

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

COAST



MAIL.

THURSDAY MORNING
BY
JOHN CHURCH.

VOL. VI.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

NO. 36

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES -AT THE- XLNT CASH STORE -ON ACCOUNT OF- Dissolution of Copartnership

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
We are selling CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
And we have also determined to sell anything that the people need in our line at the LOWEST PRICES.
Remember, we NEVER FAIL to be continually adding to our stock and that we have put
PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.
Just drop in and try to comprehend our prices, and you will notice that an active trade is always conducted on the small-profits plan.
Upon viewing our immense stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, OIL CLOTHING and RUBBER GOODS, a full assortment of Ladies' and Children's CLOAKS and DOLMANS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, WINES and LIQUORS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PAINTS and OILS, and other articles too numerous to mention, the universal exclamation is, What a perfect store and what cheap goods!

J. LANDO & SON, Proprietors.

MARSHFIELD DRUG STORE

Front street, opposite the Central Hotel, Marshfield, Oregon,
Dr. C. B. GOLDEN - Proprietor
Constantly on hand all sorts of
DRUGS & CHEMICALS

Wines for medicinal purposes, Dye Stuffs, Trusses, Sponges, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Stationery and School Books. Also, choice CIGARS and TOBACCO, and everything usually kept in a medical dispensary.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.

COOS BAY DRUG STORE

Marshfield, Oregon,
Henry Sengstacken, - - Proprietor,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Candles, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationery and Fancy Toilet Articles, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.
Prescriptions skillfully compounded. Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. N. B.—The Empire City Drug Store will continue under the same management and ownership as heretofore. Orders left at either store will receive prompt attention.
HENRY SENGSTACKEN.

BAY VIEW BREWERY

MARSHFIELD, OR.,
CLEMMENSEN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale a superior article of
LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MY BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THE PIONEER MARKETS.

MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.
H. P. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.
A good supply of
MUTTON, CANNED BEEF, ETC., ETC., ETC., and all kinds of
SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES constantly on hand. Also a good stock of
GROCERIES.

LOGGING CAMPS

SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.
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 mattress for the price ever put upon this market. It combines 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, \$4.50. Before buying your mattress, examine mine, which is decidedly the cheapest article of the kind on the bay.
GEO. DAVIS.

R. T. AGERS, General Blacksmith

Nickel Plater,
Front street, north of Postoffice, MARSHFIELD.
HORSESHOEING AND EVERYTHING in the blacksmithing line executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Having lately brought from the east a process for nickel-plating table ware, etc., I make a specialty of this business and am prepared to transform inferior or half-worn-out table cutlery, etc., into handsome and serviceable articles that are always bright and never need scouring.
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. [my22] R. T. AGERS.

Marshfield SODA WATER WORKS,

Corner of Third and C streets,
HUDEN & YOUNG, Proprietors.
SODA, SANSAPARILLA, GINGER ALE, ETC., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Constantly on hand and for sale.
Orders from the country promptly filled. Address orders to "Marshfield Soda Works."
m177

FOR SALE.
TIDE LAND LOT EAST OF THE LUNCH ROOMS BUILDING, Front street, Marshfield.
A. M. CRAWFORD, Attorney at law, Marshfield.

"The Solid South."

Without attributing anything better to the democracy than its works show, its declaration in favor of a "free ballot and fair count" is an invitation to contest with it for the supremacy in the south. We suspect that the declaration is nothing more than clap-trap, and that there is no sincerity in it, but for all that the democracy should be taken at its word; and a vigorous canvass of the south should be made by the republican party.

There are propitious omens for the republican party to undertake the work of redeeming the south, and there are few reasons why the southern democracy should maintain an impregnable front against the convictions of the times—the evidence that the north has prospered under republican rule while the south, with incalculable natural resources, is behind the age in prosperity and all the elements of an industrial civilization.

Sentiment will not win in this practical age, and it has been the adherence and blind attachment to sentiment, and that alone, that has made the south solid. The southern confederacy is dead and gone, and all sentiment regarding it should be buried. A corpse as a leader, or a sentiment for the actuating motive of a political campaign, which, as well, as dead as the corpse, will not avail in these practical times, wide-awake with the activity of enterprise.

