

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, July 17, 1884.

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

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

(D. P. THOMPSON
WARREN TRUITT
U. S. TREASURY

In another column we give in full the national democratic platform. It is full of good jokes and should be read by everybody.

A democratic newspaper in Georgia says: "Jefferson Davis is one of the noblest, purest and ablest men this country has ever produced. He is indeed a statesman of statesmen and a patriot of patriots." It could have also added that he is the traitor of traitors.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier understands John Kelly and Tammany hall, and says: "His influence lies wholly in the direction of his ability and willingness to sell a few votes to the republicans in return for the party power that a little municipal patronage gives him in New York city. This is John Kelly's power, and it is the whole of it."

Among the curiosities of railroad construction is the trestle work on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railway at Norwalk, Ohio. It crosses the Lake Shore's southern line there. The Lake Shore authorities refused to permit a crossing on the level, and to prevent such being made kept a large force of men and engines at Norwalk for weeks. The country is as level as a prairie. The Wheeling and Lake Erie people decided on crossing the Lake Shore's four tracks by means of a trestle work. It begins nearly a mile north of the town and rises gradually to the required height over the Lake Shore tracks, when it gradually declines for a mile on the other side.

An interesting question was lately brought before the court of common pleas in New York by the suit of J. Alford & Co., bankers of Europe, to prevent the delivery to Morgan's Sons or to Dixon, their assignee, of three registered letters containing coupons and money amounting to more than \$30,000. When the plaintiffs learned of the suspension of the house of Morgan's Sons they cabled both to that firm and to Postmaster Pearson, demanding that the letters be delivered to their agents in New York, Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Co., but Postmaster Pearson promptly replied that the letters must be delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, and Morgan's Sons asserted that they had no power to comply with the request, having made an assignment. The court sustained the postmaster, deciding that no authority exists to withhold a lawful letter from the hands of the person to whom it is addressed when once it has been put in the mails.

A correspondent describes Governor Cleveland as a man of fine presence, just a fraction too fat in feature and smiling of countenance to be impressive. He is suggestive somewhat of the "biggest-boy-in-school" idea, if he does not, indeed, suggest that of the "biggest toad in the puddle." You would like to feel that he had a little more earnestness and dignity expressed in features somewhat more mobile and irregular. There is nothing more particularly impressive about his manner than his person; and a constitutional reserve of opinion gives you not so much the idea of great caution as of great uncertainty. When Tilden whispers "I will see you later," you feel that if he finds you useful he will send for you and tell you personally what he wants done; but when Governor Cleveland says "I will think about what you tell me," you know he is going to consult somebody else about how he should answer you. Either reply leaves you in an uncomfortable mood. I was one of the indignant independents who voted for Cleveland against Folger, and I fancy my original disappointment on first meeting the governor finds some expression in this brief account of him.

The Louisiana legislature is furnishing the country with some striking examples of rank bourbon legislation. One bill, which has passed its third reading and is likely to become a law, vests the right to sell all property in the state attached on judgment and execution in the civil sheriff of New Orleans alone, thereby increasing the fees and emoluments of that officer about \$100,000 a year. Another fixes the taxes on insurance companies at a rate beyond the premium receipts of many of the local organizations and will, as a result, drive them out of business. Another taxes every branch of industry and employment at an outrageous figure, even newspaper employees and laborers being compelled to pay a license of \$5 each before they can pursue their avocation. Regular theaters are to be required to pay a license fee to the state of \$2000 in addition to a like sum they are now required to pay the cities, making their assessment \$4000 per annum. The appropriation for the militia has been stricken from the appropriation bill. The effect of this will be the disbandment of all the state troops, which is undoubtedly the object of the bourbon majority. They have control of the state, obtained by fraud and violence, and they propose to keep it, and fearing that the military might, in certain contingencies, be a barrier to their desperate games, they have adopted this method of getting it out of their way. These are but samples of the nefarious work of this gang of thieves and public plunderers, who, having obtained control of the state by the most glaring outrages, are now ruling it with a hand of iron. They have grown bolder year by year, and as a result they are kindling to a flame the fires of righteous indignation, which promise to mete out swift retaliation.

The Democratic Nominees.

