

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, February 28, 1914

J. W. Murray, who killed Alfred Yerkes at Portland, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The democratic national committee has selected Chicago and July 8 as the place and time for holding the next national democratic convention.

The action of the Coos bay wagon road company against C. P. Huntington et al. was dismissed in the United States district court at Portland on the 18th inst.

A teachers' institute for the second judicial district will be held at Roseburg next week, beginning Tuesday and ending Friday. All teachers are cordially invited to attend.

N. Tumber lost a new cart and a horse valued at \$175 in the Umpqua river at Roseburg on the 20th inst. He drove into the river for the purpose of washing the cart, tipped over, got into deep water, drowned the horse and came near being drowned himself.

Gen. T. J. Chaney of San Francisco has just returned from the east. While there he interviewed S. J. Tilden. Chaney says he had it from Tilden's own lips that he would accept the democratic nomination for the presidency. We sincerely hope that he may receive it.

According to the World, New York state will decide the next presidential election, and the democrats have no show of carrying it. Says the World: "If the [democratic] party acts wisely, its nominee will be discreetly chosen and will receive New York's vote. If the party blunders it will lose New York under any candidate." The party cannot act wisely and cannot avoid blunders; so New York can be counted for the republican candidate.

The state fair grounds near Salem and the 15th of June next have been fixed as the place and time for holding the twelfth annual reunion of the Oregon pioneers. Hon. Jos. S. Smith of Portland is invited to deliver the annual address, and F. O. McCown of Oregon City the occasional address. Joaquin Miller is invited to write a poem for the occasion. Hon. M. Crawford, Hon. T. McF. Patton and Captain L. E. Pratt are a general committee of arrangements, and Daniel Clark grand marshal. The price of admission to the grounds to other than pioneers and their families will be 25 cents each.

The republican state central committee met at Portland on the 18th inst. and appointed that place and the 30th of April the time for holding the state convention. The convention will consist of 306 delegates, that number being one delegate at large from each county and one delegate for every 125 votes, and one delegate for every fraction over one-half thereof, cast for Hon. M. C. George at the last general election. This gives Coos six and Curry two delegates. It is recommended that the primaries be held on the 15th and the county conventions on the 22d of April, unless otherwise ordered by the proper county committees. Also, that delegates to the state convention attend in person or send their proxies by electors of the county they represent. Voters of the state, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the state by maintaining a government pledged to these objects and privileges, are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the republican state convention.

The wrecked Unatilla was insured for \$350,000, and the underwriters who have the risk have sent a man from England to Victoria to raise her. It is stated that the means employed in raising the sunken collier, now resting on the bottom of Esquimaux harbor, will be as follows: About 12 channels will be tunneled beneath the ship. Through these channels chains will be passed and the ends made fast to tow ships or barks, anchored at low water on each side of the submerged steamer. It is believed that by this method the vessel will be raised off the bed of the harbor at high tide, when she will be lowered into shallow water, and at the next tide the process will be repeated, until the hull is above water, when she will be pumped out, beached and temporarily repaired before going to San Francisco, where she will go on the dry dock. The reports published with regard to the action of the mate in refusing to give up charge of the vessel are substantiated. Captain Young, master of the steamer Wilmington, which picked the disabled vessel up and towed her into Esquimaux, states that O'Brien would not give up charge of the ship under any consideration. He was willing to accept all assistance and help offered, but kept command of the vessel, and in documents signed subsequently at Victoria put himself as master pro tem. It has been decided to hold at Seattle an investigation of the wreck and abandonment of the steam collier. H. E. Morgan and T. D. Hinckley will comprise the board.

