Public Library
Portland, Or.

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 13. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1895. NO. 48.

WALTER CULIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
Coquille City, Or.

O. E. SMITH.
Surgeon Dentist,
office
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
v1n1.

J. W. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
Marshfield, - - - Oregon.

JOHN F. HALL
Attorney at Law and
Real Estate Agent,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

C. A. SEHLBREDE,
ATTORNEY at LAW
Roseburg, Oregon.
Special attention to matters before the Roseburg land office, the commissioner of the general land office and secretary of the Interior at Washington.

DR. T. HOLDEN
DENTIST,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
OFFICE in the Hutcheson Building adjoining the Bank.

I. O. G. T.—Neal Dow Lodge, No. 25, Meets in Coquille City every Tuesday evening. All members in good standing cordially invited. BIRD NOSLER, C. T.
J. H. James, Secretary.

F. A. & I. U.

COQUILLE F. A. & I. U. meets every second and fourth Thursday nights in each month in Coquille City, Coos county, Oregon.
MRS. LENA JOHNSON, Sec.

Bandon F. A. and I. U.
Meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month at Bandon, Coos county, Or. E. G. GROVER, Sec.

Sumner F. A. and I. U.
Meets at Alliance hall on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month.
WM. RASOR, Sec.

RIVERTON F. A. & I. U. meets in its new hall at Riverton every first and third Saturday evenings of each month.
O. A. KELLY, Sec.

SOUTH FORK F. A. & I. U., No. 230, meets every second Saturday at 2 p m. Brothers of other lodges in good standing are invited to attend with us.
B. E. HAMPTON, secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren, in good standing, cordially invited.
C. W. WHITE, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

Coquille Encampment,
No. 25 I. O. O. F.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Cordial invitation to visiting patriarchs in good standing.
J. S. LAWRENCE CH. C. P.
G. F. Bontell Scribe.

Chadwick Lodge, No. 68,
A. F. and A. M.,
Meets at their hall on Saturday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
C. W. WHITE, W. M.
T. R. Willard, Sec.

G. A. R.
Gen. Lytle Post No. 27,
Meets at Coquille City, on every first Wednesday. Visiting comrads, in good standing, cordially invited.
JOHN MOLAIR, Commander.
H. H. NICHOLS, Adjutant.

Coquille Fishermans'
UNION
Randolph Oregon,
Will meet every fourth Saturday in each month till further notice. All members in good standing cordially invited to attend.

JUMPED! SEE?
LOTS AT BANDON, 43 x 125 feet, in the vicinity of the parade ground, for $125 each. Only a few lots at this price. For particulars inquire at the HERALD office.

FOR SALE.

240 ACRES of land on Cunningham creek, 4 miles from Coquille City, the nw ¼ and n ½ of the sw ¼, sec 16, twp 28 s, r 12 w, covered with a fine body of fir timber. Price—$6 per acre; terms easy.
ALSO,
240 ACRES, what is known as North Prairie, 4 miles east of Langlois P. O.; a No 1 stock ranch, plenty of out range. Price—$5 per acre; will take in exchange valley property. Inquire of
W. P. WRIGHT,
f1 38 Dallas, Polk county, Or.

B. B. PAULL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS
ARAGO, COOS COUNTY, OR.
HAVING had several years experience in the east, we feel confident we can give satisfaction to our patrons. Send us your lists of property, or come and see us.
Coquille River Property a Specialty.
Correspondence promptly attended to. Our commission 5 per cent of sales. Our motto is, Live and Let Live.
48 tf] B. B. PAULL & CO.

Photographs!
Gallery six doors east of I. O O. F. Hall. Samples and prices in gallery.
C. WILKINS, Photo.

Union Labor Column.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LABORER

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The following compose the County Central Committee of the People's Party of Coos county, Oregon:

Dist. No. 1—Wm. Phillips, Empire City.
" " 2—A. M. Collver, Marshfield.
" " 3—O. A. Kelly, Riverton.
" " 4—I. T. Weekly, Gravel Ford.
" " 5—J. H. Matheny, Myrtle Point
" " 6—Jas. West, Bandon.
JAS. WEST, Chairman, Bandon.
W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Empire City.

