

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, February 7, 1884

Duncan Cameron, an old resident of Victoria, was killed near that place on the 4th ult., by falling from a dory.

Patrick Dalton was killed at the Carbon hill (W. T.) coal mines a few days ago by being run over by one of the cars in the incline.

The Post says things are booming at Yaquina bay. Work on the railroad is progressing finely and preparations are under way to increase the force. Car-building shops are being erected at Yaquina City; the tunnels on the road are being driven from both ends, night and day; teams are in demand, and hay sells at \$60 per ton and oats at 75 cents per bushel.

The set of sapphires owned by Mrs. J. W. Mackay, of Bonanza and Paris fame, is valued at \$300,000. It comprises the diadem, bracelets, ring, earrings and necklace, with a large pendant. The contents of her jewelry chest are valued at \$1,000,000. Less than 20 years ago Mrs. Mackay was a prepossessing young widow who earned a scanty subsistence for herself and mother by teaching music at Virginia City, Nev. At the time she married Mackay he was a well-to-do mining man, worth perhaps \$300,000 or \$400,000.

It is amusing to watch with what gingerly steps the democrats approach the monstrous and iniquitous tariff they have been so long telling to the republicans enacted for the especial benefit of the wealthy monopolists. If the measure be one-half as bad as they have represented it, before this they should have rendered it into fragments. The attitude of the democratic party on the tariff question at present reminds us of the man who makes a great pretense of being anxious to fight, but always manages to get somebody to hold him. At present there are no republicans holding the democrats in the lower house of congress, but most of them are powerful anxious to be held.

Maybe the Arthur boom started too soon. Every Ohio man who opens his mouth spurs cold water on Arthur. Indeed they throw cold water at every presidential candidate outside of that state, and it begins to look to a man at this distance as if they have had so many presidents of late years that they now feel strongly inclined to homestead that office. The republican party may conclude to take a candidate from some other state this year and take some chances on Ohio. A gentleman of extensive travel and acquaintance throughout southern Oregon expresses the belief that Arthur would poll as many votes in this section of the state as any one of the republicans could nominate, and there is no valid reason why he should not.

The ship James Coterworth, now at Portland, had her rudder broken and rendered useless during a violent gale off Cape Horn when she was on her way to this coast. Capt. Browne proved himself equal to the emergency and rigged a jury rudder, by the aid of which he brought his vessel safe into San Francisco bay. First two small spars were run down alongside the broken rudder and securely fastened. Then a number of pieces of timber were spiked on another spar for a rudder, and it was secured in the proper position. A topsail yard was then placed across the ship some distance from the stern, to the ends of which tackles were attached, the other ends of them being attached to the wheel, thus giving the helmsman the necessary purchase to move the rudder.

Hon. Mahlon Chance, a prominent Ohio politician under Hayes' administration, recently visited New York, where he found many politicians looking with favor on Blaine for the presidency. From inside circles Chance learned that Cookling and his friends are reconciled to Blaine. Cookling has read a proof of the notice of him in Blaine's forthcoming book and is much pleased with it. Chance says Blaine is the strongest man that the republicans can nominate. In previous campaigns he has made the mistake of pushing his own chances. He will not do so this time. He will not even admit that he is a candidate at all, but he will accept if his party sees fit to nominate him. This whole matter was talked over fully by Blaine's friends soon after he left the cabinet. He was advised to keep quiet, and let public sentiment take its own course.

The opinion prevails that the committee on public lands will radically amend but not repeal the pre-emption law. The chief amendments suggested look to the prevention of speculation, requiring that relinquishment shall not be accepted by the local officers, and when accepted by the commissioner the land shall be open for entry by the first applicant, and two years actual residence shall precede the purchase of land. The principal changes proposed in the homestead law by the senate committee on public lands will give claimants one year instead of six months from the date of entry to establish a residence thereon, requiring them in the meantime to prepare a given area of land for cultivation. It is also proposed to extend the time for final proof from five to seven years from the date of entry, and to incorporate a timber culture clause in all homesteads taken up in treeless regions.

