

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, January 20, 1884

The democratic farmer is a free trader in theory, but when it comes to wool he is in favor of protecting American industries.

Will the Coos Bay News, or the Curry County Recorder, or any other man, please inform us how the democratic party stands on the tariff question?

Every political party should carry to the front its true colors, in which event the democratic party would fight the national battle this year under the confederate flag.

In order to get a first rate Oregon pine mast for a New York yacht, the owners of the vessel had to send it to London. The question now is whether Oregon pine imported from London must pay duty.

Congressman Buckner of Missouri, who is chairman of the committee on banking and currency, is said to favor inflation to a considerable extent. At any rate, he will favor legislation that will prevent any contraction of the present currency.

Willard's light has gone out. His resignation of the presidency of the Northern Pacific railroad has been handed in and accepted. Report says he retires a poor man. The Wall-street firm made him too sick, and ill health was one of the reasons assigned for his resignation, and another was that the interests of the road demanded it.

Judge Raleigh Stott resigned as judge of the fourth judicial district of this state, at Portland, on the 17th ult., and Gov. Moody appointed James Smith of Portland as his successor. Almost the entire Portland bar asked for Smith's appointment. The bar, through Hon. Geo. H. Williams, presented Judge Stott with a handsome gold watch and chain at the time he retired from the bench.

Congressman Cox and Springer are kicking in such a lively manner that Speaker Carlisle and his running mate Morrison are beginning to feel some apprehensions that they will not be allowed to have everything their own way during the session. Cox and Springer are both old members of experience and ability, and they can make things very uncomfortable even for the speaker, with all his arbitrary power.

Blaine's presidential boom is assuming proportions that leave no doubt of the plumed knight's intention to shie his castor into the republican national convention at Chicago next June. He would be decidedly the strongest candidate for this coast. He would carry every one of the Pacific states against any democrat that may be put up. His only trouble is in New York. When Blaine went into Garfield's cabinet, evidently he intended to squelch Conkling, and it may be that he now has Conkling and his New York friends in a corner where they could not afford to let that state go against him this year should he receive the nomination.

Coos and Curry Counties.

Coos is a small county, as counties go in Oregon. It contains about 30 townships, but the greater part of it is mountainous and almost worthless except for its timber. Its industries, which are very large in proportion to its population of 8000, cluster about the coast parts of Coos bay and the Coquille river. Coos bay is one of the richest sections of the state. The region all about it is underlain with coal, and no less than five large mines are constantly worked, their output being shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to San Francisco. Five or six large merchant saw mills produce many millions of feet of lumber each year, which, too, goes chiefly to the San Francisco market. To all practical purposes, Coos bay is part of California. Its business and social relations are wholly with San Francisco, and worse still, its industries, which employ several millions of capital, are made and directed in San Francisco, and its profits, with their products, go out of the state. There is much good land along Coos bay and the streams which put into it—much and more than enough to supply the large local consumptive demand for produce—but, strange to say, the greater part of it lies idle, while the mills and the mines draw a good share of their supplies from San Francisco. Within the past few years a company of eastern capitalists have bought important interests at the bay, and they propose to build a line of railroad eastward to Roseburg, in Douglas county, and it would not be surprising if, this done, Coos bay should become the supply and export port of the whole of southern Oregon. An important settlement exists on the Coquille river. Besides its extensive forests of fir and spruce, Coos county has a rare and valuable timber, the myrtle, which needs only to become known to be in great demand. It may not be out of place to reprint from this paper a recent editorial paragraph respecting this valuable wood. We quote: "A San Francisco paper notes the departure for that port of a ship destined for Europe, loaded with redwood and other finishing timbers of California growth. The shipment is in the nature of an experiment, but it is stated that the conditions of cost, transport and market have been carefully studied, and that there is no doubt of the success of the enterprise; and it is predicted that other ships and many of them will follow. It is a fact well known that Oregon produces a greater variety and much finer woods than California. The Port Orford cedar is of the same general character, but in every practical respect a better timber than the redwood. Its color is better for panel and other fine work, and its grain is more distinct. We have a dozen or more of other fine woods, and the best and most plentiful of all is the myrtle which grows along the streams of the southern coast. The beauty of this wood is beyond comparison. It is nearly as dark as black walnut, mottled with mahogany-colored streaks; is hard and susceptible of a perfect polish, and retains its toughness when sawed into the thinnest veneering. There is no ornamental timber except rosewood equal to it. Even the curly and birdseye maple, so much admired, is dingy and cheap-looking beside it, and the famous redwood is as inferior as ordinary cedar is to mahogany. If this beautiful timber were once introduced in the east or in Europe we believe that it would soon be in great demand. It grows in forests in the counties of Coos, Curry and Douglas, easily accessible to the ocean."

