

AGAINST ONE DEFENDANT

A Verdict of \$989.00 Returned Against L. D. Kinney in Circuit Court.

JURY IS FAVORABLE

To the Coos Bay Manufacturing Company Also Defendants in Same Suit.

(Times Special Service.) Coquille, Ore., April 26.—The case of the Coos Bay Improvement company vs. the Coos Bay Manufacturing company and L. D. Kinney, which has been before the court for a couple of days, was decided today in favor of the Coos Bay Manufacturing company, defendants, but against defendant L. D. Kinney in the sum of \$989.84.

Sentence Suspended. J. C. Wilcox, John Carren and J. Voltz were before the court and pleaded guilty to gaming. Judge Hamilton, however, for some reason suspended sentence for the present.

Plead Guilty. Don Greene, who was charged on two counts with selling liquor contrary to the local option law, plead guilty to both charges.

Charley Ross pleaded guilty to a charge of gaming and was fined \$100 by Judge Hamilton.

New Case Started. When court closed yesterday afternoon the jury for the case of Oldland vs. the Oregon Coal and Navigation company had been impaneled.

MARINE NEWS

TIDE TABLE. The following table shows the high and low tides at Empire for each day during the coming week:

	High Water.		P. M.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
April, h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	
Sat., 27...	11:45 8.1	11:59 9.0		
Sun., 28...	0:38 9.4	1:22 8.3		
Mon., 29...	1:14 9.6	2:12 7.6		
Tue., 30...	1:58 9.6	3:03 7.6		
May, h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	
Wed., 1...	2:42 9.4	3:59 7.3		
Thu., 2...	3:29 9.1	5:02 7.3		
Fri., 3...	4:25 8.6	6:10 6.7		
Low Water.		P. M.		
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Sat., 27...	6:28 0.1	6:36 1.3		
Sun., 28...	7:12 0.5	7:18 1.6		
Mon., 29...	7:50 0.8	8:01 2.0		
Tue., 30...	8:45 1.0	8:47 2.4		
May, h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	h. m. Feet	
Wed., 1...	9:37 -0.9	9:38 2.8		
Thu., 2...	10:32 -0.7	10:38 3.2		
Fri., 3...	11:33 -0.3	11:48 3.5		

To find the tide hours at other Coos Bay points, figure as follows: At the bar, -0.43; at North Bend, add 0.40; at Marshfield, add 1.51; at Millington, add 2.15.

WILL HAVE NEW BOAT.

W. S. McFarland to Have a Nice Pleasure Craft. W. S. McFarland is having a motor boat built which will be finished in a few days, and just as soon as the engine arrives will be launched. The launch is a neat appearing one, and will make quite a nice pleasure craft.

Here For Lumber. The schooner Advent, from San Francisco, arrived in Coos Bay yesterday. She will take a cargo of lumber for San Francisco.

The schooner J. M. Weatherwax went down the bay yesterday loaded with lumber for San Francisco.

MARINE NOTES.

The tug Hunter arrived in the bay yesterday from Gardiner with freight. She will take away a cargo of general merchandise.

The schooner J. M. Weatherwax went down the bay yesterday loaded with lumber for San Francisco.

The tug Valiant, which put into Coos Bay day before yesterday for coal and water, went to sea yesterday to continue on her way to San Francisco.

The steamer F. A. Kilburn is billed to arrive this forenoon. She will probably get out today.

The steamer Breakwater arrived yesterday from San Francisco with a large cargo of general freight.

Elect Mrs. Noble. The members of the local lodge of Rebekahs have elected Mrs. L. M. Noble to attend the Rebekah assembly which convenes May 21 at La Grande, Oregon.

DEDICATES POEM TO MAYOR STRAW

Captain Macgenn of Breakwater Writes Poem for Bride and Groom Passengers.

Captain Macgenn of the Breakwater, who has considerable fame as a poet, has written a clever little verse which he has dedicated to his friend, Dr. E. E. Straw, mayor of Marshfield, who was married recently and who returned yesterday on the Breakwater with his bride.

The poem is entitled, "To the Lady That Inspired the Knight," and is as follows:

Soul of my body and love of my heart,
That in storm or tempest I never will part;
True as the charger he rides in the field,
And the stout lance the bold rider did wield;
Strong as the corslet that covered his breast,
Pure on the snow plume that waved on his crest;
Grand as himself in the thick of the fight,
Is the fair lady that inspired the knight.
Constant and true as the sun in the west,
She was the lady that he loved the best.

LIBRARY COMMISSION MEETS.

Preparations Being Made Regarding Summer School.

