

# The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:  
Thursday, January 31, 1884

The red smelts have at last been recaptured. Old Sol is blushing for the democratic party in this country.

If there be a democratic legislature in New York again, it is believed William H. Vanderbilt will buy himself a seat in the United States senate.

The democrats of Ohio promised the saloon keepers that if they carried the legislature the Scott license law should be repealed. Now Governor Hoadly takes grounds against such repeal.

It is reported that the democrats in congress will endeavor to decide upon all important legislation in caucus. In this way they expect to whip the protection democrats to support the policy of free trade.

Some idea of the fish industry of the country may be gained from the statement that forty millions of pounds are sold annually in Fulton market, New York. As a food producer the sea is invaluable.

Wm. Eddings recently tried at Roseburg for the killing of W. A. Thomson at Canyonville last fall, was convicted of murder in the second degree and was sentenced by Judge Bean to imprisonment for life.

George Francis Train predicts that Jay Gould will fall within ninety days. If he does we predict that Mr. Gould is shrewd enough to hide away something that his creditors will never find. People would call him a fool if he did not.

The question of abolishing state prison labor has been considered in the legislature of New York. How will the taxpayers like it if the criminals are all kept in idleness at their expense? Such a policy may be adopted, but it will not last long.

In the stores of Paris glass is taking the place of wood for flooring. It costs more than wood, but it lasts longer and, besides being easily kept clean, allows enough light to be transmitted through its rough surface for the employees to work by the floor beneath. The glass is cast in squares and set in strong iron frames.

Wheeler, the stranger of his sister-in-law, was hanged at San Francisco on the 23d inst. A female crank and grass widow, named Stratton, who had been a frequent visitor of Wheeler in his confinement, proposed to marry him, to which he consented, the day before his execution, but the sheriff objected and the ceremony was not performed.

On Sunday, the 19th inst., Alfred Rowley of Springfield, Clackamas county, left home with his gun and ax, to see to some trees he was burning. Next morning he was found dead, leaning against a log, with his rifle between his knees. He had been sitting on the log, whittling the bark with his knife, when by some accident the gun was discharged, the bullet entered his head, lodged in the brain and caused instant death.

If England pays better wages for labor than the United States, why don't English mechanics remain at home, and why do not American laborers emigrate to British soil? If our manufacturers are already depressed and shutting down their works, when English competitors pay a high tariff to compete with them (which they do successfully), what will the condition of things be when British merchandise is admitted free? The manufacturer, it is true, could make a living in some other line, but what of their employees?

"For 30 years I have heard of nothing but decay, and I have seen nothing but progress," said Macaulay. The remark is applicable to this country. Ever since the war there has been a cry that the country was being ruined by the republicans, and yet the figures show largely increased wealth, a public debt greatly reduced and peace within our borders. There is a slight lull in business, but when compared with the stagnation of trade in England, France and Germany, it is nothing. A few weeks, no doubt, will bring a change.

The News emphatically indorses Senator Slater's free-trade letter to the wool growers of eastern Oregon, and then asks us if we indorse Congressman George's vote in favor of the reduction of the tariff on wool. Of course we do, for the subject was so incumbered by others that George could not consistently avoid voting as he did. We expect to have the pleasure of announcing his vote in favor of restoring the duty on wool. For further information, the editor of the News is referred to two articles elsewhere in this paper: "Tariff Theories Illustrated" and "The Tariff on Wool," etc.

When congress ordered that a list of pensioners on the rolls should be printed, it was said that the result would be the discovery of numerous frauds, and a consequent saving of thousands of dollars annually. The list was printed at a cost of about \$55,000, and the roll has been printed in installments by the newspapers generally. It is now several months since that publication. Commissioner Dudley, when asked how the publication affected business in his office, said that up to date upwards of 10,000 applications for increase had been received, and about 300 letters are on file from people who claim that other people are on the rolls who ought not to be. Of the 300 complaints only one has resulted in the discovery of fraud. That one was the case of a woman who has been drawing one pension in Ohio as a widow and another in Kentucky as a dependent mother. Both have been stopped and when a sufficient time has expired for her withdrawal pension to reimburse the overpayment she will be again allowed to draw one pension of \$8 per month. Most of the complaints alleged that pensioners whose names are cited have been dead some time. In no case has a pension been paid for any of the deceased since their death. The list was hurriedly prepared, with no time to revise, hence the names of those dead still appear.

