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Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 15. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897. NO. 50.

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Coquille City, Oreg

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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 nights of each month.
A. J. SHERWOOD, Consul.
George T. Moulton, Clerk.

COURT COQUILLE, NO. 18, FORESTers of America, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening, at Masonic Hall, Coquille City, Oregon.
H. N. LORENZ, C. R.
GEO. O. LEACH, 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. NOSLER, Adjutant.

GEN. LYTLE, W. R. C., NO. 9, MEETS in Coquille City on the first and third Wednesday afternoon in each month.
MRS. VIOLA ELLIOTT, Pres.
MRS. Ida HARRINGTON, Sec.

CHADWICK LODGE, NO. 68, A. F. and A. M., meets on Saturday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. P. GOODMAN, W. M.
C. W. WHITE, Sec.

BUELAH CHAPTER, NO. 6, O. E. S., meets Friday evening on or before each full moon at 8 o'clock from April 1st to October 31st, and thereafter at 7:30; and each fifteen days thereafter at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. ALICE TUTTLE, W. M.
MRS. NORA GOOD, Sec.

COQUILLE LODGE, NO. 53, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited.
C. A. HARRINGTON, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

COQUILLE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 25, I. O. O. F., meets every first and third Thursdays in each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Cordial invitation extended to all visiting patriarchs in good standing.
R. E. BUCK, C. P.
G. F. BOUTELL, Scribe.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 20, I. O. O. F., meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month, at Odd Fellows' hall. MISS RAY COLLIER, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, R. S.

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[Opposite City Wharf.]

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Manufactured from best hard wood.
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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.
MARSHFIELD - - - - - - OREG.

OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE.

Trot Out the Wave.

We are watching, we are waiting, with an eagerness intense;
We are sighing, we are pining, with a longing that's immense,
And those pro-election patriots, who their country longed to save,
Better crawl in their holes or trot out their "Wave."

For, they howled and they raved, they danced and they swore;
The country was in danger as it never was before.
They said should we elect the "Napoleon of Finance,"
On the wave of "Prosperity" our ship would ever dance.

And cries of "Anarchist" and "Riot" filled the cold November air,
And "fifty-cent dollars" of which we must beware,
And "Pauper Labor of Europe"—cries which, though always stale,
To catch the ignorant voter were never known to fail.

They said if we would place the G. O. P. in power
We would never regret it unto our dying hour;
That this great and glorious country, this "Home of the Brave,"
Was in need of but one thing, and they promised us the Wave.

So the "Napoleon" from Ohio won in the fight,
And Billy Boy Bryan was knocked out of sight.
We are looking for fulfillment of the promises they gave;
We are gazing into space and waiting for that Wave.

For six months we have waited all in vain—
We have listened to your shouting with an evergrowing pain,
McKinley is no fool, we know; we cannot call him knave,
But why don't he come off his perch and trot out his, "Wave?"

—BERTUCCIO, in Needles Eye.

History of Central Pacific Stock.

The recent awakening of the Central Pacific stockholders from the long trance in which they have been held by Mr. Huntington's hypnotic influence may be regarded as a very remarkable business phenomenon—not strange so much because they have awakened as because the resumption of consciousness has been so long delayed. Two or three times before this they have stirred uneasily in their happy dream of dividends, or have even roused themselves long enough to send somebody, like Sir Rivers Wilson, to talk over things with Huntington, and then they have relapsed into their peaceful slumbers. The whole western world might be ringing with the story of Huntington's dishonesty. The story was told by himself in his own words and corroborated by his associates and employes. It was printed by the authority of congress and is a government record, but the noise was not loud enough to rouse the sleepers. They continued their implicit and child-like faith in Huntington as the one man fitted by his sterling honesty to manage their property, in which he held but a nominal interest.

The history of the Central Pacific stock, as told by the record and the unwilling testimony of Huntington, is interesting. The total issue of stock is some $67,000,000. Almost every dollar of that is fictitious and the stock was created by a stroke of the pen. On the completion of the road $50,000,000 of the stock was issued to the Contract and Finance Company in payment of its claims. That is to say, the stock was issued by Huntington & Co. as directors of the road to Huntington & Co. the builders of the road in payment of debts on the property which they had themselves contracted with themselves. At that time the stock had no market value in order to sell the property it became necessary to pay dividends. The dividend period did not need to continue any longer than the time required to unload quietly and without breaking the market. It appears to have taken about two years to complete the operation. For 1882 and 1883 the stock paid 6 per cent dividends, and in the following years the figure dropped to 3 per cent. After 1884 no dividends were paid for three years, but there was no reason that weighed with Huntington why they should. He and his associates, as he told the Senate Pacific Railroads Committee last year, had unloaded all their stock but a few shares. He still had control of the road, owing to the innocent faith of the faraway owners, and dividends were matters of small concern to him. During the two years that the dividends were pushed up to 6 per cent the stock was frequently quoted above 90. Huntington, in his testimony last year, unwillingly admitted that he had as high as 85, so that if he did no better than that he must have dropped about that time a few of those quarters which he himself has said have not been plentifully strewn along his path in life. But even at 85 it was a very pretty little profit when it is remembered that the only consideration for that $50,000,000 of stock was the fraudulent and fictitious claims of the Contract and Finance Company. If these claims were not fraudulent the books of the company would never have been dropped into the sea or burned to get rid of the evidence.

