

THE COAST MAIL.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF COOS CO.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1879.

Don't Like Tilden.

It has long been known, that Tilden is unpopular in the South. He has neither the personal elements nor the record which are wanted by the average southerner, and this opposition to his candidacy will be likely to be formidable in the convention which will have the choosing of the next Democratic candidate for the presidency. The Charleston News and Courier fore-shadows this in the following language: It is high time for the South to make itself heard, and in very plain language, in regard to Tilden and his assumed claim to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1880. That pertinacious gentleman and the clique who have identified themselves with his fortunes, are certainly pulling wires in his interest more vigorously now than they have ever done. The Democrats of the country do not want Tilden for their candidate, and they are not going to allow him to be forced upon them. The Southern representatives to the national convention will not so far disregard the Democratic sentiment of the Southern States as to consent to the nomination of Tilden, a man who was never either known or liked by the Southern people.

Reform at Oneida.

The Oneida (New York) free love community, the immoral practices of which have shocked the civilized world, have at last been forced to a step toward reformation. A late dispatch says: The Oneida community in this State has been compelled by public sentiment against their free love system to abandon it. Their leader, Father Noyes, submitted propositions to the community, which they adopted, agreeing to give up the practice of complex marriage in deference to public sentiment arising against it, not renouncing, however, the belief in its principles, and to encourage celibacy of members, but to allow marriage according to St. Paul's teaching. Also to have all other things common as heretofore. The community will hereafter consist of two classes of members—celibates and married persons living together as husband and wife under the laws of marriage as generally understood.

A census of Kansas, which has just been completed, shows a population of \$49,978, an increase of 60 per cent. over the population in 1875. The increase was returned as 528,457. The increase from 1870 to 1875 was 70 per cent, or 14 per cent. a year, while the increase for the last four years has been at the rate of 15 per cent. a year. The average increase from 1870 to 1875 shown by 15 States which took a census in 1875 was 16 per cent. This ratio of increase applied to the whole country made its population in 1875 about 44,700,000. Year by year Kansas has grown only grown one-tenth faster since 1875 than the population in 1870 to 1875; supposing the entire country to show the same ratio of increase its population in 1880 would be 51,000,000; but from 1870 to 1875 the country, as far as anything is known about its increase, grew only one-fourth as fast as Kansas, and supposing that the same ratio has been maintained since 1875, the population in 1880 would be barely 50,000,000, which is very nearly the estimate made by E. B. Elliott of the national census.

The currency of France consists of \$430,000,000 of the notes of the Bank of France—a corporation owned by private capitalists. The notes are not legal tender, but are redeemable in coin on demand. This paper currency amounts to \$11 per inhabitant of France. So much of it as the bank can profitably loan out is kept in circulation, and the remainder stays in the bank and branches awaiting use. The paper currency of this country amounts to \$680,000,000; something over half of it is legal tender and redeemable in coin. The rest is National Bank notes redeemable in greenbacks or coin at the pleasure of the bank. Our paper circulation is about \$15 per capita, or one-quarter larger per head than the paper money of France. This being the fact, what becomes of the allegation of the inflationists that our people are being starved to death for the lack of paper money? It is admitted by them that France is abundantly supplied with paper; and as we have 25 per cent. more than the French per head, how can it be true that this country is short of paper currency?—Chicago Tribune.

The reduction of annual interest within the last year is over \$11,000,000 on our public debt, and the reduction since 1865, when our annual interest charge was at its highest point, is nearly \$67,000,000, or 45 per cent. Republican financing is the most splendid success the world has ever seen. It has raised the credit of our Government from 88 cents for a 6 per cent. bond under Buchanan to 103 for a 4 per cent. bond under Hayes.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Chester, England, on August 12th, said that when America learned to trust entirely to her own splendid resources, the great genius of her people and their marvelous proficiency in the adaptation of labor-saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, she would be a formidable competitor with the English manufacturer.

The Oregon exhibition, at the Mechanics Fair in San Francisco, is spoken of as being remarkably good, and a decided credit to the State.

CONSUMPTION IN COOS CO.

Its Causes and Remedies.

MYRTLE POINT, Aug. 23, 1879.

