

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, May 29, 1884

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Election June 2, 1884

State Ticket.

For Congressman, **HENNING HERMANN**
Supreme Judge, **L. FLINN**
District Attorney, ad district, **D. L. WATSON**
Presidential Electors, **D. P. 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 SCHEITTE**
School Superintendent, **Dr. J. T. MCCORMAC**
Surveyor, **W. P. BOVVE**
County Commissioners, **E. A. ANDERSON**
C. E. EDWARDS
Coroner, **W. C. ANGELL**

Send in the Returns.

We will be under great obligations to the republican judges of election in the various precincts, or "any other man," who will forward to us by mail two tickets containing the name of the precinct and the votes each candidate received, as soon as possible after the counting of the ballots has been completed.

Blaise's chances for the nomination at Chicago next week are looking better than even. The prize is said to lie between Blaine and Arthur, and Grant and Conkling are reported to have declared themselves in favor of Blaine.

Samuel S. Hazlett of Wilmington, Del., who went to Portland ten months ago to superintend the construction of the railroad transfer boat, launched a few days since, died of congestion of the lungs last Thursday night, after an illness of only 17 hours. He was 68 years old. His remains were embalmed and taken east by his son, J. H. Hazlett.

The United States government owes the state of New Jersey 73 cents with interest thereon since 1861, the state having paid an excess of the amount assessed upon it for direct taxes to carry on the war in 1861. The interest amounts to 97 cents and 6 mills, and at the present time the sum of 31 7/8 stands to the credit of the state on this account on the books of the treasury. An act of congress would be necessary, however, in order to have the debt paid off.

J. P. Blanchard died at his residence near Oregon City on the 16th inst., aged 64 years. He arrived in Oregon City September 14, 1851, from Peoria, Ill., which place he left April 1 of the same year, shortly after his marriage January 2. He was one of the veterans of the Mexican war. He joined company B, mounted riflemen, in Peoria in 1846, and returned in 1848, after the termination of the war. In the Mexican war he contracted a complication of diseases, from which he never recovered, and which eventually carried him to the grave.

It looks as if it would have been a good thing for General Grant if he had been struck by lightning and carried off in a blaze of glory at the time he returned home from his tour of the world. Ever since that day his star has been growing dimmer and many of his actions have astonished his warmest friends; but nothing has been more astonishing and mortifying to them than the magnitude of the failure of the New York banking house of Grant & Ward and the perdy connected therewith. Ward turns out to have been a heartless and senseless swindler, and why Gen. Grant and his sons so completely surrendered to Ward will remain one of the unsolved mysteries of the age.

The wool growers' convention of Ohio resolved "that we favor a wise system of legislation by congress which shall afford protection to every American industry that is capable of being profitably pursued and developed in the United States, in order that the laboring class may find employment at fair wages, that our people may find a market for their products, and that our workmen may not be impoverished by the cheap labor of foreign nations; that we reiterate the demand for a restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and that we will disregard past and present party relations and at the ballot box support such men and such parties only as shall favor the principles which we herein announce." They also declare that there are 1,000,000 flock masters whose sentiments they give utterance to. The more the free traders study these resolutions the worse they will look for the democratic party.

On the whole, the democratic party as it stands to-day appears to have outlived its usefulness. Bent and torn by internal dissensions, embracing thorough-going protectionists, radical free traders, hardest of heart and softest of soft money men, men who cry for unlimited silver and men who believe that silver coinage should cease altogether—with all these jarring and discordant elements within it, it is hard to see how the coming convention can construct a platform on which all can possibly unite. Perhaps, therefore, it would be the best way out of the dilemma to abandon the pretense of keeping up the old party organization, and to agree upon Butler as the most available candidate. With him for a leader the country would know at once just on what lines the battle must be fought. It would also save the present alleged leaders an infinite amount of bother and vexation over futile attempts to make the people believe that they have settled their differences and will henceforth work together in peace and harmony. The idea is not wholly original, as it appears to be held by Butler himself. According to a Boston correspondent the old man has been casting his weather eye over the political field with exceeding great care, and is said to find the prospect anything but discouraging. At any rate, the suggestion is given for what it is worth.

