

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, August 14, 1884

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

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

Presidential Electors,
D. P. THOMPSON..... of Oregon
J. C. LEASURE..... of Oregon

A Significant Meeting.

Our democratic friends are making vigorous efforts to show that the Irish-Americans are still bound to the democratic party. Democracy has held what was considered a mortgage on the Irish votes of this country so long that it is hard to realize that the old charm is gone and that in the future the Irishmen of this country will at least divide their votes between the two parties. The movement of Irish voters from the democratic party is not entirely a matter of this campaign. It has been apparent for several years. Each election has brought its quota of Irish voters over to the republican party. In the first place, it is unnatural, other things being equal, for men to belong to any party in the United States simply because they are of one race. The contest which the people of Ireland have been compelled to wage with England has naturally inclined them to act in common there, and the same tendency has been the rule in this country in their party affiliations. But the Irish people are growing in accord with the spirit of American institutions, and hence for some time they have been dividing on lines distinct from questions of race. The present campaign will witness a still larger movement of Irish voters to the republican party, for the reason that the contest makes manifest more than ever before the absolute absence of a special bond of sympathy between the Irish race and the democratic party. There has never been any visible reason why Irishmen should be democrats in preference to republicans. Outside of the circumstances connected with this election, the movement is a good one. It is far better for the country that the different races that combine to make up the American people should be divided in their party preferences. The nation should get rid of race consolidation in parties as well as of sectional politics. It may be hard for the democratic party to give up the notion of controlling the Irish vote of the country, but it is a necessity which has come. The proceedings of the meeting of Irish-American independents at Chickering hall, New York city, on the 28th of July, shows that the movement from the democratic party is pronounced. When three or four thousand Irishmen are found in a political meeting cheering for any other than a democratic ticket, the event is significant. When distinguished Irish orators are found speaking in favor of the republican party, the democrats might as well make up their minds that their mortgage is worthless. The reasons given by the Irish orators for the exodus are plain and logical. They are good, for they have been in existence for years. For instance, in the meeting at Chickering hall, the orator of the occasion said the republican party had always been the champion of national supremacy; it was the friend of labor; it was opposed to the aristocracy of England, and its dead and living leaders had never failed to show friendship for Ireland. He counseled his Irish hearers to stand by the republican party, for, said he, "It has furnished you a shelter from the rods and bayonets of your European oppressor. Its triumph is the triumph of patriotism, the triumph of heroism, the triumph of citizenship, the triumph of that Jacksonian democracy and Abraham Lincoln republicanism which this status and stripes so proudly symbolize." No better reasons could be given than the above for Irish support of the republican party. The policy of the republican party in developing the United States has furnished homes for the people of Ireland who have been driven from the land of their nativity by the cruel injustice of a tyrannical government. During all the years of republican administration this nation has offered almost unbounded opportunities for the oppressed people of the old world. Our system of internal development has been the key to the whole situation. The American system has enabled millions of people to build homes for themselves in a free country. The policy of the democratic party has been directly opposite. Its policy is approved by Great Britain, and that is the secret of the support and encouragement given the democratic nominees by the English press to-day. We have no doubt that a fund could be raised in England to help pay democratic campaign expenses, so anxious are the English statesmen for the inauguration of free trade in this country.

The Hudson Bay Route to Liverpool.

The Canadian government has just dispatched a vessel on a meteorological mission to Hudson bay. Scientific observations of the weather will be carefully made, but the chief object of the expedition, says the Missouri Republican, is to note how much ice runs out from Hudson bay through Hudson strait, and for how long a part of the year the bay and the straits are open to navigation. It is interesting to observe on the map how far down this vast body of water extends, and how rapid the wheat-raising region of British America is nearing it; and there is another fact still more interesting—the distance from Winnipeg, in Manitoba, to Liverpool through Hudson bay is 900 miles shorter than the distance from Winnipeg to Liverpool through the St. Lawrence river. A railroad, 700 miles in length, would connect Winnipeg with the bay, and from there to Liverpool by water is only 2000 miles. The Manitoba farmers, who have long been complaining of the excessive charges on the Canadian Pacific railway, see in this route a probable means of avoiding the Canadian Pacific road entirely and sending their grain to Europe at a comparative moderate cost, and the present expedition is a step towards discovering whether the route be practicable or not.

The Immorality Charges Against Governor Cleveland.

