

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON. Thursday, August 28, 1884.

For President, JAMES G. BLAINE of Maine. For Vice President, JOHN A. LOGAN of Illinois.

It was well for Ben Butler that he led off with his letter without longer waiting for Cleveland's, for in kicking at nothing a strong man sometimes hurts himself.

Arkansas will hold an election next Monday and Vermont will hold an election next Tuesday. The Arkansas straw will not amount to much, but that of Vermont may.

It requires a pretty level head for a man who is nominated to a high office to conduct himself as he should, so many are there with lumpy heads urging him on to make a fool of himself.

They object to Logan in Georgia on the ground that he uses a napkin at dinner. Down there a man who does that is regarded as too everlastingly careful of his coat sleeve to be a statesman.

A meeting of Swiss citizens was held at Portland a few days ago and a petition put in circulation asking the Swiss government for the appointment of a resident consul for this state and Washington and Idaho territories. G. Shindler received the unanimous endorsement of the meeting for the appointment.

Butler's fusion advice to his followers is not the advice of a great leader of a great party with great principles. If he be not willing to make a straight-up fight and show the naked strength of his following, he has no business in the field. The republican party was not built up by fusions. It did not sneak into power in any such way. Its battles were fought upon principles, and when it did come it came with a boom that is here still yet and likely to remain for some time.

Kentucky comes as near being a semi-barbarous state as any portion of this country that is inhabited by white men. The recent election in that state of pro-slavery democratic majorities for judges, sheriffs and other local officers was characterized by the usual rows at the polls, which, in several instances, resulted in the death of one or more of the parties engaged. At Lexington, two persons—George Stewart and Jack Cleary—were killed by James Lay, aged 60. The back counties are yet to be heard from.

The democratic party has always boasted of its time-honored principles. We have always heard it saying that its creed to-day is what it has been, and that its past is a guarantee of its future. Why, then, should it be accused of inconsistency in its position upon the tariff? No man who has studied its platforms will do it injustice. In 1856 it declared for free trade throughout the world; in 1860 it reaffirmed the doctrine; in 1864 it stood by its former professions; in 1868 it was for a tariff for revenue; in 1872 it remitted the question on its record to the congressional districts; in 1876 it denounced the protective tariff and demanded that all custom-house duties should be only for revenue; in 1880 it was for a tariff for revenue only; in 1884 it demands again that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes.

Some people and papers have expressed surprise at Blaine's strength in the west, where he has never lived. It is easy of explanation. Blaine is strong in the west because the western people admire his political status and because whenever he says anything they experience no difficulty whatever in comprehending exactly what he means. Ambiguity is a quantity foreign to Blaine's make-up, and the absence of that element in his character is one source of his strength on the Pacific coast. Some democratic politicians say Blaine's popularity is confined to San Francisco. He who makes such an assertion does not understand the situation or else purposely misrepresents it. In California Blaine's majority will be more than 10,000; it will be over 25000 in this state, and about 1000 in Nevada. That is about the way the Pacific coast will vote next November, and the demagogue, it even with rule.

Now, after the above glance at our national progress and our present situation, it would be interesting to note the advance in the moral and philosophical field, for the confirmed democrat cannot truthfully assert that there has not been a remarkable increase in public education, in schools, seminaries and colleges, with endowments unexampled in any previous age; in religious and charitable institutions, and in the means of allaying human suffering.

But I have already stated facts enough to make every inhabitant in the land feel that a grand thing to be able to say "I am an American citizen." It would be a grander thing to rise so far in intelligence, in morals, in respect for law and the rights of others as to be always able to feel "I am worthy of my exalted position." J. Henshaw, South Coos river, August 25, 1884.

If anybody wants to get an idea of the magnitude of the railway system of the United States he should consider a few of the statistics presented in the latest issue of "Poor's Railroad Manual." No stupendous are many of the totals that they are positively bewildering, and to fully comprehend them is much like trying to get a clear conception of astronomical distances. At the close of the fiscal year 1883 there were in the United States 120,552 miles of railroad. The sharp capital aggregated \$3,708,000,583; the funded debt, \$3,455,040,383; the floating debt, \$332,510,345, or a total indebtedness of \$7,495,471,311, or nearly three times the amount of the public debt at the close of the civil war. The gross earnings of all railroads for 1883 were \$823,772,924, against \$770,209,399 for 1882. The net earnings were \$369,798,721. The amount of freight transported was 400,453,439 tons, and the total number of passengers, exclusive of those carried on the New York elevated roads, was 312,686,641. In other words, each and every inhabitant of the country took about six rides in the course of the year. Finally, the total number of passengers carried one mile was 8,541,300,674.

