

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, March 27, 1884

Charles R. Wright of Philadelphia has been elected director of the Northern Pacific, vice Henry Villard, resigned.

The Bath (Me.) Sentinel says the engine and boilers for the Coos bay steamer being built at that place will be finished in about a month.

The democrats of Curry county will hold their convention at Ellensburg on the 26th of April. The primaries are called for the 24th.

Rt. Rev. B. W. Morris, bishop of Oregon, accompanied by his wife, returned to Portland last week, after a six-months absence in the east.

Chas. R. Finlayson, the boy who killed his grandmother near Albany several months ago, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, but has been granted a new trial.

Patrick Keefe, tried in the United States court at Portland for killing Wm. Morton at Sitka, Alaska, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years in the Oregon penitentiary.

The way in which the democrats run things in New York city is only a small specimen of the magnitude with which they would fleece the people should they get control of the general government.

The impudence of the editor of the Coos Bay News is only surpassed by his ignorance. In claiming for the democratic party the honor of establishing the free-school system of this country he makes a duff of himself.

Blaine's denial that he seeks the republican nomination for the presidency seems to be working wonderfully well in his favor. It looks now as if he will bring up in Chicago with a bigger vote than any other candidate. If he could fix things in New York he would be all right.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas, in a recent speech in the United States senate, opposed any appropriation by congress to suppress the "mouth and foot disease" among the cattle of the western states. He said if the precedent were established they would soon be called upon for an appropriation for the same purpose in behalf of the democratic party.

Twenty-one feet of water is now reported on the bar at Yaquina bay at high tide, and the large schooners Nora Harkins and Helen Merriam carry in full cargoes without difficulty. These vessels have at times, but not often, experienced some trouble in crossing the Coquille bar, and for this reason, perhaps, they prefer the Yaquina trade when they can get it.

A Washington dispatch says President Arthur will veto the Fitz-John Porter bill that lately passed congress. The president is reported as saying that in pardoning Porter he restored him to his civil rights, and he had not seen anything in the evidence that had been presented, whether new or old, to justify placing him back in the army. Several parties vouch for the accuracy of this statement.

When Arthur succeeded to the presidency it was supposed by many that Grant and Conkling would run the administration. This has not been the case, and if reports be true, friendship has ceased between Arthur and Conkling. Arthur has managed things to suit himself, and for the best interests of the nation regardless of political consequences within and without his party. If he be not entitled to credit for this, he is not deserving of censure.

Waterman of the Louisville Courier-Journal has been reading Randall and his protectionist followers out of the democratic party and there is wholesale kicking thereat by the ostracized. Waterman tells them to take up their grip-sacks and go into the republican party, where they belong, and Randall says he won't because he was in the democratic wigwag ahead of Waterman. The Kentucky has the best of it and Randall and his supporters must fall in with the free traders or break up the democratic party. The only thing that worries Randall is the fact that his going over to the free-trade wing would break him all up at home. The democratic straddle of the tariff question is drawing to a close.

The condition of the republican party throughout the country, compared with what it was four years ago, presents a contrast which affords ground for the greatest encouragement. Four years ago this time the party was divided into two or three factions, bitterly hostile to each other. The leaders of one faction in the great states of New York and Pennsylvania had in the face of the greatest opposition chosen delegates to the convention and instructed them to vote as the majority dictated. The action provoked a determined opposition that could not be allayed. Indeed in almost every locality there were contending factions. The larger part of the delegates went to the national convention not only the pledged supporters of three leading aspirants, but the unwilling opponents of all other aspirants, except the one they were to vote for. It was an assemblage of delegates in no wise prepared for deliberation. They did not even take time to see if their favorite would secure an election, or consult for the general good of the party. The outcome is well known. It was one of those happy deliverances which have frequently come to the republican party in the hour of peril. All this has changed. There is now no vestige of the unhappy differences of 1880 and 1882 upon the surface, and there is every reason to believe that none of the dissensions of either of those years will appear in any state or in the national convention. The delegates elected to the national convention will as a general thing go unpledged and ready to deliberate calmly as to the best man to nominate, and there is little doubt that their choice will be a man whose character and ability will command the support of the intelligence of the country. In short, the republican party is now in perfect trim for battle with its opponents, come in whatever guise they may. It will have no difficulty in the matter of platform. Republicans are substantially a unit upon all the leading questions of the day.