The crowning blunder of the democratic party was in nominating Cleveland for the presidency. The truth of the charges of gross immorality preferred against him by the Buffalo Evening Telegraph is admitted by some of the most respectable papers advocating his election. Connected with the disgraceful business, there is not a palliating circumstance.

Briefly, the charges against Cleveland are that some years ago, under promise of marriage, he seduced a young lady named Maria Halpin, who had a son by him. She lost her place of employment and her position in society, became a wretched outcast and worried Cleveland to fulfill his promise to marry her. To free himself from her annoyances, he employed two policemen and a disreputable physician to kidnap her and the child. She was forced into a carriage and conveyed to an insane asylum without warrant, while the child was taken to an orphan asylum. As soon as the head physician of the insane asylum met and conversed with the woman he pronounced her sane, an unfit subject for the place, and ordered her release. After she left the asylum she went in search of her child, and finally Cleveland gave her \$500 to give up the child and leave Buffalo. The woman and child are both living. The child is named Oscar Folson Cleveland, and he still resides with the people with whom his father placed him after his mother gave him up.

Miss Halpin's cloak establishment in Buffalo for about four years. She was handsome, well educated, and an attractive conversationalist, a member of the Episcopal church, and before her fall she was a regular attendant of St. John's church at Buffalo. Before she fell into Cleveland's toils Miss Halpin bore an unblemished reputation.

An officer long on the police force of Buffalo says he has often seen Cleveland beastly drunk and has indisputable evidence of his immorality with women. Two respectable and influential citizens testify that hearing a great noise in a saloon one night, they rushed in and found Cleveland and another lawyer in a terrific fight over a low woman. Both Cleveland and his antagonist were drunk; they had rent and torn each other's clothes until they were nearly naked, and both were covered with blood.

Since Cleveland was elected governor of New York, he went to Buffalo one Saturday night; drove to a noted saloon; was met by three other men; they laid in a stock of liquors; repaired to apartments in another building; sent out for four low women, and spent the night and all day Sunday in debauchery with them.

The foregoing are only a few items from the lively career of the reform candidate; the paragon of morality of which the bolting republicans have been telling us. After Blaine and Butler both run over him, he will be a disgraced and disreputable political corpse, beyond redemption or resurrection.

An Explanation by Cleveland's Friends.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Gen. Horatio C. King, being interviewed, says: "I felt confident the stories about the governor were false, because the whole character and life of the man refutes the charges, and an unworthy action attributed to him, and my highest opinion of him was fully justified on finishing my investigation. I learned enough to convince me that he had been wrongfully accused. I went everywhere, and did quite a little bit of detective work on my own account. The fact seems to be that many years ago, when the governor was sowing his wild oats, he met this woman, with whom his name became connected, and became intimate with her. She was a widow, and not a good woman by any means. Cleveland, learning this, began making inquiries, and discovered that two of his friends were intimate with her at the same time as himself. When a child was born Cleveland, in order to shield his two friends, who were married men, assumed the responsibility of it. He took care of the child and mother like a man, and did everything in his power for them until the woman became a confirmed victim to alcohol, and made it impossible by her conduct for him to have anything to do with her. He never separated the mother and child, nor did he do anything to injure the woman. He was, throughout the whole affair, the victim of circumstances. He accepted responsibilities that not one man in a thousand would have shouldered, and acted honorably in the matter.

According to King, this explanation satisfies Beecher and Schurz. An ex-Buffalo alderman adds his testimony: "Three of her fair admirers, married, and the man who in reality was father of the infant had an interesting daughter, whom he idolized. He was in constant dread lest his offense should reach his wife and children, and Cleveland being the only unmarried man, relieved him of his embarrassment by shouldering all responsibility. The man is dead and the child is his perfect image in manner and looks. Cleveland acted a heroic part. I am sorry this thing came before the public. It may force the democratic party to show the private life of the republican candidate, and you can take my word for it, there is a scandal in the life of the 'Plumed Knight' that I would not like published, even about an enemy.

Beecher, being interviewed, now declares that he is satisfied the charges against Cleveland are false and he will support him. Per contra, a man who was born at Cleveland's residence in Oneida county and who was baptized by Cleveland's father, informed your reporter yesterday that the half of the Cleveland story has not yet been told. This man knew and knows Cleveland through and through, and relates the brinks and deviltries of the young governor. Though a democrat himself, he says: "Through a democrat Cleveland is unsavory in a hundred ways and that he comes from stock that presidents ought not to be made of.

