

Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 14.

COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1896.

NO. 530.

DR. J. BURT MOORE,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

WILL promptly respond to all calls, day or night.
Office at the new Drug Store, opposite the R. R. Depot; residence in Hatch property, near Mr. Messer's.
COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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...BARBER SHOP**

THE BEST, NEATEST AND MOST up-to-date in the city.
Hot and Cold Baths--Reasonable
Charges, Courteous Treatment.
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Front street, opposite R. R. Depot.
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THE COMMERCIAL
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M. M. McDonald, Proprietor.
Hot and Cold Baths at all hours. Popular prices. Headings for Commercial Men. Next door to Postoffice.

C. L. MOON,
Attorney at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Agent for the North America Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, and the London, Liverpool & Globe.

John F. Hall,

Attorney at Law,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Dealer in REAL ESTATE of all kinds.

C. A. Schibredo,

Attorney at Law,
Roseburg, Oregon.

Special attention to matters before the Roseburg land office, the commissioner of the general land office and secretary of interior at Washington.

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

COURT COQUILLE, NO. 18, FORESTERS
of America, meets every Thursday evening, at Masonic Hall, Coquille City, Oregon.
J. S. LAWRENCE, C. R.
J. E. NORTON, R. S.

GEN. LYTLE POST, NO. 27, G. A. R.
meets every first Wednesday night of each month. Visiting comrades in good standing cordially invited to attend.
H. H. NICHOLS, Post Com.
W. H. NORTON, Adjutant.

GEN. LYTLE, W. R. C., NO. 9, MEETS
in Coquille City on the first and third Wednesday afternoon in each month.
Mrs. G. W. NORTON, Pres.
Miss LUCY NICHOLS, Sec.

CHADWICK LODGE, NO. 68, A. F. and A. M.
meets on Saturday evening or before each full moon. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. W. LENEVE, W. M.
T. R. WILLARD, Sec.

BUELAH CHAPTER, NO. 6, O. E. S.
meets Saturday afternoon on or before each full moon and Saturday evening two weeks following.
Mrs. ORA MAULEY, W. M.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

COQUILLE LODGE, NO. 53, I. O. O. F.
meets every Saturday evening in good standing cordially invited.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 25, I. O. O. F.
meets every first and third Thursday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Cordial invitation extended to all visiting patriots in good standing.
J. S. LAWRENCE, C. P.
G. F. BOUTELL, Scribe.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall.
Mrs. LAURA BOUTELL, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

C. Schweizer, Tailor,
BANDON, OREGON.

Furnishes best goods on the market, home-sewn and foreign. Latest fashions.

Artistic Tailoring - a Specialty.
All kinds of work will receive careful attention. Prices reasonable.

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Marble and Stone Works
C. W. PATERSON, Prop.

Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, etc.
Concrety 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 - OREGON.

J. J. BAKER'S

Livery Feed & 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.

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. Stanley, Empire City.
" " 2--A. M. Collier, Marshfield.
" " 3--W. H. Hill, Riverston.
" " 4--I. T. Weekly, Gravel Ford.
" " 5--W. H. Matheny, Myrtle Point.
" " 6--W. D. Marshall, Bandon.
W. H. HULL, Chairman, Riverston.
J. S. McEWEN, 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 Hanson.

OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE.

The Initiative and Referendum--The Benefits to Be Derived From Them.

Eds. HERALD: When considering the benefits that will be derived from direct legislation, we have first to look at the great saving that will be realized in political economy.