Chas. A. Sumner, a democratic congressman of California, has a bill before the house committee on Pacific railroads, to fix the rates of freight and fare on the Central and Union Pacific roads. Sumner's object is to lighten the roads into "fixing" him. With Cassidy as chairman of the committee and such men as Sumner to introduce and advocate measures, the people oppressed by the Central and Union Pacific corporations will receive no relief from this congress. When Sumner made his debut in California, about 25 years ago, he was a rabid, ranting republican. The Sacramento Union imported him from the east to report legislative proceedings, etc. His mysterious ways soon let him out of the employ of that office. Afterwards he drifted to Nevada and served as a republican senator in the legislature of that state. This was as high as he ever got in the republican party. Democrats say there is no limit to republican corruption, but Sumner's corruption was more than even the palfy of Nevada could endure and he was cast out. Then he took refuge in the democratic party of California, from which he steps into congress as a reformer. We mention these things in Sumner's career merely to show the material used by democrats in manufacturing reformers. Sumner is a cheap man to start with, but his afterdrafts are terrible. To regulate such reformers as Cassidy, Sumner et al., the railroad shareholders' association, John Livingston of New York president, has issued a confidential circular, which sets forth the object in view to be to raise an immense fund to defeat legislation on railroad matters, to secure the repeal of existing laws, and the abolition of railroad commissions in all states where such exist. All railroad shareholders are invited to contribute to this fund, and the amount of the subscription expected is named in a confidential letter accompanying the circular. Two shareholders of San Francisco, not largely interested, have been called on for \$100. It is understood the demand from wealthier ones will be in the same proportion. It is also known that great eastern roads have allied themselves with the Central Pacific to raise this fund, and it is predicted in the circular that enough will be subscribed to defeat congressional action on land grant bills.

The Sheep and Wool Industry.

Disaster to the sheep breeding and wool-growing industry in the United States is imminent. Under the fostering and stimulating influence of protection, the production of wool has increased during the past few years with surprising rapidity. The total wool clip of the United States in 1876 was 137,000,000 pounds. The percentage of increase for the following five years was 111, making in the total wool clip for the year 1881 in round numbers 290,000,000 pounds. East of the Mississippi river and excluding the lower southern states, the increase was 37.5 per cent. The gross increase in the western states reached the fabulous figures of 869 per cent, the increase in the state of Texas being 333 per cent. The last quarterly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture shows that in the year 1882 that state had 978,077 sheep, and in 1883 the number had increased to 1,154,196. By means of increasing the quality of the wool and the length of staple through the introduction of better blood, and by means of greater care and better feeding, and enjoying comparative immunity from disease, the flock masters of the United States hoped to be allowed to produce wool enough of all grades to satisfy the home demands. Knowing that the United States imported last year \$11,000,000 of raw wool and \$44,000,000 of woolen goods, they hoped that this branch of home industry might be let alone and allowed to meet this home demand, in both quantity and quality, with home grown wool. First came the tariff reduction of 1882, which cast a gloom over the wool-growing industry. This adverse legislation, with the promise of more of the like sort, caused a diversion of capital designed for employment in wool growing in other channels, and many already engaged in wool growing gave up the idea of increasing the production; and in many cases those actually engaged retired from the business, or the percentage of increase would have been larger than that already shown. And now comes the further proposed horizontal reduction, which the free-trade statesmen of the Carlisle-Morrison school tell us will enable the American manufacturer to compete in "the markets of the world," and by that means make a higher market for home grown production. These palpable inconsistencies, the double back-action gymnastics, such as manufacturing a cheap article of commerce, to compete in "the markets of the world," from a high-priced raw material, do not trouble these horizontal statesmen in the least. If the facts and the theory of free trade conflict, so much the worse for the facts. Permanence, evenness, these are essential factors, the indispensable elements in all industrial economy. The lack of these elements in national legislation is the chief hindrance to material progress in the United States to-day. That the wool-growing interest should be made to suffer defeat and disaster is especially unfortunate. Now that the husbandmen of the country have made such a clear demonstration of their ability to establish our independence of all foreign production, to have that industry which is the chief agricultural industry in the United States to which protection is shown, the victim of foolhardy experimentation and speedy destruction, is indeed exasperating. Producing more pounds of wool annually than any other nation, with the wool-growing industry in its infancy, and being only second to England in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, we were fast assuming an attitude of industrial independence. The manufacturer found a market for his product at fair profit, the producer found a demand for the raw material at fair price, the consumer had no reason to complain. The flocks increased and manufacturers flourished in all quarters of the union, and woolen factories were springing up in unaccustomed places. We were becoming a manufacturing as well as a producing and consuming people. Our industries, fostered by protection, made us more and more independent, and in proportion as we became self-dependent, England lost her monopoly of the manufacturing industry, and her people realized that her best customer was in many branches becoming her independent rival and competitor. The value of mills and factories declined fully 75 per cent in England and thousands of her operatives were thrown out of employment. With full knowledge of these facts, with full knowledge of the condition of the producing and manufacturing industries on both sides of the Atlantic, the free traders in congress dealt a staggering blow at these industries in 1882. It is thus shown that there is no theory so impracticable but that its adoption by a congress of the Carlisle-Morrison type of economists is possible, and under these circumstances the people of this country are advised by the free traders that the adoption of the Morrison horizontal reduction bill is the wise thing, the safe thing to do. Let the political economists of this latter-day school remember that the purpose of all national legislation should be continually toward industrial independence. This is a produc-