The Times has the following on Beecher's attitude: A Times' reporter called on him yesterday evening at his farm at Peekskill. Beecher was rambling among the trees and shrubbery. He said that from private as well as public investigations, he had received intelligence that cleared away his conscientious scruples and had made up his mind

to support Cleveland, unless something more damaging than has yet been published is produced. He is satisfied the governor has committed an error about 13 years ago, but at the time he acted a generous and very honorable part, and has for that won his admiration. Beecher said he thought the governor's prospects of election are growing brighter every day. He should, in a short time, make public his position on the question.

The editor of the Buffalo Courier (democratic) takes direct issue with the form of the scandalous story and the manner of its presentation. He admits that substantially it is true or, at least, founded on fact; that the replying to the charges by the person most interested is sufficient proof that both Blaine and Cleveland have sinned to answer for, and however objectionable they may both be, one is entitled to justice as much as the other, whether justice may injure him or help him.

The Sun says elsewhere: "Beecher condoned Cleveland's offense, because the error was committed 13 years ago. It is a curious and interesting fact that about 13 years ago Beecher wrote his famous letter, begging Tilton's pardon, which was placed in trust with N.D. Monilton."

The Cholera Epidemic in France.

At Marseilles, France, where the cholera is raging so badly, the lower classes dislike and oppose the physicians because they have conceived the notion that the physicians have been instigated to help the cholera along in order to get rid of the surplus population. A paper read by a medical man in Berlin landing the cholera as sweeping off beings unfit for the struggle of existence has been widely reproduced in France and has helped to prejudice the people against the doctors and confirm them in the belief that the government has adopted views similar to those of the Berlin essayist. An instance of the popular hostility toward the doctors occurred at Marseilles a few days ago. A physician was going into the slums to attend a patient, when he was confronted by a party of the sick man's neighbors with knives, who chased him away and prevented his ministering to the sufferer. A sad incident in connection with the cholera panic happened recently near Arles. A lad at work on a farm was seized with vomiting. The farmer refused to allow him to enter the house and the poor fellow died in the field without care and alone. When the father of the lad arrived he was not permitted to place his son's body in the stable, but was forced to leave it in the open air while he went to town to procure a coffin. He then conveyed the body on a wheelbarrow to the burial authorities, who refused assistance, and the father was finally compelled to bury the body in the cemetery alone.

The secretary of state at Washington has received from Consul Mason a long report on the cholera epidemic now prevailing in Toulon and Marseilles. The consul says in his report: Both Marseilles and Toulon suffered terribly in the cholera epidemic of 1865. During the 19 years that have elapsed since then Marseilles has been in several important respects almost rebuilt. Her sewers, her sewerage system, her water supply and method of cleaning streets, removing night soil, inspecting and regulating markets, her quarantine regulations and hospital facilities are all probably unsurpassed in excellence by those of any European or American city. The old quarters of the city, or ancient Marseilles, which was scourged so sharply by the plague in former centuries, has been pierced with broad avenues, streams of pure water flow down the gutters of the narrow streets and alleys, and the pavements of the principal thoroughfares are washed and swept with care and frequency, which leaves nothing to be desired. The terrible lesson of former epidemics has been well learned by the municipal government, and long before the first rumor of trouble at Toulon, Marseilles was cleaned and made ready for summer heats. But all the intelligent hereditary which the city has evolved in the construction of her drainage system, there is an insurmountable difficulty which all Mediterranean cities are alike compelled to face. Their sewers flow into a tideless and generally placid sea. The harbor of Marseilles is almost entirely artificial. The old port is simply an estuary or small creek, dredged out into a large dock, with a narrow outlet to the sea. The new ports are spacious harbors, enclosed by miles of breakwater and deepened to navigable depths by dredging and excavations. Into these inclosed ports, which extend along two-thirds of the shore front of the city, the entire volume of sewerage is poured, and as there is only the surplus pure fresh water of the city hydrants to dilute this turbid flow, and as there is no tide to maintain circulation of sea water through the inclosed ports, the inevitable result is that the latter grows foul and pestilential under the same conditions, unmitigated by equally vigorous sanitary measures prevail at Toulon, and it is thought it was the dredging of the disused dock there during the months of April and May which developed the seeds of the present epidemic. The Marseilles government relies solely upon the most rigid and searching enforcing of recognized sanitary measures. The dredging of the ports has been stopped, and that source of miasma, as far as possible, abated during the summer. Since the outbreak at Toulon the whole city has been literally washed with water and disinfectants, not once merely, but daily and nightly. The markets are carefully inspected and immense quantities of stale and unripe fruit seized and destroyed. Railway cars, stations, omnibuses, street cars, even hackney carriages are fumigated and disinfected, and the smell of chlorine, sulphates and carbolic acid is everywhere. In spite of this, a number of deaths have occurred in the cleanest and handsomest portions of Marseilles. The attack of cholera has been this year far more vigorous and fatal than in the great epidemic 19 years ago; and all present indications point to a summer of gloom and suffering for the people of Toulon and Marseilles. All that energy and liberty could perform, all that sanitary science could suggest has been done, but the pestilence is here and defies restraint.