Salem, Ore., April 26.—At a meeting of the state library commission at the state house, at which Governor Chamberlain, W. B. Ayer of Portland, Miss Mary F. Isom of the Portland library, State School Superintendent J. H. Ackerman and President P. L. Campbell of the state university were present, it was decided to authorize the secretary, Miss Cornelia Marvin, to advertise for bids for books, and also to conduct a course in connection with the summer school at the University of Oregon, provided there is a sufficient number of applicants to justify the giving of the course. Miss Marvin has good judgment in the selecting of the books, and five other states have asked the privilege of using her list of selected books.

There are now 35 traveling libraries in the state, and twenty more are to be added during June, there being a great demand for them.

Last of Season.

The Centennial Dancing school will give a ball tonight in the Odd Fellows' hall, which marks the end of the season with this school, as no more dances will be given and no class will be taught until next season. The music will be furnished by the Irish orchestra. No pains are being spared to make this the best ball given this season by the Centennial Dancing school master.

Miss Ruth Allen entertained the members of her Sunday school class Thursday evening at her home on Broadway. The evening was spent in singing and social conversation. A nice supper was served the guests. The class is composed of seventeen young ladies, and is taught by M. D. Sumner.

Attend the dance at Odd Fellows' hall Saturday evening, April 23. Everybody come.

FUNERAL OF OLD SETTLER IS HELD

Remains of Edward Bender Laid to Rest at Myrtle Point Cemetery.

(Times Special Service.)

Myrtle Point, Ore., April 26.—The funeral of the late Edward Bender was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was under the auspices of the Odd Fellows' lodge, of which the deceased was an honored member.

Edward Bender was 66 years old. He was born in Baltimore, Md., February 5, 1841, and moved to Santa Cruz, Cal., in 1859, and to Myrtle Point in 1875.

He first managed a store owned by Binger Hermann, and located on the old Hermann homestead on the south fork of the Coquille. He was married to Miss Nellie Hermann in October, 1876, and moved to the town of Myrtle Point, where he took charge of the first store in the town, also owned by Binger Hermann. He was appointed notary public, also postmaster, in 1876, and elected justice of the peace in 1881, holding these positions until 1897.

In 1900 he was again elected jus-

FOLEY'S HONEY-TAR
for children; safe, sure. No opiates

tice of the peace, and held that position up to the time of his death.

He was elected mayor of the city of Myrtle Point in 1902, and re-elected in 1903. Mr. Bender was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and has been a prominent figure in Coos county for over thirty years, and his sudden death came as a shock to his wide circle of friends. Mr. Bender leaves a mother, wife and three sons and many relatives.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

(Continued from page 4.)

Famine and pestilence and war menaced the little band of daring men who had planted themselves alone on the edge of a frowning continent. Moreover, as men ever find, whether in the tiniest frontier community or in the vastest and most highly organized and complex civilized society, their worst foes were in their own bosoms. Dissension, distrust, the inability of some to work and the unwillingness of others, jealousy, arrogance and envy, folly and laziness—in short all the shortcomings with which we have to grapple now, were faced by those pioneers, and at moments threatened their whole enterprise with absolute ruin. It was some time before the ground on which they had landed supported them, in spite of its potential fertility, and they looked across the sea for supplies. At one moment so hopeless did they become that the whole colony embarked, and was only saved from abandoning the country by the opportune arrival of help from abroad.

Reach Independence.

"At last they took root in the land, and were already prospering when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In a few years a great inflow of settlers began. Four of the present states of New England were founded. Virginia waxed apace. The Carolinas grew up to the south of it, and Maryland to the north of it. The Dutch colonies between which had already absorbed the Swedish, were in turn absorbed by the English. Pennsylvania was founded and, later still, Georgia. There were many wars with the Indians and with the countless captains whose banners bore the lilies of France. At last the British flag flew without a rival in all eastern North America. Then came the successful struggle for national independence.

"For half a century after we became a separate nation there was comparatively little immigration to this country. Then the tide once again set hither, and has flowed in ever-increasing size until in each of the last three years a greater number of people came to these shores than had landed on them during the entire colonial period. Generation by generation these people have been absorbed into the national life. Generally their sons, almost always their grandsons, are indistinguishable from one another and from their fellow-Americans descended from the colonial stock. For all alike the problems of our existence are fundamentally the same, and for all alike these problems change from generation to generation.

The Expansion.