General Rosecrans has presented to the house a petition signed by the principal lumber dealers of the Pacific coast opposing any reduction in the duty on lumber. Petitioners state that if special industries of the east require and receive protection the lumber industry has a right also to demand protection. They say if the duty was abolished competition in the lumber trade would come from British Columbia and would be in the highest degree detrimental to them. Freight on lumber, they say, from British Columbia to points in California is quite as low as from Puget sound, while the difference in freights from ports in Alaska would be so largely in favor of British Columbia lumber as to give the latter a monopoly in the trade, if the duty is taken off. They also call attention to the fact that the lumber trade in British Columbia is carried on by Chinese coolie labor. The petition, before being presented, was signed by the entire congressional delegation from California.

With commendable expedition the senate has passed Senator Hoar's bill for counting the electoral vote. The house receiving it thus early in the session, there is ground to hope that the bill will become a law before the situation is complicated by a presidential election and a vote waiting to be counted. The bill is the same as passed the senate in the last congress. It provides, among many other things, that where but one return from a state has been received it can be rejected only by the affirmative vote of both houses. If there are two returns the vote only of those electors shall be counted whose title as electors the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of the tribunal of such state so authorized by its laws, or if there shall have been no determination those votes only shall be counted which the two houses shall decide are lawful votes of legally appointed electors of such state. This settles the most important question heretofore left open, viz., who shall count the vote of a state when it is disputed.

The Wages Question.

The attempt of our free-trade friends to show that wages in the United States are low will avail them little unless they can demonstrate that they are as low or lower than they are in foreign countries. Few persons can be found who will dispute the fact that the tendency toward lower wages in all parts of the world is the unpleasant fact. The movement is all the time in the direction of lower wages and lower profits. The growth of competition is an irresistible factor in the regulation of wages, and other things being equal the industries that have the strongest competition will soon force wages down to the lowest points. In the old world competition has been doing its work for centuries, and the result is that we find labor receiving compensation scarcely equal to the demands of the most ordinary support. England has been competing in all the markets of the world. She has sought to extend the volume of her trade, and in order to do so her merchants and manufacturers have been compelled to do business at the lowest possible rates of profit, and workmen have been compelled to aid in the work by furnishing the cheapest possible labor. The investigations of the tariff commission demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that wages in the old world range from 25 to 100 per cent lower than in the United States. The investigation of American consuls and also independent investigations have substantiated this claim. Recently the secretary of state has received a report from Consul Gen. Merritt, at London, on the condition of laborers in England, which shows the most distressing situation. In his report Merritt says:

"In a general sense the extreme poverty and distress among the laboring classes is due to the low wages which they receive. The wages are in most cases such as the employer chooses to pay, the laborer as a rule being helpless from the fact of his inability to change his residence and to seek other employment. The existing depression in iron, steel and coal industries presents a discouraging outlook for the future. In many localities laborers are working at starvation wages as a matter of necessity, while employers are calculating losses rather than gains. The laborers in these industries are at this juncture demanding an increase of 15 per cent, which the employers decline to accede to, claiming that they have been losing money for the past year even at present prices. Should a strike occur in these industries by order of the labor associations, from 60,000 to 100,000 men would be thrown out of employment. It is proper to observe that at and contiguous to many of the manufacturing centers a most distressing state of affairs has for a long period of time existed among the lower or laboring classes, which condition has in fact become chronic. Each succeeding generation inherits this chronic state of condition, together with its unhappy characteristic traits of thought and life. Born to poverty, accustomed to squalor and bred amid indecent surroundings, they become inured to them and will propagate them as the creatures of the jungle do their species."

Now, England is the only practically free-trade nation in existence, and if that system has a tendency to ameliorate the condition of the laboring men they should certainly receive all the benefits possible in that nation. But in fact they are as low down in poverty as working people can possibly be. There is little doubt that the time will come when wages in the United States will also reach an exceedingly low point, but it is equally true that when that time comes we shall find it accompanied with as much free trade as the theorists want. The American people have been struggling to postpone such a consummation as long as possible, and that to a large extent accounts for the existence of the protection sentiment. It has been the policy of this nation to keep as far as possible independent of the influences which are all the time working to place our people on a level with the oppressed people of the old world. To do this we have encouraged all kinds of industries. We have built up immense home markets. We have attempted to exchange the results of labor at home to the fullest extent. To do this the import movements of foreign goods produced at the price of pauper wages has been controlled and the result has been that wages in this country have been kept higher than abroad. The protectionists in this country simply protest against any will scheme to hasten the reduction of wages. They would maintain wages as long as possible, while the free trader would hasten unnatural competition with the old world. Such policy can only mean lower wages in this country. If it does not we could compete as successfully now as in the future.