The present situation may be summarized as follows: The epidemic which now prevails at Marseilles and Toulon is Asiatic cholera, imported, beyond all reasonable doubt, from Saigon, China, by the French transport Sarthe to Port Toulon. At first the disease was of the type merely classified as Asiatic cholera, but it has since been increased by its further diffusion and development under the influence of continued hot weather. In compliance from the department, this consulate has ascertained from official sources that no

emigrants have recently left either Toulon or Marseilles by sea for the United States. It should be added, however, that few emigrants for American ports ever embark here, as steamers leaving usually touch at one or more Mediterranean stations before leaving their final point of departure, and emigrants usually go by rail by the Atlantic port of departure, to embark for the United States. It is therefore respectfully suggested that all vessels bringing emigrants or baggage to the United States from Bordeaux, Havre, La Rochelle or any other French port not yet declared infected should be subjected upon their arrival to the most careful sanitary regulations. Clean bills of health have been refused at this consulate to all vessels clearing for ports in the United States since the 25th of June, and none such will be granted until Marseilles is officially declared free from contagion.

It appears that notwithstanding all the progress in medical science and the very perfect arrangements for collecting and treating stricken victims of the scourge, more than two-thirds of those attacked have died. Even during the first fortnight of the epidemic, when all the sanitary conditions were most favorable, the almost immediate transmission of disease from Toulon to Marseilles, and the consequent death rate of 25 per cent, in the earliest stages of the epidemic, seem to prove that sanitary science and medical skill have made but little substantial progress in dealing with Asiatic cholera. A second feature of the present epidemic is the vigor and deadliness of its attack, as compared with the last great cholera summer of 1865. The rapidity and violence of this development are attributed in some measure to the intense and stifling heat which has prevailed during most of the days since the 25th of June.

There are physicians of judgment and experience who maintain that dicalasia is the only effective destroyer of cholera microbes on a large scale, and that dry, hot weather, while it may be unfavorable for those already attacked, is most effective in staying the dread contagion. Another noticeable feature of the present visitation has been the simultaneous and sudden appearance of the miasma in all parts of the city of Marseilles. Fugitives from here have died at Aix, Grenoble and other towns in southern France, but the epidemic has thus far been limited there, nor have any persons been attacked except such as brought the contagion from this city or Toulon.

One of the enormous emigration which has occurred since the outbreak three weeks ago, estimated by good authorities at 100,000 persons from Marseilles, and 50,000 from Toulon, and the distribution of this vast contingent throughout France, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands. It is noteworthy in connection with the authenticated case of cholera which occurred among a group of fugitives at any point north of Grenoble.

Although a great number of Italian working people left the stricken cities for northern Italy, during the early days of the epidemic, the disease has not apparently been carried with them, or if it has it has not yet developed. Nothing in all the dispute concerning the origin and cure of the disease has elicited any effective means hitherto known for treating cholera patients, and the proportion of deaths to cases appears to increase rather than diminish. A momentary gleam of hope was diffused by the announcement that patients had been rescued from the relapsing state of this epidemic in Toulon, by inhalation of oxygen, but this encouragement has been clouded by the discovery that the effect of this powerful stimulant was but temporary, and patients thus treated finally died in the same ratio as those treated by other methods.

