

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, June 19, 1896.

For President,
JAMES G. BLAINE..... of Maine

For Vice President,
JOHN A. LOGAN..... of Illinois

Presidential Electors.....
D. P. THOMPSON
WARREN TRUITT
J. C. LEASURE

Ex-President Hayes is pleased with Blaine's nomination and says he will be elected.

Justice Stanley Matthews will address the Tennessee bar association July 4 on the high of Lookout mountain.

Our artist failed to come to time this week with Logan's profile, but sent us instead that of old Ben Butler. We expect Logan to connect next week.

Calhoun Benham, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, died in that city on the 17th inst. He was Terry's second in the duel in which Terry killed Broderick.

Oregon's next legislature will stand 26 republicans to 14 democrats in the senate and 35 republicans to 25 democrats in the house, giving the republicans a majority of 12 on joint ballot.

Tilden's withdrawal as a presidential candidate gives the delegates elected to the democratic national convention in his behalf a splendid opportunity to sell out at good figures to the man with the biggest bar; and they'll do it, too.

A colored brakeman on a Texas railroad who showed a disposition to accommodate colored passengers with seats in first class cars, when they paid for them, was relieved from duty the other day, after the Texas plan. He was shot in the back while off duty.

The History of Southern Oregon, published by A. G. Walling, is now coming out of the hands of the binder, and the work of delivering it will soon be commenced. The book presents a very handsome appearance, being printed on fine paper, with new type, and profusely illustrated.

On the 2d of May the Oriental bank of London failed with liabilities of \$42,500,000. This would cover the liabilities of all the banks and brokers that have recently failed in New York, including Grant & Ward. Much might have been said about this but for the Wall street troubles.

Gen. Butler of South Carolina says the democrats can beat Blaine and Logan if they nominate such a ticket as Bayard of Delaware and Gov. Stoneman of California. South Carolinians used to say that one southerner could whip five Yankees. They were mistaken, and so is Butler.

New York has a law which prohibits an insurance company from withholding the payment of a policy on the life of a person who commits suicide when insane. It is the general belief that suicide is proof of temporary insanity, and probably few juries could be found to hold otherwise.

At San Jose, Cal., on the 10th inst., Mrs. Louisa A. Woods was granted a divorce from ex-Gov. Geo. L. Woods, on the ground of abandonment. Custody of the minor child is awarded to Mrs. Woods. The parties were married in Yamhill county, this state, in 1875. Abandonment is alleged to have occurred in August, 1882.

Col. I. R. Moores of Salem lately lost his voice so that he was unable to speak above a whisper. Examination by physicians developed the fact that, in their opinion, his vocal organs had been paralyzed by excessive smoking. At last advice he was at his home in Salem, improving, and there was ground for hoping that he will recover his speech.

Under date of the 10th inst. Samuel J. Tilden sent a letter to Daniel Manning, chairman of the democratic state committee of New York, formally withdrawing from further political aspirations. This is supposed to settle the "old ticket" business and explode the democratic thunder in regard to the presidential election of 1896. But it was a powerful bomb in the democratic camp. Now they are awfully at sea for a man to fleece and sacrifice this year.

Rev. E. A. McAlister, who visited this county a short time ago, met with an accident and something of a financial loss soon after his return to Eugene City. The Journal says McAlister and wife were riding down the valley in the stage one night, when the vehicle capsized and the passengers narrowly escaped being dashed down a precipice into the river. McAlister lost \$40—the money he had—and had his clothes badly demoralized, but otherwise he was not seriously injured.

The Eugene Journal gives this account of the accident to Mrs. M. Noffsinger, near Florence, a few weeks ago: Noffsinger and his wife had crossed the Siuslaw river in a skiff and he had laid his gun on a log and had returned to bring over his brother-in-law, when he heard his wife cry out, "I am shot." She afterwards said the log was wet, and to prevent the gun being injured by the dampness, she took hold of it by the muzzle for the purpose of removing it, when the charge exploded and the ball took effect in her leg, about three inches below the knee, ranging upward and lodging near the hip. It is hoped that she will soon recover.

