

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Thursday, May 20, 1884.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Election, June 3, 1884.

State Ticket.

For Congressmen, BINGER HERMANN.

Supreme Judge, L. FLINN.

District Attorney, D. L. WATSON.

Presidential Electors, D. F. 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. BOVEE.

County Commissioners, E. A. ANDERSON.

C. E. EDWARDS.

Coroner, W. C. ANGELL.

Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer and secretary of state of the confederacy, died in Paris on the 19th inst.

There will be no tariff legislation during the present session of congress. That much is settled. Business men may make their calculations accordingly.

According to the London Times there is 25 per cent. too much tonnage in existence for the work to be done. England has overdone iron ship-building.

St. Louis is going to have a big cattle convention next November. It will be a good time for a great barbecue to celebrate the final overthrow of the democratic party.

Gen. Butler returns at last to the democratic national convention which he left 24 years ago at Charleston, after steadily voting for Jefferson Davis through 64 ballots.

If the states sure to give republican majorities for the next president had all the say about his nomination, the problem would be simplified and Blaine would be nominated.

Walling's history of southern Oregon went into the hands of the binders last week and will be ready for delivery in a few days. It contains 545 pages of reading matter and over 125 pages of illustrations.

The statement that President Arthur will not get the solid southern vote in the Chicago convention is one that is favorable to him. No republican could afford to be nominated by the solid southern vote.

All the republican state conventions have passed resolutions of respectful approbation of Arthur's administration. That is something that never happened before to a man who came to the presidency from the south.

There will be 411 votes required in the national republican convention to nominate.

There will be 300 delegates from the solid south, where there is no chance for a republican electoral vote. The republican party must beware of a solid south of its own.

Fred Douglass was punished at Pittsburg the other day for marrying a white woman. The colored men's conference refused to make him an honorary chairman, and yet there is not among them a man of Douglass' force and ability.

The 26,000 idle iron employees in the North of England would be very glad if Frank Krupp could have his way and so open the American market for the product of their labors. Nothing stands in the way of flooding our market with iron manufactured at starvation wages in England but the tariff.

The grand jury of Douglas county has found indictments against the following named persons: Andrew McClung, for falsely personating another; Wm. Rider, for larceny from a dwelling; Wm. Perry, for larceny; Jos. Russell, for murder; and Alex. Ireland, for assault with a dangerous weapon.

The present foreign policy of France seems to be the cultivation of small wars as a kind of practice for the army and navy with which she hopes one day to settle old scores with Bismarck and Prussia. There is, however, and they would do well to remember it, a wonderful difference between a Krupp gun and a Chinese stink-pot.

The next struggle over the tariff question will come in the national democratic convention. Defeated by the Randall protectionist wing in congress, the Morrison-Murd free trade faction will take an appeal to Chicago. Reinforced by the Watterson bulldozers, they may carry their point and get a free trade plank in the platform, which will insure certain defeat at the election in November.

The Richmond Dispatch demands of Tilden that he terminate at once the state of agonizing suspense in which the democratic party is as to his presidential intentions. And it adds that, "if he will persist in a reticence unbecoming a great man, the democrats should give him notice that his silence will be construed as an abandonment on his part of all claim upon the democratic party, and turn their attention to other men."

The president has appointed Hon. L. F. Mosher of Roseburg, says the Plaindealer, a member of the board of visitors to the military academy at West Point. This board is composed of seven persons appointed by the president and five by the presiding officers of congress. Their duty is to inquire into the actual discipline, police administration, fiscal affairs and other concerns of the institution and report to the secretary of war. Judge Mosher intended to leave Roseburg for West Point last Monday, to be there, as required, on or before the 3d of next month.