Before the law was written down with parchment or with pen;
Before the law made citizens, the moral law made men.
Law stands for human rights, but when it fails those rights to give,
Then let law die, my brother, but let human beings live.
—Rev. Miller Hageman.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

Justice Harlan Seems to Hold the Same Contempt for It that the People Do.

The decision of the supreme court declaring the income tax unconstitutional is of such grave importance that we print below the full text of Justice Harlan's dissenting opinion.

The decision was:

"First.—We adhere to the opinion already announced, that taxes on real estate being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

"Second.—We are of opinion that taxes on personal property are likewise direct taxes.

"Third.—The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting one entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid."

Justice Shiras is said to have changed his opinion early last week. At the last conference of the court, held a week ago Saturday, Justice Shiras was still in favor of the law. Chief Justice Fuller after that conference began to write a minority opinion representing his and the views of Justices Field, Gray and Brewer. He was surprised when he learned that Justice Shiras had been convinced that the law was unconstitutional, and that the opinion he was at work on would be the decision of the court.

HARLAN DENOUNCES IT.

Justice Harlan delivered the principal dissenting opinion, and in doing so gave utterance to language which attracted very marked attention because of its directness. After a brief argument against the position of the court construing taxes on income derived from rents as direct tax, he said:

"In my judgment, to say nothing of the disregard of the former adjudication of this court and of the practice of the government for a century, this decision may well excite the gravest apprehensions. It strikes at the very foundation of national authority, in that it denies to the general government a power which is, or may at some time in a great emergency such as war, become vital to the existence and preservation of the union. It tends to re-establish the condition of helplessness in which congress found itself during the period of the Articles of Confederation, when it was without power by laws operating directly upon individuals to lay and collect, through its own agents, taxes tufficient to pay debts and to defray expenses of government, and was dependent in all such matters upon the good will of the states and their promptness in meeting the requisitions made upon them by congress.

"Why do I say that the decision just rendered impairs or menaces the national authority?

"The reason is so apparent that it need only to be stated. In its practical operation this decision withdraws from national taxation not only all incomes derived from real estate, but the personal property of the whole country—invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds—and the income that may be derived from such property. This results from the fact that, under the decision of the court, such incomes cannot be taxed otherwise than by apportionment among the states on the basis simply of population. No such apportionment can possibly be made without doing monstrous, wicked injustice to the many for the benefit of the favored few in particular states. Any attempt upon the part of congress to apportion taxation of incomes among the states, upon the basis of their population, would and properly ought to arouse such indignation among the free men of America that it would never be repeated. No one ought to doubt this statement. When, therefore, this court adjudges, as it does now adjudge, that congress cannot impose a duty or tax upon income arising from real estate or from investment or personal property, or upon income arising from 'invested personal property, bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds' except by apportioning the sum to be so raised among the states according to population, it practically decides that, without any amendment to the constitution, such incomes can never be made to contribute to the natural support of the government.

"But this is not all. The decision now made will inevitably provoke a contest in this country from which the American people would have been spared if this court had not overturned its former adjudications, and had adhered to those principles of taxation under which our government, following the repeated adjudications of this court, had always been administered. Thoughtful, conservative men have uniformly held that the government could not be administered safely except upon principles of right, justice and equality — without discrimination against any part of the people because of their owing or owning invested or tangible property.

