

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 14.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1895.

NO. 17.

DR. J. BURT MOORE,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Will promptly respond to all calls, day or night.
Office and residence—Hatch property, near Mr. Messer's.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

THE COMMERCIAL
The most modern arranged BARBER SHOP in Coquille City.
M. M. McDonald, Proprietor.
Hot and Cold Baths at all hours. Popular prices. Headquarters for Commercial Men. Next door to Postoffice.

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

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.

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

MYRTLE CAMP NO. 197, WOODMEN
of the world, meets at Masonic Hall 1st and 3d Monday nights of each month.
A. J. SHAWWOOD, Consul.
George T. Moulton, Clerk.

F. A. & I. U.
COQUILLE F. A. & I. U. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month in Coquille City, Coos county, Or.
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. Gray, Sec.

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

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

SOUTH FORK F. A. & I. U., No. 290.
Meets every second Saturday at 2 P. M. Brothers of other lodges in good standing are invited to a tent 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, C. C. P.
G. F. Bontell, Scribe.

Chadwick Lodge, No. 68 A. F. and A. M.
Meets at their hall on Saturday evening 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 comrades, in good standing, cordially invited.
JOHN MOLES, Commander.
H. H. NICHOLS, Adjutant.

Coquille Fishermen's 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 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 Conningham creek, 4 miles from Coquille City, the N 1/2 and N 1/4 of the SW 1/4, sec 16, Twp 22 S., R. 12 W., covered with a fine body of fir timber. Price—\$5 per acre; terms easy.

270 ACRES, what is known as North Prairie, 4 miles east of Langlois P. O., a N 1/2 stock ranch, plenty of out range. Price—\$5 per acre; will take in exchange valley property. Inquire of
W. F. WRIGHT,
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 3 per cent of sales. Our motto is, Live and Let Live.
B. B. PAULL & CO.

Union Labor Column.
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LABORER

PEOPLE'S PARTY.
The following compose the County Executive Committee of the People's Party of Coos county, Oregon:
Dist. No. 1—J. J. Stanley, Empire City.
" " 2—A. M. Colver, Marshfield.
" " 3—W. H. Hall, Riverton.
" " 4—L. T. Weekly, Gravel Ford.
" " 5—J. H. Mackenzy, Myrtle Point.
" " 6—W. D. Marshall, Bandon.
W. H. HULL, Chairman, Riverton.
J. S. McEWEEN, V. C. and Treasurer, Coquille City.
J. J. STANLEY, Sec., 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 COMING REVOLUTION

The Editor of "The Arena" Discusses Mr. Call's Book in a Striking Paper Dealing with Fundamental Evils of the Hour.

[Continued from last week.]
The author points out the signs of profound discontent everywhere manifested. In our country the violent oscillations of the political pendulum, no less than the desperate struggles of organized labor, are suggestive signs of the times. He shows that a political readjustment must speedily supervene, else will political as well as industrial freedom soon be a thing of the past.

"Industrial slavery cannot long coexist with political freedom. Either the spirits of men will be crushed, as under the tyrannies of ancient times, and they will become unfit to remain free even in name, or they will resent the yoke of oppression, whatever its form, and demand with their ballot that they shall be free, not only in name, but also in fact."

The progress of revolutionary ideas is necessarily slow in gaining popular acceptance, especially among phlegmatic people. The attention must be gained, the reason successfully appealed to, and the people must also be made to see that their interest will be better conserved by a change. Old prejudices have to be overcome, and the influence of opinion-forming organs, which are always largely wedded to conventionalism, have to be neutralized. Frequently the most beneficial reforms are retarded by a false and vicious conservatism which turns alarmist whenever a progressive step is proposed for society. Yet the history of the world's great reformatory measures shows that when evil conditions have reached such a point that a noble discontent is everywhere visible, the light of a better day dawns and increases until the darkness which enslaved the brain and lent wings to fear disappears.

In order to intelligently appreciate the subject, it will be necessary to notice somewhat at length: (1) The condition of society today. (2) How that condition has been produced. (3) Whether the producing causes admit of remedy. (4) The nature of the remedy required. (5) The application of the remedy. (6) The effect of the remedy. (7) How the revolution is to be accomplished. It is to these subjects that the author devotes his succeeding pages, which are written in an easy, fluent manner, affording interesting reading enough to those who read little, and so lucid that the dullest intellect, and those most unused to philosophical reasoning will find no difficulty in following the author in his comprehensive survey of conditions, his searching analysis of popular fallacies, his concise portrayal of major producing factors in present evil social conditions, and his statesmanlike discussion of fundamental reforms which alone can secure equality of opportunity or establish just conditions which can reasonably meet the requirements of society today.

