

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, 11:11:11 March 20, 1884

The civil service commissioners declare in their report that President Arthur has earnestly endeavored to carry out the law, and through every stage of their work they have had his constant and unwavering support. The president could not have higher praise.

Everywhere the republican party is united and prepared for battle, while the democratic party is divided, as to public questions, into a dozen factions. If the latter can ever be brought to the support of one man for the presidency, it will be only to secure the spoils.

Gen. Grant was the youngest president the nation has had, having been only 47 years old when inaugurated in 1869. But no candidate more than 70 years of age has yet been elected to that great office. President Harrison was the oldest president, having been 68 when he entered the white house in 1841. Washington was 58 when inaugurated 95 years ago.

It is not generally known that Congressman Wm. R. Morrison of Illinois had the presidential fever bad in 1880. A letter written by him in that year is published in the Chicago papers, asking assistance in getting the vote of the delegation from his state to Cincinnati. He makes the suggestion that "some campaign noise could be made of the fact that I was a private soldier in the Mexican war, and had Gen. Grant's indorsement as one of our best officers in the late war." Modest, surely.

The Philadelphia Record thinks that those newspapers that deride Arthur as a do-nothing president should inform their readers what it is that they desire the president to do. He cannot pass laws. He cannot amend the laws already in force. There is no particular complaint that the laws are not executed, and in so far as judicious recommendation of measures is a duty the president has gone nearer the desire of the country than congress. One of the most valuable traits of the Arthur administration has been its safe conservatism.

President Arthur has recently declared that federal officeholders are entitled to the largest liberty as to their preferences for a presidential candidate. No man will be removed under the present administration for working for the man of his choice, whether that choice be Arthur, Logan, Edmunds, Blaine, Sherman, or anybody else. In short, the president does not think a man should be regarded as having surrendered his liberty of action or manhood because he has accepted office under an administration. This is a very sensible view, and just what might have been expected from President Arthur, who is in no sense a tyrant. He is a free man himself and looks upon his fellow citizens as equally free.

The manufacturers in Georgia are beginning to wake up and protest against the passage of the Morrison bill. The cotton-mill men have sent a petition to Representative Hammond urging him to vote against any reduction of the duty on cotton goods. The petition was signed by every cotton-mill man in Atlanta. The iron men of Georgia and other manufacturers have sent similar petitions to other Georgia representatives. As the south is being rapidly developed, and manufacturing interests are springing up in all directions, the southern people are beginning to realize the benefits of the protective policy, and the day is coming when the strongest sentiment in favor of protection will be found in that section.

A Valuable Gift.

The Travelers insurance company of Hartford, Conn., whose graceful tribute to the American press, the engraving of the "Representative Journals and Journalists of America," was last year given such wide distribution, are now giving further proof of their artistic enterprise. This time they have brought out a special edition for the press of the official engraving of the colossal French Statue of Liberty, as it will appear on the gigantic pedestal now being erected for its reception in New York harbor, above whose waters it will next year raise its flaming torch to more than double the height of Niagara falls. This office has received a copy of this interesting work, with the compliments of the "Travelers," to whom acknowledgment is hereby tendered.

The Man to Nominate.

The republicans of the country approach the national convention in excellent temper and under the best conditions. There is no angry struggle of candidates to leave the seeds of bitterness and discord. There will be no scars of strife and no sores to heal. Men have their personal preferences, but they are engaging in no acrimonious contests. The general disposition is to find out what is the best thing to do, and then do it. In this inquiry there are two or three questions which serve as clear pointers. What candidate will sweep Ohio with the largest republican majority in October? What candidate will make sure of carrying New York in November? These are the vital conditions of success. Commanding strength in Ohio and hearty acceptability in New York are the practical tests by which the candidates should be tried, and no man who does not meet their requirements, however meritorious and satisfactory in other respects, should be seriously considered. The key of the political situation lies in these two states of Ohio and New York. To carry Ohio is especially of supreme importance. The republicans might possibly win the presidency without New York, as they have done before; but they cannot succeed without Ohio. Ohio is the one great October state. It is the central pillar in every republican calculation. Its verdict in October will be accepted as decisive of the battle to follow in November. The democracy might, indeed, stand a bare chance of winning without Ohio; but every intelligent man knows that a republican disaster there in October would preclude republican defeat in the nation. Under these circumstances the republican campaign must be so planned as to put Ohio beyond doubt. Our strategy must hold that at all hazards. We must have a candidate for president who will carry Ohio without question; and the stronger there the better, for the surer the result in November. If he is also a leader who will arouse no old resentments and create no divisions in New York, so much the clearer his pathway. What republican statesman will fulfill these conditions? He is the man that republicans must look for.

