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O. G. T.—Neal Dow Lodge, No. 25, Meets in Coquille City every Tuesday evening. All members in good standing cordially invited. **BISS NOBLE, O. G. T. 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. S. SHERWOOD, Consul. George T. Moulton, Clerk.**

F. A. & I. U.
COQUILLE F. A. & I. U. meets every second and fourth Thursday nights in each month in Coquille City, Coos county, Ore.
Mrs. Lena Johnson, Sec.

Bandon F. A. and I. U.
Meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month at Bandon, Coos county, Ore.
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. Rason, Sec.

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

SOUTH FORK F. A. & I. U., No. 220, meets every second Saturday at 2 p.m. Brothers of other lodges in good standing are invited to a tent with us.
B. E. HAMMOND, secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Coquille Lodge No. 53
Meets at Coquille City every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren, in good standing, cordially invited.
J. H. NOBLE, 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. P. G. F. Boutell, Sec.

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.
O. W. WITZ, W. M. T. B. 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 MOSE, Commander. H. H. NICOLAS, 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.

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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. Collier, Marshfield.
" " 3—W. H. Hull, Riverton.
" " 4—L. T. Weekly, Gravel Ford.
" " 5—J. H. Matheny, Myrtle Point.
" " 6—W. D. Marshall, Bandon.
W. H. HULL, Chairman, Riverton.
J. S. McWEN, 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.]
"Can we, then, wonder why labor fails to procure subsistence, or why vast fortunes are mysteriously accumulated in the midst of growing property? Privilege stands over all production and robs labor of its money reward; it stands, too, over consumption, and by increasing the cost of living, lessens the value of labor's earnings in procuring subsistence. Thus, and by this means it amasses its fortunes, while labor, with all its grind, is a beggar in the marts of life. The millionaire does not create, but appropriates his millions of wealth. It is, indeed, utterly impossible that any man's services to society, except he be a genius of the rarest order, should procure him a million dollars in a lifetime; much less, then, should the service of those whose sole object is private gain, entitle them to their hundreds of millions. But when these privileges mean to society the ruin of industry and business, the loss of farms and homes under mortgage, and the pauperism of labor, surely the struggling and despoiled masses may be excused for inquiring whether these conditions may be necessary and just.

"These conditions constitute the tyranny of capital, so much complained of, and before which labor stands shivering and sullen, in dread and in revolt. Privilege is the creator of capital; it takes the wealth of the world from the body of society where it properly belongs, and concentrates this wealth in the hands of the few, depriving labor of its use, thus setting capital and labor in opposing camps, at war with each other—at war in a contest necessarily, inevitably unequal. Capital owns the world, its machinery, and its material; labor, too, it owns, for it owns the means of labor and of life. And the cry of labor everywhere is that this mastery is too absolute, too oppressive, in that it is a power over life and death, dealing death more and more, as capital, selfish and secure, has found a new and more profitable servant in machinery, and can therefore dispense with the commodity, labor, now everywhere tramping and begging for charity, for life."

Our author next considers "The Plea of Privilege." This chapter challenges the attention of all thoughtful people who set truth and justice above prejudice. It very effectively destroys the cardhouse of the apologists for plutocracy, and will probably call down upon the author a torrent of violent invectives and insulting epithets, as this method is usually employed by the sophists of capitalism when the fallacy of their more or less ingenious theories is mercilessly exposed.

Equally important is the scholarly chapter on "The Law of Freedom," in which Mr. Call proves the inconsistency of our social theories and conditions.

Indeed we are absolutely without any consistent political doctrines. Theory is opposed to practice and theory to theory. Confusion and antagonism exist upon every political question—so much so, that it is no exaggeration to say

that politics as well as society is in a profoundly anarchical condition.

The chapters dealing with "Signs of the Times," "The Struggle for Existence," "The Fruits of Privilege," "The Plea of Privilege," and "The Law of Freedom," form the groundwork of this work, after which the author devotes a chapter to a calm, clear, and able discussion of each of the great feeders of plutocracy, viz., "The Institution of Inheritance," "The Monopoly of Land," "The Banking System," "The Transportation System," "The Plunder of Trade," and "The Corporate Abuse." I will not attempt to summarize or outline these chapters. They are so strong, clear, and convincing that, could they be read by the industrial millions of America, I believe the doom of industrial slavery would be assured, and that at an early day.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Following these thoughtful discussions appears a chapter entitled "The New Republic," in which are discussed the conditions which would prevail if an equality of opportunity was present.

"When the world shall be the property of man, and man no longer the subject and servant of property, then will man be at last free, and a new republic will have been ushered in."

"This new republic, great and sweeping as must be its benefits, will yet be founded on no other or different principle than that upon which our liberties even now rest. It does not, like nihilism, demand the destruction of all institutions, for it holds that government is necessary to establish and determine the relations of men in society, protect their respective rights, and as a servant to perform services public in their nature. It does not, like military socialism, demand the entire revolution of existing institutions, because it holds these to be a growth as the race itself is, and suited to the ideas and needs of men. Nor does it, on the other hand, like so-called individualism, reduce government to a mere police power, for it recognizes government as the whole people acting through their laws, and that the people themselves must first determine their rights before these can be protected. It holds, too, that these rights must be re-determined with every change of conditions that affect them, and with every advance of society to newer and more just standards of conduct. It holds, furthermore, that where (as in present industrial society) the rights of men so require government should be a servant, and the people as a whole perform functions affecting the whole people."