Curry county is the extreme southwest corner of the state, and is the most isolated county in the state. Its population is not more than 1500. Stock raising is the chief industry. The chief wealth of the county is its timber, particularly its large cedar forests in the vicinity of Port Orford. The county has not a good harbor, and as it is hemmed in on one side by the ocean and elsewhere by the mountains, it will likely be slow of development. The principal town is Ellensburg, little more than a village.

The foregoing is from the Oregonian's annual review in its 16-page paper of the 1st inst. It is not just what it ought to be and is not calculated to elevate the Oregonian in this locality for care in preparing a complete and reliable review. It gives us too many coal mines and mills in active operation and utterly ignores our ship-building interests, which are only second to those of Pugen sound, the first on the coast. This is culpable carelessness, and we believe that the publishers of the Oregonian will feel thankful to us for calling their attention to it, that the like may not occur again. No less than three vessels were launched at the yard in this place last year; one or more at North Bend, and two or three at yards on the Coquille. A vessel now on the ways at North Bend will be the first four-masted schooner built on the coast, and several of the vessels built on the bay have proved themselves at of their class. We have more than a half dozen good coal mines that should be in active operation, but the fact is that only one is now shipping coal. We have only three saw mills running, that at Empire City having been shut down for several months. The fishing interests of the Coquille, if not those of the bay, will be worthy of mention in the Oregonian's next annual review.

The Congressional Committee.

The make up of the committees of the lower branch of congress continues to be the subject of general discussion by the leading journals of the country. The composition of the ways and means committee is justly taken to indicate the policy to be pursued by the dominant party in the house, on the important subject of the tariff. The views of all the members on this committee are well known and have been often expressed in and out of congress. The democrats are nearly all of the extreme wing of the party, while the five republican members are moderate protectionists. The chairman, Wm. R. Morrison, was selected for the same position by Speaker Kerr, eight years ago. He then sought to revise the tariff, and delivered a lengthy speech defying his views. He is as conversant with the subject as free traders generally are—that is, he understands but one side of the question. Being a man of some individuality, he will be chairman in fact of the committee, but when it comes to leading his party in the house, he will be a failure, for the reason that he is not a debater of sufficient courage and ability to cope with the leaders on the republican side. Hewitt, the second member, is an able man in many respects, but he has often made himself ridiculous by advocating reforms and then turning round and acting with his party in the interest of all sorts of dishonest measures. He may always be relied upon to preach a good deal better than he will practice. Herbert of Alabama is a free trader of the Morrison type, and from a democratic point of view has some knowledge of the question. Hurd of Ohio is probably the most radical and pronounced free trader on the committee. His economic policy may be the policy of the country a few generations hence, as is the Monroe doctrine policy, but at present even his colleagues from Ohio repudiate it and pronounce it impracticable. Blount and Jones are both from the south and are new men. They are classed as moderate tariff reformers, or in other words, they believe in going slow, now that manufacturing industries are springing up in their own section of the country. Blackburn of Kentucky, the ablest debater on the committee, is almost as radical a free trader as Hurd, but adopts the Watterson idea of "tariff for revenue only" from policy. Mills of Texas holds a position about halfway between that of Morrison and Hurd. He has served heretofore on the committee and has gained some knowledge of the questions. Mills will probably acquiesce in any policy that may be adopted by a majority of his fellow democrats on the committee. The republican members are the ablest in the house, and will be sure to antagonize the position taken by the majority with force and thorough knowledge of the whole question. Wm. D. Kelley was chairman of the committee in the last congress, and has devoted a quarter of a century or more to a study of the subject. He knows every side of the tariff question, and is a protectionist from a thorough conviction that it is the best policy for the country at this time. He has the greatest of all virtues, consistency. There is no man in or out of congress who has done more to uphold the policy of protection than Kelley. He will fight any modification of the present tariff. John A. Kasson is the scholar and orator on the republican side of the house. He is moderate in his views on all great economic questions, and believes in modifying the tariff gradually, as the condition of the industries of the country will admit. He is, in short, a sensible, practical and liberal statesman. Hiscock probably holds about the same views as Kasson. McKinley and Russell are almost as pronounced protectionists as Kelley. The composition of the committee indicates that an attempt will be made to revise and reduce the tariff, purely for the purpose of agitation, because any such measure as the majority of the committee will propose can have no possible show of passing the senate. Speaker Carlisle, in his inaugural, proclaimed that there would be no attempt to open up the question, but the arrangement of the committee clearly shows that the free trade majority overcame his inclination and he was forced to submit to party dictation. The policy is to be aggressively for tariff revision, and that is to be the issue of the next canvass. The republicans are eager for it and the democrats cannot decline it. With it both parties must go before the country and take the verdict of the people. Samuel J. Randall is at the head of the appropriations committee, and his policy will be to scan all appropriations very closely at this session, so as to make political capital for his party out of the cry for retrenchment. Of the other committees it is unnecessary to speak in detail. They are fairly made up from a democratic point of view. The one serious mistake made by the speaker was in not placing Cox at the head of the committee on foreign affairs. He was entitled to the position from long service in the house, his prominence in his party, and his thorough familiarity with the duties of the committee. Aside from this blunder on the part of the speaker, there is nothing to be said against the manner in which he performed his first duty.