The resolutions passed by the industrial congress that assembled at Chicago last week declare that the nation should foster and develop its natural resources by a protective tariff; that our greatest prosperity was shown during the operation of protection, and the financial depression in times of free trade; that protection and not free trade is the proper national policy, except with nations whose labor is not on a basis equal to ours. They urge upon the attention of congress that the tariff should be levied on foreign commodities with our products and manufactures the result of American labor; that no commodity the result of American labor can properly be put upon the free list; that any law that the result of the internal revenue tax, and that the imposition of pauper or contract labor be prohibited by law; that waterways, particularly the chain of lakes and the Mississippi river, and connections between them, be developed, protected and improved; that the producer of raw materials be protected as well as the manufacturer, and specifically ask congress to protect, by tariff, wool, hemp, flax, jute, cane sugar, beet sugar, rice, cotton ties, cut hoops, old rails, scrap iron and tin plates. They call for abrogation of the treaties with the Sandwich Islands and Mexico, as competitors with semi-slave labor for the sugar trade, and conclude with a request for the revision of the patent laws.

The Lien and Scaler's Laws.

In last week's News appeared a card from J. M. Siglin, in which he attempts to explain and justify his course in regard to the lien and scaler's law. He states that the lien law "fills the purpose for which it was enacted." If so, for what purpose was it enacted? Certainly not to protect the laborer, for no laborer has ever been enabled to secure a debt by virtue of its provisions. Then there is only one conclusion to be arrived at: that the lien law was passed merely to deceive the laborers and enable the member who was instrumental in procuring its passage to say that he had redeemed his promise to have such a law passed.

In regard to the scaler's law, every logger in this county well knows that it has never been and never can be enforced.

These are matters that every logger in this county should consider fairly, and on election day they should decide by their ballots whether they are satisfied to have their confidence betrayed in this manner.

Perhaps Siglin acted to the best of his ability; but if a lawyer of 20 years' practice be unable to draw a bill that will stand the test of the courts, he should not be trusted to frame others.

If Siglin knew how to draw the aforesaid bills in proper form, and purposely put them in the feeble condition they are, the people have no further use for him.

We have made some inquiries in regard to the Campbell case referred to by Siglin. In that case Campbell transferred the logs to the men to secure their wages, and the transfer was held to be legal. Neither the lien law nor the scaler's law helped the matter in the least.

Slater and Our Appropriations.

"Coos bay will not be left out. Rely on that." This is what Senator Slater says. He is safe in saying it, for Senator Dolph and Congressman George will see to it that Coos bay and the Coquille are not left out. But Senator Slater has been derelict to the interests of this section, as well as other sections of his state, or Congressman George would have had a place on the house committee on rivers and harbors, and Coos bay and the Coquille would have been included in the bill prepared by said committee. This committee is composed of nine democrats and six republicans. Upon what grounds the committee ignored our claims to appropriations is not at all clear. Its attention to the necessity of making the appropriations was called to the subject early in the session, when George introduced a bill, which was referred to this committee, appropriating \$150,000 for Coos bay and \$60,000 for the Coquille. George made a strong effort to obtain a place on the committee on rivers and harbors, which is a new committee, having especial charge of river and harbor improvements, of which the committee on commerce had charge in the last congress, and of which committee George was a member. By virtue of this he was entitled to a place on the rivers and harbors committee. Out of 15 members, the Pacific coast was entitled to at least two, as it had two on the commerce committee in the last congress, one of whom was chairman. These two would naturally come from Oregon and California, and George, being an old member, was entitled to reapportionment. As the speaker, who has the absolute power of appointment, is a democrat, George looked to Slater to help him. It was very important to the interests of Oregon that George should have a place on the committee. In the small bill that passed the house and died in the senate last winter, George secured \$30,000 for the bay and \$7000 for the Coquille. River and harbor legislation in the house is largely in the hands of the committee, and it is there that our one representative would have power. He would be one of 15 and would have a vote on every other man's items separately. In the house he is only one in 325, with only a vote for or against the entire bill as reported by the committee. He cannot fight the whole bill, so the members leave out at their pleasure. It is easy to see how important it was to the interests of this state that George should have a place on the rivers and harbors committee. Instead of conserving the interests of his constituents by aiding George in his efforts to secure a place on the committee, Senator Slater both went and wrote to Speaker Carlisle asking him to appoint a California man, and ignored Oregon entirely. Of course, if Slater would not ask for two members of the committee from this coast, and wanted George and his state ignored, the speaker is not to blame, but Senator Slater is. Congressman George urged upon Sumner (democrat of California, who has a place on the rivers and harbors committee, the importance of looking after the interests of this locality, so largely tributary to San Francisco and California, and George and Dolph argued our cause before the committee as strongly as they could, but it seems to no avail. Senator Slater could have had George on the committee, and was urged to do so

