

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, April 3, 1884.

An Irishman has been indicted in Denish county for the murder of his father-in-law, T. J. Denish, a few months ago.

J. W. Murray, the murderer of his brother-in-law, Alfred Yenke, has been sentenced to be hanged at Portland on the 6th of May next.

Thirty-five democratic votes against the Morrison horizontal scheme will knock that abortion clear out of time, and it is believed there are fully that number irrevocably committed against it.

Greater than a dime museum procession of freaks, curiosities and monstrosities would be the spectacle of the "greatest living American statesman" riding forth from Clifton alley on the back of the fraud lion, conquering and to conquer.

Very few democratic papers have any comment to make on the recent speech of Jeff Davis, before the legislature of Mississippi. They are quite silent on that as they have been on the political murders in Virginia and Mississippi.

The Clatsop Commercial Gazette says Tilden would be a very appropriate candidate of the democratic party for the presidency. He is no more shaky than the party is, and he is as firm as a rock in his mind as the party in its profession of principles.

The Second Adventists have set the 4th day of next November as the date for the end of the world. As this will be election day, the Chicago Times hopes the final smash will hold off until the evening, so we can at least make a rough guess at how the thing has gone.

The democratic house of representatives has been in session over three months, and all that it has done is embodied in a tariff bill that can never become a law; the unanimous recommendation of the ways and means committee that the bonded whisky extension bill be adopted; and the passage of the Fliz John Porter bill.

Democratic organs find it necessary to announce every little while that the party is entirely harmonious and is going into the next campaign with unbroken ranks. They state with an airy self-confidence that all causes for dissension have disappeared and that such a delightful state of agreement as exists now has not been known since 1856.

The magnitude of the Blaine boom about this time is drawing toward that gentleman a heavy fire from the enemies he has within his own party, chief of which is the New York Times. The rank and file of the republican party are in favor of Blaine by a large majority, but the co-operation of his uncompromising enemies is very essential to success; hence the hesitancy to nominate him.

E. G. Hurns, prosecuting attorney of this district, was severely injured at Corvallis on the 23d ult. During a fire alarm Hurns was standing on the sidewalk, when he was run into, knocked down and run over by a horse cart. No bones were broken, but Hurns had an ankle badly lacerated and he was so badly used up that he was unable to prosecute the cases that he had gone there to attend to.

The Ohio legislature has passed a law abolishing the convict labor system. The prisoners in the future are to be employed in such manner as not to interfere with free labor. Such articles are to be manufactured as can be used in other public institutions, and be sold to them at the market price. Prisoners under 20 years of age are to be employed so as to learn a trade. A per cent of the earnings of each prisoner, excepting for life, will be paid to the prisoner or his family.

It is reported that at the suggestion of Tilden a democratic conference has been agreed upon, to be held in New York some time before the national convention, to which leading men from the several states will be invited. The conference will probably be held after the republican nomination has been made. It means that the leaders intend to decide who shall be the democratic candidate, and the rank and file of the party are expected to acquiesce without grumbling. Tilden will dictate the nominee, and as it looks now it will be either Fiske or Flower, and perhaps both combined with the ticket.

William S. Pound has commenced suit in the United States circuit court at Portland against the Pacific Coast steamship company to recover damages in the sum of \$25,000. He was one of the crew of a lifeboat who went to the rescue of the passengers of the steamship Queen of the Pacific when she was aground on Clatsop spit, on the 4th of September last. He alleges that owing to the carelessness and negligence of the defendant in transferring one Mrs. Rosworth from said steamer to the lifeboat, he was knocked down across the seats of the boat and Mrs. Rosworth fell on top of him, whereby he was injured in the back and has suffered great bodily pain and his back is permanently disabled. The plaintiff claims to be a skilled mechanic, and on account of his injury is unable to prosecute his business, wherefore he asks for damages.

A correspondent of the New York World finds that there is a "solid north" of 46 states, with 155 electoral votes, to offset the "solid south" with the same number of states and electoral votes. "The six remaining northern states making the great debatable ground." To make up the "solid north," so called, it is necessary to reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Oregon, picking up a state here and there on the way. The "solid south" is composed of compact, contiguous territory, thus far without a break to relieve the monotony. The "solid south" is made up of the 16 northern states, which are made solid. There is not one of these 16 northern states which is not a "solid" state, and the real debatable ground is found in the north, where men are permitted to have and to vote their opinions with a reasonable assurance that their ballots will be counted. The party which profits by the "solid south," will not admit that there is any debatable ground in this section.