Frequently the employer is placed in as trying a condition as the employed, both being virtually slaves to a few who have acquired great landed interests or other forms of wealth. The real masters of both

employers and employed are the owners of the world's soil and its wealth. "These owners fix the terms not only for the toilers, but for that of their employers also, and rob them both. The dependence of labor does not mean accepting the wages of another; if a man have the choice whether to do so or not, he may accept them and still be free. It is the denial of this choice to both employer and employed—the conditions which give all the footholds and means of life to the few, and enable these to say to dispossessed labor, 'This world is ours, and whether you toil for day's wages or otherwise, you can have no right to labor, or place or means upon which to labor, except by our leave and upon our terms'—that constitutes the dependence of labor. It is this dependence which makes toil so grinding and existence so precarious, and that makes labor debt-ridden in spite of all its hardships. Were it not for the fact that the debtor is allowed his legal exemptions, and that our laws no longer tolerate imprisonment from debt, at least three-fourths of the race would be even now at the absolute mercy of their creditors."

While it is true that the theory of the survival of the fittest when applied to man is fundamentally false as well as inhuman, it is true that owing to unjust conditions, which flow from special privileges, a few are enjoying the fruits of the industry of the millions with the appalling result that the masses today are forced into a fierce and pitiless struggle for existence which is at once essentially debasing to the moral nature, enervating to the intellectual faculties, and destructive to free government and enduring progress.

"Whether we take the wage-worker, the farmer, the mechanic, or the business man, the position of each, and his existence even, are secured only by a fierce and competitive struggle. Not only is that struggle intense, but it is also precarious, as seen in the condition of the wage-laborer when he loses employment, of the farmer when unable to hold his farm, he loses it under mortgage, or of the mechanic and the merchant who fail in business and are ruined."

Very expressive is the extended notice of the dependent condition of the wealth-producers of the world and the bitter struggle, the forlorn battle, which they are waging for the right to earn a little more than a bare livelihood. The toiler looks out upon a bountiful world, but "knows full well that of all this wealth he has no right to so much as a crust of bread to keep from starving, except he earn it by his labor. Nor even to labor has he any right, except by the consent of the owners of this wealth; for upon the soil or its fruits all labor must be exerted; he must have the use of these, and of machinery and tools, and must enter the employ of these owners, who are thus his masters."

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The growth of labor-saving machinery, which should have proved an unalloyed blessing to the race by reducing the time required for manual labor and giving to the children of men ample time for cultivation of brain and soul and for wholesome recreation, has proved a curse rather than a blessing to the toiling millions, putting them ever and ever more completely in the power of the few who are in reality the masters of the millions.

"The servant machinery makes the servant man superfluous. That such is the effect of machinery is self-evident, from its labor-saving, labor-dispensing power. That labor shares no part of the gain is certain; and why should it? itself a mere commodity, it has no part in the material, the machine, or the product; it sells its services when it can, and receives its pay, and that is the end so far as it is concerned. That labor, however, loses its employment is no less certain; for if

capital have a new servant that cheaply can do so much, what folly it would be to employ the old! Let capital now give employment to all the labor that offers itself, and the world's markets are at once glutted. Hence labor is tramping the country vainly for work, and daily losing employment, because no longer required."

"We are, it is said, a nation of debtors; and pre-eminently is this true of the business men of the country. Scarce one in a hundred but is doing business on credit, purchasing on credit, selling on credit. It is impossible for any of them at any time to say what they are worth. When collections are good and they are able to pay their bills, they seem to succeed; but in adverse times, when their debtors cannot pay, they are brought face to face with the fact that ruin ever impends. Many of them fail with almost each recurring crisis, only to again attempt rising to their feet; others, by the most desperate exertions, are barely able to maintain their credit; few, indeed, rise into the ranks of wealth and independence. For one that really succeeds, there are, in all the walks of toil and honest industry, hundreds who fail."

