

The Coast Mail.
MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, May 2, 1884

Hon. Binger Hermann for Congressman.

The republican state convention which met at Portland yesterday nominated Hon. Binger Hermann of Roseburg for congressman on the sixth ballot. This is as it should be, and Hermann is the right man for the place. He came to this country when a boy, made his own money, educated himself, and is in every respect a self-made man. His election is a certainty. Hermann is a man of fine presence and dignified bearing, and as a speaker he is without a superior in the state, upon which he will reflect credit when he appears as its representative in Washington. As a lawyer Hermann stands in the front ranks and his unquestioned integrity is a guaranty that the interests of the people will have a true advocate in him.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks it extremely doubtful if the democratic party be alive.

The expression that "the democracy is in the saddle" is taken to mean that the party is straddling the tariff hobby-horse.

The test of the Keely motor fraud has been once more postponed. It is like the democratic party—always just on the eve of a great triumph, but never gets there.

Henry Watterson to Carlisle and Morrison: "Nail our colors to the mast and get ready to go down, if we must, with our flag still floating defiantly to the breeze." Carlisle and Morrison to Henry Watterson: "Softly, go slow, Henry, we are down already; but don't give it away; that man 'Randall is a holy terror'."

Sam Parish has been confirmed as chief of police of Portland, vice W. H. Watkins, removed. Watkins bought the office and of course objected to giving it up, but the pressure was too great and he had to go. That reform in municipal affairs which the people of Portland bargained for when they elected Chapman to the mayoralty has been of a very unhealthy character throughout.

When ex-Gov. Hendricks of Indiana arrived at New York, from Europe, the other day, a reporter went for him on the tariff question. The tail of the old ticket said the subject was a disagreeable one upon which he was not posted and could not afford to express an opinion. For once he told the truth, whether he intended to or not, and with equal truth he might have added that the subject is a disagreeable one to his party and one upon which it is not posted and upon which it is afraid to post itself and take a stand.

The secretary of the navy is a target at which every democratic demagogue is always ready to shoot. Vague and general charges of partisanship and favoritism are hurled at him, and yet when proof is demanded not one of his accusers has any to present. The fact is, Chandler's only crime is that he is an earnest-working republican, who stands by his principles and his party through storm and sunshine. The country has not had a secretary of the navy since the foundation of the government who knows so well the wants of the country in regard to shipping interests, and who had so clear an idea of his duties as the present incumbent.

The Blair educational bill as passed by the senate appropriates \$77,000,000 to be distributed through the various states according to illiteracy, the ability of persons above the age of 10 years to write being made the standard of distribution, and the last census the means of arriving at the estimate. According to this authority there were 6,230,958 persons above the age of 10 years in the country in the year 1880 unable to write. This would distribute the \$77,000,000 as follows:

Alabama	\$5,207,000	Missouri	\$1,496,000
Arizona	60,000	Nebraska	132,000
Arkansas	2,424,000	Nevada	48,000
California	604,000	N. Hampshire	160,000
Colorado	120,000	New Jersey	630,000
Connecticut	340,000	New Mexico	680,000
Dakota	50,000	New York	2,625,000
Delaware	200,000	N. Carolina	5,368,000
Florida	960,000	Ohio	1,324,000
Georgia	6,240,000	Oregon	85,000
Illinois	1,740,000	Pennsylvania	2,735,000
Indiana	1,320,000	Rhode Island	297,000
Iowa	500,000	S. Carolina	2,428,000
Kansas	479,000	Tennessee	4,220,000
Kentucky	4,129,000	Texas	3,800,000
Louisiana	3,820,000	Utah	100,000
Maine	264,000	Vermont	190,000
Maryland	3,680,000	Virginia	5,160,000
Massachusetts	1,114,000	Wash. Ter.	40,000
Michigan	704,000	W. Virginia	1,000,000
Minnesota	400,000	Wisconsin	660,000
Mississippi	4,300,000		

Elsewhere in this paper we give place to a San Francisco dispatch calling attention to the fact that the coal interests of this state and Washington territory are seriously menaced by the tariff bill at present before congress. It is a special to the Oregonian and reiterates that which we said would be the result of the passage of the Morrison bill when it was first introduced and so cordially indorsed by our free-trade neighbor, the Coos Bay News. The people of this country should consider well before they cast their votes in favor of the democratic party and thus indorse legislation inimical to our coal and timber interests. While the tariff needs revision, there is neither sense nor justice in the way the democrats have started at it. The coal fields of this region need all the protection they now have, and more too. With as many good mines as are known to exist in this county, only one is shipping coal to San Francisco. This is because the profits of the business are not sufficient to enlist more capital in its behalf. The passage of the Morrison bill would shut up the Newport mine or reduce the wages of the miners (now low enough) to starvation rates. Take off that duty of 75 cents on coal and two-thirds or more of it would come from the miners or the mine would be closed. The democrats are free traders, but their leaders lack the courage of their convictions. That their ticket should receive a single vote among the miners is a matter of surprise to us.

