

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, January 17, 1884

A bill has been introduced by Congressman George asking for an appropriation of \$150,000 for Coos bay, \$50,000 for the Coquille and \$15,000 for the Umpqua.

The state supreme court has sustained the high-license law passed by the Portland council, and now the saloon keepers who have been combating it must put up or shut up.

The banking firm of Peet, Humphrey & Co. of Roseburg has been dissolved. W. S. Humphrey continues the business and W. T. Peet takes charge of the bank at Eugene City.

New Year's day a 10-year-old son of John Harvey of Douglas county accidentally stabbed in the right arm a 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Joshua Brown, inflicting an injury from which the girl died a few days after.

The Dundee mortgage and trust company has brought suit against 13 counties of this state to restrain them from collecting taxes on their mortgages. In Douglas county, says the Plaintiff, the company's mortgages amount to \$12,300 and the taxes to \$250.

On the night of the 8th inst. the democrats of the Ohio legislature, in caucus, nominated H. B. Payne of Cleveland to succeed Geo. H. Pendleton in the United States senate. This shows how much reform there is in the democratic party. Pendleton's civil service bill killed him.

The long drought in southern Georgia is causing much distress. It covers a dozen counties. According to the Atlanta Constitution it has rained but twice in Lee county in seven months. In some districts water is hauled 15 miles and in the town of Leesburg it is sold at five cents per glass.

Old Ben Butler was one of the speakers at the annual Andrew Jackson banquet at Boston on the 8th inst. in celebration of the battle of New Orleans. He says it will be a calamity to the country if the democrats do not win this year. In the opinion of some other men, the great calamity would come with their winning. Butler talks to tickle the multitude. Under existing republican rule, he says the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. There is nothing original nor startling in this statement; but there is in his statement that the time will come when this condition of things must cease. Some people say the millennium is coming, too. One is as likely to come as soon as the other. More poor people have become prosperous and rich in this country under republican rule than ever did or ever will under democratic rule, and the man who does not know it is woefully benighted.

The democratic party had been staggering along with whisky and water slopping from both shoulders until it looked as if it never would sober and straighten up, until Carlisle was elected speaker; and it may not do so now, but an astute dispatch says Carlisle's private secretary has written an article for the Boston Post, attacking S. J. Randall and reading him out of the party, which indicates returning reason. Randall is a protectionist because his constituents want it that way, and he has been given prominence in his party for the purpose of securing the influence that would bring. The deception has been too glaring to win. A protection graft will not grow and bear good fruit from a free-trade root. Pennsylvania is not a healthy field for free traders, and the quicker they abandon it and their bushwhacking tactics, the better it will be for them. If ever they win it must be under their true colors. Stripped of verbiage, the issue between the republicans and the democrats is protection or no protection. While the republicans believe in protecting every industry of the country that needs protecting, the democrats believe in every industry of the country protecting itself. If this is not free trade, what is it? Will the Coos Bay News or the Curry County Recorder rise and explain?

The democrats encounter serious difficulties when it comes to a practical interpretation of a tariff for revenue only. Abstractly the theory is beautiful to behold, and they all subscribe to it, but when they come to apply it, special interests plead, and not in vain, against its application. Thus Converse, who indorsed the national platform of 1876 and 1880, which declare for a tariff for revenue only, introduces a bill in the house to restore the old duty on wool, in violation of the theory. Vest of Missouri would have the duty on wool reduced still more, but wants the tariff on zinc retained. The democratic members from Louisiana have no objections to taking the duty entirely off wool, but are solicitous to have it retained on sugar. Democratic members from the northwest think sugar might be put on the free list, but look with horror on the suggestion to cut down the duty on lumber. And so it goes. The free-trade theory is pretty enough, so it is not applied to the particular production in which the member's constituents are interested. For this reason, if no other, we may look for a revised tariff, if revision is decided upon, as full of incongruities as the present one. Each member, Frank Hurd perhaps excepted, will be watchful that the manufacturing or productive industry in which the people he represents are most interested shall not suffer in the process of revision. He is for a tariff for revenue only, but against its enforcement in his particular bailiwick. Were it made to suffer for the general good his chances of a re-election would be done for, and he does not relish martyrdom for the general good.