The south followed the flag of the confederacy to defeat on many a hard-fought battle-field, and the sentiment then aroused has induced it to follow on and keep adding defects since the flag went down in battle smoke. The cause for which the south fought so courageously for years is lost, and longer fighting for it is only "kicking against the pricks." The issue is dead, and following that issue, as the south has year after year done, is sure to result in defeat. The south, with all its great and undeveloped resources, has more at stake than the sacrifice of a mere sentiment. Its adherence to "the old flag" as emblematic of that sentiment will profit it nothing, while an enlistment under the flag of protection will build up its interests to compete with northern industries.

Raw material abounds in the south, and factories established there in close proximity to the cotton-fields, near the mines and among the pineries, will have an advantage over the factories of the north, far removed from the crude material, that ought not to be sacrificed to a mere sentiment. The growing factories in the south stand in proof of this. They would no more have been enabled to have been started there than the mills, factories and manufactories of Pennsylvania and New England have been maintained and prospered so long, had not a wise policy of protection of American industries been inaugurated and maintained by the republican party.

Enough for the reasons why the south should not continue to be in the saddle against its own interests and possibilities.

The republican party is national in its designs and character, and, therefore, its peculiar interest in the south is to redeem it from sectionalism, or sentimentality. Opened up for industry, an industry that would not be ostracized because of individual political preferences or opinion, the south would become a great section of the country; and the republican party, with all the signs in its favor, should not leave a thing undone to accomplish so great a thing as to break the solid south during this campaign.

There is every probability, politically, that this may be done. There are no less than six southern states doubtful. They are Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Louisiana. We know if "a fair ballot and a fair count" were possible in these states under the democratic authorities, fixed in sentiment, they would be republican, but even with sentiment against the republican party and its principles, the opportunities and possibilities of carrying these states are more than good.

Tennessee, outside of the great interests committing it to the protective policy of the republican party, has an ex-confederate running for governor on the republican ticket, and the democracy are divided on paying or repudiating the state debt.

In Virginia, the readjuster democrats, or Mahone men, are harmonious, and ready to unite with the straight-out republicans, who have heretofore prevented the absolute redemption of the state from democratic rule. The state elected a re-adjuster republican congressman at large in 1882, and gave Hancock a plurality of less than 44,000, including 31,527 ballots cast by the Mahone party. But West Virginia, North Carolina and Florida are even more encouraging fields. Here are some instructive election returns, quoting from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

	Dem.	Rep.	Plurality.
West Virginia, 1880.	57,991	46,243	11,748
West Virginia, 1882.	48,651	43,440	5,211
North Carolina, 1880.	124,804	115,978	8,826
North Carolina, 1882.	111,763	111,300	464
Florida, 1880.	97,964	23,654	4,310

In West Virginia, it should be added, Weaver had 9079 votes in 1880, so that Hancock's majority was only some 2000.

But besides these states, the revolt of ex-Senator Walton in Concordia parish, Louisiana, shows how the tendency is in that state, and with its great protected industry, the sugar industry, at stake, there are no just grounds in Louisiana, with a free ballot and a fair count, counting on its colored republican population, going any other way than republican in November.

Viewing the southern political landscape o'er, there seems good reason for vigorous republican work in that section, without an argument to support the southern democracy in maintaining the section solid against its own best interests.

The Republican Policy Tested.

There are about 12,000,000 male adults in this country engaged in gainful occupations, and the census shows that this is about the number of males of the voting age. Substantially the whole population that can vote is at work, and about half of the whole number is engaged in farming, nearly one-quarter in manufactures and mining, over one-sixth in personal and professional services, and about one-twelfth in trade and transportation. How can the government promote the welfare of these workers?

"Let them alone," says the British free-trade theorists; "do not meddle with them at all; help no one, make taxes as light as possible, and leave everybody to find his level." The results of the "let alone" policy can be seen in England. Whoever wishes to ascertain what sort of level the great body of workers reach under such a system can examine Porter's letters, the official reports of the bureau of statistics, or any other accurate and trustworthy statement of the condition of labor abroad.

The republican party, on the contrary, holds that government ought to do all it can to elevate, dignify and protect labor. It began by enacting a homestead law. This offers a farm to every industrious citizen who is willing to cultivate it, and the effect has been to fix a level below which the wages of agricultural labor can never be depressed so long as available public lands remain. By this great measure, fully half of all the workers in the country were directly and permanently benefited, for the owners of farms themselves have secured homesteads in great number for their children, or for themselves when tempted to remove to new states. But this act, in some respects the most important and beneficent that has been passed for a quarter of a century, was carried by republicans against persistent democratic opposition.