For inconsistency the democratic party can hold its own against all comers. For years past one of its fiercest assaults upon the dominant party has been because of the great surplus of revenue in the treasury. Yet the house committee has refused to report in favor of appropriations for Coos Bay and the Coquille. Here is an inconsistency that can certainly be appreciated here at this time. It is not denied that both places are deserving of government aid, and if the government has too much money in its vaults it seems to us that these would be good places upon which to expend some of it, instead of shipping the waste and thereby subjecting them to great injury by unnecessary delay in their completion. Indeed, a change for the worse has lately taken place at the Coquille that a suspension of the work may increase until the autumn of the river will become as bad as it ever was. Then, why should Coos Bay be cut off and Yagula Bay receive an appropriation? Will our democratic contemporaries, or Senator Sigler, or any other member of the democratic party, explain to the people of this locality why these two places have been singled out for the purpose of economizing when the government has more money than it knows what to do with?

The Irish and Free Trade.

Congressman J. F. Finerty (dem.),

of the second Chicago district, bitterly

opposed the Morrison horizontal

tariff scheme, and spoke vehemently

against it as a scheme, at its best.

For this, Finerty is severely censured

and rather roughly criticized by some

of his home papers. He is graciously

granted the right to his opinion,

but condemned for expressing it, or

making it known in the way he did.

Finerty is violently opposed to free

trade, and the inspiration of his op-

position is mainly begotten of his

knowledge of what free trade has

done for Ireland. Fostered, encourag-

ed and imposed by England, free

trade has ruined the manufactures of

Ireland, destroyed her industries,

made her people tillers of the soil

only, robbed them of diversified in-

terests, and consequently made them

dependent on England for the neces-

saries of life. Under this policy Finerty

has seen his fellow countrymen be-

come the hewers of wood and the car-

riers of water, dependents and serfs

of England, and standing in the light,

the electric effulgence of this expe-

rience, he inveighs against a policy in

America that would tend to the at-

tainment of similar results—rob Amer-

ica of all diversity of industries,

force her industrial classes to become

farmers only, and thus enable Eng-

land to sell her manufactures at her

own prices to our people. Appreciat-

ing the motive actuating England in

the imposition of free trade in Ire-

land, Finerty reasons from cause to

effect, and, feeling the effect under

free trade will be the same as has

been experienced in Ireland, he de-

clares the policy of free trade as

treasonable to the best interests of

America. It takes no inspiration to

assume that England has a great in-

terest, the greatest kind of business

interest, in seeing free trade estab-

lished as the policy of our government,

and it is neither unreasonable nor ex-

travagant to charge that British in-

fluence is active in behalf of any ef-

fort that will increase the opportu-

nities for marketing English products

in this country. But for boldly pro-

claiming such a logical conclusion,

Finerty is censured and called an

Irish crank. He is further con-

demned because, in the heat of his

argument and while hallowed by the

reminiscence of the wrongs a like pol-

icy imposed on Ireland, he charged

the active influence of the Cobden

club on members of the house and

claimed he had seen evidences of the

insidious employment of its influence

by sumptuous dinners and other un-

accountable and sudden courtesies to

representatives in the American con-

gress. Is Finerty without evidence

to back him up in his asseverations

of the employment of British influ-

ence, of the interposition of a foreign

country to shape American legisla-

tion? Appreciating the object Eng-

land has to obtain by free trade the

world over, and reflecting upon her

course towards Ireland, it requires only a

little analogous reasoning to show or

establish the belief that English in-

fluence is being used in America to

make our people dependent upon her

manufactures as Ireland has been.

But absolute evidence is not absent

to prove that England is engaged in

a systematic effort to establish free

trade in America. The whole country

is flooded with free trade tracts, free

trade clubs are numerous, and both

the pamphlets extolling the English

system and the clubs to distribute

them emanate from and are in the

pay of the Cobden club. The English

members of the Cobden club in their

annual reports have the extent to

which "influencing" is employed in

America put before them, together

with the cost of it—no less than

\$49,000 being expended last year for

printed matter alone. Is it not trea-

son to American interests to consort

with England in her effort to over-

throw them, and was not Finerty

right in calling such a conspiracy in

and outside of congress, whether

entered into or induced by British

influence, by its right name? What is

England's interest in the establish-

ment of free trade in this country? Is

it for the betterment of America or

for the aggrandizement of herself?

