

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

DR. J. BURT MOORE, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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D. F. DEAN, Notary Public, Herald Office, Coquille City, Oregon.

THE PEOPLE'S BARBER SHOP, THE BEST, NEATEST AND MOST up-to-date in the city.

Hot and Cold Baths—Reasonable Charges, Courteous Treatment, COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

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Special attention to matters before the Oregon 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 in 3d and 3d Monday nights of each month.

COURT COQUILLE, No. 18, FOREST-Care of America, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening, at Masonic Hall, Coquille City, Oregon.

GEN. LYTLE POST, No. 27, G. A. R. meets every first Wednesday night of each month. Visiting comrades in good standing cordially invited.

GEN. LYTTLE W. R. C. No. 9, MEETS in Coquille City on the first and third Wednesday afternoon in each month.

CHADWICK LODGE, No. 68, A. F. and A. M., meets on Saturday evening or on before each full moon. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

DELIAH 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.

COQUILLE LODGE, No. 83, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited.

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 patriots in good standing.

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

Chair Factory, COQUILLE CITY, (Opposite City Wharf.)

KEEPS ON HAND AND MAKES TO ORDER FIRST-CLASS RAWHIDE CHAIRS. Manufactured from best hard wood.

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

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.

OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE.

Hall to the Chief. JOHN HAYWARD HAT.

MeHanna, MeHanna: 'Thon't divine; And wast thou but a son of mine.

What man is there on history's leaf? What man is there though king or chief? Who's served his country as has he Through darkness and prosperity?

Who else has ended all our ills? And started factories and mills? Or given us a dollar sound, That's good its face the country 'round?

Have others all the poor employed, And foul monopolies destroyed? Or given farmers dollar wheat, And opened all we wear and eat?

All praises to the most noble king, We only crave thy name to sing. We humbly come on bended knee Ask God to make you ruler here.

And when in Heaven I meet you, too, I'll 'whoop'er up' to God for you; I'll tell him all you've done down here, I'll vote to make you ruler there.

For MeHanna—'thou't the man. —Appeal to Reason.

METAL MONEY IDOLATORS. Like Pagans They Worship the Material and Not the Spirit.

The Unit of Value Not a Substance But an Ideal Standard—Truths of Finance Which Should Be Understood.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Sentinel writes: "The goldites say we could not tell what a dollar was without gold or silver as a unit of value.

In a brief answer to the above correspondent last week we promised in this week's issue to give an extended explanation of the "dollar" as a unit of value and of account.

In substitution of our own opinions we quote opinions of able and eminent writers upon the same subject.

B. S. Heath, in his excellent little work entitled "Labor and Finance Revolution," says: "It is very hard to divorce the public mind from the idea that money must necessarily be a thing, and that thing possessed of the intrinsic value of its face or stamp.

As the body of man possesses no more intrinsic value than a lump of earth of its weight, so should the body of money possess no more intrinsic value than its weight of the cheapest material suitable for its use.

It is not the human body nor the material of which it is made that constitutes man, but that invisible element or quality called spirit or soul breathed into it and stamped upon its face by the Supreme Creator.

"A lump of gold weighing 25.8 grains is not a dollar. It will not pay a dollar of debt in any nation of the globe except at the option of the creditor.

"It is not money. "But, without taking from or adding to it a particle of its 'precious dust,' we pass it under the sovereign mint dies, and behold, it comes out a living, legal tender, debt paying dollar.

"Now lay it on the rail and allow a train of cars to pass over it, and although it still weighs 25.8 grains, having lost none of its weight or intrinsic value, the dollar has fled. It is no longer money, but a flattened, shapeless, defaced wafer of metal.

"Where has the dollar gone? "Where, and what, was the principle called money which it possessed an hour ago, but is deprived of now? "In its crude state it did not possess it.

"It came out of the smelting furnace, but it was not a dollar. "It was cut, weighed, measured and alloyed to standard fineness, still it was not a dollar or even money.

"It went under the dies, received the impress of sovereignty, and was born a living, legal tender dollar. "It possessed a new function which nothing but law can impart, and that was money. Under the car wheel it lost that function or quality. Its legal tender spirit was driven out. It became a dead commodity. Its money soul had departed.

"At first it was not money; then it became money; at last its money element departed from it. Now of what did its money quality consist? Money, then, is the spirit of legal tender breathed into an organic or material form by the sovereign power of the government, as the spirit of man is breathed by God into the soul's clayey tenement.

tion, their use being confined to international transactions, but their value was expressed and computed by some unit other than the gold or silver unit.

Now what was it? By what dollar or unit was gold and silver measured? By what dollar was the value of property and wages expressed?