Chicago is to have a third national convention of a political stripe. A national anti-monopoly convention will be held there on the 14th of May to nominate a "presidential ticket." The 450th of representation is to be four delegates, and four alternates from each congressional district, four from each territory, and four from the district of Columbia. Speaking of the necessity of prompt action, she calls says: "The time for preparation is short; the necessity for action pressing and immediate. Where organizations of anti-monopolists already exist, steps should be at once taken to increase the membership and prepare for an active campaign. Where no organizations have yet been formed, those who believe that the people are above corporations should turn themselves into local societies or clubs, appoint committees and take immediate steps to secure the calling of district conventions for the election of delegates, at places convenient to the citizens of their districts, giving abundant notice through the local papers of their district of the time and place of meeting, and take whatever other steps may be deemed necessary to secure full delegations to the national convention."

The Industrial Congress.

The national industrial congress which will meet in Chicago May 21 is attracting considerable attention. The secretary of the association expresses the objects of the congress in the following call:

The mass convention of the people interested in every possible industry of every section of the country is called to meet at Chicago-May 21, 1884, for the purpose of organizing a national industrial congress, which shall have for its object to watch over and further the development of the latent resources of the country, to the end that there may be a perfect harmony of production—neither an overproduction of some nor a neglect of others; to make known new opportunities for capital and labor and suggest new processes, and the employment of labor and capital in all that pertains to a nation's progress and the welfare of the people.

It is not probable that the members of this congress will succeed in solving many of the disputed questions in economic affairs. It is not likely that they will be able to regulate the industries of the country to overcome the evils of over-production or accomplish an exact division of labor. But they can set in motion new forms in American industrial affairs which will be of great value to producers. The time has come when more method should be pursued in the industrial efforts of the people. Wise laws have enabled the principal industries to make rapid progress, but there are thousands of minor industries that can be made profitable by means of more intelligent care and direction. Industrial conventions are mainly useful as affording an opportunity for a comparison of experiences and general exposition of methods and resources. The rapid growth in population in this country demands that every possible means be provided for diversification and for the most ample means of information in regard to the situation of the various industries. The very size of the nation demands more than usual efforts in behalf of the circulation of general industrial information. To prevent what is called over-production, the producers must know what is being accomplished in the various sections of the country, and this object can only be accomplished by organized effort. It is not only important that means should be discussed. The producers should be educated to watch the industrial situation with the greatest care. This can only be accomplished by working up general interest by means of public conventions. The Chicago movement will bear grand fruit if it only succeeds in inducing the continuation of such meetings in the future.

Declined a Free-Trade Repast.

Speaker Carlisle's visit to the free-trade club in New York has served to develop the full measure of harmony that exists in the democratic party. It is a kind of harmony that induced the editor of the World to snub the free traders and their guest and victim, Carlisle. The free traders in New York are pretty well-to-do gentlemen that talk about the oppressive features of protection and dine at Delmonico's, which is not remarkable evidence that they have become paupers on account of the American system. Of course these men discuss economics in the most approved English form. They have a great dinner, and issue elegant cards of invitation. They know more about fine bills of fare and excellent wines than they do about labor statistics. But a good dinner and plenty of wine make a vigorous imagination, and the theorist revels in fine talk about the commercial freedom of the world. To a dinner given by these impracticables, Carlisle was invited. He accepted the invitation and made a remarkably poor speech. To the same dinner the editor of the New York World was invited. He declined to dine and wine at what he considered the expense of the democratic party. We have nothing to say in regard to the good or bad taste of this peculiar proceeding, for it would be difficult to make any discrimination in regard to the bad sense exhibited by all the parties to the transaction. But we are glad the dinner scheme was carried out, for it affords the country a full view of the elements in the democratic party seeking to control the legislation of the country. The club represented men who have just about sense enough to make economic laws over a stack of works on political economy and a good dinner. Carlisle represented the men in the democratic party who have a suspicion that there is some wisdom in the free-trade doctrine if everybody had the courage to apply the doctrine, while the editor of the World represented that branch of the democratic party that never has been able to comprehend an argument other than the so-called fraud issue. What kind of legislation can the country expect from such a mob of contending elements and incompetency? What can a party do that is divided on public questions, that the leaders are willing to snub one another on public occasions, and absolutely refuse to sit at the same table. Carlisle and his friends carried the organization of the house by a large majority. The men who placed him in the speaker's chair voiced the sentiments of the gentlemen who run the free-trade club and Carlisle recognized that fact when he obeyed the call to be present at the free-trade dinner. Carlisle attended the free-trade club dinner as the chosen representative of a majority of the

democrats in the lower house of congress, and this is what the editor of the World says of the club and Carlisle:

