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COQUILLE GRANGE NO. 200. Patron of
the Grange meets on the first Saturday
of each month at 10 o'clock a. m.

N. LORRER, Master.

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

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

Geo. O. Leach, C. R.

GEN. LITTLE POST, NO. 27, G. A. R.
meets every first Monday night of
each month. Visiting comrades in good
standing cordially invited to attend.
E. H. HASKIN, Post Com.
J. QUICK, Adjutant.

GEN. LITTLE, W. R. C. NO. 9, MEETS
in Coquille City on the first and third
Wednesday afternoon in each month.
Mas. W. Hitt, Pres.
Mas. 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.
HARRY KIRKS, W. M.
C. W. White, Sec.

BUEHAR CHAPTER, NO. 4, 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 2 o'clock
in the afternoon.
Mas. Nora A. McEwen, W. M.
Mas. JESSIE ROSS, Sec.

COQUILLE LODGE, NO. 53, I. O. O. F.
meets every Saturday evening. Visiting
brethren in good standing cordially
invited.
J. A. SEED, 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 is extended to all
visiting patriots in good standing.
R. E. BUCK, C. P.
G. F. BOUTELL, Scribe.

MAMIE REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 20,
I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th
Wednesdays in each month, at Odd Fel-
lows hall. Mas. JESSIE COLLIER, N. G.
J. S. LAWRENCE, S.

COQUILLE COUNCIL, NO. 208 OF THE
Fraternal Aid Association meets the
2d and 4th Tuesday evening of each month.
Mas. ELLA PANNENBERG, Pres.
D. F. DEAN, Sec.

**Central
Meat Market**

Curran & Gass, Proprietors.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE CENTRAL
Meat Market, we will be able to
furnish all kinds of Meat—Beef, Mutton
and Pork, and will pay the highest cash
price for beef, hogs, sheep, etc.
CURRAN & GASS.

The Lone Star

C. O. GILKEY, PROPRIETOR.
Coquille City, Or.—Opposite Depot.

Keeps only Pure Wines and Liquors and
Fine Cigars.
The American Club Whisky is one of the
specialties served in these Clubrooms.

Best Billiard Table in Southern Oregon

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.

COOS BAY

Marble and Stone Works

C. W. PATERSON, Prop.

Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Head-
stones, Tablets, etc.

Monuments and tablets of stone coping
or carving. Iron railings furnished to or-
der. Correspondence solicited from parties
living in the country or other towns who
may wish anything in my line of business.
MARSHFIELD, O.

Rockefeller a "Dick Turpin"

"ONE ROBS WITH A PISTOL. THE
OTHER USES THE RAILROADS."

Government Must Control the Rail-
roads or Those Corporations Will
Control the Government.

Washington, June 17.—L. M.

Lockwood, an independent oil pro-
ducer, of Zelienople, Pa., read be-
fore the Industrial Commission to-
day a statement bitterly denounc-
ing the Standard Oil Company. He

said the trust had driven the inde-
pendent refiners into bankruptcy
and servitude. He blamed the rail-
roads especially for this condition

of affairs.

Going back to 1827, he referred

at length to a contract made by the

trunk lines of Pennsylvania with

the South Improvement Company.

Under this contract, he said, the

freight rates on oil were double,

and one-half the amount collected

was paid back as a rebate. Not

only this, but the contract company

received a like rebate on the ship-
ments of all other companies. This

contract, he declared, has been con-
tinued secretly by the railroads

with the Standard Oil Trust.

400 PER CENT PROFIT FOR STANDARD.

He quoted A. J. Cassatt, the new

president of the Pennsylvania rail-
road, as testifying before the Inter-
state Railway Commission that

while the open rate to the public

was \$1.90 per barrel, the rate to the

Standard company was 80 cents.

Further investigation, said Mr.

Lockwood, developed the fact that

the railroad companies actually

received only 35 cents.

This condition of affairs had re-
sulted for a time, according to the

witness, in giving the Standard

company a profit of 400 per cent,

while the independent refiners

were being rapidly driven into

bankruptcy.

"HIGHWAYMEN AND BRIGANDS."

Mr. Lockwood was free in the use

of epithets, characterizing both the

Standard company and railroad

officials as highwaymen and brig-
ands.

"If you are robbed," he exclaimed,

"it does not matter much whether

you are held up by Dick Turpin

with a pistol or by John Rockefeller

with a railroad; it is robbery all the

same."

Mr. Lockwood declared that men

who had analyzed carefully the tes-
timony taken before the Hepburn

committee estimated that in sixteen

months' time the five trunk lines of

Pennsylvania had paid the Standard

company \$11,000,000 in rebates.

The railroad companies had, he said,

completely ignored the orders of

the interstate commerce commission

to cease their discrimination in favor

of the Standard company, resorting

to the system of false billing.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Speaking of a remedy for the evil,

Mr. Lockwood said it was in public

ownership of railroads, and it was

not to be found in the courts—the

courts were too slow and expensive.

"The railroads and the oil trust

can raze a man up and down in the

courts for ten years," he said, "until

he is ruined financially, and then

go on with their work, leaving

their victim stranded. As a reward

the combines elevate their instru-
ments to higher places politically.