Conservative people might object that the printing and distributing of all the bills and laws among all the voters might cause an enormous expense. I think it will scarcely equal the amount of money spent today in this country for the regiment of clerks employed in legislative (or congressional) bodies, that could be dispensed with under a wise direct legislation, and in no case exceed the exorbitant bills and charges allowed every year for state (or national) printing matters. If there were allowed only two very short sessions of legislature (or congress), and but those measures and bills to be debated as had been initiated by the citizens, or as were prepared by the executive council and found to be urgent, our law monopolists dare not spend over three months in repealing a Sherman law; and while reducing the people's work and pay, pray all that time upon the skeleton taxpayers of the nation. Then if people have direct legislation, they need neither an extravagant executive power nor a pompous second chamber of legislation to keep up a deadlock and prevent the passage of important reforms and measures, sometimes for a whole session, unless they can share in the spoils of their infamous victory. When people get direct legislation, the creating of lucrative offices and the appointment of a horde of idle, office-seeking politicians, as a reward for rendered campaign swindle, will share the same fate as will the exorbitant salaries and fees absorbed by some of our officials. The savings just mentioned will exceed many times the expenses for printing, twice a year, a few proposed laws in a pamphlet form and distributing the same to every citizen. Besides, there will be an enormous saving in every direction, not imagined yet by the ordinary reformer. It is safe to predict that the money-making business will be gone out of politics the day when the taxpayers take hold of their own purse-string. At the same time parties will have no place in direct legislation and party people will become indifferent as to parties, since an honest vote is to be taken of all the citizens on every question of importance.

People will soon acquire a good political education and well assume their responsibility. By limiting the time for a session of the legislature (or congress) they will avoid a flood of bills and unnecessary expenses. They will decidedly deal with pending measures and then turn their attention to other bills. They will establish principles and forbid trifling with their rules. No difficult problems will arise above the people's judgment. There will be no room for contest of offices or authority, no quarrel as to what is law; word direct from the people, sanctioned through their ballot, is law.

The Initiative and Referendum will be the laborer's coat of mail against the chief of police of New York City's prepared grape and canister, in case of an open rupture between capital and labor. They will solve the social problem and create a revolution in the social world, to be compared only with that one caused in the industrial

world by electricity and the steam engine.

There should be two days of voting every year, one in spring and one in fall (and in exceptional cases an extra one). The initiative bills should be considered first and if enough to well occupy the voters' attention, should in no way be in-cumbered by any but urgent measures.

Now as to the advantage and disadvantage of the Initiative and Referendum: The Initiative ought to be of the widest practicable form, for the enacting and amending of constitutional laws as well as of by-laws. The Initiative should never be a petition to legislature (or congress), but a direct demand to the entire citizenship, else it might become a fading flower.

The Referendum should be obligatory and applied to every proposed state law, decree and order, it thus giving the voters of the state the right to dispose, at the ballot-box, of all questions of taxation, banks, bond issues, corporation grants, natural resources, means of transportation and communication, public improvements, etc.

In national affairs the Referendum should also be obligatory for all important laws and decrees and for those of an urgent nature, while for questions of minor importance the optional Referendum might suffice.

There are too many disadvantages against applying the optional Referendum except for important national laws and measures, as to mention them all takes longer time, causes more work and worry, demands good friends to operate it (a factor to the detriment of the poor workingmen, but to the advantage of the rich); also some men might oppose a bill for fear of putting his employment at stake, and would hesitate to sign a petition list, if unfavorably impressing his employer. The people, also, getting tired after several successive appeals, might let a bad bill become a law without challenging it. Besides, each measure subject to the optional Referendum necessitates two different public actions, the first while collecting the signatures, perverts public opinion in advance and deprives the measure of being calmly discussed afterwards, thus bearing a heavy weight for its rejection. Rural districts are also at a disadvantage for circulating petition lists to compete with cities.

In order to make the obligatory Referendum more easily applicable for national and state affairs, the national business ought to be simplified as much as practicable, in order to facilitate direct legislation, but should always tend to preserve a strong union, especially against any foreign invasion. The states in their turn should leave local and municipal legislative to be disposed of by the respective localities.

In order to prevent trifling with the Initiative and Referendum, there ought to be a respectable number of voters (or states) for petitioning (according to the kind of measure proposed), and at least one-third of all the registered voters, and always a well-defined majority of all the votes cast, at the ballot-box, for passing a law.

With the Initiative and obligatory Referendum all power will be taken from officials except that of stewardship, which is then constantly and carefully criticized by the public press and controlled by the voters.

The only danger that might possibly arise from direct legislation might be that of a religious conflict, when a majority should try to impose upon a minority, but such a danger does not exist here in the United States, as state and church are severed and the constitution grants absolute freedom of conscience within the limits of morality, peace and public order. But if in spite of all that there should be some fear of religious disturbance, what could a minority do against a majority without the aid of the Initiative and Referendum than implore the Almighty Lord of heaven to help them, and by whom only they were always and should be protected.