"This New Republic, based upon the principle of self-government, builds upon that principle the completed structure to establish which that principle has alone ever been contended for. Nor is this structure to be once definitely planned and there remain. It must accommodate society in every condition its progress and environment from time to time require. It is elastic, and extensive, and never to be outgrown, because ever to be changed, even as the practical rules of individual conduct, by the conditions of life and development. All that we can say is that justice now requires, from all the circumstances of existing society, that the privileges here named, which give advantage and produce inequality, be abolished. There may be other privileges arise, there may even now be other adjustments required. But this much, at least, must now be achieved if society would rise from the conditions into which it is sunk. And this much will establish a republic whose object will be to secure human rights and further the advance of human progress."

The volume closes with a succinct review of the issues involved and a brief discussion of how the problems can be solved, peaceably and speedily, along the line of justice and freedom. In this chapter Mr. Call observes:

"As long as a man submits to institutions which beggar and enslave him, his supplications and his protests will alike go up to deaf ears, while power and privilege will, as they have ever done, lord it over

him. Any attempt to better his condition or obtain his rights will be a struggle and revolt against law, and all society will be organized against him. The strong arm of the law, it is, that everywhere crushes out all attempts of labor and poverty to obtain their own. If we would expect any real or lasting relief, the law must be ranged on the side of labor and not against it; the poor of society must have the benefit of our institutions and not be placed without the pale of their protection. The remedy must be political; nothing short of this will work any permanent or substantial benefit.

"There is what the moralists call 'a noble discontent,' which, not satisfied with woe, ever struggles toward better and higher ideals. This spirit it is that gave Greece her glory and Rome her grandeur, and this spirit it is that now centres the hopes of the world upon the Anglo-Saxon race. The absence of that spirit it is that constitutes the dark fatalism of the east, where men regard themselves as the prey of fate, their condition as irremediable and their lot but to endure; the absence of that spirit it is that has blotted Asia and eastern Europe, once the home of civilization, from the pages of progress, and made the names of once glorious nations forgotten memories.

"It is not agitation but passive endurance that is to be feared. But this we have little need now to fear. It is in the nature of political agitation once fairly begun to go on. That they who have once sincerely espoused this new religion of humanity should abandon it, is not to be supposed; rather say that the ranks of the sincere will be recruited, and that adversity will, as it has always done, but strengthen the onward sweep of reform. Never was there a more opportune time than the present; every condition, every indication points to the beginning of the twentieth century as the opening of a new era in human affairs and hopes. The condition of society compels it; the great popular uprising—the upheaval which now rocks society to its base—has prepared the way for it; and the march of mind, which has already enabled man to subdue nature to his bidding, now promises by the same process to enable him to subdue himself to the laws of the moral world. The last and greatest science, that of society, is but an easy and natural transition from all the other sciences which have gradually and successively rooted themselves in law."

This work ought to become the handbook of the industrial millions in their struggle for their fundamental rights based on justice; it makes the issues so plain that the dullest intellect can grasp them; and when once grasped, the wealth-producers are not likely to forget the real issues involved, for they carry with them justice for the wage-workers, happiness and prosperity not for the industrial millions alone, but for all high-born souls. Earnest men and women should read and circulate this book in every community throughout the republic. It is a trumpet call to free men, and its appearance at the present crisis in the industrial, economic, and political history of the republic is most fortunate; for in spite of the sneers and scoffing of the Benedict Arnolds of this land, there are thoughtful people who are not bound by prejudice and who are able to rise above the sophistry daily instilled into their minds by the organs of capitalist anarchism. We are today engaged in a struggle with the usurer class of Europe far more momentous to humanity and civilization than was the glorious struggle of the Revolution, and I may add also, far more dangerous, because it is the serpent instead of the lion with which we have to contend.

B. O. FLOWER.

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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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Eugene has a haunted house. For some time strange knocking and pounding has been going on during nights on the headboard of the beds, and the inmates of the house are thoroughly scared. They fully believe the house is haunted.

Economy is something that everybody tries to practice, and yet just a little oversight will sometimes rob the most frugal and thrifty family of a year's savings. You want to do as J. P. Hickman, of Monticello, Ga., did. He writes, "For six years I have kept Simmons Liver Regulator in my house, and used it in my family and have had no need for a doctor. I have five as healthy children as you can find."

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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 special attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE CLUBBING RATES FOR PAPERS, We have concluded to offer the following books as premiums for cash subscribers:

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Coin's Almanac, by W. H. Harvey; deals with the elementary principles of money and statistics.

Shylock, price 25 cents, and The Anarchists of Wealth, price 10 cents, and the Herald one year, all for \$2.

In reference to the above publications, it is necessary to say but little. Everybody knows what magnificent papers the "Examiner" and "Call" of San Francisco are, as also the Thrice-a-Week New York World and Twice-a-Week Boston Traveler—each of which are worth the price asked. The Home and Farm is a splendid agricultural and family journal, large 16-page paper, and of itself worth the price of both papers. Womankind is a most attractive and entertaining home monthly, heartily welcomed by and instructive to the mothers and daughters; and the Farm News is edited by a staff of experienced agricultural writers, is handsomely printed, and contains what the practical farmer wants. Word and Works is Rev. Irl Hicks' paper of St. Louis. This is a scientific journal and is full of excellent reading matter. The Almanac, given with the paper, contains 100 pages of forecasts and other useful information and is a valuable book.

The Road is a large, wide-awake Populist paper, published by "middle-of-the-road" Herbert George, of Denver, Col. Of the Silver Knight it is only necessary to say that it is Senator Stewart's fearless paper, and is published in Washington City. Our Nation's Crisis is best advertised by saying that it is owned and edited by Gov. Waite, Colorado's great Populist governor, the War-horse of the Rockies. It is good reading. The Rural Northwest is an Oregon farm journal, and is clean and well managed. It will be worth the price we charge for both papers to any farmer in Coos county.

These Club Rates, of course, imply payment in advance. We can only make these splendid terms where cash is paid in advance.

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