Three Papers for \$3 25

We have received and accepted a proposition to club the COAST MAIL with the San Francisco Weekly Call. The Call is an eight-page paper of 64 columns, printed on a sheet 40 by 54 inches in size. We consider it by far the best weekly published on the Pacific coast, and the price at which it has been offered to us enables us to offer it and the MAIL to advance-paying subscribers at \$3 25 cents per annum. This includes the Call's splendid lithographed "Bird's-Eye View of California." Those of our subscribers who want an excellent San Francisco paper should at once improve this opportunity to secure the Call.

This arrangement with the Call does not in any way affect our clubbing arrangement with the Chicago Weekly News, except we give our subscribers their choice between the two papers and charge them 25 cents extra when they select the Call.

We will furnish the MAIL and the News for \$2 50, or the MAIL and the Call for \$2 75, or all three papers for \$3 25 per year in advance. Few people need more good reading matter than these three papers will furnish. Subscribers who have paid for the MAIL and the News, and desire the Call, can have it by paying 75 cents extra.

Another Consignment of European Paupers.

A fortnight since 356 foreign paupers were landed in Boston. They were mostly Irish, and their passage-over was paid for them. They were shipped to this country from Ireland because they were unable to care for themselves there, and were a burden upon the public. They were landed without money, and had no friends in this country. Many of them were children; others, old people; and a few only of the whole consignment are able to labor. The result will be, that nearly all will become objects of public charity at the port at which they disembarked. Without money, those able to work even will be unable to reach the west, where their labor might become profitable, and consequently they, along with the rest, will become objects of public charity or go to recruit the ranks of crime in a great city. A year ago this exportation of European paupers aroused no little indignation and evoked a protest from the government. England was accused of and the proof was forthcoming to show a systematic exportation of Irish paupers under government auspices to the United States. Disavowing any concern in "assisted emigration," after the protest the English government took care to see that her subjects were no longer expatriated, or paid to expatriate themselves, especially when the United States was the objective point of the assisted emigrants. Relying upon the conjecture, or belief, that a year ago is a long time ago, the English government is doing again what it was compelled to cease doing last year—exporting to the United States its paupers to avoid the burden its misgovernment has placed upon it. This first invoice of paupers should be looked after and returned to the port from which they were shipped. The English government should not be allowed to make an asylum of this country, to burden us with the products of a policy that has recruited an army of paupers in Ireland and England until it has become a large percentage of the population. The burden of pauperism in Great Britain, with a population of 35,000,000, is annually \$50,000,000. The United States, with its 52,000,000 inhabitants, spends upon pauperism less than \$13,000. Is there any accounting for this difference, and a difference maintained, too, in face of the fact that the United States receives annually multitudes of wretchedly poor emigrants, besides being made an asylum for just such as were disembarked at Boston the other day? The secret is just this, the United States protects her laborers and gives them a chance to live. Great Britain's paupers are the result of false political economy, a policy of free trade that has pauperized her working population to such a degree that means are sought to export her own people, expatriate them. The United States gives her laborers a chance to live, by protecting them, invites honest labor to participate in the bounties and benefits of this protection, but does protest against the imposition of being made the asylum of paupers rendered so by a policy and economy that England is trying to force on to this country along with her paupers and beggars. Congress should take action to prevent these importations. The first consignment of 356 will be followed by other shipments, until the aggregate for the season may reach thousands. Congress should enact at once a law prohibiting the landing on our shores of any person who is assisted to emigrate by any association or persons acting for such association. There should be no delay or delicacy in this matter, because to burden our country with the poor of other lands is the greatest wrong that can be inflicted upon us, and it is the greatest evil that can come to our nation to have our people exposed to and become familiar with paupers and beggars.

Thunderstorm Phenomena.