A violent effort is being made to define Carlisle's exact position on the tariff question. J. M. Burke of the Louisville Argus writes to the New York Sun that Carlisle "occupies the identical position that was held by Jas. K. Polk, Aaron V. Brown, Robt. J. Walker and Geo. M. Dallas." This induced a contemporary to grope in the dim past to find out what position they held. Here is a passage from President Polk's first message, which defines where he stood:

"The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest is the maximum of duty which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of government. To raise the duties higher than that point and thereby diminish the amount collected is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue."

Robert J. Walker was Polk's secretary of the treasury. Here are some choice extracts from his report for 1845:

"No prejudice is felt by the secretary of the treasury against manufactures. His opposition is to the PROTECTIVE system. And again: 'It is generally conceded that reciprocal trade, among nations would best advance the interests of all.' 'Let our commerce be as free as our political institutions. Let us with REVOLVING DUTIES ONLY open our ports to all the world.' 'Agriculture is our chief employment; it is best adapted to our situation, and if not depressed by the tariff would be most profitable.'"

Dallas played the part of Judas in the campaign of 1844, pretending to be for a protective tariff, while at heart he cherished the views of Walker. If Burke be correct in his definition of Carlisle's position, Carlisle is a free trader in principle and, like Walker, for a tariff for revenue only. The make-up of his committee of ways and means is consistent with that view of the matter. The incidental protection game is not to be played upon by him.

Socialist Labor Congress.

Revolutions progress on very different lines now, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, from what they did in the latter half of the eighteenth, or a hundred years ago. As great progress has been made in political methods as in any other of the processes by which society has been advanced. Socialistic propaganda works by all means, except levying open, actual war. An appeal to armed force now, in any of the nations of Europe, would be sheer madness. War has become so expensive that it is far beyond the reach of insurgent forces. Rebellions are always poor and all the munitions of war are in the hands of the governments. Raw levies are of but little use, armed with imperfect weapons, in the presence of arms of precision and rifled guns and shells. The facility of concentration afforded by railroads enables a government to crush an insurrection at once. The last great rebellion the world will probably see was our own. The treason in the government itself, during Buchanan's administration, enabled the rebel to be stronger in the way of arms and officers in the beginning than the government. Such a thing cannot occur in any of the governments of Europe. Mass meetings and conventions now take the place of armies. The most of violence that even the nihilists advise is assassination. To "remove" the heads of governments and to destroy public buildings is in the advanced socialistic councils a recognized mode of making war. The object is to intimidate the rulers, while at the same time the agitation is carried on in the parliaments of all constitutional governments. Had Ireland three years ago resorted to open armed rebellion her people would have been crushed in a month, and their condition would have been made worse than better. Political agitation has wrung from the English parliament greater progress than even successful rebellion. There would be a period of anarchy if rebellion were successful. Trade and commerce would be interrupted and ruined. As it is, Irish industries, such as England would permit them to be, are undisturbed. The people, miserable as they have been, were spared the intenser miseries of civil war. All over Europe it is the same. Germany has a strong liberal element in her parliament. It has gathered strength, and on most questions it is able to make its power felt. The death of William, which must soon occur, will be the signal for vast reforms to be inaugurated. The country is ripe for them, and when the old man dies they will not longer be deferred. The nihilists of Russia, although comparatively few in number, have wrung from the czar, through his personal fears, the promise of a constitution, which will be a beginning, let it be ever so little, in the march towards freedom. A socialistic congress was lately in session at Baltimore, Md. The meeting was called a "biennial," so we may consider the institution to some extent permanent. At previous socialist conventions in this country incendiary speeches have been made and doctrines taught that were entirely subversive of our whole social polity. There is no party as yet in congress organized to further the extreme views advocated in these conventions. A senate committee during the recess of congress made a very exhaustive inquiry into the whole question of labor and its relation to our social economy. The report that this committee will make to congress will be read with a great deal of interest. By it we shall be able to ascertain the exact, or, if not exact, the approximate status of the relation of capital and labor. The great problem of government now in this country is to harmonize these great forces. It is a duty that our government has scarcely entered upon. The wide field of development in America, the rapid growth of our varied and diversified industries, the expansion of our settlements as our railroad system is extended and penetrates remote regions, the vast influx of immigrants, bringing their labor and their capital, have all contributed to build up a well balanced system of progress on a most colossal scale. This vast expansion of our agricultural system, aided by protection to manufacturers, has built up cities and manufacturing centers until our labor system has never had a parallel since the world began. The question now is, is this wonderful system becoming unbalanced? Are these parts of the machine becoming weak? Are there any defects in it which may be remedied by legislation. That some of our industries have been stimulated to over-production may be true, but this evil, if it be one, will soon regulate itself. The senate committee bestows a great deal of attention to this branch of the subject. The trouble with the socialistic congress is that it considers the question from an European standpoint. The arguments are based on false premises and the conclusions will therefore be worthless. Whatever evils may have crept into our industrial system will be cast off by the very healthfulness of our social polity. The freest liberty of action in the widest field the world has ever seen, untrammelled by vicious laws or curbed in any way by assumed prescriptive rights, cannot but be its own corrective.