Ingersoll Interviewed.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll was in Chicago a few days. Being asked what he thought congress would do in regard to the tariff at the present session, he said: "The democrats will 'holler' just enough to scare the protectionists and not enough to satisfy the free traders. They will, as usual, sit down between two stools." There is no doubt that Col. Ingersoll knows what he is talking about, and it may be relied upon that the democrats will do just about what he has indicated. In regard to the presidential candidates, he expressed the belief that Blaine was the choice of the republican party, but he took him at his word when he said he was not a candidate. Of Justice Harlan of Kentucky he spoke very favorably. He

regarded him as "a tested man, who has the courage of his convictions—a great lawyer and an honest man." "The republican party is bound to win in the coming campaign," said Ingersoll, "if it nominates any honest man who is solid on the financial question and other important questions, and against whom nothing can be said. But where are you going to find an honest man? That is one of the most difficult things in the world." Being asked how Ben Butler would fill the requirements, he replied: "That may be asked in the spirit of levity, but it deserves a serious answer. There is more possibility of Butler coming before the people next fall than many imagine. Butler is a man who appeals to the big element in this country, who hate palm-springing hypocrisy and love honesty as the safest policy, if it is a little crude and unrefined. Butler touches the cord in the sensitive heart of liberalism. He is not a hypocrite or rafter, but a man who possesses the courage to state his convictions and stand on his own doorstep. He represents an intelligent class who don't sneak in the back door for beer, but enter the front openly and aboveboard, and there may be something growing out of his defeat in Massachusetts which will show the country how he is thought of, if it doesn't land him on the white-house steps." Of the recent senatorial election in Ohio, he said: "It was only natural that Payne was elected in Ohio. With all the boasted integrity of the democrats and the honesty they love to extol, Pendleton's defeat demonstrates that they are not any better than anybody else, and may be a great sight worse. With the breach in the democratic ranks this result is likely to create, the republicans have an excellent show of carrying Ohio, when you remember that the liquor question cuts no figure in the national issues, as it did in the state campaign. But whether Ohio goes democratic or republican, the country will vote for a republican nominee, and January 14, 1885, will see the same administration in Washington that January 14, 1884, sees." He next touched upon the question of civil-service reform, and said: "Civil-service reform is nothing but 'sheet iron' thunder." It is mostly hypocrisy. I believe in appointing clerks for a definite term, but I do not believe in raising a race of clerks and tide waiters. Civil-service reform is now a convenient thing. Under the rules you can put anybody in. It all depends upon the wink that power gives the examiners."

Edmunds on a Government Telegraph.

Since the opening of the present session of congress several bills have been introduced on the subject of a government telegraph. While they vary in their features, they all have the purpose of securing to the people relief from the evils of a private telegraph monopoly and the advantages of a public service under the control of the government. One of these bills was prepared by Senator Edmunds, who has taken a special interest in the matter and given to it much careful study. He recently appeared before the senate committee on postoffices and post roads and gave his views on the subject in his usually clear and forcible way. Edmunds, who is justly recognized as one of the foremost constitutional lawyers in the senate, is perfectly satisfied that congress has the constitutional power to do what is proposed, and in any of the forms that have been proposed. He therefore did not waste any time in arguing the constitutional question, but proceeded at once to consider whether a government telegraph service would promote the general welfare and interest of the people. On this point Senator Edmunds has no doubt. "In this age of the world," he justly says, "the telegraph is essential so far as it respects military operations, the welfare of the country, the happiness of the people, instantaneous communication between citizens, relatives and friends in distant parts of the country on the subjects of domestic solicitude, like sickness and death, and every species of family intelligence." The expediency of the government providing for this means of communication, he thinks, is beyond doubt. He believes that it is essential at this time, and growing more and more so in connection with great social questions and the aggregate of vast sums of money under corporate power, that this business should be taken in hand by the government. Senator Edmunds holds that the best plan is for the government to build its own lines, and this plan is embodied in his bill. This is unquestionably preferable to Senator Hill's scheme of buying out existing lines. Not only would the government probably be swindled in making such purchase, but the policy might result in a public monopoly as objectionable as any private monopoly. What is wanted is a healthy competition, and the Edmunds bill wisely provides for this by declaring that "nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit individuals or corporations from carrying on the business of operating telegraph lines." Senator Edmunds does not believe that the government could now buy out existing companies at any fair or