ing country in a significant sense; we were fast becoming a manufacturing people as well as a consuming people. There can be no industrial independence without full and substantial recognition of all the interests of these three classes. Out of this trinity of mutually interdependent interests the unity of national prosperity is created. Legislation fatal to one brings disaster to all.

Morrison on Fools.

It is said that when Judge Kelley suggested in a meeting of the committee on the ways and means that Morrison's bill ought to be revised and put in an intelligible form before its discussion commenced, alleging that he could not tell what was meant by the sentence relating to glass and salt, that Morrison became angry and said: "Any fool ought to be able to understand that." Judge Kelley simply responded that not being a fool, Morrison's bill was exceedingly dark to him. Morrison probably denominated his bill in fit terms, for since wise men cannot understand it, it is entirely likely that Morrison is right in supposing that some men are foolish enough to suppose that they can. When Morrison expressed himself so emphatically in regard to fools, he evidently had in his mind the numerous small democratic organs that came out in full support of his bill the morning after it was introduced into the house. They all understood it, and it was exactly the thing they wanted. Morrison has sized up his organs with remarkable accuracy, not to say anything in regard to the force of his language. "Any fool ought to be able to understand that." Such was Morrison's language to Judge Kelley, but it was applicable only to the men who had been fools enough to accept Morrison's bill on the bare statement of its author. We have not yet seen a financial paper that is able to understand or explain the sentence relating to glass, Bradstreet's, a paper that leans toward free trade and would naturally treat the bill kindly, admits that all estimates in regard to the bill are of the vaguest kind, and scarcely worth making. It says that the clause about glass is pure nonsense. At the end of the first section are the words, "On all unpainted cylinder, crown and common window glass; on cast, polished plate glass, unsilvered, exceeding 24 by 60 inches square; on salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk." It was evidently the intention of Morrison to except the articles mentioned from the provisions of his bill in regard to the tariff of 1861. In other words, he wants to make rates on the articles mentioned lower than in the tariff bill of 1861, and tacks on the clause mentioned for that purpose. In order to accomplish his object he will have to acknowledge his purpose and change the structure of his bill. The details of the bill are so confusing that even his friends are unable to understand them. In a candid article on the subject, Bradstreet says: "It becomes at once apparent that a bill whose rates are cut off at the upper end by arbitrary percentages and at the lower end by an act 22 years old cannot be easily reduced to rates. The task is made more difficult because the two acts selected for mutual reference (the revised and Morrill tariffs) differ in arrangement, phraseology, terms and purpose, in the conditions of trade and in the character of their schedules. The most which can be done under these circumstances is to take leading articles and indicate their probable rate. Even this cannot be done with a large number of articles, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Morrison tariff as it stands admits of neither construction, administration or the just collection of duties."

Arguments for Their Bill.