"Under the operation of the decision just rendered congress cannot for purposes of revenue impose a general tax even upon the valuable rigs and valuable race-horses of the country as property unless it apportions such tax among the states according to population; but it may, without such apportionment and directly in the rule of uniformity, reach individual workmen, artisans, men of business, authors, lawyers, physicians, and ministers, owning no invested personal property, and make each one, in respect of his own earnings and in whatever state he may reside, pay this tax according to the amount of his earnings. The result of the decision now made is that while all had supposed that the constitution recognized the perfect equibility of all the people for whom it was ordained, it yet gives privileges and exemptions to money invested in valuable dogs or valuable race-horses, which are withheld from money earned by manual labor or by the use of the brain, but not invested in personal property, bonds, stocks, etc., yielding an income.

"Under the system now promulgated the people of a state containing 1,000,000 inhabitants who receive annually $20,000,000 of income from real and invested personal property would pay no more than would be exacted from the people of another state having the same number of inhabitants, but who receive an income from the same kind of property of only $5,000,000. If this new theory of the constitution, as I believe it to be, if this new departure from the way marked out by the fathers, is justified by the fundamental law, the American people cannot too soon amend their constitution.

"It was said in argument that the passage of the statute imposing this income tax was an assault by the poor upon the rich, and by every form of eloquent speech this court has been urged to stand in the breech for the protection of the just rights of property against the advancing hosts of socialism. With the policy of legislation of this character, this court has nothing to do. That is for the legislative branch of the government. It is for congress to determine whether the necessities of the government are to be met or the interests of the people subserved by the taxation of incomes, and with that determination this court can have no rightful concern. The safety of our institutions demands that each department of government shall keep within its legitimate sphere as defined by the supreme law of the land. We deal here only with questions of law. Undoubtedly, the present law contains exemptions that ought never have been made, but such exemptions may be disregarded without invalidating the entire law. If it were true that this legislation, in its important aspects and its essence, discriminated against the rich because of their wealth, the court might well declare that it was repugnant to those principles of natural right and equality upon which our free institutions rest. But it is not of that character.

"We are told in argument that the burden of this income tax, if collected would fall, and was imposed that it might fall, almost entirely upon the people of a few states, and that it has been imposed by the votes of senators and representatives of states whose people will pay relatively a very small part of it. This suggestion, it is supposed, throws light upon the construction to be given to the constitution, and constitutes a sufficient reason why this court should strike down the provisions congress has made for an income tax. It is a suggestion that ought never to have been made in a court of justice. But it seems to have received some consideration at the hands of the court in the opinion delivered. Are those in whose behalf arguments are made that rest upon favoritism by the law-making power to mere property and to particular sections of the country aware that they are provoking a contest which in some countries has swept away, in a tempest of frenzy and passion, existing social organizations and put in peril all that was dear to the friends of law and order? Are they yet to learn that such arguments tend to arouse a conflict that may result in giving life, energy and power as well to those, in our midst who are eager to array section against section as to those, unhappily not a few in number, who are without any proper idea of our free institutions, and who have neither respect for the rights of property nor any conception of what is liberty regulated by law?"

Concluding, Justice Harlan said: "The judgment just rendered defeats the purpose of congress by taking out of the revenue not less than thirty millions and possibly fifty million of dollars, expected to be raised of incomes. We know from the official journals of both houses of congress that taxation would not have been reduced to the extent it was by the Wilson act but for the belief that if the country had the benefit of revenue derived from a tax on incomes that could be safely done. We know from official sources that each house of congress distinctly refused to strike out the provisions imposing a tax on incomes. In every possible way the two houses of congress indicated that it must be a part of any scheme for the reduction of taxation and for raising revenue for the support of the government, that (with certain excepticns) incomes arising from every kind of property and for every trade and calling should bear some of the burdens of taxation imposed. If the court knows or is justified in believing that congress would not have provided an income tax which did not include a tax on incomes from real estate, we are justified in believing that the Wilson act would not have become a law without provisions being made in it for an income tax. If, therefore, all the income-tax sections of the Wilson act must fall because some of them are invalid, does not the judgment this day rendered furnish ground for the contention that the entire act falls when the court strikes from it all of the income-tax provisions, without which the act would never have been passed?

