

The Coast Mail.

MAKESHIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, 11:11:11: April 20, 1884

The Detroit Journal says Randall has become the white elephant of the democracy. The party leaders can't know what to do with him.

The annual session of the Army of the Potomac will occur this year at Brooklyn in June. Gen. Horace Porter will be the principal orator of the occasion.

The democrats can never be united on the tariff. In fact there is no principle that the factions can unite upon. Only one common object animates them—the office.

What the democratic party most needs is a leader with a big head full of brains. It has not now in or out of congress a single man who commands the confidence of the party.

Last week James Chenoweth of Oakland shipped to Portland a head of beef cattle that he had bought of B. G. Agoe and for which he paid 3 cents per pound gross. The cost was a fraction less than 50¢ per head, or a little less than 25¢ for the car load.

Thirteen never tired of talking about the part he played in reforming the politics of New York state; but if he be the wonderful reformer that his ardent admirers tell us so much about, why is it that he and his friends have not before this reformed the rotten government of New York city, which for iniquity stands without a parallel in the United States?

Binger Hermann's congressional boom appears to be sweeping the valley like a Kansas tornado. Southern Oregon should have the congressman that he should be Hermann. Portland had better ease up a little, for she may grab at too much and lose all one of these days by not dealing squarely with the rural precincts.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut has introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 to be offered as a reward to any one who will rescue the Greely party now in the Arctic regions, or give information that will lead to their finding. The reward will probably stimulate an active search by whaling vessels that are accustomed to penetrate those regions.

For several years the democrats and greenbackers in Maine have affiliated in the support of a common ticket. This year the greenbackers have called a state convention to meet on the 24th inst. They do not expect a fusion with the democrats this year, and say that the masses of their party are protectionists, and do not like the vagueness of democratic tariff doctrine.

James Hamilton of Bath county, Ky., the largest short horn stock dealer in the world, died at Mount Sterling, Ky., a few days ago. Since 1873 he has had 75 sales, amounting to at least \$500,000. He had in Bath county 2500 acres of land and several thousands in Illinois and Missouri. He had on his farms more than \$500,000 worth of the finest strains of short horns.

The first two months of 1884 brought 27,577 immigrants to the United States, or only 2126 less than the same months of 1883. Germany heads the list with 5435, and Blumack ought to see that Germany will come to the American flag if he will not permit the American hog to come to them. In other words, the German people must have the cheap food of the United States.

A new cattle disease is reported from the upper flat country in Wyoming. It begins with a swelling of the jaw, gradually extending over the whole body and invariably resulting in death. The dead body on being cut open is found to contain an offensive yellow pus. The disease does not appear to be especially contagious, but is causing considerable alarm among the cattle owners.

A bill that has been passed by the New York legislature and signed by the governor, making compulsory in the public schools instruction in the effect of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, is a victory for the temperance people which will be of more solid benefit to them than all the prohibitory amendments they could get adopted from now until doomsday.

James Franklin Chase of Nantucket, Mass., joined the Masons 77 years ago, and is beyond doubt the oldest living member of that order. Col. Edward Sawyer of Grand Blanc, Mich., is next with 74 years' membership to his credit. Wait Garrett of New Hartford, Conn., George Lee Rowe of Agawam, Conn., and Edward Nichols of Woodbury, in the same state, have been members for 70 years. A man named Wright, living at Dover, is the oldest English Mason, with 50 years to his credit.

A queer trial is going on in Spartanburg, S. C. Professor Houston of the Carolina institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, himself a deaf mute, was knocked down one night in January last, robbed and left for dead near the institute. Alfred Irving, an employee, was arrested and the evidence shows him to be beyond a doubt Houston's assailant. Nearly all the witnesses were deaf and dumb, or blind, and the examination was conducted through an interpreter. Their testimony is said to have been a marvel of rapidity, directness and precision.

The Herald says the people of the Coquille are somewhat excited as to the time of the assembling of the democratic county convention, some saying that it will be on the 11th and others that it will be on the 12th inst. The latter part is all right and just as the bosses intended it should be. The confusion as to the day of the assembling of the convention doubtless came from instructions sent out to certain of the delegates to be at Coquille City on the 11th to participate in a ring caucus to make up a slate to be ratified by the convention on the 12th. There is nothing mystical about this after it is understood.