The Lumber Trade on the Pacific Coast.

The United States Economist says

the immense importance of the lum-

ber trade of the Pacific coast is un-

derstood by but very few people. The

lumber yards of San Francisco, with

their piles of lumber, represent thou-

sands of acres of land, millions upon

millions of capital, giving employ-

ment to thousands upon thousands of

hands, all the way from Santa Cruz

on the south to Alaska on the north.

There are represented, with few in-

terruptions, a chain of forests of val-

uable timber, mostly all owned by San

Franciscans, furnishing the people

of almost the whole world with val-

uable lumber. This chain or range of

forests begins at Santa Cruz, widens

into vast forests of hard pine in Ore-

gon and Washington territory, and

terminates in a wilderness of timber

in Alaska. The magnitude of this

great interest becomes apparent on

investigation. There is no specula-

tion in this trade, no digging and

delving in dark holes for hidden

treasures; the forests are there, the

lumber is needed and the product is

sure. The lumber business of the

Pacific coast takes rank where it just-

ly belongs—along side of her wheat-

raising industry. California produces

immense quantities of redwood, the

only section on the known globe

where this useful and even ornamen-

tal wood can be found. Her laurel

equals the far-famed mahogany,

while her sycamore is known as a

most useful and ornamental wood.

Pugot sound and Oregon furnish pine

and cypress, and all these woods are

found in apparently inexhaustible

quantities. In fact, it is stated with

we believe, the utmost fairness that

the 30 years' consumption of lumber

on the Pacific coast has so far made

no perceptible impression upon those

immense forests, and that not one-

fiftieth of the lumber has been

touched. It is asserted by some, but

denied by others, that the redwood

and pine on the coast will reproduce

itself in 30 years; but be that as it

may, there is no danger that the sup-

ply of timber on the Pacific coast will

become exhausted in the lifetime of

our children, or our children's chil-

dren; and the development of the

lumber interest, the new forests

opened, new mills erected, will take

place in that neighborhood for years

to come.

The Democratic Candidate.

The persistency with which the

democracy cling to Tilden as a pre-

sidential candidate, even though he

may lead the procession in a horse,

is susceptible of ready explanation.

The democracy know they must have

New York and they have an abiding

faith in Tilden's powers and resour-

ces of trickery to the extent of be-

lieving if any democrat can carry

that state he is the one. Their faith

goes even further. They believe if

he will not consent to run that he

can name the man who can carry

New York, providing always that in

naming his legatee all his resources

of trickery and political astuteness

will be bestowed along with the men-

tion of his candidate. Without pass-

ing any particular comment upon the

dependence of a great party, pretend-

ing to principle, upon a single in-

dividual, or a boss par excellence, it

can be asked, who will be Tilden's

choice, not the choice of the democ-

ratic party as a whole? Who will

Tilden nominate at the beginning of

the dog days in Chicago? If the

uniform opinion of the party, border-

ing on unanimity, can be regarded

as a reflection of Tilden's purpose, it

regards the next democratic candidate

for the presidency will be from New

York. The most potent reason for this

belief is the hopelessness of democra-

tic success without New York, and the

supposition that a New York candi-

date will contribute to the available

resources of Tilden to carry that

state, if the reasonable thought is in-

duced that Tilden may not be equal

to carrying the state all alone. Ex-

cepting Tilden, or putting him out of

the race in a visible way, there are

two other democratic presidential

candidates in New York, Governor

Cleveland and ex-Congressman

Flower. Possibly, Tilden has not

intimated which one of these

two he will designate in case he con-

cludes not to dictate his own nomi-

nation, but the signs of the times and

of Old Father Time, himself, Samuel

Jones Tilden, clearly point to one or

the other of them. Primarily it

must be remembered that it is im-

perative for the democrats to carry

New York. Apart from what Tilden

may think or determine to say, Gov-

ernor Cleveland's overwhelming elec-

tion two years ago is an element