J. B. Riggs, a horse raiser, was killed on his ranch near Lost Valley, Wasco county, on Sunday, June 9. A man in his employ had lassoed a wild horse, which had succeeded in pulling away from him. Riggs rode after the escaped horse and got hold of the lasso, which he fastened to the horn of his saddle. The wild horse, being a stout animal, pulled over the pony on which he was riding, throwing Riggs and breaking his neck. He lived about half a day after the accident. His remains were sent to Portland and taken in charge by the members of the Masonic grand lodge, in session at the time. Deceased was a son of J. B. Riggs, formerly residing on Salt Creek, Polk county, and was about 36 years of age. He formerly resided at Dallas and was well known throughout the state.

At the meeting of the grand lodge of Masons at Portland last week A. Nashburg represented Blanco lodge, No. 48, of Marshfield; W. P. Rovee represented Chadwick lodge, No. 68, of Coquille City, and C. Lehnher represented Myrtle lodge, No. 78, of Myrtle Point. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand master, D. P. Mason of Albany; deputy grand master, J. C. Fullerton of Roseburg; senior grand warden, A. Nashburg of Marshfield; junior grand warden, R. Van Dusen of Astoria; grand treasurer, Samuel Hughes of Forest Grove; grand secretary, F. J. Babcock of Salem. Following is a list of the appointed officers: Grand chaplain, Rev. J. R. N. Bell of Corvallis; grand orator, Rev. R. W. Hill of Salem; grand senior deacon, James T. Robinson of Eugene; grand junior deacon, J. S. Vaughn of Oregon City; grand sword bearer, O. F. Bell of Union; grand standard bearer, H. E. Harris of Corvallis; grand marshal, J. C. Moreland of Portland; grand stewards, J. T. Cooper and E. Burdard; grand tyler, Gustaf Wilson of Portland.

The Tariff Issue.

In view of the Carlisle-Morrison blunder, there is a disposition manifested by some democrats in the forthcoming contest to evade the tariff issue; others are fanatical enough to say the question will be transferred from the house of representatives to the national democratic convention, and the test of strength between factions will be then made, regardless of consequences, while there are some honest enough to say they cannot see how the issue can be evaded. The faction hoping to evade the question favored the renomination of the old ticket, hoping, with a blind fatuity, that all other issues would be swallowed up in the one paramount issue, "the fraud of 1876." That avenue of escape has been closed by Tilden's withdrawal. So far as the republican party is concerned, it has challenged the democracy to a discussion of the tariff issue in all its platforms—state and national—in unmistakable terms. There has been no equivocation about the republican position nor hesitancy in expressing it. At Chicago the platform was adopted without discussion. If the democracy proves consistent and courageous enough to present the issue according to the traditions and history of its party, the republican party will be content to go before the people, and with the feeling verging on to certainty that defeat will again attend the democracy, and victory once more be proclaimed for the republican party. By common consent New York has come to be regarded as a doubtful state, or in calculating the chances the vote of that state is reckoned according to the predilections of the political mathematician, or conjuror of figures. Now just here the tariff issue enters largely as a factor in removing all doubt about New York. As a matter of fact connected with the political history of New York, that state has only been republican in presidential years when the tariff has been a paramount issue. The overwhelming republican majority of 1860, notwithstanding "the southern sympathy" entertained in New York city, is credited by the Tribune to the democratic tendency to free trade at that time. In 1864 the tariff was not an issue, and though war's alarms and the tramp of soldiers acted as a patriotic inspiration, the state was saved from the democracy by only 6000 majority. In 1868, no tariff issue, Grant lost the state by 10,000 majority. For a year or more before 1872 the democracy began their talk about "tariff reform," and New York went republican by 53,000 majority. In 1873 the tariff issue was evaded by the demand for administrative reform in the government, and Tilden won New York by 33,000 majority. In 1880, however, "a tariff for revenue only" became the main issue, and again New York put herself on the republican side by a majority of 21,000 for Garfield. In every instance when the tariff has been the issue in the presidential year New York has ranged herself on the republican side, or in favor of the American system of protecting our own industries and remunerating our own people with fair and living wages. The same has held true in congressional contests in the state whenever the tariff has been the issue. The manufacturing interests and other industries of the empire state are too numerous and great in the investment of capital and the employment of labor to be jeopardized by the invitation free trade extends to the competition of the world, and whenever the American system is threatened the result in New York is a republican majority made significant by great gains in all manufacturing districts.