"Thus it is that the thought of

domain, paying the owners the ac-
tual value of their property.

Mr. Lockwood made the state-
ment that Judge Albert Haight, of

the New York court of appeals,

had been elevated to his present

position by the corporations through

the use of a corruption fund because

of his action in what is known as

the Matthew case—a proceeding of

the railroad combination against the

independent refiners.

Commissioner Kennedy, on cross-

examination, suggested to the wit-
ness that his charges against Judge

Haight were grave and asked if he

knew it to be a fact that a corrup-
tion fund had been used in the in-
terest of Haight's election. The

witness qualified by saying he based

his statement upon what he had

heard and believed to be true. He

had not actually seen the fund.

Commissioner Farquhar asked to

have the statement reflecting upon

Judge Haight expunged from the

record. He said it was a personal

assault upon a man whom he knew

to be above reproach.

Commissioner Bell defended the

witness. It appeared to him too

much like drawing partisan lines.

He contended that witnesses' tes-
timony should not be criticised by

members of the commission, even

though they might tread upon some-
body's political toes.

RAILROAD AND MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Bell pointed to congressional

investigations which revealed that

men identified with railroads were

appointed to prominent positions

in the postoffice department where

they made contracts with railroads

for carrying the mails.

Chairman Phillips ruled that his

testimony as modified was admis-
sible, and the controversy ended.

Witness had expected to make a

million out of certain properties

purchased, but through the manipu-
lations of the Standard the price

of crude oil was reduced from \$1.30

to 53 cents a barrel, with the result

that the trust confiscated all the

property and he lost money.

EXPRESS GREAT INDIGNATION.

Montana People Complain of the Military in

Idaho.

Butte, Mont., June 24.—There

was a public open-air meeting here

tonight, to protest against the action

of the military authorities in the

Coeur d'Alenes. The speakers were

Judge William Clancy, of the dis-
trict court, Peter Breen and T. S.

Hogan secretary of state. Mayor

McCarthy presided. Speeches were

made denouncing the military arm

of the government for assuming to

dictate to the men of the Coeur

d'Alenes whether they should leave

the ranks of union labor, or sur-
render their right to earn a living.

The resolutions adopted condemned

the imprisonment of the men at

Wardner "held and tortured to

wring from their lips words which

might be used to establish their

guilt, under conditions which make

Spanish inquisition pale into insigni-
ficance." The resolutions character-
ized as infamous the "brutality ex-
ercised by the military authorities

over the men who died in the bull
pen, by denying them the right to

religious consolation at the hour of
death." They called upon President

CATTLE AND BRAINS

Or How One Man Became a Millionaire

Great and Grand.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., June 21, 1899.

To the Class Struggle: My re-
port for this week must of necessity

be short. All my time but one

night was taken up traveling over

the mountains. We made 125 miles

in 4 days.

We passed through one ranch of

68,000 acres, another of 18,000

acres, another of 128,000 acres, an-
other of 100,000 acres, belonging

to the McDonalds who are notori-
ous for breaking banks in San

Francisco; another of 500,000 acres,

belonging to Miller & Lux, and

are now in the heart of one of 400-
000 acres. One of these firms own

and farm a million acres in San

Joaquin valley, and yet men have

the audacity to say that it would be

impracticable to run the state un-
der public management. When

then these large ranches demon-
strated the practicability of a mil-
lion-acre ranch, they answered all

arguments against public manage-
ment of all lands.

While on the Miller & Lux

ranch, one of the foremen asked me

why it was that every man did not

own as much land as Miller did,

seeing that Miller came to the state

a poor man? He said if I could not

tell that he could. Being curious,

and sure enough he was a worshiper

of his master's brains. And yet if

any misfortune were to overtake

Mr. Miller, this mediocre man would

be the first to spurn him and to

fall at the feet of the estate. I sug-
gested that there might be another

reason. I asked if there were a

million acres of good land for each

man in this state, and of course his

answer was "no." "Then there is

another reason why each man has

not a million of acres, isn't there?"

"Well, yes," he said. "Well, sup-
pose these other men had as much

ability as has Mr. Miller, yet they

would not be able to own their

million acres, would they?" "Well,

no." Well then how do you know

that others are not as bright as he?

Now, I said, "young man you have

a perfect right to draw that conclu-
sion as to yourself and Mr. Miller,

and such a conclusion would in all

probability be correct, but that it is,

and not the least doubt, but that it

is, and yet when you conclude that

he is the most able man in Califor-
nia because he owns the most land,

you immediately run up against a

number of facts that upset your

philosophy. Did you ever inquire

into the history of his fortune?"

"Well, no, I have not; I never con-
sidered that his business." "Well,

had you made it your business, you

would not now be worshipping his

ability so much as you would be

disgusted with his unscrupulous

acts."

I have since learned that there is

a certain individual in Kern county

who, in early days, made a practice

of going to San Diego county and

buying a few hundred cattle and

driving them to San Francisco mar-
ket. Of course there were a large

number of cattle along the road, and

they would get into his herd. To

paraphrase them was "next to im-
possible" and they drove them along.

When they reached San Francisco

the herd was swollen, not with

alfalfa, but cattle, until they num-
bered, sometimes, several thousand.

When an honest man's cattle

swells, he tries to prevent