family and Malinda Grime.

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so much trouble with the students in some of the colleges? Because they were hurried through the public schools, from collar to garter, and entered college before they had even been taught the first principles of the primary. Their beginning was superficial; there was no foundation to it; they had not been taught to learn the value in their youth. It should be the object of public schools to lay foundations; to dig deep, remove all the rubbish, use well-tempered mortar and the walls, stone and brick, should be done. A scholar should never leave the primary until this much is accomplished. Then they are ready to be educated. As long as the public school falls in this it fails altogether. I think it would be well if the second and third grades in the public school were dropped until a better basis be given to it, for it is evident that the efficiency of the school is crippled by giving too much attention to the second and third grades. It is imperative education in childhood that makes society what it is and feeds the probabilities, poor-houses and insane asylums. If the primary education of a child be complete, it will not go to any of these places and it will become a law abiding citizen, wherever it goes, and a credit to the nation. Try it.

GEORGE FARNEY.

From Enchanted Prairie.
To the Editor of the COAST MAIL:

Spring is here, most of the seedling is done and we are having hot warm showers of rain to bring up the seed.

Health is good in this precinct, stock is in fine condition, and planting is next in order and it will soon be done.

Now let me say something in regard to the coming campaign. We will go about it like farmers and look up the best seed. Yes, put A. Nasling for joint senator, for the reason that he will be honest and ambitious enough to merit promotion and get an office in which he may be of great service to our country. Then Alex Stauff for county clerk; and as he is known we need not fear his coming up to all expectations. A. B. Camp re-nominated. Platform short. The United States flag is the richest soil any republic can grow under it. The filly for a crop of candidates to live as noble and true for our nation and state as possible and retain the tariff, so that times may be flush, and if we have a surplus in the treasury it can be expended in public improvements and keep something rolling in our country to stir out our idlers into useful employment, and by so doing the whisky traffic will take care of itself, idleness being the root of all evil, etc. Let us be up and doing, for the democrats may be upon us. Soldiers, look with pride to the flag under which many a dear comrade fell! Fellow-citizens, rally to the cause of the republicans, for no doubt you are advocating principles that guarantee freedom to all, without respect to persons; and remember, if you want to have a leader elected, it belongs to the democratic party. If you do not care as to the fact, I will refer you to the Virginia and Mississippi elections, to show that where the democrats are in power, ballooning decorations are before and more sacred than the laws of the land. I know where I speak, for I have seen many elections held, where such decorations were in vogue; and, in fact, it has been tried and practiced in this immediate precinct, but that day has passed and one of the men (M. E. Anderson) who undertook to vote a portion of his neighbors has moved to Bendon, and the other (A. H. Fish) has been called to try more than once for his actions on election days.

LETIMUS SLOUGH, March 25, 1884.

Rude School Children.
To the Editor of the COAST MAIL:

Please give me a little space in your paper, that I may call attention to a prevailing evil. As I was at work on the Baptist church Wednesday last week, and some of the school children were out at recess playing in front of the church, and others were playing on the hill in front of the school house, an elderly man came walking along and the boys perceived that he was so drunk that he could not walk straight. Instead of the sight arousing feelings of pity in them, they only saw an opportunity to have a good time at his expense, which they were not slow to improve. As soon as the man passed the children, they commenced hallooing after him. He turned around and looked at them and then started on again. Then the children ran after the man and commenced pelting him with such things as they could pick up. He turned upon them several times, but they knew that he could not catch them; hence their boldness. The man went on until he reached a log pile beyond the school house, where he sat down. Then the children divided their forces and some climbed the hill above the man, and from both ways they annoyed him by throwing missiles at him, which were kept up until the bell rang, when the children, to say the least, were very loth to leave their victim. It was a shameful sight. The children, some 15 or 20 in number, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, had no respect for the man's gray hairs. Now, should this be permitted? Have not the people of Marshfield or elsewhere a right to walk along the street by the school house during school hours, and while the children are in charge of the teacher, without being subject to insult or to being pelted with missiles? Or should the children be taught that every one has rights that they are bound to respect? They do not act as if they feel bound to do anything except that which they will. They seem not afraid to defy law and all government. They show no respect to young or old. The biggest and roughest seems to be the best loved. But this is nothing more than might be expected, unless the children are taught and made to act differently. And how shall they be taught without a teacher? We should not think of setting out an orchard of choice trees in the wilderness without any fence to protect them, and expect to partake of their fruit in the 12 and by far the cattle and wild beasts would destroy them. Even so with children; if they would bear wholesome fruit by and by, they must be fenced about, protected from evil and trained in the way in which they should go, or by and by, when they bear fruit they will bear sour grapes. The best time to accustom children to the yoke is when they are young. Should not teachers be with or look after their children on the play ground, if it is necessary to be with them in the school house, for the lessons they should be taught on the play ground are just as important for the good of all as the lessons they are taught indoors? There is no time that the teacher can say they do not need his attention, for if they need it at all they need it from the time he takes charge of them, in the morning until they are returned to their parents in the evening. If it was death to a Roman soldier to sleep on duty, because of the great interests he might imperil, the interests committed to the school teacher are even greater. If it be necessary in a well-regulated house to have a place for everything and everything in its place, it is equally as necessary that every boy and girl at school should know his or her place and be kept to it. The reason that a watch keeps time is that every part runs smoothly and that one wheel does not interfere with another. So at school the law of non-interference should be strictly observed. Each one should know what he cannot do as well as what he can do. To accomplish this, the teacher's eye should never be away from the scholars. A teacher cannot turn out 40 or 50 boys or girls, more or less, at noon or recess, and sit down and enjoy a quiet half hour and make himself believe that they will get along without infringing upon each other's rights, for they will not do it until after they have been so trained. If children be not taught the first principles while they are children, when will they be taught? It is more important that children be taught self-government and to respect the rights of others than that they should be taught grammar and all the branches that they are taught in the third grade for the good of society. Why do we hear through the papers