Principles and Men.

A political party is defined to be "a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest upon some particular principle upon which they are agreed." From this definition we have become familiarized with the political aphorism, "Principles before Men." The republican party in the fullest sense is a political organization or association of men agreed upon principles that will best conserve and subserve the interests of our country. Yet in considering the various phases of the excitement preceding the national republican convention at Chicago and which characterized its proceedings, we remark no discussion of principles, but a concentration of every thought and effort on men. This, however, is not strange in the case of the republican party. Its principles, embodying every element of progress, which in turn as they have been fulfilled or adopted as the policy of the government have borne fruit in the salvation of the nation, in the marvelous growth and prosperity of the country, and in the development of our resources, are fixed. Who republican party, when organized, proclaimed its principles, and with unerring steps has trod onward, right onward, in the path marked out, leaving as monuments or political milestones the beneficent statutes that the party have enacted empowering the government to save itself from disruption, enabling it to redeem every promise and obligation, and which have caused the development of our great resources by protecting American industry. When a party, beginning with such objects in view, whose attainments are after another can be pointed to with pride after 23 years of power, comes together, there need be little discussion about principles. The party and the people know its duty is to go on doing in a similar way what it has done in the past for the good of the country—and the past is no uncertain pledge for the future. The republican party knows what it believes, as it is known of all men, and the party is not ashamed of its beliefs, nor has it any hesitancy about unequivocally avowing them—its record is before it, and it

neither has the disposition nor the power to go back on it. The question of a platform, therefore, is never a difficult one with the party. Moreover, the republican party is not vexed about how its principles are to be expressed, what beliefs it can most advantageously pretend to have, or what promise will avail it most. Neither does it have to indulge in the perplexity of arranging a platform to say a thing, or enunciate a principle susceptible of two or more interpretations. These things are left to democratic genius to accomplish in that party's platform. The republican party is relieved of this burden by its record.

Electoral Figures.

Blaine's nomination at Chicago renders necessary a revision of the tables published prior to that time to show the probable result of the next electoral vote of the several states. In the revision it seems to us that Blaine will win. The only state that his nomination has taken from the republican column is Massachusetts, and the Boston bean-eaters may become better natured in time and permit that state to vote for the republican candidate, as usual. The principal disaffection is in Boston, and Blaine's friends predict that the enthusiasm for him in the rural districts will soon overwhelm and quiet the independents. As an offset for the loss of Massachusetts's 14 votes, Blaine lifts Ohio, California and Nevada from the doubtful column and thereby makes a gain of 20 votes. There are 401 electoral votes to be divided between the parties, 202 being a majority. The democrats see their way easily to the electoral votes of these states:

Alabama.....	10	Missouri.....	16
Arkansas.....	7	North Carolina.....	15
Delaware.....	3	South Carolina.....	8
Florida.....	4	Tennessee.....	12
Georgia.....	12	Texas.....	13
Kentucky.....	13	Virginia.....	12
Louisiana.....	13	West Virginia.....	6
Maryland.....	8		
Mississippi.....	9	Total (16 states).....	153

Thus, at the outset, the democrats consider themselves within 49 votes of an election. On the other hand, these electoral votes can properly be assumed to be insured to the republicans:

California.....	8	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	3	New Hampshire.....	4
Connecticut.....	3	Ohio.....	23
Illinois.....	22	Oregon.....	3
Iowa.....	13	Pennsylvania.....	20
Kansas.....	13	Rhode Island.....	4
Maine.....	6	Vermont.....	4
Michigan.....	13	Wisconsin.....	11
Minnesota.....	13		
Nebraska.....	5	Total (18 states).....	174

This leaves them only 28 votes short, with the following doubtful states to draw from:

Indiana.....	15	New Jersey.....	9
Massachusetts.....	14		
New York.....	36	Total (4 states).....	74

It will be seen that Blaine can be elected without New York, but Massachusetts and Indiana are needed to do it.

