

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, July 22, 1884.

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

Ben Butler, in a private letter, says he will run on the nominations he has already received, and the New York World says by doing so he will assist Blaine.

Last week the prohibitionists, in national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., nominated John P. St. John of Kansas for president and Wm. Daniel of Maryland for vice president.

Henry Ward Beecher says he does not intend to worry about this election: "The Lord will settle it in His own good way." It is gratifying to know that Beecher is willing to let the Lord have His own way once.

Indiana democrats say the slaughter of McDonald makes the state sure for Blaine, and speak of Hendricks as the man "who betrayed his friend and voted for himself against the candidate he had placed in nomination."

The democrats of Indiana, for the first time in 23 years, have nominated a soldier for governor. This is small-like progress in the art of catching the soldier vote, in view of the fact that he served only a few months, never saw an enemy, and resigned when ordered to the front. That's the kind of a soldier that should be solid with the solid south.

Ex-Senator Barnum of Connecticut has been chosen chairman of the democratic national committee. He is a blood relation of the prince of humbugs, the great American showman, and it is according to the "fitness of things" that he should be at the head of the great American menagerie the democratic party represents at this time.

The democratic organs are making a desperate effort to keep the record of their party out of the canvass. One organ wants the campaign to turn on what the parties are doing now and not on what they did in the past, while another calls Cleveland a "contemporaneous statesman," and says that he does not live in the past, but in the present.

When the Thurman act, the famous Pacific railroad funding bill, was finally passed in the house of representatives, the vote stood 243 yeas and 2 nays. Of those who voted against the bill, one (William P. Lynde of Wisconsin) was a democrat, and the other (Benjamin F. Butler) was then a republican, but now is the anti-monopolist candidate for president of the United States. The bill was amended at the last session in the house, and now the railroads are opposing the re-election of members of the Pacific railroad committee who voted for the amendment. Will the railroads now remember their old friend from Massachusetts?

The democratic platform says not a word upon the Mormon question, which is one of the most troublesome with which the government now has to deal. According to orthodox democracy the Mormons have a right to regulate Utah and do as they please. In omitting mention of the matter in their platform, the democrats bid for the Mormon vote in a few states where they may be benefited thereby—notably California. The Mormon church holds a grip in Utah that is fatal to the free development of that territory under existing circumstances; the pernicious state rights doctrine of the democrats is favorable to the Mormons, and the people have no right to believe that under democratic rule the doctrine would not be extended to Utah, but they have a right to believe that it would be, though democratic inconsistency might prompt the party to make an exception of Utah.

It is rumored that Ben Butler will make one more effort to reform the democratic party, and if they do not take his medicine he will then let them go to the dogs. One of his compatriots who accompanied him to Chicago stated to a reporter of the New York Tribune that the general's next movement would be on a scale that would startle the country. He says that Butler's ultimatum to the democratic managers will be that they shall form fusion electoral tickets with anti-monopolists in Maine, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and California. Butler expects by this move to throw the election into the hands of representatives, where he may hold the balance of power. In any event he would hold the key of the situation, in his estimation. His friend says that Butler will demand this concession, and if not granted, he will continue an independent candidate.

The most picturesque and important relic of the past in California is the old stone church of San Carlos, in the Carmelo valley. It was founded by Father Junipero Serra, president of the Franciscan missions, in 1771, and there, August 28, 1784, he died, and was buried in the church. It has long been a reproach to California that this historic building has been permitted to fall into decay, but at last an effort is being made to preserve it. An address has been issued to the people of California, signed by the governor, the mayor of San Francisco, several ex-governors, and a large number of prominent citizens, calling for contributions for the restoration of the venerable edifice. It is proposed to complete the restoration, which will cost \$15,000, by August 28, which will be the hundredth anniversary of Father Junipero Serra, and to celebrate that day in a fitting manner. The church is to be made a fac-simile of what it was when first built. The work of restoration is already well under way, and strong hopes are entertained of the success of the undertaking.

The Monopoly Candidate.

