

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, May 15, 1884.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Election, June 2, 1884.

State Ticket.

For Congressman, BINGER HERMANN
Supreme Judge, L. FLINN
District Attorney, ad district, D. L. WATSON
Presidential Electors, J. D. THOMPSON
WARREN TRUITT
J. C. LEASURE

County Ticket.

For Joint Senator, ANDREW NASBURG
Representative, JOHN H. ROBERTS
Joint Representative, WALTER SUTTON
Sheriff, W. R. SIMPSON
County Clerk, ALEX STAUFF
Assessor, L. HARLOCKER
Treasurer, FRED SCHETTER
School Superintendent, Dr. J. T. MCCORMAC
Surveyor, W. P. BOVIE
County Commissioners, E. A. ANDERSON
C. E. EDWARDS
Coroner, W. C. ANGELL

Capt. Geo. D. Korte, who lost the collier Tacoma, is a bar pilot at San Francisco.

The Chinese bill has passed the house and is expected to pass the senate without amendment.

Senator Dolph has introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 to begin the construction of a harbor of refuge at Port Orford.

The naturalization laws of this state require that a man of foreign birth must have declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States at least one year before he is entitled to a vote, and a residence of six months in the state is required.

The steam schooner Boda is announced to sail from San Francisco to-day for Alaska, with coal and lumber for Point Hope and Barrow. It is proposed to develop the coal mines near Point Hope in order to supply the steam whaling fleet, and a party of miners go north by the Boda.

The business transacted at the Roseburg land office last month consisted of 1063 acres sold for cash, 23 homestead entries made embracing 3116 acres, 9 final homestead entries embracing 1353 acres, 34 pre-emption filings, 4 timber entries, 1 donation certificate issued and 1300 acres selected as Coos bay wagon road land.

Charles W. Keeton, arrested some time since on the charge of robbing the stage near Grant's Pass in January last and bound over at his preliminary examination, now confesses being guilty of the crime and implicates several others as being partners in the job. He was one of the two who stopped the stage, while the others shared the plunder as full partners. The parties he implicates are Frank Howard, New Yocum and Deputy Sheriff Driscoll of Grant's Pass, all of whom were afterwards arrested. Yocum was subsequently released, the evidence against him being considered insufficient.

Mrs. Jee. Champaign was drowned at the Corn ford of the Umpqua river, near Roseburg, on the evening of the 6th inst. The Plindefear says Mr. and Mrs. Champaign, accompanied by their daughter, had been to town, and had crossed the river in the morning. While in town the river had risen and when attempting to cross going home, in a wagon, the current caught and upset the wagon, throwing all parties into the stream. The daughter, by catching to a box that was in the wagon, succeeded in keeping her head above water and reaching the shore, and Champaign held to the lines and was pulled to the shore by his team, and Mrs. Champaign, after a short struggle in the swift current, sank to rise no more. Her body was found about a half mile below the ford on Thursday morning.

The first volume of H. H. Bancroft's "History of California" (which forms Volume XIII of the "History of the Pacific States" and Volume XVIII of the collected works) is received. It is a work which represents an enormous amount of labor and research and which ought to be of permanent interest to all residents of this coast. The volume covers the period from 1542 to 1800—the age of Spanish, English and Portuguese exploration in search of the mythical northwest route to the Indies and of the mission colonization which followed hard upon the adventurous voyages of the Spanish conquerors. To the history of California Bancroft proposes to devote seven volumes. If the succeeding volumes equal in ability this initial one, the result will be a work which will practically exhaust the field. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

Appropriations for Oregon and Washington as Finally Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The appropriations for Oregon and Washington territory as finally agreed on are as follows: Yaquina bay, \$40,000; Columbia river, at the Cascades, \$150,000; Columbia and lower Willamette rivers, below Portland, \$500; upper Columbia and Snake rivers, \$15,000; Chehalis river, \$20,000; the Klagit and four other small rivers of Washington territory get \$10,000. The recommendations of the engineers for Coquille river, Coos bay and the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon were rejected. As heretofore stated in these dispatches, Congressman George early in the session introduced a bill for \$500,000 for the mouth of the Columbia river, \$150,000 for Coos bay, and \$50,000 for the Coquille. These several sums were recommended by the engineers. The Oregon delegation in the senate and house made strong argument before the committee for each of these places. It will be remembered that Oregon's representative was not reappointed in the present congress to the committee having charge of these works last winter. The bill which passed the house, but failed in the senate, appropriated \$75,000 to start the improvement at the mouth of the Columbia, \$30,000 for Coos bay, and \$50,000 for the Coquille. George says that unless these matters are rectified, either by the house or by the senate, it will strike a most fatal and severe blow to the interests of that section. Hitherto it has been all most impossible to amend the regular river and harbor bill.