"In the colonial period, and for at least a century after its close, the conquest of the continent, the expansion of our people westward, to the Alleghenies, then to the Mississippi, then to the Pacific was always one of the most important tasks, and sometimes the most important, in our national life. Behind the first settlers the conditions grew easier, and in the older settled regions of all the colonies life speedily assumed much of comfort and something of luxury; and though generally it was on a much more democratic basis than life in the old world, it was by no means democratic when judged by our modern standards; and here and there, as in the tide-water regions of Virginia, a genuine aristocracy grew and flourished. But the men who first broke grounds in the virgin wilderness, whether on the Atlantic coast, or in the interior, fought hard for mere life. In the early stages the frontiersman had to do battle with the savage, and when the savage was vanquished there remained the harder strain of war with the hostile forces of soil and climate, with flood, fever, and famine. There was sickness, and bitter weather; there were no roads; there was a complete lack of all but the very roughest and most absolute necessities. Under such circumstances the men and women who made ready the continent for civilization were able themselves to spend but little time in doing aught but the rough work which was to make smooth the ways of their successors. In consequence observers whose insight was

spoiled by lack of sympathy always found both the settlers and their lives unattractive and repellent. In Martin Chuzzlewit the description of America, culminating in the description of the frontier town of Eden, was true and lifelike from the standpoint of one content to look merely at the outer shell; and yet it was a community like Eden that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln; it was men such as were therein described from whose loins Andrew Jackson sprang.

Leader From Virginia.

"Hitherto each generation among us has had its allotted task, now heavier, now lighter. In the Revolutionary war the business was to achieve independence. Immediately afterwards there was an even more momentous task; that to achieve the national unity and the capacity for orderly development, without which our liberty, our independence, would have been a curse and not a blessing. In each of these two contests, while there were many great leaders from many different states, it is but fair to say that the foremost place was taken by the soldiers and the statesmen of Virginia, and to Virginia was reserved the honor of producing the hero of both movements, the hero of the war, and of the peace that made good the results of the war—George Washington; while the two great political tendencies of the time can be symbolized by the names of two other great Virginians—Jefferson and Marshall—from one of whom we inherit the abiding trust in the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the other the power to develop on behalf of the people a coherent and powerful government, a genuine and representative nationality.

The Civil War.

"Two generations passed before the second great crisis of our history had to be faced. Then came the Civil war, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, but a struggle from which the nation finally emerged united in fact as well as in name, united forever. Oh, my hearers, my fellow countrymen, great indeed has been our good fortune; for as time clears away the mists that once shrouded brother from brother and made each look 'as through a glass darkly' at the other, we can all feel the same pride in the valor, the devotion and the fealty toward the right as it was given to each to see right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray. Rich and prosperous though we are as a people, the proudest heritage that each of us has, no matter where he may dwell, north or south, east or west, is the immortal heritage of feeling, the right to claim as his own all the valor and all the steadfast devotion to duty shown by the men of both the great armies, of the soldiers whose leader was Grant and the soldiers whose leader was Lee. The men and the women of the Civil war did their duty bravely and well in the days that were dark and terrible and splendid. We, their descendants, who pay proud homage to their memories, and glory in the feats of might of one side no less than the other, need to keep steadily in mind that the homage which counts is the homage of heart and hand, and not of the lips, the homage of deeds and not of words only. We, too, in turn, must prove our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men of mighty days by the way in which we meet the problems of our own time. We carry our heads high because our fathers did well in years that tried men's souls; and we must in our turn so bear ourselves that the children who come after may feel that we too have done our duty.

Self Government.

"We cannot afford to forget the maxim upon which Washington insisted, that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that most concern us of this generation are not military, but social and industrial. Each community must always dread the evils which spring up as attendant upon the very qualities which give it success. We of this mighty western republic to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen.

"As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or fickleness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves, then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing that they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign can not make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the

MARKETS

Retail.
Quotations are as follows:
Flour—Per sack, \$1.10 to \$1.50.
Potatoes—Per lb., 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 c.
Cabbage—Per lb., 5 to 6 c.
Cauliflower—Per head, 10 and 15 c.
Honey—Per box, 20; 3 for 50 c.
Onions—Per lb., 4 to 5 c.
Butter—Per square, 45 cents.
Boiled elder, per quart, 30 c.
Carrots—Per lb., 2 c.
Turnips—Per bunch, 5 c.
Beets—Per lb., 2 c.
Asparagus—1 1/2 lbs for 25 c.
Rhubarb—3 lbs. for 25 c.

Fish.
Crabs—\$1 per dozen.
Steelhead salmon—Per lb., 8, 9 and 10 c.
Flounders—Per lb., 5 c.
Herring—Per 2-gallon bucket, 50 c.
Cleaned oysters—Per quart, 20 c.
Empire Clams—Per bucket, 50 c.
Salmon (salt)—Per lb., 6 c.

Fruits and Nuts.
Apples—Per lb., 10 c.
Cocoanuts—Each, 10 c.
Walnuts—Per lb., 25 c.
Almonds—Per lb., 20 c to 20 c.
Lemons—Per dozen, 20 c to 30 c.
Bananas—Per dozen, 35 c.
Oranges—Per dozen, 30 to 60 c, according to size.