But this free-trade club, largely composed of politicians and well-meaning but impracticable theorists, would, if successful, keep the democratic party out of power. Its mission would divide and defeat the party, and if Speaker Carlisle—who was elevated to his present position not as a free trader but as a friend of tariff reform—had the success of his party at heart he would not lend his presence to this proposed banquet. Watterson and Hurd, the most pronounced advocates of the free-trade doctrine in the democratic party, have declared that they would rather see the party beaten than surrender the principle of free trade. The World holds that it is far better to succeed now, and thereby secure a chance of real revenue reform, than to lose the presidential battle in an utterly impracticable effort, and thereby perpetuate the power of the republican party and all the evils and abuses it has engendered. Therefore the editor of the World, with due courtesy, declines to banquet with the free traders, and therefore the World, speaking for the democracy and representing democratic hopes and aspirations, regrets that Speaker Carlisle proposes to lend his countenance this evening to the republican and democratic theorists who are seeking to divide and defeat his party.

We do not know how many republicans belong to the club, but one thing is certain, the republican leaders in congress were not present. Hurd and Cox were. In fact as far as possible it was a democratic funeral. Now, if Watterson Hurd and other democrats of the same stripe would rather see the democratic party beaten than to surrender the principles of the free-trade club, and Carlisle as the representative of a majority proposes to stick to the same principles, we should like to know which of the contending factions, the free traders or the World and Randall men, can be accused of being schismatical. It is evident that both parties are powerful, and as it is the opinion of each side that the other is bent on ruin, we must admit that there is great danger. In the meantime a World-Randall dinner is in order, and we are anxious to see who will refuse to take seats at the table.

Ireland Depopulated.

The census returns for Great Britain have created great excitement and indignation in Ireland. They show that the work of ruin is still going on, and that the Irish people are fast being driven from their own country by the oppressive policy of the English government. In speaking of the work of depopulation the Dublin Nation says:

The life blood of Ireland is being drained by vamps. Every one who has an interest in the country must feel this. The numerous unions. The extermination of the Irish people has long been the traditional aim of the English rulers. The present executive's will is set on actively promoting the ruinous system, which has already robbed the country of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of people.

And under the editorial title of "Killing a nation by inches," United Ireland says:

For all practical purposes Ireland is suffering a more awful drain of manhood than if engaged in a deadly conflict with a first-class European power. She has lost since the union more men than France lost in the sanguinary wars of Napoleon. At least 8,000,000 of people have been immolated in 80 years to the demon of English supremacy. 2,000,000 of people whose heavy frames supplied the physical force of the repeal meetings were missing in 1852, when the census enumerators came to count them; 2,913,000 of the population, who were spared by famine, have been starved or transported since. The waste goes on faster and more furiously. With in the last year alone Ireland has lost 100,000 emigrants, 1000 of whom were single adults. She lost in mere thens and muscled more valued sons than were slain in any of the greatest battles of the world.

This is the nation that boasts of possessing the most perfect economic policy in existence. It is the same nation that floods the United States with documents urging the people to adopt the policy of free trade. England insisted that a union with Ireland would benefit the latter country. The union has had a trial and fallen a victim to the ambitious designs of the English government. The nations that have refused to be governed by English power or by English notions have become prosperous and independent, while the people who have been compelled to submit to English dictation are either insignificant powers or are fast losing their identity as separate nations. The history of Ireland demonstrates that England makes conquests for her own benefit and not on account of humanity. People who suppose that the Cobden club advocates free trade in the United States out of love for the American people have an excellent example of results as shown by the census returns for Ireland. The economic judgment which has driven the Irish people to the United States will hardly be welcomed and made the corner stone of American institutions. It matters not under what pleasing guise the said doctrines are taught, it is sufficient to know that they aim only at the commercial supremacy of Great Britain, and the Irish people can testify to the fact from bitter experience.

The Taxation of Mortgages.