reasonable price, and therefore he believes that it should build its own lines. But he also seems to think that this policy on the part of the government might eventually force the companies to sell out at satisfactory figures, in which case, he admits, it might be expedient for the government to buy. But the soundness of this view is open to question. The future purchase of existing lines might lead to the danger of a government monopoly, and this as we have said, is an evil to be avoided. Senator Edmunds' able discussion of the subject will serve to draw public attention anew to the growing necessity of a government telegraphic service. Of this necessity there can be no doubt. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to the plan the government should adopt. There appears to be two good plans to choose from. The government may build its own lines or it may contract to have its postal telegraph service performed by a private company absolutely under public control. The latter has substantial advantages and was favored by President Arthur in his recent message.

Mackay's postal telegraph company is anxious to capture the government scheme as outlined in the Edmunds bill. This company has sent an agent to Washington authorized to make a proposition to congress on behalf of the company. It proposes to take the task of building a postal telegraph line out of the hands of the government and to build a line at its own expense that the postoffice department can as fully use it as it could if Senator Edmunds' plan should be carried out. It agrees to build trunk lines between the east and the west, and the north and the south, connecting first with all the principal cities, and then build branch lines connecting with every town that has 2000 inhabitants or over. It will establish its offices in all these places, and will place connections in each place with the postoffice, where an instrument and operator will also be stationed. The company also agrees to carry all kinds of messages, whether long or short, and whether for a long or short distance, at the uniform rate of one-half a cent each word. All the company asks of the government is for it to agree to sell the telegraphic stamps of the company, and that the stamps shall be devised and manufactured by the government. The latter is to deduct from the sales the cost of making and handling the stamps as they are now upon letters. A message of 100 words will require a fifty-cent stamp. The stamping of messages will afford the company the means of estimating and correcting its receipts, without a complicated system of bookkeeping. The postal telegraph company asks the government to sell these stamps as a guaranty for receiving enough business to warrant the outlay in extending the present telegraph system.

BORN.

At Sumner, January 27, to the wife of Rev. C. P. Rice, a daughter.

At Roseburg, January 28, to the wife of W. H. Kernan, a son.

MARRIED.

At San Francisco, January 17, Captain Wm. Tichenor of Port Orford to Annetta A. Lansing of Gloucester, N. Y.

At Nonpareil, Douglas county, January 28, Fred A. Brown to Mollie T. Johnson.

DIED.

At Winchester ferry, Douglas county, January 24, Fredie, son of W. F. and Mary Gullam, aged 9 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, 1
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.
Viz: WILLIAM BARKAS, homestead No. 3098, for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 25 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
James Cook, Joseph Colvra, J. M. Davis and C. Landrith, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

STEAMER MYRTLE

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer Myrtle will run as follows:
Leave Marshfield for Empire City every morning at 8:30 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Returning, leave Empire City for Marshfield at 10:30 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.
At Empire City the Myrtle makes close connections with Jarvis, Cornwall & Co's stage line to Drain's.
Prior to starting on or after she returns from her regular trips the Myrtle is subject to charter, on reasonable terms, for towing and other business. For further information, apply to JESS HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

A work made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Easily outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO August 1, Maine.

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,

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.

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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.

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PIONEER MARKETS.

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H. P. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.

A good supply of MUTTON, CANNED BEEF, BEEF, CANNED PORK, ETC., ETC., and all kinds of SALT MEATS and VEGETABLES constantly on hand. Also a good stock of GROCERIES.

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AND LOGGING CAMPS

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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.

Wise people are always on the look-out 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. my10 13*