The protective tariff was enacted, also, as soon as the republican party gained power to make any law whatever. Under its operation, the wages of millions of workers in the manufactures and in mining have been sustained, the enormous development of those industries has secured a home market for farmers, and a greatly increased demand for labor in all the mechanic arts, and the farmers have moreover been directly benefited in many ways, particularly near the Canadian border, and in the growth of wool in all parts of the country. But this measure, also, though it directly benefited more than a quarter of the wage-earners in the country, and indirectly but powerfully helped them all, was resisted at the outset, and has ever since been assailed most savagely by the democratic party.

The effect of these great republican measures is illustrated in the latest report of the Massachusetts labor bureau, recently published. In this elaborate report the wages of persons in 90 industries in Massachusetts are compared for 1883, for 1880, and for intermediate years, with the wages of persons in similar occupations in Great Britain. On page 424 we find a single sentence which the laborers of this country may well remember:

"The result of the comparative wages investigation is that the general average weekly wage of the employes in the industries considered, was 77.49 PER CENT HIGHER IN MASSACHUSETTS THAN IN GREAT BRITAIN."
In another sentence, on the same page, it is stated that "in Massachusetts, from 1860 to 1883, the advance was 28.36 per cent." Here we have data which fairly illustrate the practical benefits conferred by the republican policy. It has enabled the workers of the 90 industries in this country to secure wages 77 1/2 per cent higher than workers in similar industries get in Great Britain. And it has enabled the workers of these 90 industries in this country to secure wages 28 1/2 per cent higher than they enjoyed in 1860, at the close of a long period of democratic "taxation for public purposes exclusively." Do the workers see in these facts any reason for supporting the candidate of British free-traders?

THE MULLIGAN LETTERS.

The True Story—How Blaine Met His Accusers—His Spirited Defense.

[San Francisco Spirit of the Times.]
References are frequently made to the Mulligan letters in papers hostile to J. G. Blaine, and these references are made with a coloring which the facts, as officially printed in the Congressional Record of June 4, 1875, do not appear to warrant. In April or May preceding the republican convention in Cincinnati, J. D. Harrison, an implacable enemy then, as now, to Blaine, attacked Blaine's integrity. Harrison was a director of the Union Pacific railroad. His statement was that the Union Pacific railroad had charged to some one \$64,000 of the bonds of the Fort Smith and Little Rock railroad of Arkansas and that the real beneficiary was James G. Blaine. An investigation was ordered by the judiciary committee, of which Hon. J. P. Knott of Kentucky was chairman. Nothing of any special interest was developed until one Warner Fisher of Boston and the now famous Mulligan were summoned. Fisher was a speculator in railway securities and Mulligan had been his book-keeper. Up to the appearance of these two men before the committee Blaine had met every accusation against him, and the bent of the investigating committee was to make a report of exoneration. Mulligan's statement, however, made a sensation. He said that Blaine had twice called upon him; that at the first meeting Blaine had besought him to give him the letters in his possession. There was a correspondence between Blaine and Fisher which Mulligan, the book-keeper, had stolen out of Fisher's safe. Mulligan was persuaded to lend the letters to Blaine for a few hours, when they were returned. The next day Blaine, to refresh his memory on the contents of one of the letters, was allowed to review them, when he put them into his pocket and refused to give them up. Blaine justified his act on the ground that the letters had been stolen by Mulligan, who was no longer in Fisher's service. The letters belonged either to himself or Fisher, and the latter wished Blaine to hold them. The committee then demanded the letters and Blaine, after a day's consideration, refused to give them up. The committee thereupon agreed to report Blaine to the house as a recalcitrant witness. Thus matters stood until the 4th of June, 1875, when Blaine made the dramatic scene in the house of representatives which suggested to Bob Ingersoll his term of "Plumed Knight," afterward applied to him in his famous speech at Cincinnati. Blaine arose in his seat to a question of privilege. He was the very embodiment of rage and passion. His face was pale and bloodless. No one who sat within his hearing could have failed to surmise that something was coming. Thereupon he reviewed succinctly what he deemed his persecution at the hands of the judiciary committee, for his refusal under legal advice to give up the Mulligan letters, and said: "When the famous witness, Mulligan, came here loaded with information in regard to the Fort Smith road, the gentleman from Virginia drew out what he knew had no reference whatever to the question of investigation. He then and there insisted upon all of my private memoranda being allowed to be exhibited by that man in reference to business that had no more connection, no more relation, no more to do with the investigation than with the north pole. And the gentleman tried his best—also I believe that has been abandoned—to capture and use and control my private correspondence. This man has selected, out of correspondence running over a great many years, letters which he thought would be peculiarly damaging to me. He came here loaded with them. He came here for a sensation. He came here primed. He came here on that particular errand. I was advised of it, and I obtained these letters under circumstances which have been notoriously scattered throughout the United States, and are known to everybody. I have them. I claim I have the right to those letters; not only by natural right, but upon all the precedents and principles of law, as the man who held the letters in possession held them wrongfully. The committee that attempted to take those letters from that man to use against me proceeded wrongfully. They proceeded in all boldness to a most defiant violation of the ordinary private and personal rights which belong to every American citizen, and I was willing to stand and meet the judiciary committee on this floor. I wanted them to introduce it. I wanted the gentleman from Kentucky and the gentleman from Virginia to introduce that question upon this floor; but they did not do it."