Official Facts and Figures.

To the Editor of the COAST MAIL. As the time has arrived when the two great political parties are in the field, depending upon the suffrages of the people of this government for the next president of these United States, by your permission I will give a few official facts and figures which, I think, if well considered, will help every voter to cast an honest and intelligent ballot. Here are some striking figures brought together by the Prairie Farmer which will help every American citizen to an appreciation of the wonderful growth of our country—a growth unparalleled in the history of the human race. It should give every one an enlarged view of his privileges as a citizen of this great republic and a high conception of his duty as a ruler of this mighty nation. All citizens have a joint proprietorship in this vast heritage; every voter has an equal share and responsibility in the government of the whole country, and it is his bounden duty to study well the principles of government, that he may be able to cast his individual vote intelligently. Upon a single ballot may depend the future direction of our country's interests. No good citizen has a moral right, in his own interest and in the higher interest of fifty-five millions of people, to cast a ballot ignorantly or from personal or party motives. Let every one study well the causes which have produced the wonderful results named above, and diligently inquire which men and what measures are likely to preserve that which we have already attained and to continue this increase of prosperity. It was during the past two decades that this nation went through one of the most stupendous wars of modern times, all within its own borders. The two millions or more of strong, vigorous men, half of whom perished or were incapacitated for future effective work, were all citizens of this country. The expense and waste of the war, amounting to more than ten thousand millions of dollars, came from our own resources, to say nothing of loss of time in productive industry. Yet, 20 years ago, the entire property of the country, as shown by the census of 1860, with an adjustment of assessed to real values, was, in round numbers, fourteen billions of dollars. The census of 1880, with like adjustment, showed a value of forty-four billions of dollars. This great progress in the era in which we are privileged to live and form a part, will be better understood by remembering that the fourteen billions of 1860 were the accumulations, the result of the toil of 240 years, from the settlement of the country in 1620 down to 1860, while the increase or accumulations during the 20 years from 1860 to 1880 were thirty billions of dollars, or fifteen hundred millions of dollars a year, or one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars a month, or over four millions of dollars for every day.

Since 1860 our commerce with foreign countries has amounted to about twenty-four billions, or an average of a thousand millions a year. The exports from the United States, that is, the value of all products of the soil and our manufactures sent abroad between 1776 and 1890, added to all that had been previously exported by the colonies, amounted to nine billions of dollars. The exports since 1860, up to July last, exceed twelve billions of dollars—all this the product of our agriculture, mines and manufactures, as developed by labor.

As an illustration of growth, the property of Illinois was less than nine hundred millions of dollars in 1860, while in 1880 it was twenty-four hundred millions. Iowa, in the same period, also added fifteen hundred millions of dollars to her aggregate wealth. Nine western agricultural states have added to their value since 1860 a larger sum than the wealth of the entire country 24 years ago.

Notwithstanding our large exports mentioned above, of which wheat and corn have been by far the largest agricultural exports, we have since the close of the war (1865), on an average, consumed at home twenty-nine bushels of corn for every single bushel sent abroad, and ourselves used two bushels out of every three of wheat raised. But vast as is our commerce with other lands, it is trifling as compared with the trade and traffic among ourselves, over our highways, waterways and our railways, which in mileage exceed those of all the rest of the world. The statistical bureau of the treasury estimates our internal exchanges to be twenty times as great as our foreign commerce, and this interior trade goes on without let or hindrance over our three and a half millions of square miles, with no border lines or custom houses or anything to lay a straw in its way.

The Journal says: "Honesty and frugality is his motto. This phrase is worth all the rest, and should be the democratic watchword." The World says: "These are words of a manly, straightforward democratic citizen. The letter is one free from sophistry, demagogism and groveling appeals to voters, and it is a document that will greatly strengthen the position of the democratic standard bearer."

The Herald says: "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is typical for its clear, good sense, and its comprehension, and yet his statement of the leading points in our political condition is characteristic of the man, who is always equal to the occasion that arises, and who, standing upon his record, has no explanations to make, and no need to conceal his thoughts in a wilderness of words." The Tribune says: "There is nothing in Cleveland's brief letter of acceptance to show why it should have been kept back so long. Nor is there anything to justify its final publication, except as a mere formality. It is commonplace in the extreme. All in all, it is a very small letter by a very small man."

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The Press says: "History will some day read the collapse of the democratic party in the acceptance of Grover Cleveland. It will be counted little less than incredible that a party numbering near half the voters of the nation had for its candidate a man who put forth these barren utterances of a barren mind on the issues of the campaign. We commend the letter to every voter. We trust no man will fail to read it. Let him learn from it the cowardice, narrowness and stolid limitations of the man whom a great party has put in the fore part of battle. If he has opinions he does not dare to express them, and where he dare state them he lacks ability to express. No voter, let his politics be what they may, will read this extraordinary production without disappointment."

