

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, January 24, 1884.

Col. James Kinney, a pioneer of Benton county, died at Monroe on the 23rd inst.

Senator Slater has been given a place on the commerce committee, vice Farley, et cetera.

The democrats in congress are in danger of becoming entangled in wool. They have been wrecked by wool before, and had better be careful.

The school board of Roseburg has ordered that the higher studies be not taught in the public schools of that place, because of a too large attendance at the schools.

Wm. Harris, vice president of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad company, succeeds Villard as president of the Northern Pacific. The selection of Harris for the position seems to meet with universal approbation.

At Eureka, Cal., on the 13th inst., a shooting scrape took place between two gamblers named Duran Andrews and John Johnson, in which two Scandinavian sailors belonging to the schooner Serena Thayer were wounded, one mortally.

The Oregonian's shipping intelligence from San Francisco, so far as Coos bay is concerned, is a burlesque. It almost daily credits to us vessels that never or very seldom come here, but more frequently makes no note at all of the many vessels that do run here. It were better to drop this port out of the report entirely than to burlesque it in the way it has been doing.

We do not now know any more in regard to the position of the democratic party on the tariff question than we did before the last issue of the Coos Bay News, but maybe we will after we hear from the Curry County Recorder or before the adjournment of congress. We are not seeking information in regard to the resolutions of 1878 or anything of that kind. What we want to find out is the status of the democratic party at this time on the tariff issue. Is Slater's letter to the wool-growers of eastern Oregon endorsed by the News and the Recorder?

Elsewhere in this paper appears an item stating some of the reasons why so few foreign immigrants seek homes in the southern states. Apropos with this we may quote from a letter received from Missouri the other day, thanking us for a sample copy of our paper, sent by request: "Your excellent paper of December 20 came to hand to-day. We like its style and politics. We will come to your country in the early spring. If such papers as yours could be put into the hands of people here they would be the cause of thousands leaving this mossy-back region of rebel democratic misrule to settle among civil people less disposed to revolutionary methods."

A special term of circuit court was convened at Roseburg on the 15th inst. Judge Bean presiding. The case of the state against Wm. Edgings, for the murder of Thomas at Canyonville last fall, is the principal case for the term. On calling court both sides announced themselves as ready, and the court proceeded to select a jury from the regular panel, which was soon exhausted, and a special venire issued summoning 30 more persons from whom to select jurors. The case will be fought very hard on each side, and it is hard to predict the result. Seventy-five witnesses have been called, some from Seattle, W. T., Canyon City, Stein's mountain and Siskiyou mountains.

The government survey steamer Carlisle P. Patterson, for Alaskan waters, was launched at New York on the 15th inst. She is a propeller, built of wood by Jas. L. Leary, and is brigantine rigged, with double topmasts. The estimated speed of the Patterson is seven knots under steam. Length, 160 feet; breadth, 27 ft.; depth of hold, 10 forward and 11 feet aft. Among those present at the launch was Mrs. Senator Miller. The vessel will be manned by 35 officers and 40 men, who will be detailed from the navy department. Her first sail for Alaska will be in the spring, and it is expected she will be ready for active operations in the beginning of March.

At a convention of the wool growers of eastern Oregon a resolution was passed demanding of Senators Slater and Dolph and Representative George that they use every possible effort to restore the tariff on forcing wools to the rates that were maintained prior to the last session of congress. Under date of December 30 Senator Slater replies to the resolution and flatly refuses to accede to the demand. The gentleman is entitled to credit for the candor with which he meets the resolution and defies his free-trade position. Other democrats would do well to follow Slater's example and at once step upon the platform that they must eventually occupy. Knock the free-trade prop from under the democratic party and it would never make another campaign.

The Gazette says Asa Burbank, confined in jail at Corvallis on a charge of having murdered his father-in-law, T. J. Dennis, in the mountains near Alsea valley, is a light-complexioned man 35 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and 160 pounds in weight. His hair and beard are very light—almost white. Burbank formerly lived on a farm in Polk county, midway between Independence and Monmouth, and lived in and about Independence from his childhood until last fall, when he moved to Alsea valley. He is unwilling to speak of the crime with which he is charged. On being asked what he knew of the valuable mineral that Dennis was reported to have found on his farm, he said he knew nothing. He had heard Dennis and his family speak of a black sand discovery, but as to what or where it was he knew nothing at all. The grand jury that will investigate Burbank's case will not meet until the 24th of March.