The Coos Bay Railroad.

[From the Roseburg Plindefear, May 10.]
In a conversation with Vice President Bourne of the Coos bay railroad, while in Portland last week, we learned that W. H. Besse, president of the road, was expected to arrive in this place in about three weeks, when the full arrangements for the summer's work will be made. Bourne says it is probable the road from Marshfield to the Coquille river will be built this summer, a distance of some 20 to 25 miles. From him we learn that two steamers of 1200 tons burden have been completed and will sail for San Francisco in a few days, if they have not already sailed. These steamers cost about \$100,000 each, and are well fitted for both passenger and freight traffic. They will be immediately put on the San Francisco route from Coos bay. We also learn that the proposed new mill to be erected will have a cutting capacity of 100,000 feet per day. The machinery for this mill has been ordered, but it has not been determined where it will be built. Millmen will be consulted by President Besse and full arrangements made when he comes. It is probable, however, the mill will be built somewhere on the bay and the logs either flumed or hauled by railroad to the mill, or if built on the river, the lumber will be taken by railroad or otherwise to a suitable place for ships and schooners to load.

Morrison's Monstrosity Murdered.

Last week the lower house of congress voted, 159 yeas to 154 nays, to strike out the enacting clause of Morrison's tariff bill, and thus beheaded the monstrosity. Forty-one democrats voted in the affirmative, among whom were Budd, Glascock, Sumner and Tully of California. Cassidy of Nevada voted in the negative.

While the Morrison measure was before the house Hurd of Ohio and Hewitt of New York supported it and the former made what is claimed by his free-trade friends as a great speech in its favor. Hewitt also had his say on the subject. An eastern exchange notes as a significant fact that the bill under discussion was hardly mentioned by either of these democratic statesmen. In fact, an outsider listening to the speeches would be impressed with the notion that congress had been turned into a kind of national debating school for the general benefit of its members. No reason was advanced for the passage of the bill and no authoritative statement was made as to the probable results in case it should become a law. The democrats neglected their bill to make their campaign speeches in advance of the opening of the campaign. This was a juggling kind of business that will hardly appeal to the country. It was an attempt to trifle with the business sense of the people. The people will hardly approve the introduction of a bill for mere purposes of discussion, and it is evident that such was the primary purpose of the Morrison bill. Morrison and his friends claimed that the horizontal bill was a compromise; their appeals for its support were based on its conservative nature, and yet Hurd made a free-trade speech, in which he made no attempt to show why the bill should pass, and Hewitt was equally silent in regard to the main question. In the course of his speech Hurd said that if he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, a Mexican, a Canadian or Englishman, than with an American, he had the right to do it; and the government had no right to interpose except in so far as the needs of its revenue were concerned. He rests his whole case on the proposition that, subject to the needs of government, every man had a right to sell where he could get the best price for what he had produced, and anywhere he could buy most cheaply. The above is the plain proposition of a free-trader. It means a tariff by which tea, coffee and other articles which we cannot produce shall be taxed enormously in order to let in free foreign wools, ores and other articles which the American people can produce. It means buy everything abroad if it can be purchased a few cents cheaper. The argument of cheapness is applicable alike to all articles of production. We hear much said about the competition of wheat from India. Apply Hurd's argument to wheat and see the result of his theory. Suppose it true that Indian wheat can be sold in England and even the United States 10 cents a bushel cheaper than American wheat can be put on the market. What does that mean according to Hurd? Why, that the people of the United States should be compelled to stop growing wheat and buy of India. The argument is as good in its application to wheat as it is to iron or any other article. Now, did the Morrison bill recognize any such principle as that? If it had been supposed to, Hurd would have been the only man who would have dared to vote for its passage, for even the author of the bill denied that it was a free-trade measure.

Hewitt believes the tariff must go. To have it go at once would ruin him—would ruin all manufacturers and would dislocate labor engaged in manufacture. Congress had no right to inflict this wrong. Reform must be made slowly. This steady progress would continue and congress was on the right road. He would begin by putting raw material on the free list, and by raw material he meant those articles on which no process of manufacture had been applied. He would let duties remain after process of manufacture began. Then he would limit rates on duties. He would not have those excessive rates which contradicted the sense of justice of every man. Then he would say to the people: "We have begun the work of redemption; judge you this tree by its fruits. Have you steeper wages, more of the comforts of life? If you have, let us go on with this good work." If it turned out otherwise he would pause. Hewitt only differs from Hurd in that Hewitt wants to experiment with other people's business, and protect his own, while Hurd in a more generous spirit wants to put all in the same boat. Hewitt wants free raw material for Hewitt's iron mills, and protection for Hewitt's manufactured articles. The only idea that can be derived from his speech is that he wants to experiment with free raw material for Hewitt and others, and if the experiment prove a failure he would pause. The people are opposed to any such experiments.