Miss Kitty McCoy, a girl 17 years of age, was shot and killed at Lookingglass, Douglas county, on the 30th ult. A younger brother, who was the plain dealer, had been hunting during the day, and had returned to the house to reload his pistol, preparatory to going out again. After the boy loaded the pistol he placed it in a trunk and went to the well to get a drink of water. While he was gone a little sister, unobserved, went to the trunk, took the pistol out, and in some way discharged it in such a manner that the bullet struck Miss Kitty in the face above the left cheek-bone and lodged over the brain, inflicting a wound that rendered the girl insensible at once and proved fatal in about an hour and a half.

A murderer named Wm. Berner escaped the gallows at Cincinnati, O., a few days ago by the jury bringing in a verdict of manslaughter after the man had confessed to murdering and robbing Wm. H. Kirk, his employer. This so exasperated the populace that a mob took possession of the city for three days and nights, and it required the state militia to suppress it. A great deal of property was destroyed; the fire court house was fired and greatly damaged; more than 50 persons were killed, and some 200 were wounded. Berner escaped and was too glad to take refuge at the penitentiary. Had the mob caught and hanged him and his lawyers and the jury that acquitted him his work would have been commendable that far. It is time for the people to begin swinging up or sitting down upon short lawyers who use their influence beyond all reasonable limit to free criminals that they know deserve to be hanged.

A Generous Suggestion.

The Kansas City Journal makes the following suggestion to the democratic majority in congress to assist them in their travail over a tariff bill. Their whole argument in favor of tariff reduction, or rather sole argument when the relative merits of a tariff for revenue only and a protective tariff are discussed, is that the present system produces too much revenue, piles up a surplus in the treasury that is a temptation to extravagance, and that corruption is easily begotten of it. This income they say must be reduced, no matter what the effect may be upon our industries, the capital invested in them and the labor that claims a livelihood only by them. Admitting, for the moment, that there can be a surplus in the treasury while the national debt remains unpaid, and the loyal veterans of our wars, invalided in the service, are unrequited for their patriotism and the sufferings they encountered and endure, let us see how the democratic plan of reducing the government revenue will work. Now a tariff for protection is not necessarily a revenue measure. It may be so high as to prohibit importation, and thus no income will be realized under it. Take the old tariff on wool, for instance; it was so high that it virtually excluded the foreign article from our market. The reduction on this article in 1883 was to reduce the revenue from that source, to lessen the surplus complained of in the treasury. But what has been the effect? The result has been directly opposite from what was said, or expected. The importation of wool under the tariff law of 1883 largely increased, and the duties collected largely augmented the revenues of the government. While failing to accomplish the object intended, the effect, as well, has been to injure an important domestic industry, while woolens are appreciably cheaper. The effect, concisely, has been to increase the government revenues from this source, and to injure the wool-growers of America without the consumer receiving any compensating benefit. The Morrison horizontal bill embodies this idea in a wholesale way. He, as the exponent of modern democracy, proposes to reduce the tariff on every protected industry one-fifth. We have had a short experience in this style of reform, as instance in the wool industry. What would be the effect of his wholesale reduction? There is little doubt but that the customs revenues would be increased, values be seriously disturbed, our labor system demoralized, and foreign manufacturers would be enabled to fix the prices at which our own products should be sold in our own markets. If experience be worth anything, it has proved the truth and strength of our statement in many instances besides the example afforded by the wool industry. Now, if the object of the democratic party, and they assert it from the capitol dome, is to reduce the redundant revenues and that alone, why don't they go in for a high protective tariff? To be consistent, they should do so, and the jump necessary to make the change from free trade to a prohibitory tariff is not beyond democratic agility. The party wants to do something about the tariff before beginning the presidential campaign, and as they seem utterly unable to agree on the Morrison-Carlisle idea, we generously drop our suggestion.

The Yellowstone Park.
When Rufus Hatch and his syndicate possessed themselves of a lease of the Yellowstone park, it was thought a bonanza had been secured, and congress was anathematized for making and locating a monopoly in this pleasure ground. It was contended the lease of a portion only of the park would eventuate in monopolizing the whole area, and that the natural and marvelous beauties of the region, its wonders and picturesqueness, would be obliterated, mangled and put to the useful by running great herds of cattle over the country to drink at its natural fountains, to graze over its verdure and destroy its forests and foliage. All these forebodings have failed to be realized, while the anathemas begotten of the cry of monopoly have turned out to be useless expenditure of angry breath. Uncle Rufus Hatch and company have not found their enterprise a paying one. The syndicate or company has gone into the hands of a receiver, and Hatch is out many thousands of dollars by his venture. When this result is announced it awakens no surprise and sustains all the arguments used against the wrath and indignation of those who saw a great fraud in the grant acquired by the Hatch syndicate. Even had the company acquired the additional concessions that the opposition to the scheme prevented, it is doubtful if it would have realized anything. The cost of bringing the park within the reach of civilization, that civilization that has the leisure of enjoyment, would have been so great that years would elapse before the company could be remunerated for its outlay. The park is far removed from dense settlement, and the settlements near it on railroads or near them, are made up of a class intent on business, not pleasure. For