In order to perpetuate his control of the road Huntington began to see in 1885 that something must be done to quiet the stockholders. Up to that time he had frightened them into allowing the stock to stand in his name lest they become liable for the debts of the corporation, but apparently this would not work any longer. He then persuaded the owner to give him a lease of the road for ninety-nine years on condition that he pay 2 per cent dividends on the stock, and he continued to pay that figure for six years. The lease which Mr. Huntington had made for himself gave him the power to decide whether he would pay any rent or no rent, and so in 1863 he decided it would suit him better to pay no rent beyond a nominal sum. Then the dividends ceased until in 1895 and 1897 Sir Rivers Wilson squeezed small payments of one-half per cent out of the old man. In all, since 1882, the stock has paid $28 in dividends, and it stands the holders in sums ranging from $70 to $90 per share, according to the fluctuations of the market. It is now quoted at about $9 a share, but it would probably be hard to sell a thousand shares at that price Altogether the foreign stockholders are losers anywhere from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and they have no reason to blame anybody but themselves. They should not blame Mr. Huntington because he had confessed himself dishonest in the hearing of the whole world and they still continued to trust him.—Examiner.

Government Amply Able.

The government is amply able to do its own banking business without the intervention of a corporation. If the United States can afford to loan anybody money at one per cent, it ought to loan to the people directly. This system of loaning money to the national banks to loan the same money to the people at a rate varying from 12 to 24 per cent, is without justice or common honesty. Let the government establish and operate its own banks and cease this disreputable conspiracy against the American people.—Index, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Fakirs Read too Quick.

All over the United States there is a growing determination that the banker who receives money on deposit must pay it back, and as that idea gains strength, more bankers are getting ready to quit. When you drive out the fakirs there will not be half so many in the business. Running a bank and speculating off the money of depositors has always heretofore been regarded as a great scheme for making money, but there's a change not far ahead.—Exchange.

In a letter to Mr. Coray, written in 1823, Thomas Jefferson wrote as follows: "At the establishment of our constitution the judiciary bodies were supposed to be the most helpless and harmless members of the government. Experiences, however, soon showed in what way they were to become the most dangerous; that the insufficiency of the means provided for their removal gave them a freehold and irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to cover individual suitors only, pass silent and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions, nevertheless, become law by precedent, sapping little by little the foundations of the constitution and working its change by construction before any one has perceived that the invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed in consuming its substance. In truth, man is not made to be trusted for life, if secured against all liability to account."

Time to Study Up.

Who made this nation anyhow? Who built its homes, from its lowest hut to its grandest palace? Who made its settlements, from its smallest village to its mightiest city? Who built its railroads that span with glittering threads of steel this vast continent, and interlock as with fraternal bands the various states of this, the greatest republic of all time? Who felled the forest and turned the virgin sod? Who drew from nature's storehouse and transformed to meet the needs of men all that furnishes necessities or comforts, or supplies the luxurious demands of advancing civilization?

Did idlers do it? Did bondholders do it? Did speculators do it? Not much. These are they who toil not, neither do they spin. These are they who gather where they have not strewn, who reap where they have not sown, who get while they do not produce, who curse and burden those who toil, and bless them not. These are the classes who, since history has chronicled the doings of men, have, in every land and in every clime, enslaved those who fed and made them all they are. These are they who have wrecked and ruined the mighty empires and republics of the past whose bleaching bones strew the highways of human progress.

Today nine-tenths of our people suffer in this land of boundless resources, because idle greed and sham moneyed aristocracy, jealous of its power, entrenched behind laws made by themselves, have stolen from God's children their birthright to natural opportunities. How long are the many to toil like slaves while the few revel in luxuries unearned? How long are those who add nothing to advancing civilization to live like princes and on the proceeds of your toil while you and your families struggle in poverty?