A Big Piece of Realty.

The rumor is current among civilized governments that Spain is anxious to dispose of Cuba. The latest phase of this international rumor is that Spain has approached Mexico on the subject of buying "the ever faithful tele." There can be no doubt that Spain would be pleased to get rid of the queen of the Antilles, as Cuba has been in a constant state of irruption

for years, expensive revolution after revolution having taxed the resources in men and money of Spain until, doubtless, the mother country would be glad to get rid of the province at a price considerably below its money value, but for all that, it is rather improbable that Spain will accept Mexican bonds as a compensation for Cuba, or for any part of the trouble the island has caused. There is another feature to this rumor of the negotiation with Mexico that renders the story altogether improbable. It is said Spain will insist that the United States shall guarantee the Mexican bonds or the sale will be off. It will be declared off, then, to a certainty, for while there are many in this country who have favored the annexation of Cuba, we cannot understand the interest this country would have in guaranteeing the possession of the island to Mexico. If Cuba is really in the market, the United States is the country Spain must naturally look to as the purchaser, and if the United States can't or will not buy, the sale of the island to any other power must be looked after carefully. As a matter of fact, however, excepting in the United States, Spain can find no market for Cuba, and if no sale is found here and the Spanish government has exhausted its patience and treasury in ruling Cuba, the best thing it can do is to set Cuba free. In such an event, Cuba would naturally gravitate to the United States. It would be unprofitable for the United States to buy—the only probable purchaser in the market too—and as it is not profitable for Spain to hold Cuba any longer, what is to be done?

To the Relief of Greely.

The Thetis, the Bear and the Alert, the squadron equipped for the relief of Lieutenant Greely, have all sailed on their mission. The equipment of these vessels was accomplished without any show of advertisement, and now that the declaration is made that no better equipped expedition was ever sent out to penetrate the frozen mysteries of the Arctic zone, the public feel encouraged to believe in its success because of the absence of all ostentation about outfitting it. The navy has been quietly at work, and with commendable expedition has set the expedition on its way at the earliest practicable moment when the ice barriers can be penetrated. Discretion and judgment, too, have been displayed in sending the rescue party by reliefs, so that if a disaster similar to the Proteus failure befall one vessel, the others will be in rescuing distance without being in danger. This time, too, this American Arctic expedition set sail without binding instructions or supplementary orders, about which we heard so much when Lieutenant Garlington went out in the Proteus. Moreover, this expedition is under the command of an experienced naval officer, Commander Schley, and not an army officer fresh on the sea, as was the Proteus expedition. The crews of the three vessels are enlisted men of the navy, commanded, each, by a naval officer, and are not made up as the Proteus' crew was of sailors hired for the trip under a captain of the British mercantile marine, hired also for the occasion. Taking into consideration the personnel and other circumstances of the present expedition, there is much to be hoped for it. It may not find Greely, but if any expedition is able to rescue him, the present one is surely the one. It may be that Greely and his command of 25 have perished as did DeLong and his boat's crew in the delta of the Lena. But hope defies such prognostications of woe, and a civilized world bids the Thetis, Bear and Alert God speed on their mission of mercy, holding in abeyance all thought of what contributions to science Greely may make if he and party are brought back alive to be honored in their land.

Candidates' Wives and Creditors.

The suit of the Oxford florist against Sir Wm. Harcourt, in which the county court has just rendered judgment against the distinguished defendant, suggests some interesting questions of law, morality and politics, and affords some personal gossip entertaining to Americans, because the wife of Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the home secretary, was the daughter of John Lothrop Motley, the American historian. The suit was brought to recover the value of bouquets ordered by Sir William, four years ago, when he was candidate for a seat in parliament. His opponent, Hall, who was declared elected, but who was ousted because he had bribed voters, after a contest begun by Sir William, charged in turn that the latter gentleman had also been guilty of bribing voters, and asserted that the bribery consisted in the distribution by Lady Harcourt among the voters of the bouquets bought by Sir William. He charged that Sir William scattered flowers with the utmost profusion among the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the Oxford electors, while Lady Harcourt pinned button-hole bouquets upon the lapels of the gentlemen's coats. At the time of the contest the royal commission found that this form of gaining votes might be construed to be bribery, but they failed to find that the voters had been influenced or that the money had been paid for the flowers—a decision which, probably, explains why Sir William Harcourt has up to the present time neglected to direct his election agent to settle the florist's bill. It must be admitted that from the dry records covered with the dust