The Electoral Vote.

In several of the southern states, where, by reason of the colored population, the representation of those states in the electoral college and the lower house of congress was increased, the colored voters are virtually disfranchised. Therefore, in some of those states one white man counts as much as two in any northern state. Aside from the evil of disfranchising citizens, tramping upon the constitution, defying law and intimidating voters by murder and social ostracism, this is a question that demands the attention of citizens who favor a free ballot and an honest count. This is a class who are quite ready to submit to defeat at the polls if defeated honestly, but the foundations of the government are not strong enough to bear the pressure resulting from fraud. The shotgun may be sufficiently powerful to control the election for president in several states; to make the south solid, and to control the electoral college, but it is not sufficient to reconcile the country to results reached by fraud. There will be in the next electoral college 401 votes. A majority would be 202. In the states of Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana there are votes as follows:

Alabama	10	Louisiana	8
Mississippi	9	South Carolina	9
South Carolina	9	Total	36

The population of these states, white and black, compares as follows:

With a free ballot and an honest count these states would vote the republican ticket, but they are counted in the solid south with as much con-

With a free ballot and an honest count these states would vote the republican ticket, but they are counted in the solid south with as much confidence as if the election had already taken place. The vote of these states is equal to the vote of the state of New York; is within two of equaling the vote of Ohio and Indiana combined; and falls only two short of the combined vote of New England. The power of these distinctly shotgun states in the electoral college, therefore, may be inferred from the foregoing figures. It is possible for those states, with their methods of fraud and intimidation, to elect the next president and vice president of the United States. The democratic party, by encouraging the system of crime that is practiced in some of the southern states to carry an election, count, and do it boastfully, upon a solid south. This means 153 electoral votes, or only 48 less than a majority. Add to this New York, 36, and Indiana, 15-51, and that would more than elect. Add to it Ohio, 23, Indiana 15, New Jersey, 9-47, and that would come within one of an election. The democratic party will, therefore, enter upon the contest with loaded dice, so to speak, and it will require only 48 northern votes to put the government of the United States under the control of the section that sought to destroy it, and some of the states of which now defy the laws and trample upon the constitution, and are no more loyal to the union than they are to the empire of Russia. If anybody doubts this, let him read the official report of the recent trials in South Carolina. If anybody believes that the presidential election may, with safety to the country, be carried by such methods as are sustained and boasted of in South Carolina and Mississippi, let him speak out. The southern states have quite as many rights as the northern states. A white man in South Carolina is entitled to the same weight in the electoral college as a white man in any northern state, but he is not entitled to double that weight, and if he demands equal rights he must do equity; he must obey the constitution and the laws, and recognize the equal rights of all citizens, regardless of race, color, nationality, or condition before the laws. This is the question that is now looming up before the American people, and it is to be tried at the bar of public opinion and decided by free ballots in November next.

The Presidential Succession.