Democratic conventions have frequently demonstrated the truth of Tom Corwin's ejaculation, "Great God, nobody is safe," when he heard of Franklin Pierce's nomination for the presidency. But never so forcibly was this democratic peculiarity of picking up small men illustrated as in the case of Stephen Grover Cleveland. As has been said, he is a very little man, except on the hay scales. Cleveland affords very little material from which to manufacture a candidate for the presidency, let alone a president. He is without expressed or known views upon any national issue, yet has a record that does not commend him, as insignificant as it may be. He has been a democrat all his life, and that is all that can be said for him. But when this claim in his favor is considered, it ceases as a commendation except to those who have been, like him, democrats all their lives. We know what democracy was during the war of the rebellion, and though Grover Cleveland had attained manhood's estate, there is nothing on record to show that he was anything else but a democrat during the war. When companies were arming and regiments marching to the front, he remained a consistent democrat, and remained at home, as a natural consequence. For four long years of the war there is no act, or word of his on record to show that he was other than a democrat, a democrat of the 1864 type, which declared the war a failure. For 16 years after the war he did nothing, nor in any way emerged from the obscurity with which he was content during the stirring times of war, to entitle him to any distinction, except, possibly, when he as sheriff hanged two men. The whole material upon which his fitness for the exalted and responsible duties of president is based, is his election as governor of New York by "a phenomenal majority." The circumstances attending or causing the majority, cannot be ignored in considering the one qualification or claim Cleveland has on the presidency. His election was due to an accident, the accident of an unsatisfactory nomination by and factional differences among his opponents. Cleveland's popularity, or fitness for the office, did not win the phenomenal majority for him, for he was an unknown man and as inexperienced as to the duties of governor as he is in regard to the administration of the presidential office. Since he has been governor he has added nothing of especial importance or worthy of especial commendation to his record of four years during the war and 16 after it, until he accidentally became governor. His associations and alliances since he emerged from obscurity, at the head of a phenomenal majority, have been with that class that little commends him to the people who took him up, even as an accident. He has allied himself with the aristocratic classes, enough of the humblest origin himself, and has been the subservient friend of monopoly whenever its interests conflicted with that of the poor, or laboring classes. His exercise of the veto power since he has been governor is in proof of his subservience to monopoly and his indifference to the demand of the poor, and that of charity as well.

He vetoed the 5-cent fare bill; he vetoed the 12-hour law; he vetoed the public worship bill; he vetoed the Catholic protective appropriation bill. In all these bills the poor were concerned or charity was interested, but in each instance monopoly won, or the demand of charity and justice were unheeded by Governor Cleveland.

The first bill provided that the fare on the elevated railroads in New York city should be 5 cents instead of 10, and that the present commission hours during which that rate prevails should be abolished. This bill was passed by the legislature and vetoed by the governor.

The 12-hour-law bill provided that the working time of employees on the elevated railroads in the city and the street cars throughout the state should be limited to that period. Conductors and drivers are at present compelled to work from 15 to 17 hours a day, and the justice of the bill was sufficiently recognized to insure its passage through both branches of the assembly. Governor Cleveland saw fit, however, to veto the bill. It was said that his hostility to the 5-cent-fare bill was to be accounted for by the fact that he was a stockholder in a number of the surface railroads, the value of which stock would naturally be decreased by the passage of the measure.

The public worship bill was a bill granting permission to the clergy of the Roman Catholic church to hold services at the house of refuge, on Randall's island. The bill permitting this to be done passed the assembly and would have become a law but for Grover Cleveland.

The Catholic protective is a public institution, built by the members of the Catholic church in Westminster county, for the reception of young men and women sentenced there by the magistrates in the surrounding counties. No money has ever been asked from the state for this institution, the managers of which had done so much for the reformation of the youth of the state. It was found necessary, however, within the past year to expend some \$30,000 for the improvement of the sewerage of the institution, and this the state was asked to supply. A pledge was given that no more money would ever be asked from the state on its account, and a majority of both branches of the assembly was readily obtained for the measure. When the appropriation bill was returned from the executive chamber it was found, however, that this same governor had refused to sign the item mentioned.

With such a record as this, it would appear that the democracy has a difficult task to put its candidate up to presidential proportions. Governor Cleveland weighs, however, 250 pounds.

Grand Army Reunion.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—To-day was the greatest day of the Grand Army encampment, and witnessed the largest gathering of old soldiers in the history of the organization. There were 18,000 of them in the procession, which was an hour and twenty minutes in passing a given point. There were probably from 8000 to 10,000 in the city who did not join the parade. About 15,000 strangers besides these made up the visitors. General Logan occupied a prominent place at the head of the procession. General Sherman rode about the middle. Both received continued ovations from veterans. Generals Thomas, Kountz, Warner, Negley, and Gibson were also received with cheers. The line of march was through the principal streets of the city, which was profusely decorated. Afterwards there were sporting and amusements. Most of the state delegations were also held. Arrangements were made for election of commander-in-chief to-morrow. In the evening 75,000 people crowded the encampment grounds and witnessed fireworks. General Logan will be given a reception to-morrow morning, and General Sherman and other distinguished generals will be present to receive at general Washburn's residence in the evening.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—The great rush at the Grand Army encampment over and the people are beginning to go home. The principal events of the day were a reception to Logan at the Illinois headquarters this morning, and another to all the visitors at General Washburn's residence to-night. At the former a great crowd of old soldiers were present. Logan and General Negley of Pennsylvania made speeches. In the evening Sherman, Fairchild, Negley, Thomas and others were present. There were sports of a miscellaneous character at the encampment all day. A reunion of ex-prisoners of war was held, at which about 100 gathered.