If you answer, "The greenback dollar," then you used this "dollar, kilo" for those who used the help of a gold or silver unit image.

According to the most reliable authority (quoted by Fawcett in his "Gold and Debt") the bank note "system grew out of the necessity for some standard by which to regulate the value of coins."

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the debasement of coins by the different governments became a source of great annoyance to merchants and traders. Every piece of money had to be assayed and weighed before its true value could be ascertained.

Finally a system was adopted to obviate this trouble and expense. All coins were taken to the bank, where they were carefully weighed and assayed, after which they were deposited and certificates given entitling the holder to receive on demand their face value in gold or silver.

These bank notes, like our silver and gold certificates, were based upon their full face value of metal. For over 500 years the Venetian government used currency exclusively of metal.

There was not a coin or even a bank or treasury note in use! Whatever of foreign coins were brought into the republic by the Venetian merchants were immediately deposited in the government bank never to be withdrawn; each person making a deposit became a government creditor, and these credits, to the amount of \$80 per capita, constituted their only medium of exchange from the 14th to the 16th century, during all of which time the ideal "ducat" was the unit of value.

Now, Mr. "Goldite," "how could the Venetians tell what a 'ducat' was without a gold or silver unit or image?"

But they had no trouble on that score. Colwell says: "For over five hundred years the Venetians relied wholly upon a currency of credit, during all of which time the bank or treasury performed its functions with a uniformity of success which no other currency has enjoyed for a tithe of that period.

During that time of vast commerce and immense public expenditure, the republic has had incessant trouble with foreign coins, but there is no record of abuse on the part of the government bank, or injury inflicted upon the people."

Sir Isaac Newton, in "A Letter to the King," says: "If we have attained a clear conception of the functions of the money account, we are able to answer the question, what is a pound? by simply replying: It is the unit of the money of account of Great Britain."

The pound sterling was established as the English unit of value under the reign of Charles II, about 1660, and it has continued to be used as such ever since, although no gold or silver coin called "pound" has ever been coined!

In 1816 the English sovereign was first coined, and to it was given the name of a pound sterling, still the sovereign is not the unit of value, and the empire continues to express values, make contracts, buy and sell by the use of an ideal unit—the "pound," a work of admitted authority, by P. Kelly, LL. D., says: "The money of account does not fluctuate with the precious metals and coins, but remains steady, and is quite capable of marking and expressing the variations in the value of coins and bullion as anything else."

Even today our gold and silver dollars are valued by an ideal unit represented by the cent. A dollar is called honest that is worth 100 cents.

But 100 coin cents are not worth a dollar. If 100 cents, whose intrinsic value is not to exceed one-twentieth of a dollar, is a suitable measure or standard of our legal unit value, why is not a greenback dollar just as suitable?

If greenback currency was a just standard by which to measure and value gold from 1861 to 1879 why is it not just as suitable to measure and express the value of any other commodity?

If the ideal "pound" of Great Britain has well served the purposes of a unit of value since 1660, why may not a greenback dollar serve the same purpose in this country for an equal length of time, and if for that period why not for one of definite duration?

We hope that this explanation will suffice to convince even the dull wits that our correspondent complains of.

It is a pleasure to us to answer, no matter how many times, questions of this nature when they are raised by sincere searchers after light and truth.

It is only when stupid and self-conceited monkeys raise them for the purpose of antagonizing and contradicting greenback ideas that we sometimes lose our patience.

We advise our readers to carefully peruse this article for future reference.—The Farmers' Sentinel.

Pioneers Celebrate Their Golden Wedding. Forest Grove, Or., Oct. 6.—Yesterday afternoon, in this city, Dr. and Mrs. William Geiger celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

A Vain Search.

SEVERAL YEARS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED. An Expert Accountant and Bookkeeper of Detroit Troubled with Hereditary Scrofula in its Worst Form—Spends a Small Fortune Seeking to Find a Cure.

James H. Wallace, the well known expert accountant and bookkeeper of Detroit, Mich., lately had a remarkable experience, and a reporter called at his pretty home 250 Sixth Street, to interview him regarding it.

He found Mr. Wallace in the midst of house cleaning, and after the reporter stated the object of his visit Mr. Wallace said: "You had better see Mr. Wallace at the office of C. A. Haberkorn & Co., table manufacturing on Orchard Street, and he will tell you of this experience much better than I."

A visit was made to the office of the above concern where Mr. Wallace was seen. "I am," said Mr. Wallace, "yet a young man, still I have suffered untold agonies and tortures. I was born with that awful hereditary disease known as scrofula, and what I suffered cannot be well described.