"But the court takes care to say that there is no question as to the validity of any part of the Wilson act, except those sections which provide for a tax on incomes. Thus, something is saved for the support and maintenance of the government. It, neverthelsss, results that those parts of the Wilson act which survive the new theory of the constitution envolved by these cases, are those imposing burdens upon the great body of Americans who derive no rents from real estate, and who are not so fortunate as to own invested personal property, such as bonds or stocks of mammoth corporations which hold within their control almost the entire business of the country.

"Such a result is one to be deeply deplored. It cannot be regarded otherwise than a disaster to the country. The practical, if not the direct effect of the decision, is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization, and to invest with power and influence that may be perilous to that portion of the American people upon whom rests the largest part of the burdens of the government, and who ought not to be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless."

Justice Jackson followed Harlan, and gave voice to the same sentiments in more subdued language and manner. He spoke with great difficulty, being frequently interrupted by fits of coughing, and at times was scarcely able to proceed. It was evident that he was stirred by a deep sense of duty to tell why he believed an income tax constitutional, and he did so by going more into the law than had Mr. Harlan, but he arrivedat the same conclusion. He, too, said that the decision was a disastrous blow at the constitutional power of congress, in that it struck down an important power of the government; leaving it in case of necessity without power to reach by taxation in any form the vast incomes derived from the real and personal property of the country.

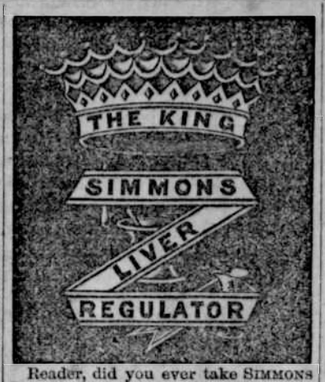
Justice Brown in dissenting also held that the court should not depart from its historical position. A century of errors he said might be less pregnant with evil to the state than a newly discovered truth. He was followed by Justice White, who repeated the opinion expressed by him when the case was first before the court.

[Port Orford Tribune.]

The egg gatherers are doing a good business. Wm. Carey has shipped over 1200 dozen from Island rock, and Jessine and crew about 500 dozen from the smaller rocks.

A party consisting of Capt. J. Parker and daughter, Mrs. J. Kronenberg, of the Coquille, Charles F. Doe and niece, and another lady, of San Francisco, arrived in Port Orford Saturday, on a visit.

Walter Miller, the 12-year-old son of Willis Miller, killed a large panther near his father's place near Ophir last Wednesday. He says the panther was showing his teeth and lashing his tail when he shot him. He shot it in the eye and killed it dead, which is a high compliment to his nerve and judgment.



Reader, did you ever take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" Everybody needs take a liver remedy. It is a sluggish or diseased liver that impairs digestion and causes constipation, when the waste that should be carried off remains in the body and poisons the whole system. That dull, heavy feeling is due to a torpid liver. Biliousness, Headache, Malaria and Indigestion are all liver diseases. Keep the liver active by an occasional dose of Simmons Liver Regulator and you'll get rid of these troubles, and give tone to the whole system. For a laxative Simmons Liver Regulator is BETTER THAN PILLS. It does not gripe, nor weaken, but greatly refreshes and strengthens.

Every package has the Red Z stamp on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

The Tory Canadian members of parliament and senators voted down the bill to prohibit them from accepting railway passes.

BACKACHE and RHEUMATISM relieved by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

Herald and Rural Northwest for $2

We offer a valuable premium to our subscribers who are interested in the farm, fruit-growing and stock, without extra cost; in other words, $3 for $2—two papers for the price of one.

"3000 PARCELS OF MAIL" FREE
FOR 10 1-CENT STAMPS
(regular price 25c.) your address if received within 30 days will be for 1 year boldly printed on gummed labels. Only Directory guaranteeing 125,000 customers; from publishers and manufacturers you'll receive, probably, thousands of valuable books, papers, samples, magazines, etc. All free and each parcel with one of your printed address labels pasted thereon. EXTRA! We will also print and prepay postage on 500 of your label addresses to your which stick on your envelopes, books, etc., to prevent their being lost. J. A. WARE, of Reidsville, N. C., writes: "From my 25 cent address in your Lightning Directory I've received my 500 address labels and over 3000 Parcels of Mail. My addresses you scattered among publishers and manufacturers are arriving daily, on valuable parcels of mail from all parts of the World."