Where Are the Millions of Sulkovsky?

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Sun has the following sensation: In 1830 the Russian General Sulkovsky came to America and soon became a millionaire. In 1837 the general had deposited at a bank at Boston money, stocks and shares amounting to \$45,000,000. Two years later he died, leaving a will. It is not clear why his heirs did not claim the money, but the will was immediately after his death. In 1848 some of the relatives of the general tried to find and get possession of his fortune, but they did not succeed. Again, in 1856, many Poles, who claimed to be near or remote relatives of the general, tried their utmost to find the will. They claimed to have learned that the general ordered in his will that his money, with all interest, should be undisturbed for fifty years from date of will, and that those millions with interest for half a century were then to be distributed (in 1888) to his heirs. The death record and the record of the probate court, both at Boston and in this city, have been repeatedly searched, but no traces of Sulkovsky and of his millions have been found anywhere, and the czar's government has been advised accordingly. But the hosts of claimants are not satisfied. The nearer 1888 comes the more excited are Sulkovsky's heirs. There are about a dozen lawyers in the employ of the heirs. About two years ago the Russian consul of this city published in the Sun an advertisement asking the American public for information of General Sulkovsky, but no definite information was obtained.

The democratic candidate for president has never served in congress, he has never filled a federal office. In short he knows absolutely nothing of federal affairs from practice. Knowledge and little more from the books, for Grover Cleveland is not a close student. It has been said in his behalf that he has no record on the tariff. We verily doubt whether he knows enough about the subject to tell whether he favors free trade or protection. Conceding for the occasion that Grover Cleveland has done fairly in each of the offices to which he has been chosen, we ask in all sincerity what there is in his record to justify the American people in placing the reins of the federal government in his hands in preference to those of a man like Blaine, who can call to his assistance the experience of a quarter of a century in public affairs.

The reason for England's advocacy of free trade is self evident. She is full of factories, and in her efforts to beat the world in trade and commerce, is suffering from overproduction. In self defense she is looking for a market into which to dump her surplus wares free of duty, and she thinks the United States ought to accommodate her, even to her own detriment. France and Germany are protective, and some things they positively interdict. A prominent Englishman once said that old and rich countries like England always want free trade, but young, growing and ambitious countries like the United States want protection and must have it.

Years of experience have taught us that the surest way to get cheap materials in this country is not to depend upon foreigners for them. We get cheap wood to-day, because people have been induced to grow a vast quantity of it. We get cheaper iron ore, since the duty on Spanish ores was raised, than ever before. Working people see these things, if democratic politicians do not. The attempt to "straddle" the tariff question will result as did the rash jump to Lincoln's steer, which got caught so that it "could neither hook in front nor kick behind."

The suicides in the United States during the last three months number over 400, or about one to every 125,000 of the population. This does not indicate that a very large proportion of American citizens are sick enough of life to be willing to die. And yet, considering how long the democrats have been out of office and how beautifully low their chances of ever getting in again have grown since the 1st of June, it is, perhaps, remarkable that more of them have not given up to despair, and snuffed themselves out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGELL & SELANDER,
O'Connell's new building, Front street.

—DEALERS IN—
BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—
clothing!

Ladies' fine and coarse shoes, boys' boots and shoes, and great variety. Our ready-made boots and shoes were manufactured expressly for the day trade. Hats, caps and underwear; stationery, cutlery, tobacco, cigars and matches. A full assortment of men's clothing. In suits or otherwise; mattresses, bed-clothing and valises. Custom-made boots and shoes a specialty, for which we keep the best French kip, calf and sole leather. Our entire stock is of the latest styles and finish, and at our new store, in O'Connell's new building, Front street, no

MARSHFIELD MARKET.

Wholesale and Retail Prices.

