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Coquille City Herald.

VOL. 15. COQUILLE CITY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897. NO. 51.

DR. G. H. CARTER,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Coquille City, Oreg

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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. GOOLMAN, 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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OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE.

"OUR MONTHLY TALK."

"The Medical World" Handles the Reform Scalpel and Lectures that Profession in a Sensible Way.

Now for Dr. Woodall's question: "Don't you think that if the government should own and operate the express, telegraph and railroad, it would give the party in power continued power? And would it not give that party great room for the practice of fraud and corruption?" Doctor, these fears prevent many conservative people from favoring these ideas. These conservative people fear the politicians. But these very respectable conservative people do not see very far into the actual status of affairs, else they would know the real source of corruption, and also that the politician is a coward and always trims his sail according to the wind. If we make the wind right he will trim his sail accordingly; for what he wants is success, and he will get it by whatever means is necessary to success. He would be respectable if we would make respectable means to success necessary.

Now as to the source of corruption in our politics: Who buys legislators? Who buys congressmen? Who buys city councilmen? One answer will apply to all these questions. That answer is, powerful corporations. What are these powerful corporations? Chiefly our railroad, express and telegraph companies. It is well known here in Pennsylvania that the legislature of Pennsylvania is dominated by the Pennsylvania railroad. How is it in your state—Texas? Is it not the same to a greater or less degree in every state? Do you remember the Credit Mobilier fraud of the early '70's? It corrupted congress almost through and through. It was a railroad "job." What do the free passes given to legislators and judges and congressmen all over the country mean? We have frequently spoken of the telegraph franks given so freely to congressmen. But that is only a beginning. Suppose there were serious danger of legislation affecting the principal telegraph companies. Their lobby, with abundant funds, would soon be on hand in Washington, and every available congressman and senator would soon be retained as special "counsel," and every possible effort, both fair and unfair, would be made to defeat the proposition, however much the people might desire it. The same applies to legislation concerning express companies.

Do you not see that the source of corruption in our politics is these very corporations that we would wish to make public property instead of private property? It is fair to assume that by far the greater part of corruption in our politics, perhaps nine-tenths, comes from the sources mentioned. Remove the source and the stream will dry up. Fortunes are not made and lost in the postal service. Corruption does not come from the postal service. The postal service serves the citizens of the country more cheaply, more impartially and more faithfully than any other service we have. It has no stocks and bonds to be speculated in on Wall street, but the people have the service. Prompt, faithful service at cost is what we want, and we want to put an end to speculation and corruption. As speculation, corruption, and bad public services come from public utilities (railroad, telegraph, and express) being owned and operated by private parties, and cheap and satisfactory service with no corruption nor speculation result from the mail service being owned and operated by the government, is it not a logical conclusion that the best way to get rid of speculation and corruption and to secure satisfactory and uniform service from the railroads, telegraph and express is to place them also under government ownership and operation?

Do not fear the largely increased number of officeholders which would be thus created. The positions in these various services must necessarily be under the strictest civil service rules. Even under the now passing spoils system, it does not follow that such a largely increased patronage would retain a party in power indefinitely, for it is well known that for one voter gratified by appointment to position there are at least a dozen disappointed; and this dozen can outvote the one at the next election. This has been proven many times. The office spoilsman has a difficult road to travel, and as a rule it does not take him long to make more enemies than friends. But the civil service is a better and a positive remedy for any such threatened evil. And there is yet another remedy that is radical, and that is, pass a law that officeholders—all those holding positions under the government—shall be disfranchised during their term of service. This is a reasonable law; for those who constitute the government should not wish to pass judgment upon their own work. Leave that with the people alone. This is done in England (some good ideas can be borrowed from England) and it works perfectly.

Now, doctor, if the above reply does not entirely remove your fears, please ask more questions. The respectable conservative element in this country is afraid of making any change, because they have such a superficial knowledge of both fact and theory. Every citizen in a country like this should deem it his duty to study up thoroughly and intelligently upon questions of government. This duty belongs to doctors perhaps more than to any other class, because they come so intimately in contact with the people, and know their conditions and needs so thoroughly. They can, with a few words here and there, plant promising seeds of intelligence that will grow to great results.