Fresh Meats.
Sirloin steak—Per lb., 12 1/2 to 15 c.
Bolling—Per lb., 5 c to 8 c.
Veal—Stew, per lb., 8 c; cutlets, 10 c to 12 1/2 c.
Porterhouse steak—Per lb., 12 1/2 c to 15 c.
Round steak—Per lb., 10 c.
Chuck steak—Per lb., 10 c.
Prime rib roast—Per lb., 12 1/2 c.
Mutton—Roasts, per lb., 12 1/2 c to 15 c; chops, 12 1/2 c to 15 c; stew, 10 c.
Pork—Per pound, 12 1/2 c to 15 c.
Lard—5-lbs., 75 c; 10 lbs., \$1.50
Pickled pig's feet—Per lb., 10 c.
Bacon—Per lb., 16 to 25 c.
Hamburger steak—Per lb., 10 c.
Sausage—Per lb., 10 c.

responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres him; and where, as is true in our republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest.

Controlling Wealth.

"In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils without at the same time destroying our well-being itself. This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interests of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. In John Morley's brilliant sketch of Burke he lays especial stress upon the fact that Burke more than almost any other thinker or politician of his time realized the profound lesson that in politics we are concerned not with barren rights but with duties; not with abstract truth, but with practical morality. He especially enlightens the way in which in his efforts for economic reform, Burke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a profound temperateness of spirit which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unreasoning and vindictive ill will toward the men who had benefited by it. Said Burke 'If I cannot reform with equity, I will not reform at all.' * * * There is a state to preserve as well as a state to reform."

Reform of Abuses.

"This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth. The wrong-doer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrong doing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private

Bologna—Per lb., 10c; 3 for 25c.
Brains—Per lb., 15c; 2 for 25c.
Pickled pork—Per lb., 12 1/2 c.
Corned beef—Per lb., 7c.
Wienerwurst—Per lb., 12 1/2 c.
Lamb's tongues—6 for 25c.
Butter—Per 24 ounce square, 55c.
Country eggs—Per dozen, 25c.
Hens—Dressed, 22c lb.
Chickens—Fry, dressed, 35c lb

Dried Fruits.
Raisins—London layers, per lb., 30 c to 50 c; seeded, per 12-oz. pkg., 12 1/2 c; 16-oz. pkg., 15 c.
Currants—Clean, per 12-oz. pkg., 15 c; 16-oz. pkg., 15 c.
Citron—Per lb., 35c.
Orange peel—Per lb., 25c.
Lemon peel—Per lb., 25c.

LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Following is a list of wholesale prices as seen on the local market:
Oat and wheat hay.....\$20 to \$30
Chickens, spring.....12 1/2 c
Ducks.....50c to 75c
Geese.....\$1.00
Hens.....10c
Sheep.....\$3.00 to \$5.00
Veal calves.....\$2.75
Beef, steers.....\$2.50
Beef, cows.....\$2.00

OUTSIDE MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 26.—May wheat, 6s 6 1/2 d.
New York, April 26.—Lead, \$6 @ \$6.10; copper, \$24.25 @ \$25.25; silver, 65 1/2 c.
Chicago, April 26.—May wheat opened 79 1/4 @ 79 1/2 c, closed 80 3/4 c; barley, 69 @ 73c; flax, \$1.13; North-western, \$1.20.
San Francisco, April 26.—Wheat, \$1.30 @ \$1.35.
Portland, April 26.—Wheat—Club, 75c; blue stem, 77c; red, 74c; valley, 72c.
Tacoma, April 26.—Wheat—Blue stem, 80c; club, 78c; red, 73c.

property; we combat every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude; and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth.

Must Have Same Spirit.

"Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this republic. The cornerstone of the republic lies in in our treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace, or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with head or hand; asking not whether he acts decently and honorably in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbors, to the state. We base our regard for each man on the essentials and not the accidents. We judge him not by his profession, but by his deeds; by his conduct, not by what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen, because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand. We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob. God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be—a government in which each man stands on his worth as a man, where each is given the largest personal liberty consistent with securing the well-being of the whole, and where, so far as in us lies, we strive continually to secure for each man such equality of opportunity that in the strife of life he may have a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him. We are proud of our schools and of the trained intelligence they give our children the opportunity to acquire. But what we care for most is the character of the average man; for we believe that if the average of character in the individual citizen is sufficiently high, if he possesses those qualities which make him worthy of respect in his family life and in his work outside, as well as the qualities which fit him for success in the hard struggle of actual existence—that if such is the character of our individual citizenship, there is literally no height of triumph unattainable in this vast experiment of government by, of and for a free people."