In a chapter dealing with the privileged classes Mr. Call turns the searchlight upon the dark places of our political and economic system, and reveals root causes of want in a clear, incisive manner, which will prove anything but pleasing to the baronets of society. If there is anything which an arrogant plutocracy fears, it is a complete unmasking of the real causes which are forcing millions to lives of hopeless drudgery in a land of marvelous wealth, when under just conditions every man and woman who chose to work might soon become the owner of a home, and gain a position where age would not have terrors from possible want, and where the children who came into the home would be properly educated, and would also be able to enter active life with a more pleasing prospect before them than hopeless servitude and perhaps a homeless old age. When the truth that the misery which tens of thousands of industrious people suffer and the ever-present dread which haunts millions of lives are due to monstrous crimes which are entrenched behind partial and cruel paternalistic laws, and the refusal on the part of society to accept the great basic truth that the earth belongs to the people, and not to a few people; when the slow-thinking masses who for so many weary ages have allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by the tools of the privileged classes, awaken to the

truth that by uniting at the ballot they can change the current of affairs, and in so changing may bring about, not nihilism or ruin, but a bloodless and glorious revolution which shall help humanity upward as well as onward, and radiate the sunshine of happiness over a heart-heavy world—then will dawn the hour of humanity's most splendid triumph; the hour which shall entitle man to be called a rational being.

Today while the toilers of the world are engaged in a desperate struggle for "a precarious subsistence, they see around them the lavish wealth and idle splendor of the rich," a spectacle which alone, if they would but stop and think, would effectively set at naught all the fine-spun fallacies and explanations of the minions of plutocracy. They would also perceive that while "their own desperate exertions furnish them only a scanty living," the favored classes are "vying with each other in a mad race to spend their hoards for vulgar display and for every luxury and indulgence known to man," while, furthermore, their fortunes despite their reckless waste of unearned wealth, "are growing from year to year. No comparison can be made between the condition of the poor and that of the millionaire; imagination can scarce bridge over the distance between them. Yet in this new world the millionaire is of recent origin."

[Continued next week.]



GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

Almost everybody takes some laxative medicine to cleanse the system and keep the blood pure. Those who take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR (liquid or powder) get all the benefits of a mild and pleasant laxative and tonic that purifies the blood and strengthens the whole system. And more than this: SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR regulates the Liver, keeps it active and healthy, and when the Liver is in good condition you find yourself free from Malaria, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick-Headache and Constipation, and rid of that worn out and debilitated feeling. These are all caused by a sluggish Liver. Good digestion and freedom from stomach troubles will only be had when the Liver is properly at work. If troubled with any of these complaints, try SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. The King of Liver Medicines, and Better than Pills.

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capital have a new servant that cheaply can do so much, what folly it would be to employ the old! Let capital now give employment to all the labor that offers itself, and the world's markets are at once glutted. Hence labor is tramping the country vainly for work, and daily losing employment, because no longer required."

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"Fifty men in these United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth which they control, to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked, and every electric key struck dumb. Those fifty men can paralyze the whole country, for they can control the circulation of the currency, and create a panic whenever they will."—Chauncey M. Depew.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

PATENTS
NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally was so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and workshop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the apparatuses and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of the government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care cannot be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from the unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

Write for instructions and advice.
PHILIP W. AVIRETT,
[P. O. Box 485.] 618 F street,
Washington, D. C.

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. Hornick, Supt., St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.
Eureka Chemical and Man'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Dear Sirs: I have been a tobacco user for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco, for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago today I commenced using your preparation, and today I consider myself completely cured. I am in perfect health and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, is completely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it. Yours very truly,
C. W. HORNICK.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases, the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO-CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price \$1 per box, or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure), \$2.50. For sale by all druggists or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. END SIX TWO-CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free.
EUREKA CHEMICAL & MFG CO., La Crosse, Wis.

This is the day of anti-this, and anti-that, but what people need most nowadays is, the anti-bilious medicine, Simmons Liver Regulator, the King of Liver Medicines, and better than Pills. "I have used no other anti-bilious remedy for six years and know from experience that for ladies of a constipated habit nothing equals it."—Laura V. Craig, Ellenbury, Fla.

Stop suffering! Try Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

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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.
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It glazes at the side—Convenience.
It is light weight—Comfort.
It has the BALLARD Barrel—Accuracy.
It has lowest parts—Simplicity.
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New Haven, Conn.

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For particulars enquire at HERALD office, or address 110 X 65, Coquille, Oregon.

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 not 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 soldiers, death was due to any 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.
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