Coin for Coos Bay.

The Oregonian says there was filed in the clerk's office of Multnomah county on the 19th inst. a mortgage given by the Southern Oregon Improvement company to the Boston safe deposit and trust company to secure the payment of the improvement company's bonds to the extent of \$2,000,000, which amount it was resolved to issue on the 1st of January last, to mature in the year 1914, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The bonds, which were at once taken by the Boston company, are convertible into stock of the improvement company at the will of the holder. The mortgage covers everything that the company now possesses or hereafter may possess in any part of this state or of Washington territory, until the bonds are redeemed. The money thus obtained from the Boston safe deposit and trust company is to be used in the improvement of Coos bay harbor, for building a railroad to that locality, for developing the extensive coal mines of the company and for the running of steamers along the coast and into the navigable inland waters.

"Tog. Indefinite."

Morrison complains that the criticism on the tariff bill has been general and not definite. To a reporter he recently remarked that he could not be expected to reply to generalizations. The Philadelphia Press is not a little surprised at this, for, judging from the dispatches that have appeared in the papers during the past few weeks, from different sections of the country, it had been suffering under the delusion that, while a glamour of indefiniteness surrounded Morrison in this matter, his opponents had been exceedingly definite in pointing out alike the danger and absurdity of his proposition. Surely there was no lack of definiteness in the offering of the protests by the national association of woolen manufacturers. They plainly told Morrison that the reductions on their schedule in 1883 had ranged from 7 to as high as 35 per cent. They pointed out, producing facts and figures every step of the way, that these reductions had seriously affected the industry, and that the passage of his untimely bill must either bring down wages or close the woolen factories in the country. Yet Morrison says this is not definite. Jos. Wharton presented the protest of iron and steel manufacturers, and where he is known best Wharton is not considered a wavering quantity. This protest showed, with considerable definiteness, that the proposed reduction, following closely upon the reductions of 1883, would practically come out of the labor of the country; that the fourfold tariff standard would confuse, rather than elucidate, the metal schedule; that Morrison's proposed return to ad valorem duties, and in some cases, the restoration of compound duties, offers inducements to undervaluation and fraud, and that business disaster must follow this needless disturbance of the tariff. Does all this savor of indefiniteness? Will the most ultra free-trade journal of New England accuse Charles H. Dalton, president of the Arkwright club, representing as he did \$100,000,000 of capital, of being indefinite in treating of matters relating to the cotton industry? Dalton pointed out to Morrison with painstaking exactitude that the reduction of duties last year in the cotton schedule ranged from 25 to 55 per cent, and that in many grades of goods they were on the danger line, and another reduction would throw large classes of goods over to foreign countries to manufacture and leave American workpeople idle and the New England mills silent and deserted. As an expert, and speaking for the Arkwright club, Dalton also said an attempt to interpret or limit the importation of the proposed bill by the terms of the obsolete classifications of the act of 1861 must result in complications, litigations and annoyances to all concerned. The manufacturers of cotton thread illustrated their lack of definiteness when they informed Morrison that that industry had suffered a reduction of 35 per cent last year, and they capped the climax with a table of figures, which it will puzzle Morrison to refute, that the cost of labor in that industry was very much greater here than in Scotland. Then came the pottery and earthenware manufacturers, an exceedingly indefinite class of men. They presented figures to show that any reduction from the present tariff would result either in the closing of all the works or a reduction in wages equal to the whole amount of reduction in the tariff, as the profits of capital employed are now so small and so uncertain as to admit of no share; and, as one-half of the cost of the goods is labor in the shops, the entire decrease of 20 per cent would have to fall upon that labor. The wages, it was shown beyond contradiction, are 125 per cent higher here than in England. And this statement is supported by a recent official report from our consul at Tunstall. The American glass manufacturers informed the committee that the reduction of last year was from 9 1/2 to 13 per cent, and that its effect was to close up 60 per cent of the glass furnaces of the country. The product was almost wholly labor, and a further reduction would exterminate the industry. This was the particular form of indefiniteness the glass industry suffered from when in the presence of Morrison. Their concluding remarks are suggestive, if not definite: "When we are ready to graduate our girls from the high school to the coal pit and the cinder bank we can compete, and not till then," said one manufacturer. A comparison of wages shows that a skilled workman is paid in Belgium \$238, in America \$682, or 270 per cent more. A common laborer is paid there \$190, here he is paid \$210, or 110 per cent more, and the aggregate of both skilled and unskilled is for Belgium, \$338; for America, \$882. Then came the wool growers with an array of statistical proof, showing that, as a direct result of tariff legislation, the breeding of sheep increased each year until our flocks now number 50,000,000, and the wool product has increased to the enormous proportion of 320,000,000 pounds. An industry has thus been created, said the indefinite Delano, the annual value of the wool