Policies of the Future.

The National View, the organ of the greenback and labor reform party in Washington City, recently came out with the nomination of Ben Butler as the candidate of that party for the presidency. The form in which the announcement is made shows that it was not the mere act of the editor, but from concert and wide consultation. Care has been taken to accompany it with letters from all parts of the country and a fine portrait of the general. This may mean one of two things: A threat or warning to the democratic party not to ignore Butler, or it may mean a new and wider effort to establish a third party. It is nearly a quarter of a century since there were three candidates in the field in any serious sense. The O'Connor ticket in 1872 and the Weaver ticket four years ago were not real third party movements. The greenback issue at this time is not one that the condition of the finances renders practical, as it was before, but the many-sided labor problem which is associated with it does present a field for agitation that might be made a formidable factor in the next presidential campaign. While it is not strong enough to elect, it is influential enough to profoundly affect the result as to the other parties in several states, and has a following numerous enough to start a party for 1888. If that is the view and purpose of those behind this movement it can be readily understood. Political ideas in a government of universal suffrage are the potential forces and sometimes run their course with great celerity. The anti-slavery agitation was an example. For years it had a slow growth, but as soon as it had gathered force enough to hold the balance of power in "pivotal" states it burst in one campaign from a faction to a powerful organization. Its organizing canvass was in 1856, its victorious struggle in 1860. If this move for Butler means the organization of a great national party on the labor issue, its importance is not to be lightly estimated. Every intelligent man sees that the nation has grown to the demands of new problems in politics. Men who have become gray in public life naturally cling to familiar questions. The next presidential battle will be fought mainly on the tariff issue, but it is not likely that this will be a controlling factor in another. The nation has grown so great and so powerful that the industries of no one nation can much longer seriously affect its prosperity. The tariff will soon come to be a settled policy from the very nature and necessity of things. Then, fifty millions of people in any government give rise to questions growing out of the mere fact of numbers and density of population. The enormous fortunes acquired in a few years by many show that our resources and development in material wealth have far outrun our methods of economy. It is an axiom in the law of supply, that just in proportion as one individual secures to himself more than a competence, in that degree is the equality of condition for all disturbed. In the very nature of things, then, these enormous aggregations of values in a few hands disturb this equitable balance as to the mass to that degree. Thirty years ago the great body of men who labored worked for themselves, and enjoyed the commercial profit on the products of their skill. To-day that fact is reversed, and the great army of workers are employed on wages, and the commercial profit on what they produce goes to the capitalist that employs them. And each year this rule becomes more and more universal. This fact proclaims the controlling economic problems of the future. We began this modern development with thirty millions of people. By the time it has run as long as the anti-slavery agitation we will have a hundred millions of people. Then, again, the men educated under the tariff and free-trade issue in politics are being supplanted by voters born under these new influences and ideas, and history tells us that each new generation of voters has its own political ideas, problems and party issues. The past cannot control the present nor direct the future. If then the men behind this movement are long sighted enough to discount the future problems of the American people, this movement may have reference more to four years and eight years hence than for the present. Earnest men do not care so much for time. Mere politicians want immediate results. And this movement will soon disclose which element is behind it. So far as we are concerned, we would like to see a formidable public sentiment behind these labor ideas, for then the great parties would be forced to grapple with the questions that underlie them, and give them a place in legislation—for they cannot and ought not to be much longer ignored. The American laborer can never be brought to the condition of the European workman, because he votes. Demagogues may mislead him for a time, but he will sooner or later find where his remedy lies, and when he does, he has the votes to compel what he desires. Politicians had just as well take note of this fact and study the problem in all its bearings, rather than indulge in professions and platitudes—for when the time comes the American voter votes intelligently.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