The first physicians that treated me said it was a constitutional disorder and by constant treatment and diet it might be cured. The blood purifiers and spring remedies I used only made the system more aggressive and painful. In 1888 I was in a fearful looking state and was in fact repulsive. On my limbs were large ulcers which were very painful, and from which there was a continual discharge. In three years I spent over \$500 in medicine and medical services and grew some instead of better. I tried the medical baths, and in 1893 went to Medicine Lake, Washington, but was not benefited. I then tried some proprietary medicine, but did not receive any benefit.

"One day in the fall of 1895 while reading the paper I noticed an article about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but did not give it much attention. That afternoon while moving some books I broke an ulcer on my leg and nearly fainted, the pain made me sick and I had to stop work. While sitting in the chair I again noticed the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills article in the newspaper which was lying on the floor. I read it carefully and immediately decided to give the pills a trial, as the account which I read had been of a case similar to mine. I sent the office boy over to Frank Houp's drug store for a box and took some that afternoon. I continued their use and before I had used one box I noticed an improvement. I grew better rapidly and all my friends noticed the improvement, and after making eight boxes there was not a sore on my person.

"I am covered with scars from the ulcers but since that time I have not seen a single indication of the old trouble. I continued the use of the pills long after I was cured as I wanted to get my system rid of that awful disease.

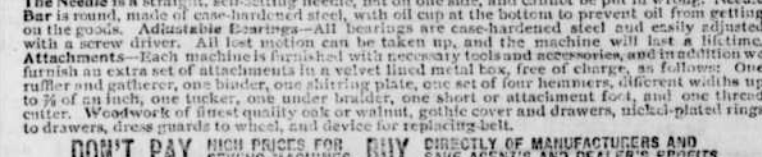
"If I only had bought Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at the start I would be thousands of dollars ahead and had five years of health and happiness instead of torture. Today I feel like a perfect man and my doctor says I am entirely rid of my old trouble.

(Signed) JAMES H. WALLACE, DETROIT, MICH., May 7, 1897. Before me a Notary Public in and for Wayne County, Michigan, personally appeared James H. Wallace, who being duly sworn, deposed and said that he had read the foregoing statement and that the same was true.

ROBERT E. HULL, JR., Notary Public, WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 25 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A \$65.00 Machine For \$18.50. Cash with Order and Coupon.



Each shot the other. It was in the war, and they celebrated last night together.

Columbus, O., Sept. 20.—There was a dinner party of two at the Crittenden Hotel here last night, celebrating a peculiar occurrence.

The diners were Mayor Silas Drake, of Lincoln, N. J., and Mayor J. G. Bassett, of the Crittenden.

Drake was a cavalryman in the Union army in the civil war, and Col. Bassett was a member of the Confederate cavalry. Mayor Drake was relating to Col. Bassett how, when serving with Sheridan near Winchester, Va., he came suddenly upon a Confederate cavalryman while reconnoitering near the Confederate lines, and both being completely surprised, raised their carbines and fired simultaneously.

"The Confederate fell from his horse," said Drake, "and I galloped back to our lines with my right forearm shattered."

Col. Bassett questioned him closely in regard to the matter and then said: "I am the man you shot and who shot you."

Comparison of notes identified the men to each other beyond doubt. It happened on the morning of Sept. 19, 1864, a little more than thirty-three years ago. The dinner was at once arranged as a fit celebration of the event and today's sequel to it.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible established house in state of Oregon. Monthly \$45.00 and expenses. Position steady. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

It is suggested that Western cattlemen should stop branding their cattle, because it is cruel, and for the more pocket-pouching reason that the annual damage done to hides in this way is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Yellow fever is on the decrease in the stricken district of the south, and the outlook is brighter.

Dr. Gibbon. This old reliable and most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Syphilis, in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self-abuse and excesses producing the following symptoms: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.

DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco over 30 years and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor curer when others fail. Try him. CURES GUARANTEED. Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write. DR. J. F. GIBBON, 625 Kearney street, San Francisco, Cal.

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 scum 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.

THE EVERY PACKAGE IS wrapped in red on wrapper. J. H. Zettin & Co., Phila., Pa.

To the Unfortunate JOHN KAINO MARTIN RUSSELL THE MARSHFIELD Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers, NORTH FRONT STREET MARSHFIELD ALL KINDS OF blacksmith work and wagon work, new or repair work, done on short notice. WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK To give satisfaction. Come and see us. nov19/97. KAINO & RUSSELL. PETER LOGGIE, BANDON, OR. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF Burial Caskets AT Lowest Cash Prices. Orders left with R. S. KNOWLTON, Coquille City, will receive prompt attention. Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WOODRUM & CO., Patent Attorneys, 250 Broadway, N. Y. City. Their \$1000 prize offer and many kind of one thousand inventions wanted.