product of which is \$100,000,000, while the 12,000,000 carcasses are worth \$50,000,000. The importance of this industry, as well as its political strength, may be still further appreciated from the statement that there were 1,020,000 flock masters. It cannot be denied that this industry has grown, as here stated, since a sufficiently protective duty was put on. That this increase has had a tendency to decrease the price of wool is also susceptible of statistical proof. An indefinite association of sugar planters from Louisiana, and they, too, of the democratic party, declared that the passage of Morrison's bill will result in the ruin and destruction of the industry, and protest against any policy on the part of the government which will have the effect of destroying or materially injuring an industry built up by the policy and fostering care of protection, and in which there are no less than \$80,000,000 or \$90,000,000 invested, and on which 400,000 people in Louisiana are dependent for support. And lastly comes an association of indefinite persons known as the Philadelphia association of textile manufacturers, under the leadership of Seal, and they indefinitely proclaim that to be called upon while passing through the depression that now exists in business to suffer another reduction of import duties means nothing less than the destruction of the business of many firms, while the permanency of that of others can only be secured by a reduction of wages that must be a severe blow to those who now earn little enough to meet the demands upon them. And this is what the Illinois statesman calls indefinite criticism. To his mind it is not worth answering. The statements of such busy, capable men and such vast interests are not worth answering. Do not trouble yourself, Morrison; you are having your innings now. By and by the great industrial interests of this country will have theirs, and the final protest next November will be definite enough, even for you, Morrison.

A Party Which Had Its Brains Knocked Out by the Rebellion.

It is so seldom that democratic papers tell the naked truth about their party that the following from the Chicago Times is worthy of reproduction without amendment or further comment: The gentleman from Missouri (Buckner), who is one of the "wheel horses" of the alleged democratic wagon, says that "things are looking bad" for that old vehicle. What makes them look particularly bad to Buckner is the fact that he was among the number of the prophets who predicted that the sale of the Kentucky free trader over the Pennsylvania protectionist for the party leader would bring to pass the bad state of things he now beholds. "I wrote a letter to Carlisle," says Buckner, "calling his attention to the bitter division of the party on the tariff question," and foretelling "the inevitable result of pressing that issue within the party." The Missouri prophet foresaw that issue could not be pressed "within the party" without raising an irrepressible conflict between the protection wing, led by Randall, and the anti-protection wing, by whomsoever it might be led, that would rend the venerable hulk in fragments like a charge of dynamite exploded in its bowels. It is not presumable that Buckner supposed that the tariff issue could be pressed without pressing it "within the party." He knows, as everybody knows, that the barren ideal called the democratic party exists, and has existed since its brains were knocked out by its pro-slavery rebellion, in nothing but a name that had been applied to themselves by a lot of hungry politicians that have agreed among themselves on no line or question of public policy. Considered as a party, it has been a bundle of irreconcilable political contradictions, held together by nothing more respectable than a habit of prejudice or a feeling of animosity. But, prejudices having their roots in the conditions of a past age, and animosities engendered by a partisan civil war, cannot always supply the absence of coherent purposes and aims on public questions. During 20 years and more the bourbon malcontents have been endeavoring to carry on a party business on no other capital than an ancient prejudice and animosities. They have not been successful. They have failed miserably in every undertaking. Their stock in-trade has been steadily depreciating in value. The country has been continually outgrowing the old habits of prejudice and the old feelings of animosity. While the bourbon reactionaries have been striving to hold it back it has been moving forward—advancing from old conditions to new conditions, from old ideas to new ideas, from closed and settled "issues" of the dead past to unsettled questions of the present and future. The old bourbon firm has no longer any shadow of a prospect of doing business on the old capital of prejudices and animosities. Either it must get new capital and an entirely new stock of goods, or it must go out of business. This is the alternative necessity which now confronts the concern of tradition. This is the emergency on which the directors of the ancient