TIDE LAND LOT EAST OF THE LUNCH ROOMS BUILDINGS, Front street, Marshfield. Apply to I. HACKER, Empire City, 110

THE BOSS
Spring Mattress!
The Gaylord Patent!

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING and selling at my shop, at the ship yard, the cheapest and best spring mattress for the price ever put upon this market. It combines strength, lightness, durability, simplicity and adaptability to beds of all kinds and dimensions, and was awarded the first premium at the last Oregon state fair. Retail price, \$6; wholesale, \$4.50. Before buying your mattress, examine mine, which is decidedly the cheapest article of the kind on the bay. 110 GEO. DAVIS.

NORMAN'S HALL RESTAURANT
Under New Management.

THIS COMMODIOUS, CONVENIENT and justly popular resort for epicures has recently undergone a thorough renovation, refitting and enlargement, and is now under the personal supervision of MRS. E. W. SPRAGUE. This restaurant now has two commodious dining rooms and four smaller, cosy rooms for private and select parties. There are two entrances to the restaurant entirely separate from that of the Palace saloon. For the convenience of persons attending parties, a stairway leads directly from the hall to the dining rooms, and there is another entrance from B street, convenient and easy of access at all times. Special preparations made for and attention given to guests from the hall. The tables will always contain the choicest edibles the market affords. Fresh Eastern Oysters received by every steamer and served to suit the most fastidious. Meals served at all hours. Single Meals, 25 cents. Board by the day, week or month. A share of public patronage will be duly appreciated by MRS. E. W. SPRAGUE, Proprietress.

MRS. M. TOWER,
MILLINERY
—AND—
DRESS-MAKING!
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.

HAS ON HAND A NEW AND FINE STOCK OF Millinery and Dress-Making Goods! All orders promptly attended to.

MILLINERY!
NEW STYLES!
MRS. C. F. LUSE
(AGENT FOR W. F. BURN),
FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OREGON,
Opposite the Central Hotel.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the ladies of Marshfield and vicinity that she has just received AN ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW GOODS EMBRACING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS, and Millinery Goods of all kinds. —ALSO—
Children's Toys
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Cleaning and trimming done to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A share of patronage is solicited. Please call and examine my new goods.

MARSHFIELD LUNCH HOUSE
—AND RESTAURANT!
(Formerly Behrle's.)
LACKSTROM & STORA, Proprietors
MEALS AT ALL HOURS!
From 15 Cents to \$1.00,
Till after Midnight, when they will be From 50 Cents to \$1.00.
Board by the Day, Week or Month.