but he would not act, and is therefore responsible for the fact that George is not in the position he occupied at the last session, where he could command consideration of our claims. These are facts that Slater will not deny. A democratic senator who will thus sacrifice the interests of his constituents by keeping a republican representative out of a place on a committee of such vital importance to them should never be returned by the aid of republican ballots. Therefore it is important at this election that republicans vote their legislative ticket without a scratch, for the next legislature will elect Slater's successor, and if the democrats prevail, Slater will succeed himself and the interests of southern Oregon will suffer.

The Nominees for Supreme Judge.

Judge Flinn, the republican candidate for supreme judge, is said to be an able lawyer than ex-Gov. Thayer, and Flinn's honesty is unquestioned. This fact alone should insure him the support of his party and of all good men, irrespective of party. While Flinn has been noted for his moderate views in politics, Thayer has been noted for his extreme partisanship since his first arrival in the state. He was a violent pro-slavery, anti-war, partisan extremist in his political views, and therefore has no claims on republicans for support. But the most valid reason for voting against Thayer and keeping him off of the supreme bench is his record on the swamp land business, a question of especial importance to the people of this part of the state, who have already been too much harassed on that subject. While Thayer was governor, in 1878, he and J. M. Thompson, speaker of the house, prepared a bill amending the land laws of the state, and especially those sections relating to the listing and sale of the swamp and overflowed lands. The bill as prepared by them was submitted to a number of the members of the legislature before being introduced and was generally approved. It became a law and was approved by the people, as it corrected many of the sections of the notorious act of 1870, by which the state was being despoiled of a magnificent grant of land by a few land sharks who had filed on almost all the swamp lands of the state. Some of them had filed on millions of acres of the best swamp and overflowed lands within her borders without ever having paid one dollar into the state treasury. Section 5 of the amended act proposed to remedy this state of affairs and give to the citizens who chose to reclaim these lands the right to do so in tracts of 320 and 160 acres, and this to actual residents only. Under the provisions of the amended law it was not supposed that any one person could by any means purchase and obtain title from the state to a greater number than 320 acres; yet it is a well known fact that during the term of the governor who now seeks to be supreme judge of the state, entries were made in quantities of tens of thousands of acres to one person, in direct violation of the very law that he was most instrumental in having enacted by the legislature, and which he himself approved. The amended act of 1878 gave great satisfaction to the people of southern and eastern Oregon, where most of the swamp and overflowed lands of the state are situated, as its provisions, if faithfully carried out by the land commissioner (the governor), would have caused large sections of swamp and overflowed land to be reclaimed by actual settlers, instead of being gobbled up by the land monopoly that had attempted to file on every foot of land that could by any stretch of the imagination be called swamp or overflowed lands. But the people were surprised, after the enactment of the law, to see that the commissioner of the state permitted entries to go on of large tracts of many thousands of acres to one person, in utter defiance of the law which he had assisted in having presented to the legislature for favorable action, and which when passed was approved by him. The matter of these entries will be brought to the attention of the next legislature, and no doubt before the subject of illegal entries of swamp and overflowed land is determined, it will go to the supreme court of the state. Do the people of Oregon believe that the man who violated the law of his own approval while governor of the state is a fit and proper person to act in the capacity of supreme judge on his own acts committed while governor? Their ballots will answer.

Mississippi Politics.

The report of the majority of the senate committee on elections is a brief abstract of the testimony relative to the murder of J. P. Mathews at the polls, in Copiah county, Miss., last fall. In other words it is a history of the case, taken from living witnesses. From the report it is learned that Copiah county contains a small majority of negroes, that the negroes are orderly and industrious, and generally that there was no provocation for political disturbance. It further appears that there were two tickets in