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Please give me a little space in your paper, that I may call attention to a prevailing evil. As I was at work on the Baptist church Wednesday last week, and some of the school children were out at recess playing in front of the church, and others were playing on the hill in front of the school house, an elderly man came walking along and the boys perceived that he was so drunk that he could not walk straight. Instead of the sight arousing feelings of pity in them, they only saw an opportunity to have a good time at his expense, which they were not slow to improve. As soon as the man passed the children, they commenced hallooing after him. He turned around and looked at them and then started on again. Then the children ran after the man and commenced pelting him with such things as they could pick up. He turned upon them several times, but they knew that he could not catch them; hence their boldness. The man went on until he reached a log pile beyond the school house, where he sat down. Then the children divided their forces and some climbed the hill above the man, and from both ways they annoyed him by throwing missiles at him, which were kept up until the bell rang, when the children, to say the least, were very loth to leave their victim. It was a shameful sight. The children, some 15 or 20 in number, ranging in age from 6 to 12 years, had no respect for the man's gray hairs. Now, should this be permitted? Have not the people of Marshfield or elsewhere a right to walk along the street by the school house during school hours, and while the children are in charge of the teacher, without being subject to insult or to being pelted with missiles? Or should the children be taught that every one has rights that they are bound to respect? They do not act as if they feel bound to do anything except that which they will. They seem not afraid to defy law and all government. They show no respect to young or old. The biggest and roughest seems to be the best loved. But this is nothing more than might be expected, unless the children are taught and made to act differently. And how shall they be taught without a teacher? We should not think of setting out an orchard of choice trees in the wilderness without any fence to protect them, and expect to partake of their fruit in the 12 and by far the cattle and wild beasts would destroy them. Even so with children; if they would bear wholesome fruit by and by, they must be fenced about, protected from evil and trained in the way in which they should go, or by and by, when they bear fruit they will bear sour grapes. The best time to accustom children to the yoke is when they are young. Should not teachers be with or look after their children on the play ground, if it is necessary to be with them in the school house, for the lessons they should be taught on the play ground are just as important for the good of all as the lessons they are taught indoors? There is no time that the teacher can say they do not need his attention, for if they need it at all they need it from the time he takes charge of them, in the morning until they are returned to their parents in the evening. If it was death to a Roman soldier to sleep on duty, because of the great interests he might imperil, the interests committed to the school teacher are even greater. If it be necessary in a well-regulated house to have a place for everything and everything in its place, it is equally as necessary that every boy and girl at school should know his or her place and be kept to it. The reason that a watch keeps time is that every part runs smoothly and that one wheel does not interfere with another. So at school the law of non-interference should be strictly observed. Each one should know what he cannot do as well as what he can do. To accomplish this, the teacher's eye should never be away from the scholars. A teacher cannot turn out 40 or 50 boys or girls, more or less, at noon or recess, and sit down and enjoy a quiet half hour and make himself believe that they will get along without infringing upon each other's rights, for they will not do it until after they have been so trained. If children be not taught the first principles while they are children, when will they be taught? It is more important that children be taught self-government and to respect the rights of others than that they should be taught grammar and all the branches that they are taught in the third grade for the good of society. Why do we hear through the papers

From Enchanted Prairie.
To the Editor of the COAST MAIL:

Spring is here, most of the seedling is done and we are having hot warm showers of rain to bring up the seed.

Health is good in this precinct, stock is in fine condition, and planting is next in order and it will soon be done.

Now let me say something in regard to the coming campaign. We will go about it like farmers and look up the best seed. Yes, put A. Nasling for joint senator, for the reason that he will be honest and ambitious enough to merit promotion and get an office in which he may be of great service to our country. Then Alex Stauff for county clerk; and as he is known we need not fear his coming up to all expectations. A. B. Camp re-nominated. Platform short. The United States flag is the richest soil any republic can grow under it. The filly for a crop of candidates to live as noble and true for our nation and state as possible and retain the tariff, so that times may be flush, and if we have a surplus in the treasury it can be expended in public improvements and keep something rolling in our country to stir out our idlers into useful employment, and by so doing the whisky traffic will take care of itself, idleness being the root of all evil, etc. Let us be up and doing, for the democrats may be upon us. Soldiers, look with pride to the flag under which many a dear comrade fell! Fellow-citizens, rally to the cause of the republicans, for no doubt you are advocating principles that guarantee freedom to all, without respect to persons; and remember, if you want to have a leader elected, it belongs to the democratic party. If you do not care as to the fact, I will refer you to the Virginia and Mississippi elections, to show that where the democrats are in power, ballooning decorations are before and more sacred than the laws of the land. I know where I speak, for I have seen many elections held, where such decorations were in vogue; and, in fact, it has been tried and practiced in this immediate precinct, but that day has passed and one of the men (M. E. Anderson) who undertook to vote a portion of his neighbors has moved to Bendon, and the other (A. H. Fish) has been called to try more than once for his actions on election days.

LETIMUS SLOUGH, March 25, 1884.

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