The Oregonian says a misunderstanding of the effect of Judge Deady's opinion on the mortgage tax law is likely to get many persons into trouble about their taxes. It is evident from the slowness with which taxes are being paid and from numerous other incidents that the supposition is very prevalent that no tax can be lawfully collected, and in particular that taxes cannot be collected on mortgages or on notes secured by mortgage. But in fact the new mortgage tax law does not change the old law except as to the definition of real estate; and as mortgages were always taxable, so they are yet. On the tax roll of Multnomah county the mortgages stand assessed in bulk mainly, as "mortgages and other liens on real property," as heretofore. Under the old law, therefore, the tax is still collectable; and even granting that the new law is void, the sheriff has the

right and it is his duty to make a sheriff's assessment of all mortgages, and to proceed against the property of the mortgagee for collection of the tax. Of course the sheriff will use, in making his assessment, the information obtained through the inquiries of the new mortgage tax law, all of which is matter of records, and he can also garnish for payment of the tax any debt which may be due to the taxpayer. It is plain, therefore, that those who do not pay will only make costs for themselves. The foreign money lenders send their notes out of the state, and in most of the counties they probably have no personal property that can be reached; but when the notes come back for payment (the dates upon which they fall due being matters of record) they can be garnished also for the taxes under the old law. The result, so far as the foreign money lender is concerned, will be that he will have to pay the taxes assessed against him, or the legislature at the next session will pass a law forbidding him to do business in the state. The Oregonian, as is well known, thinks it bad policy to tax credits; but the temper of the people throughout the state is unmistakably for such taxation, and they will not be trifled with.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION! SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY!

THE STEAMER COMET WILL LEAVE the wharf in Marshfield at 9 o'clock a. m. On SATURDAY, April 26, 1884.

For a grand excursion to Charleston, stopping at North Bend and Empire City.

Orator by JOHN A. GRAY, Esq., at the grounds. Good music will be furnished. Basket Picnic, to which everybody is invited. Fare for round trip: Gentlemen, \$1; Ladies free. Grand Ball at Marshfield in the evening. Admission: Gentlemen, \$1.50; Ladies, 50c. Reception Committee—E. A. Anderson, H. R. Reed and W. R. Simpson. Floor Managers—H. W. Dunham, T. G. Owen, H. Ploeger, A. P. Owen and M. P. Pennington. Committee of Arrangements—E. A. Anderson, H. W. Dunham and H. R. Reed.

In case of rain the celebration will take place at Odd Fellows' hall, Marshfield, at 2 p. m.

The proceeds will be devoted to the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home and Educational Fund.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JENKINS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 1st day of April, 1884, by order of the county court of Coos county, Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Jenkins, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Crawford & Lockhart, Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

Dated April 2, 1884. A. M. CRAWFORD, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Jenkins, deceased.

MRS. M. TOWER, MILLINERY DRESS-MAKING! EMPIRE CITY, OREGON. HAS ON HAND A NEW AND fine stock of

Millinery and Dress-Making Goods! All orders promptly attended to.

MILLINERY! NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES! MRS. C. F. LUSE (AGENT FOR W. F. BURN).

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OREGON. Opposite the Central Hotel.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the ladies of Marshfield and vicinity that she has just received

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW GOODS EMBRACING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS, And Millinery Goods of all kinds.

Children's Toys OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Cleaning and trimming done to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A share of patronage is solicited. Please call and examine my new goods.

MARSHFIELD LUNCH HOUSE AND RESTAURANT! (Formerly Rehr's)

LACKSTROM & STORA, Proprietors MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

From 15 Cents to \$1.00, Till after Midnight, when they will be From 50 Cents to \$1.00.

Board by the Day, Week or Month.

A variety of the best brands of San Francisco Beer always on hand. Also, choice Wines and Cigars. Fresh Eastern Oysters by every steamer—served in any desired style. Special attention paid to Ladies and Families. Give us a call.

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FOR SALE. TIME LAND LOT EAST OF THE LUNCH ROOMS BUILDINGS. Front street, Marshfield.

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

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

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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.

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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,

HARNESSES and SADDLES, LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS.

Call and see me, one and all.

W. G. WEBSTER, Masonic Building, Front street, Marshfield, Oregon.

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Henry Sengstacken, - - - Proprietor, DEALER IN

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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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DRUGS & CHEMICALS

Wines for medicinal purposes, Dye Stuffs, Trusses, Sponges, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Stationery and School Books.

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Prescriptions carefully compounded.

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