A variety of the best brands of San Francisco Beer always on hand. Also, choice Wines and Cigars. Fresh Eastern Oysters by every steamer—served in any desired style. Special attention paid to Ladies and Families. Give us a call. 110 LACKSTROM & STORA.

NORTH PACIFIC OYSTER HOUSE
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
North Front Street, Marshfield, In old Marshfield hotel building.
ANDERSON & STEMMERMAN, PROPRIETORS.

EASTERN OYSTERS, FRESH AND FAT, received by every steamer and served at all hours, in true Baltimore style. Choice steaks, chops, etc., always on hand and meals at all hours from 4 a. m. till 11 p. m., prepared by the only white cook in town. Board by the day, week or month. Also LODGING, by the day, week or month. Good rooms, excellent spring beds and reasonable prices. CHAS. ANDERSON, 1102 G. W. STEMMERMAN.

That Parity sea at Whitney's is still the favorite. In addition to being the best tea in the market, it is cheap and put up in neat and convenient cans of various sizes, so that its good qualities are perfectly preserved until the last drawing is exhausted. With the Parity, there is no wastage, and this is one reason why it sells so rapidly and gives such universal satisfaction.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE GENERAL VERDICT IS THAT THE
XLNT CASH STORE

SELLS GOODS CHEAPER THAN ANY PLACE ON THE BAY.
The XLNT CASH STORE has the largest and best assortment of Dry Goods and latest styles of Clothing on the Bay.
The XLNT CASH STORE has the best and cheapest assortment of Boots and Shoes and Hats and Caps on the Bay.

For Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines and Liquors,
GO TO THE
XLNT CASH STORE
AS YOU CANNOT BEAT THEIR PRICES.

They have on hand a full assortment of Crockery, Paints and Oils, Oil Clothing and Rubber Goods, And other articles too numerous to mention.
Everybody saves money who buys at the XLNT CASH STORE.
J. LANDO & SONS, Proprietors.

W. G. WEBSTER'S
Boot & Shoe STORE!

A FULL LINE OF CUSTOM BOOTS ON HAND AND MADE to order. Repairing done on short notice.
New RUBBER BOOTS and a full line of OIL COATS and PANTS.
A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
A full line of GROCERIES, SUGARS, TOBACCO and CIGARS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, TRUNKS and VALISES, HARNESS and SADDLES, LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS. Call and see me, one and all.
W. G. WEBSTER,
Masonic Building, Front street, Marshfield, Oregon.

COOS BAY DRUG STORE
Marshfield, Oregon
Henry Sengstacken, - - - Proprietor,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Candles, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationery and Fancy Toilet Articles, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use. Prescriptions skillfully compounded. Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. N. B.—The Empire City Drug Store will continue under the same management and ownership as heretofore. Orders left at either store will receive prompt attention.

MARSHFIELD DRUG STORE
Front street, opposite the Central Hotel, Marshfield, Oregon,
Dr. C. B. GOLDEN - Proprietor
Constantly on hand all sorts of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Wines for medicinal purposes, Dye Stuffs, Trusses, Sponges, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Stationery and School Books. Also, choice CIGARS and TOBACCO, and everything usually kept in a medical dispensary. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

BAYVIEW BREWERY
MARSHFIELD, OR.,
CLEMMENSEN & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale a superior article of
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MY BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF
WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

THE PIONEER MARKETS,
MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.
H. P. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.
A good supply of CANNED GOODS, ETC., ETC., and all kinds of SALT MEATS and VEGETABLES constantly on hand. Also a good stock of GROCERIES. VESSELS AND LOGGING CAMPS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
WHEREAS MY ADOPTED SON, FRANCIS VERNON, has run away from home, and otherwise conducted himself in such a manner as to forfeit the respect and protection of his adopted parents, therefore notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any acts that he may commit or any debts that he may contract, and all persons harboring him or extending to him assistance of any kind will do so at their own risk. GEORGE VERNON. Dated at Marshfield, Or., December 21, 1883.
People are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expansive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 191