* * *

I was a little discouraged a few months ago by Japan changing from a silver to a gold standard. I feared that it was another instance of the chicanery of the gold power. And perhaps it was; for the wide publication with scare headlines, that Japan had given up the silver basis and gone onto a gold basis, would tend to discourage financial reformers and to encourage the many common people who still (from lack of proper information) honestly believe gold to be the better standard. It is well known that few newspaper readers go to the bottom of a subject. They take the superficial appearance rather than search for basic facts. Now these are the facts concerning Japan's going on a gold basis: Gold coins of the old type will be recoined into coins containing only half as much gold as the old coins, but stamped with the same value as before. The old gold coins, when used in commerce, will be a legal tender for twice the value stamped on their face. That is, if the same law were applied to our coins, a ten dollar gold piece would be recoined into two ten dollar gold pieces. Or, if it were not recoined, the present ten dollar gold piece would be a legal tender for twenty dollars. As the commercial bullion values of silver and gold are now about 32 to 1, Japan goes on the gold basis on the basis of the present commercial value of silver. This position grants all that we currency reformers have ever claimed. We have claimed that thegold dollar, or the dollar maintained at a gold standard, is too dear, that it has practically doubled in value as measured in products of the farm and factory since 1873. Please help to make these facts known. What we want is for the people to give up prejudice and partisanism and seek for facts.

Right here let us quote a sentence from a recent speech by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, who was an ardent advocate of the present gold standard and a supporter of Mr. McKinley for president. The speech is about two columns in length and every word of it interesting, but we will give space to only one sentence, which is as follows: "There will most assuredly come a time when there will be a mighty revolt and resistance, resulting in a revolution which will give birth to a new political party." I believe Mr. Wanamaker to be an honest and a progressive man. He does not see the financial question just as I do, but I think he is in a fair way to see the light. A prominent administration paper set a reporter to interview him concerning the speech above referred to. The following are a few lines of his reply: "I confess that five years of listening to a steady stream of people passing through this office with their tales of woe, sorrow and starvation have worn upon me, and I confess also that I am alarmed by the increase in the numbers of that procession the last few months—so many have used up their hard-earned savings."

* * *

Yet we need not be discouraged; a few gleams of light are appearing above the horizon. The legislature of Nebraska has passed a pretty good direct legislation law for that state. A direct legislation amendment to the state constitution will be submitted to the people of South Dakota at the next general election. Direct legislation bills came very near passing, and will certainly pass—perhaps by the next legislature—in a number of other states, as Kansas, Montana, Washington, Oregon, etc. Direct legislation bills were offered in the legislatures of about three-fourths of the states during the past winter. The fight will be continued all over the country until this implement for self-government is captured by the people from the politicians and officeholders. Then and then only, it can be said that our country is governed by the people. Doctor, will you help this thing along? No matter what party you have formerly belonged to or that you now belong to, if you are fair you will favor a referendum under reasonable regulations. You will also favor the people proposing laws, by petition, if our legislative officers fail to do so. Also, the imperative mandate, that will vote an officer out of office if the people that voted him in wish to vote him out.

There are many things the states can do. For example, they can fix telegraph rates within their own bounds. Also, freight rates within their own borders, etc. Several states this past winter debated these questions very earnestly. But national laws concerning railroads and telegraphs are preferable to state laws.

The money power has many ways in which to accomplish its objects, and not much conscience in applying them. Not long ago I received word from one of the most brilliant and progressive editors of my knowledge, stating that he had been summarily and without notice dismissed from his position. The reason was this: A certain amount of advertising was offered to the paper, conditioned on the dismissal of this editor. After a vigorous discussion by the board of directors, Shylock won. Since then the editorials of this paper, which previously had been strong meat for strong men, are now milk and water; the real intellectual force in the sanctum is gone. This is a daily paper of very large circulation, and but few, if any, of its readers, besides myself, know these facts. I wrote this discouraging news to my friend, Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, who in his reply mentioned another paper of wide circulation that had been "bought out by the enemy." Although I have not asked his permission, I will risk quoting a part of the senator's letter to me: "They have also offered to furnish all the country papers with patent insides and plate matter of their sort, free of charge. Perhaps they can enslave the people of this country. I sometimes think perhaps we cannot turn back the course of history, and that people become more servile the more they are oppressed, and the more willing to lick the hand of their oppressors; but we will keep up the fight, no matter what the odds. One thing is certain: that if existing conditions continue, even those who now own small quantities of property will be stripped of it, until all the land and all the wealth is in the hands of the manipulators of our financial affairs. Perhaps before this occurs the middle classes will revolt and go with us; if they do success is assured."