The vote of New York is more than he needs in addition to what he is sure to get, and it may be easier to carry that state than Indiana and Massachusetts. The plan of the republican campaign will depend largely upon the outlook after the democrats make their nominations next month, but the chances are that New York will be the battle ground. Blaine will carry Indiana, but this would be of no avail, should he lose both New York and Massachusetts.

Logan as He Is.

Probably no other man living so much in the public gaze has ever been so misrepresented and so misunderstood by those who have never known him personally as John A. Logan. Everybody admits that he was a great soldier and that he has a clean record, yet not a few who have read the flings from unfriendly papers to-day think of Logan as a rough, illiterate, swashbuckler sort of a fellow, who "kills the king's English" and does other vague and undesirable things that other great men never do. They talk about "Black Jack" and make an impression upon the reader or listener that he is the "Texas Jack" or "Buffalo Bill" of congress. There are some, doubtless, who think he spends his spare time in riding mustangs and shooting half dollars off the top of a whisky bottle. The story of his "part Indian blood," has started on his rounds again, and the funny men on democratic papers are beginning to work over their old jokes about Logan and the grammar. Those who know the senator know another and very different man from that pictured by the fellows who talk familiarly of "Black Jack." As to his ancestry, it is well enough known in Illinois that his father was a highly educated Irish physician, and his mother a member of the Tennessee Perkins family, whose brother was at one time secretary of the state of Illinois. The subject of all this misrepresentation has troubled himself very little about it, and somehow the wrong impression has a hold that is curious. General Logan was a soldier who went in to win. He had no use for those who believed in "softly" fighting, and when, at the terrible battle of Peachtree creek, he rode down the lines after Gen. McPherson had been killed, rallying the forces with the cry of "McPherson and revenge!" he probably made a picture that has lingered in the minds of the soldiers who rallied and carried the day. He was at the front and in dead earnest, but he went from the halls of congress to the war, and from a busy law practice to congress. He never drank blood nor seasoned his beef with gunpowder. He had never been through the West Point soldier's education, though he was counted the most thorough of all the officers who came from civil life. These war stories always put a man in the light of tearing recklessness, no matter what his real character may be; and doubtless the valor of Logan, so well known, has helped to stamp with plausibility some idle tales of his roughness in the minds of those dime novel readers who are the "McPherson and revenge!" He was like the knights of St. John in the holy wars: "In the forefront of every battle was seen his burnished mail, and in the gloomy rear of every retreat was heard his voice of constancy and of courage." With all these he is a perfect gentleman. Not so serene and so given to idly-phrased smoothness of conversation, perhaps, as some of his fellow senators; but gentle, considerate, with low tones and an air of refinement. He is one of the few senators who does not drink alcoholic liquors, and one who may always be found in the room of the committee on military affairs whenever there is committee work to be done there. Oftentimes when attending to his private correspondence he is at his desk there, for it is "Logan's room" essentially. In matters of legislation, as well as in war, General Logan is so

intensely in earnest as to mislead some who believe eternal hatred goes with forceful support or opposition. Here, too, he is among the bravest in assault, and one to never lose hope in defeat. If outvoted in some cherished measure, he is a statesman who keeps certain grand purposes in view, and he resolutely seeks their accomplishment through such other ways as may be open. In this respect he is as senator Oliver P. Morton of Indiana used to be. In fact, while there are strong points of difference, there are also some remarkable points of resemblance between Logan and Morton. One is this holding to a purpose and going straight for its accomplishment, sooner or later. Each made the same error in regard to the finances of the country just after the close of the war, and each reasoned out a correction of the error for himself. These characteristics are not noted at this time with the purpose of telling anything new. But so much misrepresentation has been done that many, even among those who admire the man at a distance, have an impression of his character that embraces but half the truth, while his enemies paint the whole man and his life the color of his hair.—(Oregonian.)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER.