The Douglas Independent says we made an unwarranted attack on the Coos bay toll road. We did nothing of the kind. We stated facts; nothing more, but perhaps much less than should have been told. In shielding Haily & Co. from just criticism for their abuse of the mail service between Coos bay and Roseburg, the Independent is not subserving the interests of the route at either end or any place in the middle. The condition of the road at the time Haily & Co. took the contract to carry the mail has nothing whatever to do with the matter. In order to obtain the contract, they took it at almost one-half the amount that Jarvis & Co. asked. Jarvis & Co. knew what the route was and they asked the government a reasonable compensation for the service; but Haily & Co. come in and take it at losing figures and then ask for sympathy. We have none for them. They have six hours more time in which to get the mails through than Jarvis & Co. had, and yet, if report be true, they are often behind them ahead of time, and if they have not been repeatedly reported for the deplorable plight in which they have delivered the mails at this place and Empire, they ought to have been. We suspect that Haily & Co. presume a good deal on Salisbury's influence at Washington, or they would exercise more care in protecting the interests of

Sectionalism.

How much truth is there in the charge that Carlisle's election was brought about by sectionalism? There is nothing in Carlisle's record to show that he is actuated by any higher principle than a majority of his party. He was elected by the intense element of his party, and that element has been found persistently and consistently arrayed in opposition to whatever has conducted to the business prosperity of the north. It is hostile to the national banking system because it is regarded as a northern institution. Its hostility to protection arises from jealousy of the growth of the north under that policy and it would like to check its prosperity. This element in congress is not concerned about the duty on sugar, because that commodity is raised in the south, but like John Randolph it feels like kicking a sheep every time it sees one, because in the element of manufacturers, which that animal represents, is seen one cause of the greatness and prosperity of the north. Old time democracy favored hard money, good money, but despite this tradition the elements combining to elect Carlisle have been the loudest advocates of the unlimited coinage of \$85 worth of silver into \$100 of money and the indefinite inflation of the greenback currency. The old feud about slavery originated this antipathy, but that cause for southern enmity and opposition to northern progress ended with the abolition of slavery or the end of the war. But the spirit remained and the contrast between southern retrogression, or its standstill tendency, with the activity and progress of the north, is as worm wood to the heart of the democracy. Supposing protection, national banks, sound money and other results of war legislation are the sources of such prosperity, "the southern confederacy," as soon as it rides into power in the house, proposes to antagonize all these things. There is no principle about this opposition. It is nothing but jealousy and prejudice, and Carlisle was an exponent of such distorted views and belief made worthy of election by the element that compassed it. He never voted any other way than against the supposed causes of northern prosperity. He is a greenback democrat: a free trader; it was his amendment which was to compel national banks to take 3 per cent bonds or go out of business; and his vote during the coinage fight was recorded always for the coinage of \$85 worth of silver into \$100 of money. His committees are arranged in deference to the element electing him, and they carry out the sectional idea, the intense animosity felt against northern prosperity; and the democratic majority believe in time the possibility is held out of adverse legislation to the prosperity they so much deplore or rather against which they entertain an unreasonable hostility.

Pendleton's Successor.