Knott (in his seat)—"I know you did."
Blaine—"Very well."
Knott—"I know you wanted to be made a martyr of." [Laughter.]
Blaine—"And you did not want to, and there is the difference. [Laughter and applause.] I go a little further; you did not dare to."

"Now, Mr. Speaker," continued Blaine, "I dare say I have defied the power of the house to compel me to produce those letters. I speak with all respect to the house. But I say this house has no more power to order what should

be done, or not done, with my private correspondence than it has with what I shall do in the nature and education of my children—not a particle. The right is as sacred in one case as the other. But, sir, having vindicated that right, standing by it, ready to make any sacrifice in the defense, here and now, if any gentleman wants to take the issue with me on behalf of this house, I am ready for any extremity of contest or conflict in behalf of so sacred a right. And while I am so, I am not afraid to show the letters. Thank God Almighty, I am not ashamed to show them. There they are [holding up a package of letters.] There is the very original package, and with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification that I do not pretend to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in position would feel, I invite the confidence of 44,000,000 of my countrymen while I read these letters from the desk." [Applause.]

Blaine then read the letters with dramatic effect, accompanying them with explanatory remarks. The scene attending the reading was of the wildest excitement. The speaker was powerless to preserve order. The sympathies of the galleries, which were packed, were with Blaine, and their enthusiasm added to the general tumult and disorder. After the reading of the letters, and when the excitement had subsided, Blaine walked over to the democratic side and, standing directly in front of J. Proctor Knott, precipitated another sensation, and one more startling than the first, because unexpected. Blaine said: "There is one piece of testimony wanting. There is one thing to close the complete circle of evidence. There is but one witness whom I could not have, to whom the judiciary committee, taking into account the great and intimate connection he had with the transaction, was referred, and I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if that dispatch was sent to him?"

Frye—"Who?"
Blaine—"To Josiah Caldwell."
Knott—"I will reply to the gentleman. Judge Hunton and myself have both endeavored to get Caldwell's address, and have not yet got it."
Blaine—"Has the gentleman from Kentucky received a dispatch from Caldwell?"

Knott—"I will explain that directly."
Blaine—"I want a categorical answer."
Knott—"I have received a dispatch purporting to be from Caldwell."
Blaine—"You did?"
Knott—"How did you know I got it?"
Blaine—"When did you get it? I want the gentleman from Kentucky to answer when he got it."
Knott—"Answer my question first."
Blaine—"I never heard of it until yesterday."

Knott—"How did you hear it?"
Blaine—"I heard you got a dispatch last Thursday morning at 8 o'clock from Josiah Caldwell completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it. [Protracted applause on the floor and in the galleries.] I want the gentleman to answer. [After a pause.] Does the gentleman from Kentucky decline to answer?"

Knott—"I will answer that when I get ready. Go on with your speech."
Blaine—"The gentleman from Kentucky, in responding, probably, I think, from what he said, intended to convey the idea that I had some illegitimate knowledge of how that dispatch was obtained. I have no means of knowing from the telegraph office whether the telegram was received. But I tell the gentleman from Kentucky that murder will out."

Grover—"That is true."
Blaine—"And secrets will leak. And I tell the gentleman now, and I am prepared to state to this house, that at 8 o'clock on last Thursday morning, or thereabout, the gentleman from Kentucky received and accepted for a message addressed to him from Josiah Caldwell, in London, entirely corroborating and substantiating the statements of Thos. A. Scott, which he had just read in the New York papers, and entirely exculpating me from the charges, which I am bound to believe, from the suppression of that report, the gentleman is anxious to fasten upon me."