Division in Alabama.

It is announced that the white citizens of Alabama have formed a combination called the "Industrial league." The object of the league is the election of men to the legislature and to congress who believe in a protective tariff. It is evident that this is a movement among democrats, otherwise the words "white citizens" would not appear. Outside of the fact that "white citizens" propose to ignore the colored citizens in their work there is something encouraging in the movement. The Boston Herald considers it one of the best signs of the times. Since it seems impossible to enforce the laws of the United States in regard to suffrage right in the south, the next best thing is an issue which will divide the so-called white citizens, and thus make the colored votes the important factor in the contest between the contending elements. Alabama is one of the states where the tariff is evidently needed to direct the attention of the necessity of more active efforts to establish diversity of industries. In 1880 there were only 2070 manufacturing establishments in the state, with capital amounting to \$9,668,008. There are six states in the union having over 70 per cent of workers engaged in agriculture, and Alabama is one of them. In that state 82 per cent of the persons in all occupations are engaged in agriculture. As a consequence we find that land in Alabama averages only \$4 19 per acre. In the six states of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas the percentage engaged in agriculture is 77, and the average value of lands \$5 18 per acre. The total average value of land per acre in the six states is \$31 18, being \$14 29 less than the average value of land in the state of Ohio. The farmers of Alabama receive an average of \$149 for their crops, against \$394 in Ohio, where only 40 per cent are engaged in agriculture. The average value of the crops in the six states is \$160, against an average of \$457 in the states where the proportion of agricultural workers is only 18 per cent. Compare Alabama with states having less than 30 per cent of agricultural workers, and the difference against Alabama is startling. Only 9 per cent of the workers in Rhode Island are engaged in agriculture, and hence we find that land which has been called a barren sand bank has an average of \$50 27 per acre. Extending the comparison we find that the farmers of Rhode Island get an average of \$335 for their products, against \$140 for the farmers of Alabama. There are 15 states and territories in which the agricultural workers average 18 per cent. The average value of lands in those states is \$38 65, against \$5 18 in the states of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. "In the former states the average value of agricultural products to the farmer is \$457, against an average of \$160 for the cotton states. It is thus evident that some kind of an issue is needed in Alabama and states in a like industrial situation that shall produce a radical change. If the tariff issue will arouse industrial ambition and at the same time tend to settle present political complications, the whole nation would have reason to rejoice. But a movement based on the claim that white citizens are alone interested in economic changes will not have conspicuous success. The only hope connected with the political aspect of the movement lies in the probability that the white citizens in each division of the democratic party will be compelled to recognize the necessity of giving the colored men their rights at the polls. But the interest in the tariff question seems to be spreading, and we shall be pleased to see the discussion extending into the southern states. It would be almost an anomaly to see any question recognized and discussed in the south as having two sides.

Another Convert.

Gov. Hoadly has written a letter to Speaker Carlisle, asking him to favor the restoration of the old tariff on wool. The document is eminently worthy of Hoadly, from the fact that the reasons given are insincere and hypocritical. The governor alleges that he wants the tariff on wool restored because the farmers in his state are compelled to pay tariff taxes on the articles which they buy. In this way he imagines he is making an argument for the wool tariff, and also saying a good word for free trade. He intimates that he asks protection not because a great industry will be benefited, but because other industries are protected. This may be a smart way of putting the proposition, but its object is entirely transparent. Hoadly simply makes it an excuse for escaping from the democratic tariff dilemma. If Carlisle has any confidence in his own position, he would simply reply that, if the governor has made his best argument, the farmers should be relieved by removing the tariff from all articles, wool included. Hoadly knew very well that his argument was a mere subterfuge, for his own state stands as a powerful contradiction of his allegation that the farmers are injured by the general protective features of the tariff. It is true that the wool growers in Ohio want protection, but it is not true that they demand it in order to keep