It is entertaining to see the manner in which the democratic organs handle the Morrison tariff bill. Some of them are silent. Others insist that it must be quite the thing, since Morrison made it, while others are satisfied that it is all right, because the republicans are opposed to it. We have yet to see any attempt on the part of the regular democratic papers to discuss the bill on its merits. About the best that our democratic friends can do is to claim that the bill, being something like a republican bill in 1861, must, of course, commend itself to democrats, and that since the estimated reduction theoretically approaches the recommendations of the republican tariff commission of 1882, that therefore the republicans are estopped from objection.

In view of the fact that the tariff bill of 1861 has been changed by the republicans, and that the bill reported by the commissioners was not adopted in a republican congress, these are funny arguments. But they seem to illustrate the proposition that the democrats have great confidence in republican doctrines in spite of their vigorous protests to the contrary. The trouble with democratic leaders is that they take up the republican doctrines too late in the season, and also insist on attaching enough democratic notions to kill all hope of success. What can the democrats expect to gain by taking up tariff bills

which the republicans have either got through with or rejected? Yet that is all that their arguments about republican precedents amount to. We have no objections to such proceedings on the part of the democrats, we can assure them that such policy will result in the usual record of defeat. If the democrats really are anxious to be correct in principle for one campaign they should come bravely forward and take up republican doctrine in full.

The tariff bill of 1861 would not apply to the economic conditions of 1883. That is the reason why the present democratic argument in favor of that bill is not good. Morrison's bill is not as good as the bill of 1861, for that reason alone it would be a failure. The Morrison bill of 1884 is worse than the Morrison bill of 1876, which is another general reason for its rejection by republicans. The Morrison bill of 1876 was in general terms entitled a bill to reduce the tariff rates and increase the revenues of the country. The Morrison bill of 1884 is intended to reduce both rates and revenues. So it seems that Morrison intends to use substantially the same means to reduce the revenue in 1884 that he expected to use to increase the revenue in 1876. It is evident that if Morrison was right in 1876 he is wrong in 1884.

His bill in 1876 would have increased the revenues of the government, and the same is true of his present bill. The history of tariff legislation in this country proves the proposition. A contemporary has traced some of the results of the tariff reduction since the first attempt to establish the American system and finds the following results:

"In 1832 the average rate of tariff was 42 per cent. At the demand of the south a bill was passed early in 1833 which reduced the rate of duty 2 per cent a year until 1842, when it should be 20 per cent. The year this act went into operation the value of the imports of merchandise was \$75,327,688. The first year after the act had been in force the imports rose to \$86,973,147. The next year when the reduction was 4 per cent, the imports were valued at \$122,107,974. In 1836 the manufacturing industries in this country were nearly crippled by the tariff reduction, and the value of imports was \$158,811,362. The government now had so much revenue that it divided it among the states. The next year came the crash. In 1842 another protective tariff was passed and imports again assumed a moderate figure. In 1846 it was repealed and gave place to the Walker tariff, based upon the theory of revenue only. The year the Walker act was passed the value of the imports of merchandise was \$110,048,859. The next year the imports jumped up over \$6,000,000, and the year following over \$30,000,000, giving an increased revenue—the result of a reduction of the rates only 9 per cent." The same results would follow the adoption of the Morrison bill, and right at the heels of extended business depression the nation would be forced into a competitive war to sustain its industries. Speaking of the prospects of this bill, the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The tariff bill will certainly fail, because of the ridiculous bill the so-called revenue reformers offered as a scheme of relief."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice of Final Settlement.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon for Coos county. In the matter of the Estate of W. R. MARTIN, deceased.

To PHOEBY M. MARTIN and all the known and unknown heirs of W. R. Martin, deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate. In pursuance of an order issued out of the above-named court and dated February 19, 1884, you are hereby notified that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of W. R. Martin, deceased, has filed in the above-named court his final account as such administrator, and that said court, by the order aforesaid, has appointed the first day of the next regular term of said court, to wit:

Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, as the day for the hearing objections, if any there be, to such final account and the settlement of said estate. H. W. HOLYVORTH, Administrator of the estate of W. R. Martin, deceased.

Dated February 25, 1884. fe28td

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