EDITORS COAST MAIL: I have just read the communication by Dr. Tower on "consumption in Coos county," and feel such an interest that I wish to reply. I make no pretensions to medical lore, being only a common man who has taken some observations along the pathway of life. Dr. Tower says: "I challenge any one to name a person who has died of this disease in this county, the cause of which can not be traced to their surroundings." I take up the gauntlet, and name Thomas Rowley, Sarah B. Lehnher, Mrs. Giles, and many more, whose homes were as free from damp air as any in the county. And that it was not inherited, is partly proved from the fact that their parents are still living, and free from this disease. Four years ago there was a disease passed through this locality which was called "epizootic," the symptoms of which were similar to pulmonary consumption. Myself and wife had it. I tried a remedy from gum, and inhaled the fumes of resin; cough and pain in the breast disappeared; wife tried it with the same result. Then came a near neighbor, H. L., and told me he thought he had consumption, and wished to consult a medical work. He was affected in the same way I had been. I told him what I had done, gave him some resin, and in a little while he was well. Next came Thomas Rowley, who told me his wife was affected the same way. I gave him resin, and told him how to use it. A few weeks later I met him and he told me his wife was much worse. I asked concerning the resin cure, and he told me she could not use it.

A little later and Mrs. Rowley passed over the river; her eldest child took the disease and soon followed his mother. Then came Thomas Rowley, and we laid him by his loved ones. Next came Mrs. Giles, at whose house Mrs. Rowley had died, and who waited on her sister in her last sickness. Then again followed Sarah B. Lehnher, who had waited much on her sister-in-law, Mrs. Rowley.

And how many are to-day affected with this disease I cannot say. Allow here to say, I am not very sanguine of the resin cure, for others were affected and got well without resin. I wish simply to state facts.

Perhaps the doctor will say it is not true consumption, but it has been so pronounced by the attending physicians, and if they disagree I leave them to settle the matter.

I do not think the physicians have understood this disease, and am of the opinion that it affects human beings similarly as glanders affect horses. I regard it as slightly contagious, that when one breathes the air much vitiated by a person affected, he is apt to contract it.

That a dry, pure air is better than a damp one, I presume none will deny; but let one ask the doctor to look around him and see if he can not find even weak people living in damp localities and yet not affected?

I would be glad if some one would investigate and report to us how many cases of consumption have occurred on this river that is chargeable to the locality; and, aside from the cases named I give it as my opinion that almost every case that has occurred on this upper river, was either inherited, or contracted elsewhere.

I wish to apologize to my friends and neighbors for this personal article; as the doctor says, every effect is the result of a cause, if this awakens a spirit of inquiry and investigation, it will do some good.

C. WILKINS.
Various Tragedies.
Boonsville, Mo., Sept. 1.—Friday night a body of unknown men went to the cabin of a negro named Cason, some five miles from here, called him out and riddled him. He was a rough character and made himself generally disagreeable to the neighbors. The immediate cause of the affair was that Cason went to the house of a neighbor, and during his absence insulted her and slapped his wife, and otherwise abused her, which so enraged the community as to cause the above result.

King Citwayo, whatever his natural ability, is a savage—a man of blood, who ruled his people with a rod of iron, taking human life when ever it suited his purpose or his caprice. Not long before the war, a daughter of Dr. Lindley visited the kral of the Zulu chief, and describes him as a fine specimen of the "noble savage," having a commanding presence and rather a benevolent countenance. But the impression of benignity was marred by certain things which came to her ears, though they were told in whispers. The "chief" had just been strangled, because some witch doctor had pointed a finger at him, and accused him of witchcraft, at which a maid of the court, who had loved him, could not restrain her tears, whereupon the king had her strangled, too; and still another was made to share her fate, because of an untimely manifestation of sympathy. It is not long since Citwayo ordered a massacre of hundreds of the young women of his people, because they refused to be married to his old soldiers. The overthrow of such a brutal despot is a greater relief to his own people from the terror which keeps them in bondage, than it is to the English colonists who are their neighbors.