Dr. Koch recently stated in a lecture at Berlin that he is convinced that the delta of the Ganges is the real home of the disease. Religious pilgrimages in India, he said, have effected a cure in cholera. Dr. Koch thought improved water supply the best means of checking the disease. English cholera has appeared in several districts in Lancashire, and it is making considerable headway. The number of deaths at it is nearly 200, and several deaths have occurred. The doctors attribute the outbreak to excessive heat and the use of improper food.

The revenue derived from the excise tax on spirits in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, was \$76,905,000 and from beer, \$18,000,000—total, \$94,905,000. If the prohibitions should succeed in preventing the manufacture of spirits and beer, the government would lose \$95,000,000 a year revenue and the loss would have to be made good by increased taxes on necessities of life, which would be more severely felt by consumers and more difficult to collect by the government. It may be said that the spirits and beer taxes have paid off all of the national debt that has been paid, up to this time. Indeed, if all these taxes, together with those on tobacco collected since the war, had been devoted to the debt, it would be now extinguished, and the people would be without a national obligation. These taxes have yielded from first to last about \$2,800,000,000.

Not until lately have we entertained hopes of converting to the republican cause Brother Upton of the Curry County Recorder; but now, since his assertion that "there is no practical difference between the republican and democratic platforms on the tariff question," it looks to us as if the gentleman may be padding the way to come down on our side of the fence. If there be no practical difference between the platforms as to the tariff, some very able men are deceiving themselves. Upton's attention is recalled to an article on our outside from a Georgia editor, who must be away off if Upton is right, and Upton had better look after the Georgian before he wanders too far from the democratic fold.

Gen. Butler has announced his determination to run for the presidency, whereas the democrats will. Old Ben proposes to drive the last nail into the democratic coffin. If this be not the last national campaign of the democratic party, we shall be surprised. The party should never have survived the civil war; but it did, and it dies hard, but die it must, and its death and burial should take place this year.

Col. E. W. Cole of Nashville, Tenn., has purchased the Lookout mountain property and has engineers engaged in laying out a railroad route from Chattanooga to the top of the mountain. The road will be built after the manner of that one up Mount Washington, and a hotel will be built and a university endowed.

MRS. M. TOWER,
MILLINERY
—AND—
DRESS-MAKING!
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.
HAS ON HAND A NEW AND
fine stock of
Millinery and Dress-Making Goods!
All orders promptly attended to.

GENERAL JOHN KOUNTZ,

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, August 6, 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 Friday, September 19, 1884.
Viz: JOHN MICHELBERGER, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4709, for the southeast quarter of section 22, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
Charles Lichtwerk, Z. T. Sighs, J. T. Corneen and G. Ferris, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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On Friday, September 19, 1884.
Viz: S. R. CATHCART, homestead No. 4710, for the lots 3 and 4 and the southeast quarter of section 22, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
S. R. Cathcart, William Folk, John Brown and William Vincamp, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 AURELIA T. BARLOW has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of section 26, township 25 south, range 12 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.

Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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On Friday, September 19, 1884.
Viz: CHARLES LICHTWERK, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4708, for the northwest quarter of section 22, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
John Michellberg, William Barlow, R. Millidge and J. T. Corneen, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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On Saturday, September 20, 1884.
Viz: JOHN STRANO, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4707, for the northeast quarter of section 22, township 25 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
Matt Mattson, James Foster, Charles Esterbeck and S. Masters, all of Sumner, Coos county, Oregon.
Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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THE WESTERN HOTEL.

South Front street, Marshfield.

JOHN SNYDER, Proprietor.

I HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN CHARGE of the above-named well-established hotel, and am sparing neither pains nor expense to secure my guests the best of accommodations. THE TABLES AT THE WESTERN are supplied with the best marketable and patrons of the house receive prompt and courteous attention. TERMS—Board and lodging, per week, \$10.00. Board by the day, 75 cents. Single meals, 25 cents.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner of Front and A streets, Marshfield, Oregon.

JOHN J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE HOTEL has been recently refitted and furnished throughout and is again open to public patronage. New beds and spring mattresses have been placed in almost every sleeping room, and 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 is now supplied with the choicest of market affords.

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 line of business, we can safely guarantee to patrons comfort and accommodations unequalled 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.

FERRY & HOLLAND, Proprietors.

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.

E. A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

SADDLE HORSES AND

BUGGY TEAMS to let at all hours.

HAULING done at the shortest notice and at very reasonable rates.

COAL and WOOD always on hand and delivered at the lowest rates.