### Three Papers for \$3 25

We have received and accepted a proposition to club the COAST MAIL with the San Francisco Weekly Call. The Call is an eight-page paper of 64 columns, printed on a sheet 40 by 52 inches in size. We consider it by far the best weekly published on the Pacific coast, and the price at which it has been offered to us enables us to offer it and the MAIL to advance-paying subscribers at 75 cents per annum. This includes the Call's splendid lithographed "Bird's Eye View of California." Those of our subscribers who want an excellent San Francisco paper should at once improve this opportunity to secure the Call.

This arrangement with the Call does not in any way affect our clubbing arrangement with the Chicago Weekly News, except we give our subscribers their choice between the two papers and charge them 25 cents extra when they select the Call. We will furnish the MAIL and the News for \$2.50, or the MAIL and the Call for \$2.75, or all three papers for \$3.25 per year in advance. Free postage paid more good reading matter than these three papers will furnish. Subscribers who have said for the MAIL and the News, and

### Tariff Theories Illustrated.

The report of the bureau of statistics for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1883-4 shows that the reduction on duty on clothing wool amounts to 9.7 per cent on valuation, and 18 per cent on the rate of duty. On combing wool the reduction amounts to about 8 per cent on valuation or 10 per cent on rate of duty. On low-priced carpet wool the reduction amounted to 2.46 per cent or 9 per cent on the rate of duty. The wool growers of the country are told by the free traders that the reduction in the price of their wool was not influenced by the tariff reductions of 1883, but that the low price of wool was the result of natural causes. Let the farmers look at the statistics and satisfy themselves in regard to this subject. In his report Nimmo also gives the imports of the various classes of wool for the first quarter of the present fiscal year as compared with the same quarter for 1882-3. The statement shows the exact influence that even the small reductions have had. We give the facts as follows:

"The importation of clothing wool for the quarter shows an increase of nearly 4,000,000 pounds, or near 200 per cent, and the increased duty, in spite of reduction of rates, is \$347,000, or a good deal over 100 per cent. On combing wools, of which comparatively little is imported, the quantity and duties collected more than doubled, and in the case of cheap carpet wools the quantity increased from less than 12,000,000 to over 18,000,000 pounds, and duties collected from \$453,000 to \$593,000."

These facts show clearly that the decrease in tariff on wool has resulted in an enormous increase in the importation of wools, and as a matter of course an increase of the total amount of tariff collected in spite of the reduction in rates. We can very well realize the anxiety of Converse and other democratic congressmen of Ohio in regard to this question. An increase of 200 per cent in the import of clothing wool is no small item in the estimation of the farmers who are invited to compete with the foreign wool which has always sought entrance to our markets. The movement of foreign wools to this country gains especial significance from the fact that grades are now coming in which before the reduction were hardly imported at all. On combing wools the increase was so rapid that the duties collected were more than doubled and in cheap carpet wools the importations increased by 8,000,000 pounds. But the increase in revenue is another important factor in the situation. The men who talk about a tariff for revenue only seem to think that all that is necessary to cut down the income of the government to what they call the revenue point is to reduce rates. The folly of their theory is illustrated by the above wool statistics. Eight or nine per cent reduction on wool has resulted in a rapid increase of the tariff income of the government. What does that mean? It simply means that the legislation of 1883 has resulted in damage to the country in two ways. It has reduced the income of the farmers from their wool and it has increased the income of the government from customs duties. It illustrates the brilliancy of the democratic proposition to make a further arbitrary reduction of rates on all tariff articles. The free traders pretend to be the especial friends of the farmers. Will they measure the amount of benefit that will occur to the farmers by increasing the competition with foreign wools and at the same time increasing the revenue? Suppose that eight or nine per cent more is taken from the tariff on wool, will the resulting competition tend to make the farmers of the United States richer? The fact is the wool tariff was as near correct before the change as possible, and the reduction has destroyed all harmony in the schedule. There is but one way to remedy the situation. The old rates must be restored. To reduce them more will increase the rush of foreign wool to this country and cripple the wool industry. No half-way course is left open for the wool schedule. It is either free trade or protection. To continue the present rate means disaster to the farmer and an absurd increase in the revenue. Are the farmers ready for free trade in wool? Are they anxious or able to furnish raw material at free trade rates? They have before them the results of so-called tariff reform as affecting wool. The reduction was forced by democrats and allowed by republicans to save the tariff bill of 1883. It stands to-day as an illustration of democratic-day wisdom of the Morrison-Carlisle order. As they have done with wool so they would do with other industries. It means ignorant tinkering with the tariff. Free trade with ample warning is less dangerous than tariff legislation that aims at a blind slash at tariff rates.