Now thanking the editors of the HERALD for the space in their columns granted me to express my opinion as how to unite all the reform forces on a common platform, and thus, by united effort, achieve a speedy and healthy reform that must infallibly emancipate the producing masses from the slave-traders, I hope the voters of this state and nation will well study the plank of direct legislation and grant it the long-desired place in our platforms.

I also recommend to every true reformer to read a little book entitled: "Direct Legislation By the Citizenship Through the Initiative and Referendum," by J. W. Sullivan, and push the work of a real reform with all his might. C. S. Bandon, Feb. 23, 1896.

The Interests of Labor.

"Don't you think this is the right condition for the country to be in for an employer to be able to supply a man's place when he strikes?"

Such is the implied statement of the views of Mr. Reed's committee on immigration, as given by the Republican member from the Sixteenth Ohio district, and such we may fear is the attitude of Mr. Reed's congress on one of the most important questions before the nation.

The laboring people may ponder over these words. They strike at the heart of the immigration question, and explain why the mill bosses, the coal barons, the great employers of labor everywhere, have opposed the passage of laws to restrict the influx of immigrants from abroad. The declaration implied in these questions expresses briefly and plainly the object of the men who have held back and defeated the bills aimed to prevent the great influx that has deluged this country. The employers want cheap labor. They cannot get cheap labor if they have to depend on Americans. To beat down and keep down wages they must import the cheap labor from abroad. And to get this cheap labor from abroad they must defeat all restrictive legislation.

It is to be feared that the labor barons will be assisted in their designs by the present congress. The leaders of the party that has made "protection to American labor" its battle cry are showing their hostility to any measure that will shut out the competitors of the American workman. The "protection" to be given is to open the ports to the cheap labor influx, to encourage the state of affairs in which the employer will "be able to supply a man's place when he strikes."

We may hope that this outrageous view of national policy is not entertained by the majority of the members of either house of congress. The question is not one of politics but of national welfare, and patriotic men whose brains and feelings are not warped by the sordid views of conscienceless capital should be strong enough to pass a thorough-going measure to restrict the kind of immigration that has afflicted the country for the last few years.

The labor unions at all events should have something to say about the policy. There can be no hope for any decided advance in wages so long as the employers can call on the cheap labor of the world to fill the places of the men who want more pay.—Examiner.

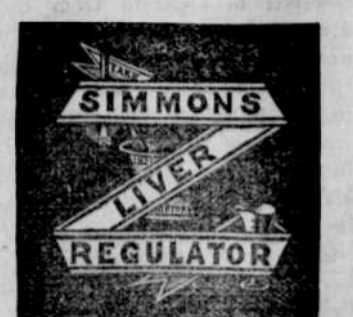
Challenge to Political Debate.

ED. HERALD: It may seem a little presumptuous on my part, but whether it does or not, I hereby challenge any man in Coos county to meet me in debate, or to canvass the county during the coming campaign, on the financial question. I will affirm:

First, That our government should at once open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, without the consent, necessarily, of any nation on earth.

Secondly, That congress should repeal the charters of all banks of issue, commonly called "national banks."

Thirdly, That congress should at once issue a sufficient quantity of full legal tender treasury notes to bring our circulating medium up to at least fifty dollars per capita. Respectfully submitted,
W. H. NOSLER.
Coquille, Or., Jan. 27, 1896.



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.

EVERY PACKAGE Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper. J. H. Zellan & Co., Phila., Pa.

ELECTION OF 1894.

Two Populists to One Democrat in the Great Northwest.

	Pop.	Dem.
Kansas.....	118,329	56,709
Nebraska.....	97,815	6,385
North Dakota.....	9,354	8,188
South Dakota.....	25,568	8,756
Colorado.....	71,188	9,545
Wyoming.....	2,176	6,983
Montana.....	15,240	10,369
Utah.....	7,575	19,505
Nevada.....	7,243	711
Idaho.....	7,112	7,833
California.....	51,294	86,443
Washington.....	25,150	14,160
Oregon.....	26,663	17,498
	498,027	225,077

In California Budd, Dem., received 111,944 for governor, but it was not a party vote as the Republican was very unpopular. The balance of the Democratic ticket got a round 86,000.