ARTICLES.	Wholesale.	Retail.
Beef, all around.	5 1/2 to 6 cts	4 to 10 cts
Pork.	8 cts	10 to 12 cts
Mutton.	6 cts	8 to 10 cts
Eggs.	25 cts	30 cts
Choice Butter, 5-lb rolls.	—	50 cts
Cheese.	15 1/2 cts	20 cts
Butter.	1 1/2 cts	2 cts
Turnips.	1 cent	1 1/2 to 2 cts
Onions.	9 cts	3 cts
Wheat.	2 cts	2 1/2 cts
Apples, 4 box.	75 cts	\$1.25
Chickens, dressed, 40 lbs.	4 50	50 cts each

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all county taxes accepted prior to January 1, 1884, is now payable on presentation. No interest will be allowed on these warrants after the 30th of this month.

Dated at Empire City, Oregon, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1884.

A. P. OWEN, Treasurer.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 22, 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 OSCAR E. SMITH has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of section 18, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any person claiming adversely any of the above-described land must file their claim with the register of the land office during the sixty-day 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 22, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES L. FERRY has applied to purchase the south half of the northwest and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian, under the act of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the territory of Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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 22, 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 WILLIAM B. CURTIS has applied to purchase the west half of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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 22, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALVIN SMITH has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of section 24, township 26 south, of range 12 west, Willamette meridian, under the act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the territory of Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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 22, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES O. JONES has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of section 24, township 26 south, of range 12 west, Willamette meridian, under the act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the territory of Washington.

Any and all parties claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their adverse 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.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

"LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON,"
July 20, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City.

On Thursday, August 28, 1884.

Vis: AURELIUS T. BARLOW, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4710, for the north half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 26 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—

J. F. Hall, A. M. Wilson, J. A. Hall and John Neely, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

JULY 10W WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

MILLINERY!

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!

MRS. C. F. LUSE

(AGENT FOR W. F. BURN).

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Opposite the Central Hotel.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

the ladies of Marshfield and vicinity that she has just received

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW GOODS

EMBRACING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS,

And Millinery Goods of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Children's Toys

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Cleaning and trimming done to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

A share of patronage is solicited. Please call and examine my new goods.

C. ANDREWS,

Coquille City, Oregon.

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Groceries,

Boots and Shoes

TOBACCOES, STATIONERY, ETC.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

STEAMER MYRTLE



HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

steamer Myrtle will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Empire City every morning at 8:30 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Returning, leave Empire City for Marshfield at 10:30 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

At Empire City the Myrtle makes close connections with Jarvis, Cornwall & Co's stage line to Drain's.

Prior to starting on or after she returns from her regular trips the Myrtle is subject to charter, on reasonable terms, for towing and other business. For further information, apply to

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

—

E. A. ANDERSON,

—AND—

NEW STORE

—AND—

NOVEL EMPORIUM

ON FRONT STREET.

In the building south of Norman's.

LEUNG SOO, HOP KEE CO.

—DEALERS IN—

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear

Japanese Lacquer Ware, and

Chinese Groceries.

Also, an extensive assortment of Japanese

Chinese novelties, both useful and ornamental

elegant silk shawls for the ladies and

chiefs of various designs for both ladies and

gentlemen; unique porcelain for young and old

for boys, and a thousand other things too

numerous to mention in this advertisement.

New goods and all kinds of California

and vegetables, in season, received by

steamer and sold at reasonable rates.

Men's shirts made to order.

—

DAVID YOUNG, HENRY HUDEN

Marshfield

SODA WATER

WORKS,

Corner of Third and C streets.

HUDEN & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SODA, SASSAPARILLA, 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

THE

PIONEER MARKETS,

MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.

H. P. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.

A good supply of

MUTTON, CANNED

BEEF, GOODS,

PORK, ETC., ETC., ETC.

and all kinds of

SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES

constantly on hand. Also a

good stock of

GROCERIES.

VESELS

AND

LOGGING CAMPS

SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

CHEAPEST!

Quickest and Best

EMPIRE CITY AND DRAIN'S STA-

TION CITY and Steamboat line, carrying

the U. S. mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's express.

JARVIS, CORNWALL & CO.

Leaves Empire City and Drain's station every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

The steamer JUNE or RESTLESS meets

the stages at the mouth of the Umpqua. New and

comfortable stages. Fare to Drain's station, 75

cents to Portland, \$25.00. 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 Blanco or

Central hotel in Marshfield and the post office

or any public house in Empire.

—

THE BOSS

Spring Mattress!

The Gaylord Patent!

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING

and selling at my shop, at the ship

yard, the cheapest and best spring mat-

tresses for the price ever put upon this

market. It combines strength, light-

ness, durability, simplicity and adapt-

ability to beds of all kinds and dimen-

sions, and was awarded the first pre-

mium at the 4th Oregon state fair.

Retail price, \$4; wholesale, \$4.50.