Some doctors seem to think that these questions should be left to newspapers, and not a word said about them by medical magazines. If the above does not indicate to you the folly of trusting in our newspapers—particularly the great metropolitan dailies—perhaps the following will throw some additional light up on this question for you:

At a dinner given the members of the press in New York some time ago, a journalist was called upon to reply to the toast, "an independent press." Knowing we have no independent press among the powerful papers of the nation, he for a long time refused to reply, but being insisted on to do so, said:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is out in the country towns. You are all slaves. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare express an honest opinion. If you express it, you know beforehand that it will not appear in print. I am paid $150 a week for keeping honest opinions out of the papers I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should allow opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be out on the streets looking for another job. The business of leading journalists is to distort the truth, to pervert, to villify, to fawn at the feet of mammon and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread, or for what is about the same, his salary. You know this, and I know it, and what foolery to be toasting an independent press. We are the tools and vassals of the rich men behind the screens. We are jumping jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talent, our possibilities, are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

Some papers have debts, mortgages and bonds standing out against them. These are bought up by the "money power" and then they easily control the paper. The Medical World has no debt; it is not mortgaged; it is not a corporation and it has no bonds. Its editor is not in debt; he is a free and independent man, and owns The Medical World solely and absolutely. He is determined to tell the truth as he understands it, without fear nor favor from any source whatever.

As I said above, among the many black clouds of discouragement there are some encouraging signs. While the above statements are true to a very alarming extent about the newspaper press, some of the leading religious papepr, for example the Outlook, and the New York Independent, are beginning to give space and very intelligent discussion to current topics of government. The Outlook contains a great deal in this line, and recently the New York Independent published an exhaustive symposium upon "Government Ownership of Natural Monopolies," from the pens of some of our most eminent thinkers. While The Medical World is the only medical magazine to give attention to these questions most vital to the financial interest of physicians, yet an occasional medical contemporary makes an occasional quotation from Our Monthly Talk and also, occasionally, independent comments are made. Perhaps our contemporaries are afraid of losing subscribers. When we determined that it was our duty to take the course we have, we very much feared that many subscribers would complain and drop out. Many men, even some doctors, are controlled by prejudice and preconceived though badly founded opinions. Such men cannot stand opposition or argument. They are like moths—they don't like the light; they love darkness—prejudice is darkness. I fully made up my mind to this when I began, and expected that these talks would find such men in considerable numbers. I also made up my mind not to care. I determined to do my duty whatever might occur. I am under obligations to no one and accountable only to myself and the Almighty. But what do you suppose the facts have been? Gratifying beyond all expectation. Instead of these monthly talks being a "heavy weight to carry," they are an actual help to our subscription list. Very frequently we receive subscriptions accompanied by letters stating that during these hard times economy compels the cutting off of everything that can be spared, and while they might try to get along for a while without The Medical World, yet they could not give up Our Monthly Talk. Perhaps this indicates that moths among doctors are scarce. I hope so.—The Medical World.

Dealing in Futures.

The German farmers are prosecuting with energy their fight against the grain exchanges which deal in "futures." Obliged to abandon former open trading of this character, a coterie of Berlin grain merchants has been meeting in the capacity of a club pursuing their old methods. The law has followed them, however, and the matter will now be appealed to the highest court in the empire. The final decision will prove interesting in view of the strong sentiment not only among the agricultural classes of Germany, but in England and the United States as well, against this form of speculative trading.—Grange Judd Farmer.

Capital Journal "X" Rays

Strange that a court which hires expensive lawyers to compel the payment of illegal warrants should refuse to pay a deputy assessor his paltry(?) four dollars a day!.... Was it lack of circulation or lack of influence with the Statesman, that it could not keep the crowds from hearing Bryan?

Sympathy With Strikers.

Indianapolis, July 12.—Governor Mount said today that his sympathy is all with the strikers in the present contest between the operators and miners. He is investigating his authority, as chief executive, to take a hand in the struggle, and if he sees his way clear will appoint an investigation commission.

Exchange: Demonetize gold and silver and abrogate those accursed mortgage, usury, money and property laws bequeathed to us by England that make a gold dollar of far greater concern than a man's soul, and then, and not till then, will commence the dawn of an epoch in which sin, sorrow, wrong, oppression, bickering and strife will be driven from the earth.

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

Editor Ireland, of the Moro Observer, estimates the wheat crop of Sherman county at 3,400,000 bushels.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Wounded Soldiers, Injured While Off Duty, Secure Pensions.

Washington, July 12.—An important decision, in contesting the rights of pension claimants in line of duty cases, was rendered today by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Webster Davis. The issue is made in the case of Henry Miller, a private in company K, 1st Ohio infantry. After being relieved from guard duty one day Miller voluntarily assisted a teamster in watering mules, and while so occupied war fired upon and injured. The department of the interior has rejected such cases, as not in the line of duty. Assistant Secretary Davis, however, reverses the pension bureau's action. The adoption of this policy will affect many claims.

There seems to be plenty of money in circulation around Sumpter. The receipts of a saloon there on July 5 were $1010 for cigars and liquor alone. The gambling receipts are not known.

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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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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 5¾ 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, which can be changed from 8 to 22 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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