years all hope of profit or even recompense in the most modest degree would be dependent upon eastern tourists—and the expense of such a tour would render such patronage meager, notwithstanding the attractions of the park. The shortest distance by which the greatest wonders of the park can be reached compels travel by wagon or on horseback for 200 miles. In fact the undertaking of fitting up the park for a summer resort, at the time, was chimerical. The enterprise was ahead of the times and the population likely to be made tributary. The time will come, to be sure, when the park will be resorted to and visited by thousands, but that time is dependent upon the settlement of the country around it and upon railroad facilities to reach and traverse it. Hatch's failure has proved the fallacy of trying to pioneer the park as a paying institution just now, as well as putting a quietus to the charges so abundant against his ill-timed, though commendable, enterprise when he undertook it.

Edmunds as a Candidate.

The New York Herald notes the fact that the friends of all the republicans who are either openly or covertly seeking the presidential nomination are a unit upon two propositions: First, that Senator Edmunds is not a candidate and will not accept a nomination, and, secondly, that Secretary Lincoln was created by divine providence for no higher place than the vice presidency. Gen. Logan's friends shrewdly add that Lincoln is young enough to wait for four or eight or a dozen years even for that place. "You may as well send Arthur delegates," the people in some districts are told, "because Edmunds will positively decline a nomination, and Edmunds delegates would be only wasted." "You should instruct your delegates for Blaine or Logan," they are told in other districts. "Edmunds will refuse the nomination, and Edmunds delegates would only throw away your influence in the convention." And so the story goes around, while the organs of different candidates are "dead sure" so to speak, that Lincoln would do admirably for vice president, and they are all certain that he is "a very nice young man," and so on. This little device is not mentioned by the Herald by way of approaching the anxious friends of avowed candidates—not at all. All is laid in war, and politics; and if the republicans who prefer Edmunds or Lincoln, or a ticket of Edmunds and Lincoln, to Blaine or Arthur or Logan can by such representations be persuaded to send delegates to the convention for one or other of those last named gentlemen, that is their own lookout. It is only fair, however, to tell republicans who are choosing men to represent them in the national convention that there is no authority for the assertion that either Edmunds or Lincoln would refuse a presidential nomination. They are not candidates in that sense in which Blaine and Gen. Logan and Arthur are candidates. They are not engaged in an attempt to "get delegates," to "work up party sentiment," to "get up a boom." They are attending to their duties—Lincoln in the war office, Edmunds in the senate—and avoiding the usual and not very nice methods by which ambitious politicians strive for the great prize in our politics. But that does not put them out of the category of men who may be named for the presidency by their party. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that while Senator Edmunds may honorably refuse to lift a finger to secure his own nomination at Chicago, he will accept if the convention shall nominate him. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that while Secretary Lincoln will continue to attend to his official duties in the war department and honorably refuse to lift a finger to secure the nomination, he too, will not refuse it if it is offered him at Chicago. Why should they refuse? Both are men of unstained and unchallenged integrity. Both have shown great and unquestioned ability in the public service. No American would think his country either lowered in respectability or likely to be ill-governed if Senator Edmunds or Secretary Lincoln were nominated and elected to the presidency. We can see many reasons in the present condition of the republican party why a ticket composed of both these names should be a very strong one. Neither of the two gentlemen named has had such relations to either of the republican factions as would make his nomination hazardous by causing disagreements within the party. Again, there is nothing in the past of either of them—as there undoubtedly is in the case of some other candidates named—which would, when exposed in the fierce light of a presidential canvass, place the party on the defensive. Then, again, a ticket containing both these names would undoubtedly satisfy the prudent public demand for one "strong at both ends."

The Curry County Recorder says James McGlone lately visited Denmark on business, and when he returned to his home near Newcastle he found his dwelling burned to the ground, with its entire contents, including a large supply of provisions. He saved nothing of course. This was a hard stroke of luck, as the building consumed was one of considerable value, besides the loss of all his clothing, papers, etc., many of which it will be difficult to replace.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Special Offer—Eight Months for Sixty-Six Cents—A Good Watch as a Premium.