The democrats met in national convention at Chicago last week and nominated Gov. Grover Cleveland of New York for the first place and ex-Gov. T. A. Hendricks of Indiana for the second place on their ticket. Cleveland was nominated in opposition to the Tammany faction of New York, which will certainly compass his defeat. As between Blaine and Cleveland, the intense American and brilliant career of the former has been declared by John Kelly sufficient to enlist the support of Tammany against Cleveland. Kelly, the squire of Tammany, gave word to this threat before the Saratoga convention met, with the view of inducing the state democracy or convention to accord Tammany a greater recognition than had formerly been extended the organization, and though he extorted this, it nevertheless remains a fact that Tammany's menace was as much meant for the Chicago as the Saratoga convention, and it can be reasonably expected that Tammany will be against Cleveland; if not openly against him, at any rate against him. His veto of the five-cent street-car fare bill and his veto of the bill providing for a commission to inspect buildings and secure better construction are also urged against him with a good deal of force. But apart from this and the figure Tammany's opposition may cut, Cleveland's strength in New York is fictitious rather than real. His election as governor by a phenomenal majority cannot enter into calculation of his present strength, or the vote he will command in New York as a candidate for the presidency. The conditions contributing to his election as governor do not now obtain. The republican candidate opposing him was thought to have been nominated by unfair means, and dictated, too, at that, as a candidate for the party. These facts enlisted republican votes for Cleveland; votes that protested against the machine method of forcing a candidate on the party. Notwithstanding an increase of 25,000 in the voting population, Cleveland polled only 807 more votes than Hancock, and 20,226 less than Garfield did the year before. The 140,000 republicans who staid away from the polls then will come out this year and vote for Blaine, the fairly nominated republican candidate and the popular candidate of the majority of the republicans of New York. As another manifestation showing the fictitious strength of Cleveland, calculated upon the basis of his phenomenal majority, it is a fact that New York went republican the year following Cleveland's election by a majority of 19,000. These facts, combined with the historical fact that whenever the tariff question has been made an issue in New York, either in a presidential or congressional campaign, the state has gone republican, show that no far-fetched arithmetic need be employed to add New York's 36 electoral votes to the others that will combine to elect James G. Blaine.

Cleveland was nominated to catch the independents and carry New York, and Hendricks was nominated to carry Indiana. The convention made a mistake in both men. Blaine and Logan will carry New York and Indiana this year. McDonald is the man the democrats should have taken from Indiana; but his outspoken views in favor of free trade will not admit of two constructions, and therefore he was shelved. When Hendricks returned from Europe a few weeks ago he admitted to a New York reporter that he was not posted on the tariff question. No doubt this was true. But whether true or false, this is the style of man to stand upon a double-ended democratic platform. Personally and privately, Hendricks is a good man, but politically he is and always has been wrong. For the last 40 years he has been before the people of his state, in one way and another, for political favors, and it is about time for them to bury him, which they will assuredly do next November. Before the war he was a democrat; during the war he was a virulent copperhead, and since the war he has been on all sides of the tariff and financial questions excepting the right side. The ticket is about as weak a one as could have been put forward by the party, and the result next November will show it.

The editor of the Oregonian, who was at the convention, furnished his paper with the following: The result has left a great deal of soreness and bitter feeling among Tammany men, who, since the nomination, as before, have not hesitated to declare that Cleveland cannot get the democratic vote of New York. They predict his defeat as certain, and that no influences that can be brought to bear on the working classes will induce them to support him. They claim that the labor organizations, not only in New York, but throughout the country, are against him, and predict that the opposition from those classes who hitherto have been the mainstay of the democratic party will increase steadily until election day. Tammany has not only been discarded here, but has been treated with peculiar indignity. Its appeals and remonstrances have not only been disregarded, but there has been a studied effort to humiliate and crush.