### The McDonald Boom.

McDonald of Indiana is championed by the Louisville Courier-Journal for the presidency, and a recent issue of that paper will be found a portrait of the old Hoosier, accompanied by a beautiful biographical sketch, and a double-headed horraz editorial, couched in the loftiest strain of Kentucky eloquence, setting forth his transcendent merits and his unequalled availability. He is commended to the democracy of the country as "sound to the core" on all the great questions of the past and present. With opinions "as straight as a shingle" with a "universal and perfect"

men, with a discretion that will prevent him from saying any foolish thing in the canvass, or doing any foolish thing as president—a simple, unostentatious man of the people, "as level-headed as he is big-hearted," he impresses Watterson as an ideal candidate. "Under McDonald," says he, "we shall march to victory. We shall have the courage of our convictions. We shall have a chieftain worthy of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden. He is an issue in himself, and a man, every inch of him. The people will rally to him. The party can trust him. What say you, brethren?" One of the brethren thus addressed has already been heard from, and one that is pretty well posted—Editor Dana of the New York Sun. What this somewhat influential brother says is, that McDonald cannot carry the state of New York; that he cannot carry the state of Connecticut; that it is doubtful whether he would be able to carry the state of New Jersey. Still, if the democratic party is going to nominate a man for the purpose of being beaten, Dana concedes that the Indiana statesman is as good as anybody else. He then goes on to say this:

"All the probabilities in favor of a democratic president in 1884 have been knocked in the head by our friends the free traders. With an impracticable issue respecting the tariff raised to the very highest importance, and with the cry of a tariff for revenue only as the slogan of the canvass, nobody need ask for any better candidate than McDonald. But if the democrats are not bent on suicide, if they have wisdom and resolution enough to repudiate an absurd and impracticable issue, if they mean to fight their battle on ground where success is not only possible, but probable, why, then, McDonald will not do at all. He can't carry New York."

### Work for Congress.

There ought to be considerable important work accomplished during the present session of congress. The situation demands more than ordinary attention on the part of statesmen. In fact, statesmanship of the highest order is needed. The people intend congress for their national legislature and not as a convention for political scheming conspiracy. It is one of the misfortunes connected with the government of the United States that each year discloses that congress is becoming rapidly a place devoted to practical politics more than practical legislation. Thus far in the present session more attention has been paid to questions relative to the future of the democratic party than to the subject of law making. Morrison and his friends have a scheme for the salvation of the democracy. Randall and his friends are also in favor of a certain line of policy. The significant thing about the whole matter is the fact that the measure of their schemes in the estimation of the opposing interests is the probable effect they will have on the democratic party in 1884. Morrison proposes a horizontal reduction of the tariff from 20 to 25 per cent. His opponents are solicitous lest such a reduction will kill the democratic party. It seems to be a question of expediency. Now, the only question connected with such a proposition is the result to the industries of the country. If it is likely to benefit the people it would certainly be received with favor by the people. For this reason it would seem that Morrison and his followers should be busy demonstrating the beneficial points in their policy, but we have seen no such effort up to this time. In the several states most deeply interested in this proposed reduction, the people would like to see Morrison's figures, and they would like to see the benefits exhibited by facts and figures. The press will have something to say in regard to these matters when this alleged bill has been introduced, but it is the duty of advocating it to show the reason for the faith they profess to have. The 25 per cent rule can be applied with substantial accuracy to all the articles in the tariff list. Let the democrats stop grumbling and apply the rule until its probable operation is settled. Then, if Morrison prove his case, the democrats ought not to fear the responsibility. It is a question of earnest, honest work. Some of the other questions which are likely to be discussed in the present congress are subjects on which wide differences of opinion are likely to exist between men belonging to the same party. Perhaps it will be impossible for congress to legislate wisely on some of these subjects, but there is abundant opportunity for statesmen to study. The financial question is really the most important of all subjects before congress, and as far as possible it should be kept separate from partisan politics. The people of the country care more for sound and convenient money than they do for either of the great parties, and they will not let any party stand in the way of sound legislation. Delay on this question is dangerous, for the reason that it affords an opportunity for this and that financial crank to come forward with some patent scheme to give everybody quantities of money without work or capital. Buckner has already proposed a scheme for the issuance of treasury notes in place of the national bank notes now outstanding. The scheme is full of danger. Throwing aside constitutional objection, it discredits the proposed treasury notes and il-