Several foreign scientists have recently published the result of their investigations of the causes of atmospheric electricity in storms. M. De Troelmin, in a paper read before the Paris academy, holds that mere evaporation of water, even when acidulated, does not produce electricity, while in evaporation produced by wind there is friction, and in this mechanical work the mysterious cause is to be sought. In this view the crest of ocean waves and the roughnesses of the soil, when swept by moist winds, play an important part in the generation of atmospheric electricity. Other investigators have recently attempted to show that electricity is not due to evaporation or condensation of water. But their experiments have been conducted on so small a scale that they are inconclusive. The well known fact that the most fearful forces of atmospheric electricity are exhibited in the tropics and in the calm belts, where evaporation and condensation of watery matter proceed on the grandest scale, conclusively proves that these processes are productive of great electrical disturbances quite independently of wind agency. While the origin of atmospheric electricity is still so obscure, measurements of its force and of the forces of evaporation engaged in producing it have been made with some approach to accuracy. De la Rue has shown by the aid of his magnificent battery of 11,000 cells that the potential necessary to produce a flash of lightning a mile long would require a battery of more than 3,000,000 cells. In a late publication Professor Tait calculates that to evaporate a single pound of water in the form of vapor from the sea or moist ground "requires an amount of work equal to that of a horse for about half an hour," while a fifth of an inch of rain represents on a square mile about 1,500,000 horse power exerted for 14 hours. These calculations may be practically useful in showing all classes of people to what frightful forces they are exposed in thunderstorms. Every year as the warm season approaches the fatalities from lightning multiply, most of which occur to persons apparently in sensible to the danger from the electric fluid. But such rescarches are likely to be still more useful in explaining the phenomena of tornadoes and cyclones, and thus facilitating their timely prediction.

The Next President.

The democratic party day by day is making it more evident that it is unworthy of public trust. All interests combine in demanding the defeat of a party which challenges the progress of reform, imperils domestic industries and encroaches upon the liberty of American citizens in the southern states in defiance of law. Good government, the protection of American industries and American laborers and human rights are attacked by the democratic party. The only chance for civil service reform, the safety of the business interests of the country and the only hope of exercising the rights of citizenship, untrammelled and without fear in all parts of the country, are dependent upon the success of the republican party in the forthcoming presidential election. The conclusion from this state of affairs is that, whatever honest difference there may be upon the choice of a republican candidate, there is none upon the danger of a democratic victory. As late as two years ago there was such a thing in politics as an independent, with democratic sympathies. There is no such man to-day, the party having alienated all such by a dogged opposition to reform and advancement in any direction except that of free trade, and even on this line the retreat has been sounded—until after election. No reform exists or is proposed which is not ob-

General John C. Fremont.

Dorshamer of New York has introduced a bill in the lower house of congress authorizing the retirement of Gen. John C. Fremont with the rank of major general in the army. The bill ought to pass. It is just and aims to requite Fremont for the valuable services he has rendered his country. To-day Gen. Fremont is a poor and old man. His retirement as a major general of the army will enable him to pass his last days in ease, and the money thus bestowed will continue only for a few years, and at best is a poor requital for the courageous and adventurous enterprise that practicaly discovered and gave to the United States the wealth of a country bounded by the Missouri on the east and washed by the Pacific ocean on the west. Fifty years ago Fremont explored this vast empire, whose wealth and resources to-day cannot even be estimated after a half century has been given up to the cultivation of its soil, to testing its range capacity and measuring the mineral treasures of its mountains. Since that time he has been a historical character, and during every epoch of the country's history since then he has not failed to do his part as a far-seeing statesman and a soldier. As a civilian his eminence was only second to his achievements as a soldier; he was the first leader of the great national party that saved the country from disruption. But sentiment need not be invoked to induce an act of justice. Gen. Fremont's retirement is claimed for him as a soldier, in recognition of his services by which the whole country profited, and which congress cannot afford to forget, now that an opportunity is afforded to remember them in a fitting way, by restoring him to a rank he honored.

structed by the democratic party, the party that scoffs at civil service reform, shoots down American citizens for daring to exercise the privilege conferred by law at the ballot box, and which has no principle upon which all its factions can be induced to agree. The one hand of union, and that only, of the democratic party, is its hunger for the spoils. On the other hand, the intelligence and the independent and reform sentiment of the land recognize the republican party as the exponent of all that democracy opposes, and all the great business and individual interests its success would imperil. The republican party is harmonious, and the honest sentiment of the country in favor of reform and business stability is with the republican party. There is no attempted dictation as to whom the republican shall be, and the prospects are bright that the national republican convention will be composed of representative men, men representing the best interests of the people and the best sentiment of the land, and that the candidate nominated by that convention will be satisfactory—be elected the next president of the United States.

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