The election of Henry B. Payne to succeed Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton in the United States senate was declared in joint convention of the Ohio legislature on the 16th inst. Details received by mail concerning the contest between Payne and Pendleton place the proud state of Ohio in a pitiable plight before the nation at this time, in the face of such a howl as we have for years had from the democratic wigs against corruption and for reform, especially in the civil service. None have been so violently eager for reform of the civil service as the democrats; none have been so vociferous in charging its corruption as democrats, and none have been so rampant in demanding reform and the enactment of a law that would in a measure free the offices from the taint of being spoils, as the democratic party. In answer to this outburst of indignation against the republican administration of the offices and to meet the virtue of the democracy demanding reform, Pendleton secured the enactment of a law, which is commonly known as "the Pendleton civil service law." There was nothing original in Pendleton's bill, nothing that had not been proposed and in a great measure voluntarily been carried out under republican policy, but it became actual law and almost unanimously so, the democrats eagerly supporting it, urging its adoption, and the republicans indorsing and voting for it as a fair and equitable measure whereby the best man would win. This is history, and the history of the opposition in Ohio to Pendleton was his advocacy of reform in the civil service of the country. The fight was between him and Payne and many of the most influential democratic leaders of the state were ready and furious to sacrifice Pendleton and pick up Payne, because the one favored reform and the other had money and was willing to use it in securing his elevation to the senate. The prices paid for votes ranged from \$250 to \$3000, and Payne's election was the result of as much corruption as has ever been charged against any other state in the union, the borough of Nevada not excepted. Ohio will not be pivotal this year. The democratic leaders have given too fair an illustration of the manner in which their party expects to reform the government. Pendleton will take his place by the side of ex-Senator

dead democratic statesman of Ohio. We have no remarkable sympathy for Senator Pendleton, for we do not forget that he was the originator and champion of a dishonest scheme to pay off the government bonds in depreciated greenbacks. He and his party were in accord in that rascally demagogical proposition. He has now been taught a valuable lesson. For years he has assisted in the trade traffic and other democratic tricks to get a majority vote. Perhaps he expected to get into power first and then make his party decent. He has received the reward of all politicians who attend to majorities first and principles after. He has fallen a victim to a lately cherished principle on his part, and an entire lack of principle on the part of his party. He was a civil service reformer at an unfortunate time. The men who control the democratic party in Ohio want power, offices, public plunder. Pendleton was supposed to be in the way. He has been brushed aside. Nothing could have saved him. He acted on the theory that he had taught his party some principles. He commenced too late. Money purchased the nomination of Hoadly for governor, money and dishonest bargains purchased his election. Pendleton stood with his party in the fraudulent work. He labored to put McClean and his friends in power, and how could he expect to vote rascality into power, and carry reform with a civil service bill which is intended to keep rascals out. Senator Pendleton was one of the men who has been used for years to give an appearance of respectability to his party. He was all right as long as he comprehended the nature of the use to which he was put. He was expected to play the nominal part. For years he was true to his mission, but in a fatal moment he attempted to be a real reformer. He attempted to be a statesman, and in the attempt killed himself and unmasked the democratic party in Ohio. In order to kill Pendleton the party has been compelled to show its true colors. It is not necessary for republicans to tell the story. On this subject we prefer democratic authority. When it was seen that Pendleton was in danger his friends resolved to make a last appeal in behalf of decency and principle and they called upon Thurman. His funeral requiem over his politically dead friend and the fatal error of his party tells the whole disgraceful story as follows:

"But there is something that shocks me in the idea of crushing men like Pendleton and Ward, who have devoted the best portions of their lives to the maintenance of democracy, by a combination against them of personal hatred and overgrown wealth. I hear Payne men say: 'We can't support Pendleton, because we disapprove of the civil service reform bill,' forgetting that convention after convention of the democratic party, both state and national, had repeatedly declared its support for the civil service bill. I think that ought to be amended or repealed, but I would not slaughter a life-long democrat because in long public service he happened to make one mistake. But if these gentlemen cannot support Pendleton, why cannot they Ward? He is not responsible for the civil service bill. Indeed, I have always understood that he disapproved of it. That he is a man of ability, everybody must admit; that he has performed immense labor, no one will deny. Why, then, prefer Payne to him? The answer, I fear, is perfectly plain. There has never been any machine politics in the democratic party of Ohio. We have, as a party, been freer from bossism than any party that ever existed. But some men seem to think that we ought to have a machine, amply supplied with money to work it, and under the absolute control of a boss or bosses to dictate who shall and who shall not receive the honors and reward within the gift of the party. To set up such a machine it is necessary in the first place to kill off the men who have heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the party; the men whose ability, hard labor, and principles did so much to keep the party together in the terrible ordeal through which it has passed. I am unwilling to see this done."