The immigration of Israelites to this country has been so large that they form an important part of our population; but they have generally preferred to reside in the cities and to engage in "trade" rather than in any department of productive industry. Their shrewdness, perseverance and activity are proverbial; and they are among the most prosperous of our citizens. The more intelligent among them, however, see the importance of inducing a portion of their sect to engage in productive work. And in the convention of prominent men of that faith recently held measures were adopted to induce the indigent Jews in the large cities to go west and engage in agriculture. If this movement proves successful, it will undoubtedly improve the condition of many now living in uncomfortable circumstances in large cities. The lands of the west offer a good living to all who are not afraid to work.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, had a swimming race while on a recent excursion. James G. Fair, the Nevada millionaire, who was then visiting the Royal family, says that the party could not land from their steamer, for reason of the breakers, the King said that all ought to swim to the shore. The Queen assented, and the pair jumped overboard together, they bumped the waves with much skill, and soon reached the shore. They braved not only the waves, where no boat could go, but also the sharks, for the place was alive with them.

Attention has been drawn in England to Miss Dick of Ventnor, who has voluntarily staid in bed for twenty years. She was prevented by her parents from marrying the man she loved, whereupon she went to bed, declaring she would never get up again, and has kept her word. She is said now to have been the original Miss Havisham, in Dickens' "Great Expectations."

A Paris correspondent writing under date of August 31st, says that gold continues to be sent to the United States for the purchase of wheat. The steamer St. Lawrence, falling to-day from New York, takes \$200,000 worth of wheat in less quantities, amounting in all to \$200,000, has been sent to Hungary, Roumania and other parts of Europe for the same purpose.

On the 24 instant, George Swartz, a politician, and proprietor of a cigar store, was shot and killed by Dudley Haskell, a young man employed in the law office of Latimer and Morrow. It appears that Swartz had applied to Haskell an spurious epithet, and Haskell demanded a retraction which was refused. Haskell's second shot took effect in the back of his victim's head, causing instant death.

JOAQUIN MILLER, has placed Maud in a Canadian convent school.

The price of the Willamette Farmer has been reduced to \$2 per year.

SIR ROWLAND HILL died recently aged 84 years.

The Casair mines are said to be giving out.

OYSTERS sell at 50 cents per hundred in Salem.

The new light-house at Tillamook Head, it is supposed, will cost \$100,000.

Fifty six tons of silver was paid out by the U. S. treasury during August.

CHAS. DE YOUNG, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000.

The Comstock house in Albany, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt immediately.

A MINE very rich in platinum has been discovered near Lake Cushman, Washington Territory.

MR. GEO. QUALLS was thrown from a wagon at Forest Grove, and killed—his back was broken.

SURVEYOR GENERAL Tolman has lately sold his fine Norfolk stallion, "Boston" to H. M. Thatcher, for \$3000.

It is reported that rich quartz has been struck on Gnat creek mountain, near the head of the South Palous.

The schooner Conner, with a cargo for various points on Puget Sound, went ashore August 27th, at Point Greenville, about thirty miles north of Grays Harbor, and is a total wreck.

The yellow fever still rages in Memphis.

A terrible storm swept over the vicinity of New Orleans on the 29th, causing much damage.

The steamer Nordenskiold, supposed to be store-ship for the Nordenskiold Arctic expedition, has been totally lost; crew saved.

Several of the prominent loggers on the Sound have pleaded guilty to taking timber from Government lands, and have submitted to the penalties provided by law.

F. L. Whitebeck, local editor of the Deadwood Pioneer, shot at a negro on the 27th ult. and hit one T. R. Martin a grocer in the forehead inflicting a probably fatal wound.

The body of a man supposed to be a German named Moses Miller, was lately found near Portland. It was accompanied by a bottle of strychnine and a pistol; the conclusion was arrived at that death had been caused by poison self-administered.

ANNA M. JOHNSON, a native of Germany, aged 29, the wife of the proprietor of the Mechanic's Hotel, on Broadway, between Third and Fourth San Francisco, committed suicide, on the 27th, by taking chloroform; cause ill treatment on the part of her husband.

An attempt was made by two men on Thursday of last week, to burn the town of Independence, by setting fire to Mr. Mathoe's barn. They had poured kerosene oil upon the straw, but were discovered before they could carry out their plans by setting it on fire.

The schooner Rosario, from Tahiti, having on board considerable coin, was attacked three times on the night of the 26th and morning of the 27th, in San Francisco Bay by five pirates, who came alongside in a small boat and were unsuccessful. The schooner was defended by the second mate, who was badly beaten. He thinks he shot one of the thieves.

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