take them. An attempt to force money on the market always makes the business world suspicious. Buckner has really proposed no safe way to get his new money into circulation. But that is not the worst feature of the proposed bill. It does not provide for an adequate coin redemption fund. It leaves the greenbacks in circulation, it adds to them treasury notes to the amount of the bank notes now in circulation, and permits the coin reserve to fall as low as 80 per cent of all the paper money outstanding. This is far below the danger point. Some scheme ought to be devised by which part of the vast sums of coin hoarded in the country could be made available as a revenue and yet be represented in the active currency of the country. The nation has plenty of coin, but it remains in the back ground and paper is sent out to do its work. The paper is safe as long as there is not too much of it forced on the market. Congressional financiers have plenty of work in connection with the financial question and it would be well for them to devote their attention to business and reserve political schemes for next summer.

### Advocating Protection.

The New York World is becoming a vigorous advocate of protective principles in the tariff. It has even entered into defense of the system against the attacks of the New York Herald. We are of the opinion that the World is wasting valuable space in disputing with the Herald, but as both papers are doing excellent work against the democratic party we are not disposed to complain. As a specimen of the World's tariff arguments we give the following:

"The government requires revenues. If it raises them by imposing duties on iron, wool, silks, sugar and leather, which by increasing the cost of putting the foreign articles on our market afford incidental protection to our iron men, wool growers, silk manufacturers, sugar planters and tanners, it certainly benefits those interests, but it benefits the whole country as well by forcing home industries and widening the field for labor while supplying the money necessary for the support of the government."

The World must have been anxiously and earnestly studying republican platforms. A more emphatic recognition of the soundness of the republican position for the past 20 years could not well be found. Having recognized the principle, it will not take the World long to agree with the details of the tariff as enforced by republican authority. After the World has pondered for a time on the word "incidental" it will find that it means virtually no protection at all, and as the World favors protection it will simply drop the word incidental and be in full accord with republican doctrines. Incidental protection would simply be accidental protection unless considerable attention is paid to the regulation of the incidental features. The present tariff on wool has some incidental features. In effect it is a tariff for revenue, but it does not afford much protection. It affords more revenue by leaving in wool more foreign wool than usual. Before the rates were lowered the tariff on wool was consistent. It furnished sufficient revenue and controlled the movement of wools to this country. We doubt whether the World could find anything of value in the present wool tariff. The reduction was not remarkable, but it was just enough to cause the damage. That would be exactly the case with the 20 per cent reduction which some reformers advocate. It would kill the protective features of the tariff, and would not accomplish its method in the tariff. But the World is sound on the main question, and will certainly see the folly of applying the incidental doctrine to other articles, in view of the significant experience with the wool schedule.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 21, 1884. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington territory, that ALFRED B. COLLYER has applied to purchase the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 26 south of range 14 west, Willamette meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute. WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

#### NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 22, 1884. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City.

On Saturday, March 8, 1884. J. JOHN STERNBERG, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4490, for the south half of the northwest quarter, and lot 3 and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 2, township 24 south, of range 13 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz: John Brown, Wilson Peterson, Peter Beer and George Beale, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon. WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 22, 1884. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City.

On Saturday, March 8, 1884. J. JOHN W. CATHING, homestead No. 3760, for the lot 1 and 2 and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 27 south, of range 22 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz: Matt. Mattison, Anderson Wright, Isaac Briggman and James Cushing, all of Sumner, Coos county, Oregon. WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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