company appear to be hopelessly divided. The first term of the alternative is evidently out of the question. It is the misfortune of the bourbon directory that omnipotent wisdom has neglected to endow them with the facilities of making public questions, of preventing or regulating their emergence, or of dividing public opinion respecting them, to suit their wishes. If the ruler of the universe had kindly favored them with these faculties of omnipotence, they might find a way out of their present dilemma; indeed, might have kept out of it without pursuing even the light of the prophet of Missouri. Years ago, perceiving on the political horizon a threatening cloud that looked like an emergence of the tariff question, they bravely proposed to put that question "out of politics," lest it should produce the effect foretold by the prophet of Missouri by making an issue "within the party." But that undertaking of the brave directors to "put out of politics" a political question that could arise nowhere but in politics was not successful. Failing to put it out of politics, wise and prophetic party directors like the gentleman from Missouri directed their efforts to keep it out of the party! The party pretended to be an organization of political opinion and purpose; called itself a political party; yet the only salvation for the party was in taking no stand, having no purpose, asserting no opinion, avowing no aim, intention, or wish respecting the most urgent of all present political questions, because to have any relation to that political question would bring in an element of discord which would be attended by most disastrous results! The only hope of the old party, in the Missouri view, is in its continuing to be a party without politics, a body of politicians without political purposes or aims, formed around an ancient habit of prejudice that is rapidly disappearing, a feeling of animosity that dominates only some of the more ignorant and less civilized sections of society. As it is impossible for the directors of the moribund party to admit politics without producing a fatal explosion, and as without politics the patient cannot possibly hope to survive, it would seem to be of no consequence whatever course the unhappy doctors and nurses should pursue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, March 26, 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 Monday, April 28, 1884, VIZ: PETER ROBERTSON, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 353, for the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 23 south, of range 12 west, Willamette meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz: A. E. McCalach, George Smith, Benjamin Roberts and Charles Seastrom, all of Empire City, Coos county, Oregon. Witnessed and sealed this 26th day of March, 1884. W. M. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

FOR SALE.

TIDE LAND LOT EAST OF THE LUNCH ROOMS BUILDINGS.

Front street, Marshfield.

Apply to J. A. M. CRAWFORD, Attorney at law, Marshfield.

STEAMER LULU!



J. A. EGENHOFF, Captain.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer LULU will make a trip up South Coos river to Yaquina's landing. EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, she will leave Yaquina for Marshfield; return to Yaquina the same day, and then back to Marshfield. The LULU is subject to charter for special business at all times except Thursday afternoons and Fridays. Towing of all descriptions promptly executed at reasonable rates. Orders left at the COAST MAIL office will receive prompt attention. For further particulars apply to J. A. EGENHOFF, Master.

NASBURG & HIRST,

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OGN.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER; keep constantly on hand in our large and commodious store, a well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting of the best staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

of all kinds, the choicest

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Oil Cloths, Slippers, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Tools, CIGARS and TOBACCO, Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Choice Wines and Liquors; Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Wood and Willowware, School Books and Stationery, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our extensive show cases are filled with the finest

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B.—All goods purchased at our Store will be delivered free of charge at any point on the route of the steamer Myrtle. v1-1-4

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

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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.

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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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PROPRIETORS,

Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale a superior article of

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

MY BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

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LIVERY STABLE

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Hauling done at short notice.

WOOD and COAL always on hand,

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