It is time for the common citizen to study up. Idlers amass wealth by only a few methods. One is land speculation. One is interest taking. One is by railroad ownership. One is by telegraph ownership. One is by telephone ownership. One is by owning waterworks. One is by owning light plants. One is by owning street car lines. One is by owning gas works. One is by monopolizing lines of business which should be open to all.

No individual or corporation should do any of these things. Private individuals and corporations formerly owned the mail system and taxed the people what they pleased for carrying mail. They also owned the public road. They owned the school system and none could get an education except the well to do.

Part of these systems have been changed to the great advantage of the public. The rest must be changed before justice will reign supreme. We must be entirely free from public debts, and no individual or corporation should have the power to tax the people on the necessities of civilization.—Educator, Vineland, N. J.

Senator Mills on Plutocracy.

The three salient points in Mr. Mills' description of the American plutocracy, which The World prints to-day, are:

1. That less than 25,000 of our 70,000,000 people own $31,500,000,000, more than half of our wealth.

2. That this segregation of wealth into the hands of the very few has taken place within a generation.

3. That the causes of this state of affairs are still operating with undiminished force.

* * * * *

The real menace of a plutocracy is the power that the possession of such vast sums gives to a few men.

"What," said Jefferson, "has destroyed the liberties and the rights of man in every government which has existed under the sun? The concentration of all powers into one body, no matter whether of the autocrats of Russia or of the aristocrats of the Venetian state."

Unlike the Venetian plutocracy, our plutocracy operates indirectly and therefore more securely. It does not hold the offices, it controls the officers. It does not sit in legislative bodies, it buys legislators and legislation. It does not defy the laws by force, it buys immunity. And, as we are seeing at Washington now, it buys legislation for the perpetuation of the very worst evils which enabled it to come into existence.—New York World.

The Carnegie and Bethlehem armor plate concerns have backed Uncle Sam down. The senate naval committee has agreed to pay them their price, $425 per ton. It is a thieving price, but they wanted it, and their more or less efficient plate will now go into three waiting battleships.

The total cost of the royal family to the British public is $925,000 a year.

Murderer Melson Hanged at Grant's Pass.

Grant's Pass, July 2.—The first legal execution in Josephine county occurred in the courthouse yard in this city at 10:14 a. m. today, when Lemuel Melson was hanged for the murder of Charles Perry in March, 1896.

Freshly shaven, robust in appearance, and with steady step Melson walked to the gallows unaided. The little company, headed by Sheriff Hyatt, emerged from the jail at a few minutes after 10 o'clock, Melson coming next, attended by Deputy Fallen and the Rev. Isaac Dawson, who administered spiritual consolation.

The condemned man stepped at once upon the trap, when his limbs were bound in the usual manner. Being asked by the sheriff if he desired to make a statement, Melson spoke only these three words, "I killed Perry." The rope was quickly adjusted and the black cap drawn over the murderer's head. He repeated a short supplication after the Rev. Lawson, the spring was touched and Melson dropped five feet to his death.

The crime for which Melson suffered the death penalty was a most cold-blooded murder, he having lured his victim, Perry, into the country under the pretense of showing him rich mining property. The men traveled by foot over mountain trails into a remote portion of the Siskiyous. They had traveled until late into the night and camped at an old well near the state line between California and Oregon, the location being known as the rain station.

The Big Miners' Strike Is On.

Pittsburg, July 6.—The great wage struggle of the coal miners was inaugurated throughout the Pittsburg district. By a preconcerted arrangement of the district executive board, United Mine Workers' meetings were held in every mining settlement that was represented at Saturday's convention in this city, and the miners were instructed to participate in the great struggle that has begun.

MINERS ENDORSED.

Morris, Ill., July 6.—In compliance with a general order the miners of the Wilmington coal fields, including all the Grundy county miners, went on a strike today.

Brazil, Ind., July 6.—A mass meeting of miners endorsed the action of the miners on Saturday in declaring a suspension.

Columbus, O., July 6.—The miners at Glouster, O., have endorsed the strike.

A band of 6300 sheep passed over the Malheur bridge, in Malheur county, last Sunday morning. They are part of a band of 63,000 purchased in Eastern Oregon, by A. J. Knollin, of the firm of Knollin & Booth, Kansas City sheep buyers, who supply Swift & Co., the packers, with mutton. The sheep will be trailed through Nebraska and Kansas this summer.

A fir tree which served to mark a section and township corner in 1849, when the tree was eight inches through, was cut down last week on the west slope of the Cascade range by an Oregon City man. The stump now is 40 inches in diameter.