the field, democratic and independent, the latter composed entirely of white natives belonging to respectable families. It also appears that a large number of white men were intending to support the independent ticket, but its greatest strength was expected from the colored voters. The testimony further shows that the democratic leaders undertook by violence to intimidate the supporters of the independent ticket. Three weeks before the election armed bodies of white men took to riding about of nights, visiting the independent voter with the caution not to vote, and with violence as well to prevent him. One colored leader was murdered, another man and his wife were shot, several more whipped, the house of another was burned, many more were warned not to vote and many others took to the woods. Independents were not allowed to address meetings, the independent county committee was ordered not to meet, and one of the independent candidates was told to leave the country, which he did. The result of all these outrages was a reign of terror for two weeks before the election. The public is familiar with the particulars of Matthews' murder at the polls on the day of election, just after voting. The man who committed the crime did it because he was assigned to the task. "It was not I who killed Matthews," testified Wheeler, "but the democratic party." It was, therefore, simply and purely a political assassination. It has been said Matthews was a violent man. The report says the testimony does not sustain this view, but on the contrary, his opponents testified that he was "a public spirited, generous and peaceable man, who always helped everybody who was in distress." He was the wealthiest man in the county, and had a powerful influence with both white and black. He was notified that if he voted the independent ticket he would be killed, as his influence in behalf of the independents was feared by the democrats. He voted and was murdered. The report of the committee, beyond a mere statement of the facts, which the investigation developed, covers but little over a pamphlet page. In that space it notes the fact that democrats in the south have asked with a tone of exultation and defiance, what remedy is proposed? The committee admits that so long as any considerable portion of a political party shall deem it for its interest to countenance such crimes, then the repression of crime and the application of a remedy will be difficult. The committee, however, believes that such outrages cannot long continue when exposed to public execration. The communities that commit such crimes cannot long withstand the abhorrence of the rest of the country. All that the committee recommends is the publication of the report for the information of the country. It thinks it will prove salutary, but if the next election in Mississippi be neither fair nor free, a full investigation of the political affairs in that state is suggested, with a view to determining whether a republican form of government exists there as guaranteed the people of the state by the constitution of the country. The facts, as summarized above, are horrible, and their repetition should entail the investigation and the remedy the committee suggests.

but he would not act, and is therefore responsible for the fact that George is not in the position he occupied at the last session, where he could command consideration of our claims. These are facts that Slater will not deny. A democratic senator who will thus sacrifice the interests of his constituents by keeping a republican representative out of a place on a committee of such vital importance to them should never be returned by the aid of republican ballots. Therefore it is important at this election that republicans vote their legislative ticket without a scratch, for the next legislature will elect Slater's successor, and if the democrats prevail, Slater will succeed himself and the interests of southern Oregon will suffer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. A. R.
HEADQUARTERS BAKER POST, No. 8, MARSHFIELD, Or., May 20, 1884.
BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF BAKER POST, No. 8, G. A. R., all soldiers of the war of the rebellion, both Federal and Confederate, are invited to join with the Post on Memorial Day (May 30th), for the purpose of decorating the graves of our late comrades. By order of **MORTON TOWER**, Post Commander. W. A. WILLARD, Adjutant. my22td

DAVID YOUNG. HENRY HUDEN
Marshfield
SODA WATER
WORKS,
Corner of Third and C streets,
HUDES & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SODA, SARSAPARILLA, GINGER
ALE, ETC., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Constantly on hand and for sale.
Orders from the country promptly filled. Address orders to "Marshfield Soda Works." my17

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 parasols 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. ma8

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE GENERAL VERDICT IS THAT THE
X L N T
CASH STORE

SELLS GOODS CHEAPER THAN ANY PLACE ON THE BAY.
The X L N T CASH STORE has the largest and best assortment of Dry Goods and latest styles of Clothing on the Bay.

The X L N T 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
X L N T 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 X L N T CASH STORE.

J. LANDO & SONS, Proprietors.

COOS BAY DRUG STORE

Marshfield, Oregon
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DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
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Candies, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationery and Fancy Toilet Articles, Pure Wine 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 everything usually kept in a medical dispensary.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

BAY VIEW 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. **A. LANG.**

E. F. COOK,
PAINTER, GRAINER,
—AND—
Paper - Hanger,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON,
IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF work in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.
SIGN PAINTING and GRADING a SPECIALTY.
Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. oc19

W. G. WEBSTER,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Crockery, Etc.

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods
Custom Boots made at short notice and repairing neatly and promptly done. Call and see me.
N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty. ap24

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FOR EVERYBODY!

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ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Music for all kinds of instruments furnished at short notice. oc4