Nominated for President by the Greenback National Convention.

There were between 400 and 500 delegates present when the greenback national convention assembled in Indianapolis May 28. It was decided, after a discussion of three hours, that proxies should not be admitted. The effect of this decision was to strengthen the cause of the delegates supporting the nomination of Benjamin Franklin Butler for the presidency, as it excluded the casting of proxy votes by delegates from southern states opposed to that gentleman. James H. Weaver of Iowa was made chairman of the convention. During the day a telegram was received from Butler by Governor Beagle of Michigan, who was present in the convention, which signified his willingness to accept the nomination, but expressed it in a manner very characteristic of the sender. Having been asked whether he would accept the nomination on a satisfactory platform, Butler responded as follows: "Thanks to your consideration, but why should I be asked a question which under the circumstances was never put to any other man? Is not my record as a greenbacker for 20 years sufficient without a formal pledge to you, which would cause me to be pointed out as a man who bids for the nomination?" On the second and last day of the convention General Butler was nominated on the first ballot. A motion to make the vote unanimous was defeated, amidst great confusion occasioned by contrariety of opinion. Gen. A. M. West of Mississippi was nominated for vice-president by acclamation. The greenback nominee for the presidency, and also that of the anti-monopolists, Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts, is a native of New Hampshire. He was born November 5, 1818. When 20 years of age he was graduated from Waterville college. Having been admitted to the bar, he began practice at Lowell, Mass. His first political office was that of member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, to which he was elected in 1853. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of Massachusetts in the same year. In 1859 he took his seat as state senator. He served as delegate in the democratic convention of 1860, held at Charleston and Baltimore. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army as brigadier-general, having already attained rank and experience in the militia. He was made a major-general in May, 1861, one month afterwards, and served throughout the war. He was first located at Baltimore, then at Fortress Monroe. In 1862, in connection with the naval forces under Farragut, he assisted in the capture of New Orleans, of which he was afterwards governor. His command in 1862 was in Virginia and North Carolina. The next year he made an unsuccessful attack on Petersburg. After failing to take Fort Fisher in the same year, he was relieved of his command. He was returned to congress as a republican in 1866, and re-elected to the forty-first, forty-second and forty-third congresses. Elected as a candidate for the forty-fourth, he was elected to the forty-fifth congress. He was one of the ablest debaters in the house of representatives. In November, 1882, he was elected governor of Massachusetts as the nominee of the democratic and greenback parties. His term expired on the 1st of January, 1884, and he resumed active practice as a lawyer, in which he enjoys the reputation of great learning and ability. General Butler is a generous, large-hearted man, the willing friend of the needy, a fact apt to be lost sight of in the cognizance of his persistency of will, defiant self-assertion and uncommon courage in the expression of his opinion.

ROGERS' NEW STORE South Coos River.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED and opened up for sale, at his new store at his place on South Coos river, an extensive stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, EMBRACING

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Tobaccoes, and almost everything the market demands, all of which will be sold at THE LOWEST LIVING RATES, And persons living on the river, as well as elsewhere, will find it to their interest to call and trade with me.

S. C. ROGERS.

SELANDER & HONGELL,

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Second door north Bay View Brewery.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened out a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes of the best make and finest quality, including everything in that line worn by men, women and children. Also, Rubber Coats, Boots, Overshoes, etc. Men's Shirts, Underclothing, Socks, Hats, etc. Cigars, Tobaccoes, Matches, Stationery, Cutlery, and other articles too numerous to mention.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER, of the best French pig and calf, at lowest prices. We sell goods cheap; give us a call and see.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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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.

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Front street, opposite the Central Hotel, Marshfield, Oregon,

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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.

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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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[my22] R. L. AGERS.

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