It's about as hard to break some people of bad habits as it is to break Malarial Fever when it once gets a firm hold upon one. Mr. C. Himrod, of Lancaster, Ohio, says, "Simmons Liver Regulator broke a case of Malarial Fever of three years' standing for me, and less than one bottle did the business. I shall use it when in need of any medicine, and I recommend it."

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 appliances 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 in 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. AVRETT, 618 F street, Washington, D. C.

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Special Inducements to Subscribers--Best and Cheapest.

The "Herald" and Your Choice at the Price Stated Below.

THE HERALD has made clubbing arrangements with the following publications, as stated below. We take pleasure in presenting to our patrons and others these exceedingly fine offers, viz:

The Weekly Enquirer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, (\$1), and the HERALD, (\$2), both for one year for \$2.

The Weekly Examiner, of San Francisco (\$1.50), and the Coquille City HERALD (\$2), both for one year for \$2.75.

The Weekly Call, of San Francisco (\$1.50), and the HERALD (\$2), both for one year for \$2.75.

The Thrice-a-Week World, of New York (\$1), and the HERALD (\$2), both for one year for \$2.25.

The Twice-a-Week Traveller, of Boston--12 pages each week, (\$1) and the HERALD, both for one year for only \$2.

THE FARM, HOUSEHOLD AND LITERARY. The Rural Northwest, of Portland, Or., a splendid local agricultural and horticultural journal (semi-monthly, 50 cts.), and the HERALD (\$2), both one year for \$2.

The Home and Farm, of Louisville, Ky., (50 cts.), and the HERALD (\$2), both one year for only \$2.10.

Womankind, a handsome, attractive, monthly home paper (50 cents), the Farm News, a practical farm paper, monthly, (50 cents), and the HERALD (\$2), all one year for only \$2.

Word and Works, of St. Louis, Mo., including to each subscriber the Word and Works Almanac and Hand-Book, a useful and handsome publication (both \$1.25), the three for only \$2.50.

Every Where, the famous poet Will Carleton's charming literary and illustrated monthly (50 cents), and the HERALD (\$2), both one year for \$2.

POPULIST PAPERS AND POLITICAL POINTERS. The Road, of Denver, Col., (\$1), an 8-page weekly worth double the price, and the HERALD (\$2), both for one year for \$2.15.

The Silver Knight, of Washington City, Senator Stewart's great paper (\$1), and the HERALD (\$2), both one year for \$2.35.

Our Nation's Crisis, Gov. Waite's paper, of Denver, Col. (50 cts.), and the HERALD (\$2), both one year for \$2.

UP-TO-DATE MAGAZINES. The Arena Magazine, (\$3.50), and the HERALD, (\$2), both for one year for \$3.50.

The Arena is by far the largest and ablest magazine published in America, devoted very largely to the industrial interests of our country and is finely illustrated.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine, (\$1.50), and the HERALD, (\$2), both for one year for \$2.50.

The Cosmopolitan is a splendid magazine for the people and we offer it in connection with the HERALD at a surprisingly low rate.

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

Coin's Financial School, price 25 cents, and Coin's Hand-Book, price 10 cents, and one year's subscription to the HERALD, all for \$2.

[COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL, by W. H. HARVEY, illustrated, 150 pages and 64 illustrations. It simplifies the financial subject so that an ordinary schoolboy can understand it. It is the text book of the masses, absolutely reliable as to facts and figures, and the most interesting and entertaining book on the subject of money published.]

COIN'S HANDBOOK, 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.

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 Traveller--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. Iri 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-a-wide 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.

FOR THE

"Great Revelation of Monetary Sin,"

SHYLOCK,

Apply at this office.

Also for the supplement to SHYLOCK, entitled

The Anarchists of Wealth,

"An exposure of the plot of the Red-Shield (Rothschild) to destroy a Republic." One is a 25-cent book, the other a 10-cent book; but we have made arrangements with the publishers by which 25 cents will buy both, or both will be given free to a cash subscriber to the HERALD for one year.

SHYLOCK--The book that will be suppressed if given away in whole or in part.

Write for instructions and advice. PHILIP W. AVRETT, 618 F street, Washington, D. C.