As New York is a vital point in the election, it is to be demonstrated in November whether the party will be weaker or stronger through this treatment of a body which has hitherto done its most effective work. The utter failure of the effort on behalf of Hendricks was the close of attempts to redress the "great fraud of 1876." The offer of support for Cleveland from the bolting republicans in New York was inducement enough to the convention to pass over the "great fraud," and set aside all democrats of conspicuous service to the party. The belief is freely expressed that over-valuation of a few republican bolters, and under-valuation of the democratic masses, will prove the foreordained blunder of the present year. Butler's course gives the democratic managers a great deal of uneasiness. His minority report of the platform committee was shrewdly contrived, as an appeal to a large class of voters

throughout the country, and his speech in support of it before the convention was a dissection of the equivocations of the majority report. It is believed that Butler will go before the country as an active candidate for president, and the democratic managers fear his ability to draw off from their ticket a very large vote.

Increase of confidence in the success of Blaine and Logan is manifest along the democratic convention opened, and especially since Cleveland's nomination. On all sides the opinion is expressed that the situation in New York assumes that great state to Blaine, and this opinion is almost as frequently heard from democratic sources as from any other.

When the convention took recess after the nomination of Cleveland, Vilas of Wisconsin was on the Cleveland side for vice president, but on consideration it was agreed that Wisconsin could not be carried, so the programme of the last two contests, New York and Indiana, was once more revived. The choice, therefore, lay between McDonald and Hendricks. The latter appears to have the firmer hold of the hoosier heart, and when the vote of the state was declared for him there was no further contest.

The name of Hendricks will probably help the ticket in Indiana, though it certainly will not in New York and elsewhere. He was not nominated to redress the "great fraud," but solely in the hope of bringing the bourbons in Indiana up to the new departure proclaimed in the nomination of Cleveland.

The Garfield Monument.

The trustees of the Garfield national monument association have decided upon designs for the monument. They called to their aid as experts in monumental matters Calvin Vaux of New York and Henry Vanbrunt of Boston. Both went to Cleveland separately and made examinations of the designs, and gave the committee their criticisms. Neither had any knowledge of the authors of the designs or views of each other. The first prize, \$1000, was unanimously given by the trustees and both experts to Geo. H. Keller of Hartford, Conn.; the second prize, \$750, to Charles J. and Julius H. Schweinfurth of Cleveland; the third prize, \$500, to Moffit and Doyle of New York. The artist to whom the first prize was awarded adopted a tower for the form of the monument, a carved and sculptured tomb to be made the principal object of the memorial. The tower rises from broad terraces, reached by wide, spreading steps, forming a dignified approach. A projecting porch at the base contains a vestibule on one side, which is the keeper's office, and another room for relics and a visitors' register. The vestibule leads into a round, vaulted chamber of stone, the domical roof of which is carried on eight massive polished granite columns in a circle around the sculptured tomb in the center, the pavement tiled in harmonious colors and designs. The whole will be lighted by richly mullioned windows. An aisle or ambulatory, outside of the columns, surrounds the chamber, the side wall of which will be decorated with niches for statues or vases of flowers. A spiral stone staircase leads from the ambulatory to the top of the tower, 250 feet from the ground, in the ascent winding about the tomb. Below, triple windows at irregular intervals command extensive views for miles in every direction; at one point looking out over Garfield's birth-place, eight miles distant. Outside of the monument, above the deeply recessed portal, is a terra cotta band, or frieze, of sculpture six feet in height, extending around the base of the tower, which is 40 feet square. The frieze is divided into panels with bas-reliefs representing Garfield as an educator, soldier and statesman, the long, anxious watching of the world over his death-bed and the funeral procession from Elberon to Cleveland. Garfield's remains will be enclosed in a crypt below the level of the chamber, under the carved tomb. A family vault will be provided back of the chamber.

Fighting Back the Sea.