The Times says: "Cleveland has been employing his time in his sylvan retreat to admirable purpose in condensing his letter of acceptance within reasonable limits. The document, which is what might have been expected from a man with such an admirable public record, is worthy of most careful perusal. It is sensible and straightforward, advocating the soundest principles of governmental policy, and is highly creditable to its author."

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Cleveland's letter of acceptance was disappointing to both democrats and republicans here. It is generally pronounced weak. The democrats profess to be well pleased with it, but there is no enthusiasm over it. Republicans generally laugh at it, and many democrats say that his failure to define his position on the tariff, which they and thousands of democrats everywhere thought he would do in his letter, will not help him any. The letter caused very little discussion. It is generally conceded that there is nothing in it to talk about and that its only merit is its brevity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN MARSHFIELD. THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF A good dwelling house and a corner lot adjoining Capt. Duham's residence, in the northwestern part of town. It is known as the West house, and will be sold remarkably cheap for cash. For further information inquire of F. A. LANG at Empire City, or of A. LANG at Marshfield, 2008.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF. LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, August 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 Friday, October 3, 1884. Via: THOMAS O. MORTIMER, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4733, for the lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of section 23, township 25 south, range 21 west, Willamette meridian.

On Friday, October 3, 1884. Via: ERWIN ROMANS, homestead No. 3307, for the lots 3 and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 25 south, range 13 west, and lot 5 and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 26 south, range 14 west, Willamette meridian.

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CLEVELAND'S LETTER. A Wide Difference of Opinion Expressed by the Eastern Press. NEW YORK, August 20.—The Sun says: "Cleveland has written his letter of acceptance, and we print it elsewhere. It has the merit of comparative brevity, but no other, that we can discern. He acquiesces in the principles set forth in the Chicago platform; he has views about civil service reform, which should please those republicans who asked for his nomination; he thinks the working classes ought to be protected, and he indites a few platitudes that are fitted to a like occasion in our history has ever inspired, dispel the feeling of disorganization which is abroad, and allay the doubts and discords that rend the democratic party? Is there anything in it that will gather to Cleveland the strength of that party, reconcile its factions and carry him to victory in this memorable contest? We think not. Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance is, from every point of view, an unfortunate production."

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The Star says: "Butler's letter having been drawn, Cleveland's letter of acceptance is now delivered to an anxious and somewhat mystified party. Possibly the action of the democratic nominee was not at all influenced by the vigorous and menacing attitude of the candidate of the people's party, but when we peruse the mildly inoffensive document we are puzzled to find any other rational explanation for the delay. Cleveland's letter is exceedingly dignified and cautious to the verge of timidity. After a necessarily hasty perusal before going to press we cannot recall that it has a solitary good word to say for the democratic party, or even a mention of that historical organization beyond a passing allusion to the platform as a plain statement of democratic faith. The platitudes relating to labor are elaborate, but vague and guarded. In fact, the only matters frankly discussed are summary laws, internal improvements and the civil service. There is not a word about the tariff or the land grabbers. On the score of brevity, but not of lucidity or comprehensiveness, the letter is to be commended."

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Miscellaneous Advertisements. 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, Rope, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Bird Cages, Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Etc., Etc. JON WORK and REPAIRING done at short notice. E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

Miscellaneous Advertisements. 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. my29

Miscellaneous Advertisements. R. MAINS, TAILOR, FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD. JUST RECEIVED, SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hats and Fancy Goods of BRADSHAW'S CLEARING, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Really-made goods bought at this day altered and pressed free of charge. Give me a call. (Sep1)

Miscellaneous Advertisements. ARCADE SALOON! Front St., opposite Whitney's Market, MARSHFIELD. R. M. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. A NEW RESORT, SUPPLIED WITH Choice Wines, Cigars, Ale, Porter, Lager Beer, and all the appointments of a FIRST-CLASS SALOON. Patronage appreciated, and the wants of customers promptly attended to by professional bartenders. Give the new saloon a trial. - just

Miscellaneous Advertisements. Bon Ton Saloon! Holland Building, - - - Front Street, MARSHFIELD. J. NARBURG, Proprietor. Always on hand, CUTTER and AAA WHISKIES and Choice Wines and Cigars. Also—Rocks, Milwaukee and Ray View Brewery Beer. BILLIARD and POOL TABLES. MEMBERS, O. WYATT, A. SHAW, and