Until May 1, 1884, orders will be received for the New York Weekly Tribune for 8 months for 66 cents; for the Semi-Weekly Tribune, 8 months, for \$1.25. An extra copy is sent with every club.

As a premium for clubs of 8 months' subscribers, the Tribune will give a Waterbury watch in a nickel silver case, a good, satisfactory and handsome article, keeping as perfect time as a gold watch worth \$25. See terms below.

In part, the object is to wield the immense subscription list of the Tribune toward rolling up the campaign circulation of the weekly to 200,000 copies more than at present. The time has come for republicans to be up and doing. The campaign will be on the lines of the policy marked out by the Tribune. A good sound exposure of republican opinion should be placed, as soon as possible, in the hands of as large a number of voters as possible. If the regular readers of the Tribune regard this paper as the right one for good hearty campaign work, they are invited to take hold at once and set the ball rolling.

Waterbury watch is the latest product of a famous firm for clocks. A factory has been erected at a cost of half a million dollars, to supply the people with a good time-keeping watch, at the lowest price ever known. The Waterbury is a marvel of simplicity, accuracy and cheapness. The retail price is \$1.50. The watch is not a toy, but a strong and substantial article. It is a stem-wind; it runs for 48 hours; can be regulated perfectly, and keeps in order as perfectly as a costly gold watch. The case is handsome and is better than silver, in that it will not tarnish. With the watch is sent a little book, giving full instructions. No man or boy need now be without a watch. Those who have costly gold watches should have one of the Waterbury make besides, to carry while engaged in rough work or while traveling. Thousands are buying them for the latter purpose. The Waterbury is, however, pre-eminently the time-piece of the masses. It is the farmer's, the clerk's, the laborer's, the school-boy's and school-girl's watch. Every specimen of it sent by the Tribune office is guaranteed to have been thoroughly tested by the manufacturers.

Don't stop a man on the street and ask him the time of day! Have your own watch!

"The Waterbury."

The terms are: For \$1.50, the watch and two copies of the Weekly for 8 months. For \$4.99, the watch and five copies of the Weekly for 8 months. For \$9.99, the watch and ten copies of the Weekly for 8 months. For \$14.99, the watch and fifteen copies of the Weekly for 8 months. For \$19.99, the watch and twenty copies of the Weekly for 8 months. For \$24.99, the watch and twenty-five copies of the Weekly for 8 months. For \$29.99, the watch and thirty copies of the Weekly for 8 months. In these clubs one Semi-Weekly will count as equal to two Weeklies. For \$1.50, the watch and the Weekly for one year. For \$4.50, the watch and the Semi-Weekly for one year. The Tribune pays postage, but if the subscriber wishes the watch sent as registered mail he will please remit to cents extra. Sample copies of the Tribune and descriptive circulars sent free.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

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J. NABURG, --- Proprietor.

Always on hand,

CUTTER and AAA WHISKIES

and Choice Wines and Cigars.

Also—Boca, Milwaukee and Bay View

Brewery Beer.

Billiard and Pool Table.

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Frank P. Norton,

(Successor to Chas. Charnak.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CIGARS & TOBACCO!

First door south of Norman's Hall,

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GOODS SOLD ON THE

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You pay for what you get and you get what

you pay for.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Full Line of Cigars, Cutlery, Fancy

Goods, Stationery, Notions, etc.

New goods received by every steamer and

sold at bottom prices. Call and see me. apto

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—AND—

DRESS-MAKING!

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HAS ON HAND A NEW AND

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Millinery and Dress-Making Goods!

All orders promptly attended to.

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SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

State of Oregon, in and for the County of

Coos.

MARY SIMKINS, plaintiff, vs. LEBBEUS SIMKINS,

defendant.—Suit in equity for divorce.

To LEBBEUS SIMKINS, the above-named defendant, greeting: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled suit, in which Mary Simkins is plaintiff, and you, the said Lebbeus Simkins, are defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

or if you fail so to answer the said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief demanded therein, in concise statement of which said relief it is as follows, to wit:

First—That the said plaintiff and the said defendant, now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, on or before the first day of the next regular term of the said court, to be held at Empire City, in the said County of Coos, on

Monday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1884,

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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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.

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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.

BAYVIEW BREWERY

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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

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Hauling done at short notice.

WOOD and COAL always on hand,

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