The Oregonian says the gradual encroachment of the sea upon Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia river, has long been a source of anxiety to the government engineers, who have found their efforts thus far fruitless, so that, at times, has been discussed the total abandonment of the post. It is now proposed to adopt a plan tried elsewhere with the greatest success. Captain Charles T. Powell, government engineer, has sent F. P. Hennessy, a gentleman of considerable experience, to report as to the practicability of the it. Hennessy was for many years a civil engineer on the Central park, New York city, and of late years has won distinction as an originator of a scheme to prevent the shifting of the sands at the Golden Gate park, San Francisco, of which park he was superintendent. His latest work has been on that wind-blown wall of Wallula Junction, where he has been eminently successful in his efforts. Some years ago the New York park commissioners sent Hennessy to Europe, where he traveled extensively for the purpose of acquiring information on this subject. In Holland he found where immense tracts of dunes had been reclaimed from the sea by means of deftly-laying grasses whose interlocking roots reached out and held firm the thin and shaly crust of soil that the ocean beat against. On the shores of the Mediterranean he found where the inhabitants had hallowed in the seeds of the pine, a hardy sea air variety that thrived on the edge of the ocean and as it grew held the soil together, and by its resin, fagots, etc., was a source of revenue to the people. Coming back to San Francisco he found that the European growths were of too slow a character to suit Americans, and collecting lupine seed he sowed that broadcast, finding that to be just the thing required, except that it would have to be renewed every three years. He then went to the Sandwich islands, and there found what is called the Honolulu knot grass, which

he has used at the Golden Gate park with the happiest result. This grass sends down a root which will run along for six or eight feet through the sand at a distance of six inches from the surface, and then send up a stalk, so that in a short time the whole area is so firmly held by the myriads of clinging roots as to defy the wasteful surge that ever thundered along the shore. Of late he has been superintending the planting of a species of wild rye on the line from The Dalles to Wallula. This is found to serve the purpose admirably and will eventually reclaim considerable land in that section of country. Hennessy has visited Point Adams lighthouse to make a thorough survey of the matter.

The Dingley shipping bill passed by congress relieves ship-owners and seamen of a considerable amount of onerous taxation, and provides for the better treatment of seamen; but it contains nothing which is likely to stimulate the building of American ships, and does not abate materially the severity of the existing navigation laws, which does not permit the registration of a foreign built ship under our flag, and forces Americans who desire to own ships to buy them abroad and sail them under alien flags. While the abolition of the tonnage tax, the prohibition of the payment of advance wages to seamen, the abolition of consular fees, the modification of various charges and the decrease of duties on material imported for use in the construction of vessels built for exportation, and other provisions, furnish some relief to ship-owners, there is no doubt that the restoration of our merchant marine to its former high position can only be accomplished by a revival of foreign trade, and the liberty, to Americans, to purchase vessels wherever they can make the best bargains, or if these methods are regarded as inadvisable, the next best measure would be the granting of a liberal rebate of customs duties levied on goods imported on American vessels. Had this provision been added to the bill it would have gone farther towards fulfilling its design to restore to the American merchant marine its former supremacy on the high seas.—(Oregonian.)

The secretary of war has more than 30 persons under the civil service rules and more than one-third of them have already been promoted. Every one appointed in the departments, who has served out his six-months probation, has been permanently appointed. In the war and postoffice departments they have extended the rules to include \$700 places. The participation by members of congress in the details of appointments has been growing less and less. Not one case in 25 now comes before the commission in which members of congress are interested. More women are being examined in proportion to places awarded them by the departments than men. It would seem that there must have been an excess of women by reason of the pressure brought to bear in their favor. Now that the secretaries have a real liberty to take men or women as convenient of service demands, they require men in as many as three-fourths of the vacancies.

There seems to be no doubt that the disease which made its first appearance in France at Toulon is Asiatic cholera. The deaths at Marseilles continue to increase, and the disease has spread to Northern Italy. In that country it is likely to develop more rapidly than in France. A mild panic prevails in Europe on the subject, and, unfortunately, not without reason.

People of different nationalities usually have different ways of committing suicide. The Irish prefer to kill by hanging. The German invariably shoots or drowns himself, and the Frenchman cuts his throat with a knife or razor. The American takes poison or blows out his brains with a revolver. There are more suicides in summer than in winter.