Blaine's vindication was complete, and the defeat of the conspiracy to ruin him and blacken his good name forever was crushing and overwhelming. The democrats sat amazed, dumfounded, dazed by the indomitable courage, the sublime audacity of the man against whom they had plotted. Blaine had plucked the flower safely from the nettle danger, and wrested from his persecutors and desperate maligners the proofs of his innocence. This is the true story of the Mulligan episode. Let his bourbon assailants make the most of it. They will find James G. Blaine in the future, as in the past, irrepressible, dauntless and unconquerable.

President Elliot of Harvard, who declares that the civil service plank of the republican platform is not honest, probably doesn't know that that plank was framed, planned and fastened into place by George Wm. Curtis. However, this is but one of the numerous things about politics which President Elliot doesn't know.

Senator Dolph and His Views.

[Oregonian, August 27.]
Senator J. N. Dolph returned Monday from New York in good health and excellent spirits. On his way back from Washington Senator Dolph stopped at his old home in Watkins, Schuyler county, New York. Upon invitation he opened the campaign in the county on the 9th inst., making a speech to a very large crowd. An Oregonian reporter was granted a short audience with the senator, who, in answer to an inquiry relative to the political outlook in New York state, said:

"The republican leaders are sanguine of Blaine's election, and from present appearances there is every reason to believe he will carry the state of New York. The independents of New York, who, immediately after the Chicago convention, seemed ready to follow the leadership of George William Curtis, are dropping back into the republican ranks and the number of outspoken independents is growing smaller every day. The bolters are confined principally to importers and free-traders. In western and northern New York, so far as I could learn, there is no defection from the republican party."

"Will you take part in the canvass in this state?" asked the reporter.
"I will if I am invited," answered the senator. "I have a strong desire to visit Yaquina bay, Coos bay and Port Orford, and will go there this fall if I can spare the time." [As Senator Dolph, together with other republican leaders, will be formally invited this week to make speeches, he need have no hesitancy on that score.]

"How do you view the present business outlook for Oregon and Washington territory?"
"I have an abiding faith in the great future, not only of Portland, but the entire Pacific northwest. It is but natural that Portland and the northwest should sympathize with the whole country in the present financial depression. Besides the cessation to some extent of railway construction in the country, the discontinuance of certain railway terminal improvements for the time being, and the fact that some persons had undertaken to discount the future to too great an extent in real estate and other speculative transactions, are sufficient to account for any dullness at this time. I think the people of the country have reason to congratulate themselves that great railroad enterprises are still being carried on; that the Baker City branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company is to be completed this fall, and that construction of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific is proceeding. I have recently been informed, also, that Henry Villard, president of the Oregon and California, is trying to negotiate, with fair prospects of success, for funds with which to complete that road to a junction with the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific, thus giving a third connection with the east. I learn, also, that there was a large immigration to Oregon and Washington territory during the spring, and I am satisfied from the unusual interest taken in this section that there will be a larger immigration this spring."

A Story of Blaine.
[From the Iowa Capital.]
A gentleman who was recently in Augusta tells a good story of Blaine. His letter of acceptance was being discussed and his companion and guest expressed some surprise at the remarkable showing he had made of figures in support of the tariff policy of the republican party, saying that he had never seen the facts grouped in so forcible a manner before. Blaine said it reminded him of a little story. An Irishman who had lately come over went to his employer and asked him to write a letter to the old folks at home. The employer took his pen and Pat dictated:

"Wud your honor please tell 'em I have mate wunst a day?"
"Why, Pat, you have mate twice always, and often three times a day."
"Sure, so," said Pat, "that's thrue, but I'm tellin' 'em now more than any one in the hull country will believe."

In Meriden (Conn.) last week a young man visited Dr. Roberts' rooms to have two teeth pulled. He took gas and the teeth came out all right. Then the young man began to come out of the influence of the gas. First he struck Dr. Roberts in the chest and then he bounded from the chair shouting, "Stop pulling, stop pulling! I tell you. Let go! Let go!" He yelled and swore and was so violent that the noise attracted a large crowd. Then he rushed out of the room and in two or three minutes came to himself. He had spat out a good deal of blood over Dr. Roberts, and was firmly persuaded that those who said there was no pain in having teeth pulled after taking gas knew nothing about the matter.

A scientist has discovered that codfish have germs that are liable to develop into forms more terrific than trichinae, and in the toothsome mackerel are hidden microbes which cooking fails to kill. This is becoming serious. The microscope reveals terrible wriggling monsters in our drinking water; poison lurks in the ice cream can; canned fruit and meats are sending their victims to the grave, and pretty soon the only articles of food and drink that will be safe to indulge in are early strawberries and whisky—which we don't like.