Poor Pendleton! it was a hard thing for him to be defeated, but it must have been even harder to be told that he made a mistake the only time in his life that he attempted to be an honest man and a statesman. Even Thurman pleaded for him with the argument that he had only made one such mistake in his life. Poor old Thurman! After years of service in the democratic party, his best tribute to its principles is the announcement that it is opposed to civil service reform and will dismiss any man from service who dares support the civil service act of 1883. Ohio democracy shows its fangs. That party has the same material in congress. When the democrats in congress do anything they will follow suite.

The Debt and the Surplus.

The national debt was reduced \$12,000,000 in December and \$53,000,000 during the six months just ended. This reduction is the result of the rapidly accumulating surplus in the treasury. The surplus for the current fiscal year is estimated by the secretary of the treasury at \$85,000,000. It will probably exceed that amount, and under the tariff and revenue law now in force will increase year by year. The only authority which the treasury department now has to dispose of the surplus not appropriated by congress is to apply it to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds—that is, to the reduction of the debt. The only bonds that may now be called in at the pleasure of the government are the 3 per cent. There are less than \$300,000,000 of these outstanding. Should the annual surplus continue as at present it would be sufficient to pay off this amount in about three years. The bonds next redeemable are the \$250,000,000 of 4½ per cent, due in 1891. The surplus in the treasury would then amount, after pay-

ment of the 3 per cent bonds, to \$350,000,000 or \$100,000,000 more than would be required to pay off the 4½ per cent. The last of the debt to fall due is the \$737,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds which are redeemable in 1907. If the present surplus is kept up until that year it will then amount to more than 1,400,000,000, after payment of all bonds previously redeemable, or double the sum necessary to cancel the entire interest-bearing debt of the nation.

American Porkers Abroad.

German and French legislation against American hog products seemed at one time to seriously threaten one of our three most important articles of export. From the treasury department's statement of exports, however, it appears that the laws, based on an artificial scare, devised in the interest of certain European hog raisers, have had the effect of a first-class advertisement, for during the first 10 months of 1883 (statistics for the last two months being not yet obtainable) we sent abroad bacon, hams and other pork to the amount of \$41,000,000, against a little more than \$35,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1882. Perhaps if some foreign power would legislate against American whisky the effect might be equally beneficial to our export trade and keep the distillers from trying to bribe the democratic majority in the house to commit political suicide.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
Boats and Skiffs!
—AT THE—
MARSHFIELD DRUG STORE,
\$5 to \$75!
Or to Let by the Day, Week or Month.

FOR SALE.

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

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, cozy 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 delicacies of the market afford.
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.**

NORTH PACIFIC OYSTER HOUSE 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 LODGINGS, by the day, week or month. Good rooms, excellent spring beds and reasonable prices.
CHAS. ANDERSON, G. W. STEMMERMAN.

MUSIC TO ALL!

AS A LOVER OF MUSIC, YOUR humble servant has had an experience of many years in training choirs, glee clubs and quartette classes, both in the eastern states and on the Pacific coast.
My aim is to culture the mind of musical talent of this modern age and to give to those of limited means an unsurpassed opportunity to train their children in harmony, vocal and instrumental music at a very trifling expense.
Before the quarterly term will begin, the undersigned will retire from his present occupation. The pupils will be divided into classes, according to the pupils' estimate.
The first term of school will begin on the 3d of January, 1884.
All communications in reference to terms, etc., must be delivered to me on or before the 25th of December. Address **PROF. D. R. MATTHEWS, Marshfield, Coos county, Or.**

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP 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.

NOTICE.

COME FORWARD AND SETTLE UP.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are notified and requested to call at the Pioneer Saloon, Marshfield, and square their accounts without further or unnecessary delay. I am preparing to go away and my accounts must be settled up before I leave.
JOHN BEAR.

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.
S. 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, PORK, ETC., and all kinds of
CANNED GOODS, ETC.,
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 ADORPTED 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 debts 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.
Dated at Marshfield, Or., December 31, 1883.

WISE 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. 10732 158