THE MARSHFIELD



HARDWARE STORE

KEEPS ON HAND A SUPERIOR quality of
TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE,
Of home manufacture, in connection with a well-selected stock of
GENERAL HARDWARE!
Stoves and Ranges,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Farm Tools and Implements,
Coal, Iron and Steel,
Pumps,
Water Pipe and Fittings,
Paints, Oils and Brushes,
Doors and Windows,
Harness and Trimmings,
Glassware,
Lamps and Crockery,
Plated and Granite Ware,
Ropes,
Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Bird Cages,
Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe,
Etc., Etc.
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING done at short notice.
E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 11, 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory, that RICHARD WALTER has applied to purchase the west half of the northwest quarter, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 25 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.
JULY 10W WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 11, 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory, that C. B. GOLDEN has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 25 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.
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ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 11, 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory, that CHARLES W. TOWNE has applied to purchase the southeast quarter of section 18, township 26 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.
JULY 10W WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 11, 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory, that DAVID L. ROON has applied to purchase the southwest quarter of section 18, township 26 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.
JULY 10W WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

J. D. GARFIELD,
Front street, Marshfield,
Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARDWARE
—AND—
TINWARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FARM TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
OF ALL KINDS,
Stoves and Ranges,
Blacksmiths' Supplies,
Crockery and Glassware,
Paints and Oils,
Lamps,
Harness,
Tubs,
Baskets,
Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.
Plumbing, Job Work and Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.
my20
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.
SPECIALTY.
Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. oc19

Miscellaneous Advertisements.
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 Furnishings.
Goods
Custom boots made at short notice and repairing neatly and promptly.
Call and see me.
N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty.
my1

CENTRAL HOTEL
Corner of Front and A streets,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON,
JOHN J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor.
THIS WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITELY LOCATED HOTEL has just been entirely refitted and is again open to the public for patronage.
New beds and spring mattresses have been placed in almost every sleeping room, the house and neither trouble nor expense has been spared to put everything in first-class order.
At the bar is to be found the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars.
A new entrance to the dining room has been made that opens on Front street, and the table will always be supplied with the choicest market affords.
my3 J. J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor.

BLANCO HOTEL
Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
And Reasonable Charges.
Having lately completed a large addition to the above hotel, and having had an extensive experience in this business, we can safely guarantee to our patrons comfort and accommodations equalled by no other house on the bay.
The reading room of this hotel contains the leading papers of the Atlantic States and the Pacific coast.
FERREY & HOLLAND, Proprietors.
sep10

THE BOSS
Spring Mattress
The Gaylord Patent
I AM NOW MANUFACTURING and selling at my shop, at the old yard, the cheapest and best spring mattress for the price ever put upon the market. It contains strength, lightness, durability, simplicity and adaptability to beds of all kinds and dimensions, and was awarded the first premium at the last Oregon state fair.
Retail price, \$6; wholesale, \$4.
Before buying your mattress, examine mine, which is decidedly the cheapest article of the kind on the bay.
J. D. GARFIELD.
ARCADIE SALOON!
Front st., opposite Whitney's Market.
MARSHFIELD,
R. M. HUTCHINSON, - - Proprietor.
A NEW RESORT, SUPPLIED WITH Choice Wines,
Liquors, Cigars,
And all the appointments of
A FIRST-CLASS SALOON.
Patrons appreciated and the wants of smokers promptly attended to by gentlemanly barkeepers. Give the new saloon a trial. JO
ALEX. SUDERLUND. MATT. HATHY

PIONEER SALOON,
Front Street, Marshfield,
MATTHEW & SUDERLUND, Proprietors.
THIS OLD AND FAVORITELY LOCATED saloon, under the new management, has been furnished with a stock of
CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
Which are served by courteous waiters. A share of patronage solicited and appreciated.
Agents for Philadelphia Lager Beer. my22

CHEAPEST!
Quickest and Best!
EMPIRE CITY AND DRAINS STATION
TION Stage and Steamboat line, carrying the U. S. mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's express.
JARVIS, CORNWALL & CO.
Leaves Empire City and Drains station every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
The steamer JUNO or RESTLESS stops at stages at the mouth of the Emporia. Runs comfortable stages. Fare to Drains station, \$5 through to Portland, \$15 50. Each passenger allowed 50 pounds of baggage. Passengers are requested to be in Empire City the night before departure. Any information in regard to the above line can be procured at the Blaine & Central Hotel in Marshfield and the post office or any public house in Empire. JO
DAVID YOUNG. HENRY RUDEN

Marshfield SODA WATER WORKS,
Corner of Third and C streets,
HUDEN & 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

JOHN KENYON,
DEALER IN
FANCY GOODS.
TOYS & CANDIES,
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
CUTLERY & TOBACCO,
CIGARS.
AND
NOTIONS.