of four years has been disclosed a very pretty figure—the fair American loyal to her husband, and assisting his cause by a generous distribution of such innocent favors as button-hole bouquets. If her husband had paid for the flowers, the commission said, it might have been bribery, but it was a very innocent kind of bribery, and we fancy many a wife eager to roll up a majority for her husband would readily assume the small degree of guilt, and not believe it to be wrong at all. The case affords warning to persons dealing with political candidates. Besides the customary reluctance to paying old bills, they may have the additional reason for delay that to settle the account would make themselves liable to be convicted of bribery. If the distribution of bouquets may be bribery, how carefully must the wives of candidates conduct themselves during a campaign. It will be safe to kiss the babies, but the dinner given to influence the husband's political opponent costs money, and if the guest afterwards turns over the precinct which he carries in his pocket to the husband of his hostess, and the defeated candidate finds it out, there may be a pretty kettle of fish.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we give our boy, EDWARD B. HANSCOM, his time from April 20, 1884, and that he can contract, work and assume all the responsibilities and liabilities incident to such work, contract or other duties he may perform, the same as if he were an adult, and he is in no way subject to the control of his parents.

C. A. HANSCOM,
M. E. HANSCOM.

Attention! G. A. R.

HEADQUARTERS BAKER POST, No. 8, 1 MARSHFIELD, OR., May 7, 1884.
AS REQUIRED BY GENERAL ORDER No. 1, part 2, Memorial services will be held at the Assembly on
Sunday, May 25, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m.
REV. A. R. EICKENBACH will deliver the sermon.
Comrades will meet at their hall at 1 o'clock of said day. Officers will wear side arms.
By order of MORTON TOWER,
Commander.
J. R. LIGHTNER, Adjutant.

ANOTHER NEW STORE—AND—NOVEL EMPORIUM

ON FRONT STREET,
In the building south of Norman's Hall.

LEUNG SOO, HOP KEE CO.

—DEALERS IN—

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear,
Japanese Lacquered Ware, and
Chinese Groceries.

Also, an extensive assortment of Japanese and Chinese novelties, both useful and ornamental; elegant silk shawls for the ladies and handkerchiefs of various designs for both ladies and gentlemen; unique parangs for young and old; kites for the boys, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention in this advertisement.
New goods and all kinds of California fruits and vegetables, in season, received by each steamer and sold at reasonable rates.
Men's shirts made to order.

NORMAN'S HALL RESTAURANT

Under New Management.

THIS COMMODIOUS, CONVENIENT and justly popular resort for epicures has recently undergone a thorough renovation, refitting and enlargement, and is now under the personal supervision of MRS. E. W. SPRAGUE.

This restaurant now has two commodious dining rooms and four smaller, cozy rooms for private and select parties.
There are two entrances to the restaurant entirely separate from that of the Palace saloon. For the convenience of persons attending parties, a stairway leads directly from the hall to the dining rooms, and there is another entrance from B street, convenient and easy of access at all times. Special preparations made for and attention given to guests from the hall.

The tables will always contain the choicest edibles the market affords.
Fresh Eastern Oysters received by every steamer and served to suit the most fastidious.
Meals served at all hours. Single Meals, 25 cents. Board by the day, week or month.
A share of public patronage will be duly appreciated.
deao MRS. E. W. SPRAGUE, Proprietress.

THE PIONEER MARKETS.

MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.

H. P. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.

A good supply of
MUTTON, CANNED
BEEF, GOODS,
PORK, ETC. ETC., ETC.
and all kinds of
SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES
constantly on hand. Also a
good stock of
GROCERIES.

VESSELS AND LOGGING CAMPS

SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. B. DEAN & CO.

E. B. DEAN, D. WILLCOX
AND
C. H. MERCHANT.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment Of

General Merchandise

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.

LUMBER

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
And
SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED
and at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

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.

COOS BAY DRUG STORE

Marshfield, Oregon

Henry Sengstacken, - - - Proprietor,

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

Candles, 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.

MARSHFIELD DRUG STORE

Front street, opposite the Central Hotel, Marshfield, Oregon,
Dr. C. B. GOLDEN - Proprietor

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 a medical dispensary.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.

BAYVIEW BREWERY

MARSHFIELD, OR.,

CLEMMENSEN & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale a superior article of
LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MY BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

LANG'S



LIVERY STABLE

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

HORSES TO LET AT ALL HOURS.

Hauling done at short notice.
WOOD AND COAL always on hand, which will be delivered anywhere at the lowest rates.

E. F. COOK, PAINTER, GRAINER,

Paper - Hanger,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON,
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF work in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

22" SIGN PAINTING AND GRADING a SPECIALTY.
22" Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. - 6210

JOHN KENYON,

DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.

TOYS & CANDIES,
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
CUTLERY & TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

AND
NOTIONS.

E. A. ANDERSON,



LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

SADDLE HORSES AND BUGGY
TEAMS to let at all hours.

HAULING done at the shortest notice and at very reasonable rates.
COAL and WOOD always on hand and delivered at the lowest rates.

HOT AND COLD



BATHS!