Since the Tilden-Hayes imbroglio, and begotten of it, spasmodic efforts have been made to so change the law regarding the counting of the electoral votes that the expedient then resorted to, or a similar one, should in future be avoided. The time just succeeding the announcement of Hayes' election over Tilden for the formulation of such a law was allowed to pass, and the campaign of 1880 came and passed without change. The democrats were in power in congress preceding the 1880 campaign, and failed to effect any alteration or reform in the electoral law; hoping, likely, they could effect a "count in" regardless of fact or law, as they charged had been done by the republicans in 1876-7. Now that we are on the eve of another presidential election, and with the democrats in a majority in the house, it is hopeless to expect any change in the law, as the democratic shibboleth and principle is "anything to beat the republican candidate," and the law as it is may afford them the opportunity to do some "counting in," possibly, as at best they claim the next election will be very close. Allied to this question, however, is another, the presidential succession, which at this time could well be disposed of and in a way that should give general satisfaction. If such a law, providing for the election of president and vice president for the unexpired term, in case of removal, death or inability, and providing for an acting president, ad interim, were passed, it would be by a house with a democratic and a senate with a republican majority. Such action at this time would rob the enactment of any such law of anything of a partisan character and should be satisfactory to all concerned. The fatal illness and

death of Garfield, with only one life between him and political chaos, is of too recent a date to enlarge upon the necessity of a law providing for the presidential succession in a similar case; one likely to arise at any time from natural sickness and death ensuing therefrom. To the attainment of this end, to provide for the presidential succession without the fear of an interregnum, McCold of Iowa has introduced a bill which seems to be altogether admirable in covering all contingencies. The bill has been referred to the committee on judiciary, but should not be allowed to meet its death there. The measure provides that the electors appointed by each state for the election of president and vice president shall hold their trusts as such electors and constitute a college of electors for their respective states for the presidential term of four years, with power to fill vacancies. In case of the removal of the president and vice president, from any cause, the secretary of state shall perform the ministerial duties of the office of president, ad interim, and shall immediately issue a proclamation declaring a vacancy to have occurred, and appointing a day, not less than thirty days thereafter, upon which the college of electors of the several states shall meet for the election of a president and vice president for the unexpired term. The bill further provides that the same course of procedure shall be followed which, under the constitution, would be followed in the ordinary year of presidential election, except that the counting of the electoral vote shall take place upon the second Tuesday of the next succeeding regular session of congress, unless congress be in session when such election occurs; then such counting shall take place the eighth Tuesday after such election. There is no good argument to be advanced against the provisions of the bill; there is nothing partisan in it, and it will carry out the will of the people, in the event of the death of the president and vice president, their removal or inability, by perpetuating the power of the party electing them during the presidential term by prolonging the office of the electors for four years. Legal provisions of this character should be enacted, and whether McCold's bill become the law or not, a measure embodying its main features and providing for the presidential succession against all contingencies, or dangers, should be adopted, and the sooner the better.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 12, 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LORENZO D. SMITH has applied to purchase the southeast quarter of section 26, township 26 south, of range 12 west, of Willamette meridian, under the act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington territory.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their claims will be barred by statute.

Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

FOR SALE.

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

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.

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 attended to by the 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 week or month. A share of public patronage will be duly appreciated by MRS. E. W. SPRAGUE, Proprietress.

LANG'S

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

HORSES TO LET AT ALL HOURS.

Hauling done at short notice. WOOD and COAL always on hand, which will be delivered anywhere at the lowest rates. A. LANG.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MATT. MATTON and VICTOR ANDERSON, in the Pioneer Saloon business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be carried on by Matt. Matton, who feels thankful to the public for past favors and requests a continuance of the same at the old stand. MATT. MATTON, VICTOR ANDERSON. Marshfield, Or., November 14, 1883.

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,

Candies, 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. HENRY SENGSTACKEN.

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

MUTTON, BEEF, CANNED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

and all kinds of

SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES constantly on hand. Also a

good stock of

GROCERIES.

VESSLS

AND

LOGGING CAMPS

SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WHEREAS MY ADOPTEE SON, FRANK 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. Expensive 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.

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