Miscellaneous Advertisements. RIDNEER SALOON, Front Street, Marshfield, SUDLER, SYSTON & KRUM, Proprietors. THE OLD RESTAURANT SALOON, under the new management, has been furnished with a stock of CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS, which are served by courteous bartenders. A share of patronage solicited and appreciated. Agents for Philadelphia Lager Beer, my28

Miscellaneous Advertisements. ANOTHER NEW STORE AND NOVEL EMPORIUM ON FRONT STREET, in the building south of Norman's Hall. LEUNG SOO, HOP KEE CO. DEALERS IN Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear, Japanese Lacquered Ware, and Chinese Groceries. Also, an extensive assortment of Japanese and Chinese novelties, both useful and ornamental. elegant silk shirts for the ladies and handsome Chinese dress gowns for the ladies, and a large stock of goods for the boys, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention in this advertisement. New goods and all kinds of California fruits and vegetables, in season, imported by each steamer and sold at reasonable rates. Men's shirts made to order. - just

Miscellaneous Advertisements. FRANK P. NORTON, (Successor to Chas. Charnick.) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CIGARS & TOBACCO. First door south of Norman's Hall, Front street, Marshfield.

Miscellaneous Advertisements. EUROPEAN PLANT. You pay for what you get and you get what you pay for. GO STABLE YOUR HORSES! A Full Line of Cigars, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Notions, etc. New goods received by every steamer, and sold at bottom prices. Call and see me. my28

Miscellaneous Advertisements. THE TABLES AT THE WESTERN LIVERY STABLE. TERMS—Board and lodging, per week, \$5.00. Board by the day, \$1.00. Single meals, 25c. my28

Miscellaneous Advertisements. CENTRAL HOTEL! Corner of Front and A streets, MARSHFIELD, OREGON. JOHN J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor. THIS WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE HOTEL, has just been entirely refitted and public for patronage. New beds and spring mattresses have been placed in almost every sleeping room of the house and neither trouble nor expense has been spared to put everything in first-class order. As the bar is to be kept, the best brands of wine, liquors and cigars will be on hand. A new entrance to the dining room has been made that opens on Front street, and the tables will always be supplied with the choicest market afford. J. J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor. my3

Miscellaneous Advertisements. 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 our 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. FERREY & HOLLAND, Proprietors. sep10

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 Furnishing Goods. Custom Boots made at short notice and repairing neatly and promptly. N. B.—Gent's call. - just

Miscellaneous Advertisements. COOS BAY STAGE LINE! FROM EMPIRE CITY TO ROSEBURG! Carrying the U. S. Mail. THROUGH STAGES LEAVE EMPIRE CITY every evening at 8 o'clock, calling at Marshfield at 6 o'clock, and reaching Roseburg at 10 o'clock a. m. the following day. Fare for through trip, \$7.50. A. D. BORDER, Agent at Marshfield. F. SCHEITLER, Agent at Empire City. my28

Miscellaneous Advertisements. Myrtle Point Store. HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE! INCLUDING DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Saddles, Bridles, Leather, Crockery, Wood and Willowware, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Furniture, Farming Implements, Miners Tools, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc. GROCERIES, BOOKS and STATIONERY. Jewelry, my28

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 4 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 J. J. HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors. my28

Miscellaneous Advertisements. 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. MARSFIELD LUNCH HOUSE AND RESTAURANT! (Formerly Babler's.) LACKSTROM & STORA, Proprietors. MEALS AT ALL HOURS! From 15 Cents to \$1.00. Till after Midnight, when they will be From 50 Cents to \$1.00. Board by the Day, Week or Month. A variety of the best brands of San Francisco Beer always on hand. Also, choice Wines and Cigars. Fresh Eastern Oysters by every steamer—served in any desired style. Special attention paid to Ladies and Families. Give us a call. oc25 LACKSTROM & STORA.

Miscellaneous Advertisements. E. B. DEAN & CO. D. WILLCOX AND C. H. MERCHANT. WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF General Merchandise STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE. LUMBER MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. And SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. BISHOP SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL! A Boarding and Day School for Boys. THE SEVENTH YEAR UNDER ITS present management will begin September 2, 1884. Boys successfully fitted for college or for business. Five resident and three visiting teachers. Discipline strict. For further information and for catalogue containing list of former pupils, address J. W. HILL, M. D., Drawer 17, Portland, Or. Head Master. TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE! THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION will attend at the office of the county clerk of Coos county, Oregon, on the Last Monday in August, 1884, and publicly examine the assessment rolls and correct all errors in valuation of lands, lots and other property, and in the duty of all parties interested to attend at the time appointed. L. HARLOCKER, Assessor. my28