even with other industries. They demand it in the interest of their own industry. If they considered the wool tariff of no direct and independent benefit they would be more apt to favor free trade. The wool growers want protection in order to save the industry from complete annihilation by the importation of the cheap wools of Australia. It is not a question between the wool growers and the other protective industries. It is a question of life or death for the wool industry alone. There are industries that might be able to stand a reduction, but wool is not one of them. Hoadly's argument is unsound and sophistical. His excuses are cowardly and insincere. The facts show that the farmers of Ohio have been benefitted and not injured by the tariff on other articles besides wool. The census of 1880 shows that in that year there were 20,609 manufacturing establishments in the state of Ohio, with capital to the amount of \$188,939,614. It shows that there was not a county in the state that did not have manufacturing establishments, and that the smallest number in any county was 47, running from that up to 3494 in Hamilton county. Ohio is thus filled with manufacturing centers, with people who do not compete with the farmers. On the contrary, they furnish home markets for the products of agriculture and thus save the cost of transportation and exchange. It is folly for Hoadly to contend that these manufacturers tax the farmers of Ohio. It takes no investigation to demonstrate the absurdity of any such proposition. But our free-trade friends are captious and particular, hence we will show actual results. Ohio belongs to the second class of manufacturing states. That is in common with the smaller manufacturing states of the east and the older states of the west her agricultural population is less than one-half of all. In some of the eastern states the persons engaged in agriculture are less than 30 per cent of the aggregate engaged in all occupations. The census shows that only 40 per cent of the workers in Ohio are engaged in agriculture. As a consequence we find that the average value of land in that state is \$45 97 per acre. This is conclusive evidence that the existence of a large manufacturing population enhances the value of farms. In states having 70 per cent engaged in agriculture the value of lands range from \$4 to \$6 per acre. But the comparison extends even further. With only 40 per cent engaged in agriculture, Ohio crops are worth \$394 per capita, while in states with 70 per cent in agriculture the per capita value of farm products ranges from \$150 to \$202. These facts demonstrate beyond all doubt that the industries which have been developed by means of the tariff have not been a tax on the farmers of Ohio and that on the contrary they have been of great value to agriculture. The wool tariff has developed a separate industry and has given the farmers an additional advantage. Hoadly has gone over to the democratic party, but he is now trying to sneak back to republican doctrines under a very thin disguise. We are pleased to see him come down, but he ought to do so honestly and state the true reasons.

The Barbarism of Democracy.

When Senator Sherman introduced his resolution asking for an investigation into the election outrages in Virginia and Mississippi it was received with signs of strong dissent. There was an evident reluctance among a large number of republicans to any movement which looked like bringing the sectional issue into the canvass of this year. More important questions, it was believed, demanded consideration, and any action was deprecated which would turn attention away from these. This was the state of the public mind when the investigations began, and the democrats were credited with unusual discretion for refusing to enter upon a partisan debate. To-day an entire change is evident, and where there was listlessness and aversion formerly there is now keen attention and watchful interest. The democratic senators cast a solid vote against the passage of the Sherman resolution; and well they might, for nothing in all the history of the democracy illustrates more strikingly its essential barbarism than the facts developed by these investigations. The Danville riot is revolting enough, but it lacks many of the cold-blooded features of the Copiah murder. The telegraph has each day spread over the country the testimony of the witnesses given before the committee in New Orleans. The fact is proved, and not denied even by the witnesses called by the democrats themselves, that the only crime of the man Matthews consisted in his demanding the right to vote himself, and that the colored men should be granted the same privilege. He was warned by a committee of democrats that if he persisted in casting a republican ballot on election day his life would pay the penalty of his courage. He chose to disregard the warning and voted, but he had not had time to make room for the next voter before he was shot down like an ox by a man chosen "by lot" to do the deed. The murderer was thanked at a public meeting, and soon after elected to a local office. This, in brief, says the Philadelphia Press, is the story of the Copiah county election outrage. The intelligent American freeman, as he reads the

story of this brutal murder, will not stop to vent his just wrath upon the miserable assassin who loaded his gun with buckshot and took a cowardly advantage of the man he was selected to kill. Nor will he stop to parley with the wretches who indorced the deed, and stand ready, according to their own testimony, to repeat it, even if Gen. Grant himself should exercise the right of every American citizen and do what Matthews did. The American public will brush aside these miserable murderers and look behind and beyond them at the political organization which supports them and reaps the fruit of their crimes. It is the democratic party which will be indicted at the court of public opinion as the chief culprit in this business of bulldozing and murder. The leaders of that party know to-day that they have only to speak the word and these outrages will cease. But they know also that their only road to power is by such lawless acts, and they will silently acquiesce, as in the past. They greatly misjudge the sense of justice of the American people, however, if they expect to escape the full measure of punishment meted out to the perpetrators of and partners in such crimes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES PETER PETERSON, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Charles Peter Peterson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of SIGLIN & GRAY, Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

MARY E. PETERSON.
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Dated Marshfield, March 19, 1884. mrao

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