J. N. Fell has a number of men sinking an artesian well for hot water, just across the Malheur river, near the Vale hot springs, in Malheur county. If he strikes it hot, the water will be piped to Vale and bath-houses erected.

A divinity school in Lewiston, Me., has just turned out as a graduate So-Mayo, heir apparent to an African throne, and his color is of the darkest. This will be a huge advertisement for it among his tribe in far away Africa.

Perry Kelsey, who was killed by lightning near Westfall, Malheur county, last week, was found dead beside his horse on Clover creek. The only sign of the fatal blow was a large hole burned in the top of the man's hat.

Mr. Wilkins, of Eugene, found a rooster which had been lost three weeks, under a load of straw. After some refreshments he was none the worse for his three week's fast. He belongs to a tough breed.

The Bonanza mine, of Baker county, is to be sold for $750,000, within a few days. Only two years ago it was offered to Portland parties for $150,000.

A herd of 80 wild buffaloes are reported disporting themselves in one of the almost impenatrable Texas valleys on the Rio Grande.

The sultan has a yearly income of $9,000,000; the czar $12,500,000; the Austrian emperor $5,000,000; the German emperor, $4,000,000.

The San Juan mine, of Baker City, was sold on Thursday for $30,000, to Smith and Hammond, of Denver.

S. F. Star: What a satire on law and American freedom it is that while the supreme court of Indiana decides that the 3 cent carfare bill passed by the Indiana legislature is constitutional, one federal judge in Chicago can paralyze both the legislature and supreme court of that state by holding that it is unconstitutional! Obviously it anything is a matter for exclusive state jurisdiction that issue is. The assumption of jurisdiction by the federal judge is tantamount to holding that all the state authorities put together have no rights which any federal judge is bound to respect.

Reports from Denver say that there is an army of 15,000 tramps in Kansas at present, and that it is the intention of the army to visit California in the wake of the Christian Endeavorers.

Morrow county, it is said, now has only one lawyer.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary $780 an. expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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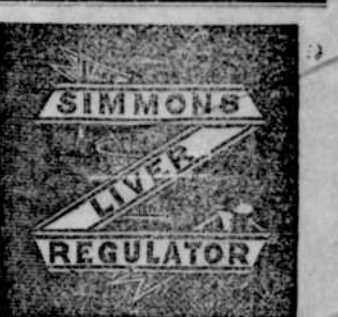
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.



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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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NEW HOME STYLE
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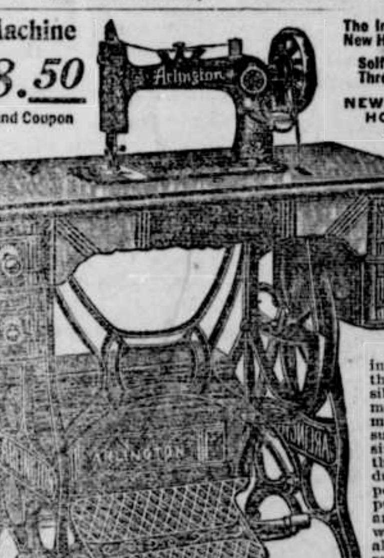

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The Head of the "Arlington" swings on patent socket hinges, firmly held down by a thumb screw. Strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with top of table. **Highest Arm**—Space under the arm is 5½ inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, and even quilts. **It is Self-Threading**—Absolutely no holes to put thread through except eye of needle. **Shuttle** is cylinder, open on end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. **Stitch Regulator** is on the bed of the machine, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, and can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. **Feed** is double and extends on both sides of needle; never fails to take goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no springs to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. **Automatic Bobbin Winder**—For filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while winding bobbin. **Light Running**—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. **Stitch** is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. **Tension** is a flat spring tension, and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. **The Needle** is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. **Needle Bar** is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at the bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. **Adjustable Bearings**—All bearings are case-hardened steel and easily adjusted with a screw driver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the machine will last a lifetime. **Attachments**—Each machine is furnished with necessary tools and accessories, and in addition we furnish an extra set of attachments in a velvet lined metal box, free of charge, as follows: One ruffler and gatherer, one binder, one shirring plate, one set of four hemmers, different widths up to ⅞ of an inch, one tucker, one under braider, one short or attachment foot, and one thread cutter. **Woodwork** of finest quality oak or walnut, gothic cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress guards to wheel, and device for replacing belt.

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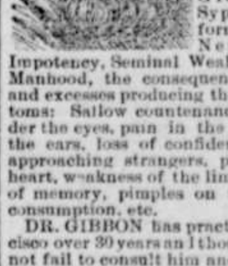
To the Unfortunate

Dr Gibbon



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