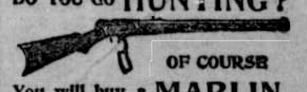
Address—
WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORY CO.,
No 262 Girard and Frankford avenues,
Philadelphia, Pa.

COOS BAY
Marble and Stone Works
C. W. PATERSON, Prop.
Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, etc.
Cemetery lots enclosed with stone coping or curbing. Iron railings furnished to order. Correspondence solicited from parties living in the country or other towns who may wish anything in my line of business.
MARSHFIELD - - - - - - OREG.

$120 DOLLARS PER MONTH
IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY
made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.
TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

CHANGING YOUR MIND
Is hard work compared with changing the appearance of your stove with
TEN CTS. SEVEN
TEN CTS. STOVE
TEN CTS. GLOSS
Lasts Seven times longer
Looks Seven times better Than Stove Polish
About Seven times cleaner
About Two times cheaper
About Two times handier
• • •
If your grocer doesn't keep it, send us his name with 10c and get a large box and a valuable family household book free.
Donnellan & Co., Agts.,
519 MONTGOMERY ST., S. F., CAL.

J. J. BAKER'S
Livery Feed and Sale Stables,
MYRTLE POINT, OR.
SINGLE and DOUBLE RIGS,
FINE TEAMS,
SADDLE-HORSES
—AT—
REASONABLE PRICES.
Regular trips with fine hacks connecting with trains at Roseburg: two trips daily to and from Coquille City, making prompt connection with river steamers, stage lines and ocean steamers at Coos bay.

DO YOU GO HUNTING?

OF COURSE
You will buy a MARLIN.
BECAUSE
It has a solid top—Protection.
It ejects at the side—Convenience.
It is light weight—Comfort.
It has the BALLARD Barrel—Accuracy.
It has fewest parts—Simplicity.
Send for complete catalogue, free. Special pad of cards for 15 cents.
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT
PENSIONS
ADDRESS A LETTER OR POSTAL CARD TO
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY
PHILIP W. AVIRETT, General Manager.
P. O. Box 463, - - - - - Washington, D. C.
Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late war are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances.
WIDOWS of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) whether soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.
CHILDREN are entitled (if under 16 years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.
PARENTS are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.
Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights.
Thousands of soldiers drawing from $2 to $10 per month under the old law are entitled to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, whether due to service or not.
Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.
Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek Cherokee, and Seminole or Florida Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.
MEXICAN WAR SOLDIERS and their widows also entitled, if 62 years of age or disabled or dependent.
Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been granted under later laws or not.
Rejected claims reopened and settlement secured, if rejection improper or illegal.
Certificates of service and discharge obtained for soldiers and sailors of the late war who have lost their original papers.
Send for laws and information. No charge for advice. No fee unless successful.
Address
THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
PHILIP W. AVIRETT, General Manager.
P. O. Box 463. Washington, D. C.

Look Here!
COME A-RUNNING!
Great Bargains in Real Estate!
The LEHNHERR addition to Myrtle Point has been recently platted and placed on the market, and is offered so cheap and on such easy terms that parties wishing to purchase property in the beautiful town of Myrtle Point should take a look at this addition before purchasing elsewhere. We only ask one-fourth down, balance from one to two years' time. Fine acrage property adjoining this addition for sale cheap. J. A. LEHNHERR, agent, Myrtle Point, Or.

East Marshfield,
The coming **R. R.** *Center of Coos County.*
Lots are now on the Market.
For further information apply to the
COOS BAY LAND COMPANY
At East Marshfield, Oregon