

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, October 2, 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

Postmaster General Gresham of Indiana has been appointed secretary of the treasury, vice Judge Folger, deceased.

The Ohio and West Virginia elections will take place on the 14th inst.—a week from next Tuesday. Georgia will precede to hold an election next Wednesday.

Senator John Sherman will make several speeches in Wisconsin after the election in October in Ohio. No man in the country is able to discuss the great political questions of the day in a more satisfactory manner, and there is no hour or orator that dares to meet him on the stump.

F. G. Powers of South Bend, Ind., offers to bet \$1000 even that Cleveland will not carry his own county, Erie, N. Y.; \$1000 even that he will not carry New York state; \$1000 to \$4000 that he will not be elected, and \$500 even that he will not carry one northern state unless it is done by fusion with the Butler party.

The St. Louis Republican has been abusing John Kelly and Tammany hall for eight years. It has frequently said that Kelly's influence was gone, and that the democratic party should cut loose from him for good, but now that Tammany has officially declared for Cleveland, the Republican says it is a powerful organization.

The Irish-Americans of New York are out in a circular insisting that the triumph of democracy means the success of free trade and the downfall of American manufactures, and that a vote for Cleveland is lending a helping hand to the English government, which has done everything in its power to oppress Irishmen in their native country.

In a speech at Boston the other night, referring to the soldiers' pensions business, Gen. Butler said: "It is a part of the country's contract, and when it is paid an honest country has paid its debt. It makes no difference who is elected, if the people get their rights. If you stand by me I may not be elected, but the people will win. I am a garrulous old man, and tell all I know. I will tell you what my proposition is. It is to found a new party of the people, to sow seed now which will fructify and produce fruit hereafter. Whoever votes for me can't throw his vote away, for although I may soon pass away, the people's cause will never pass away, and another, a better and stronger man than I will take up what I have laid down. God will raise up some man strong enough, bold enough, to meet the occasion which shall call him forward."

The most extensive demonstration which has occurred among the Jews in modern times will be that announced for the 25th inst., in honor of the 100th birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore. Arrangements for the congratulatory meeting to be held in New York city are already in progress. The event will be honored by appropriate festivities wherever there is a Jewish community in any part of the world. Sir Moses Montefiore, aside from his extreme age, is one of the most distinguished Israelites of the present day. He was sheriff of London in 1837, and was made a knight by the then young maiden queen in that year. He is a conspicuous philanthropist, and has journeyed to all parts of the world at various times, even visited such semi-barbarous nations as Morocco, to procure the amelioration of oppressive laws and customs relating to members of his race. His last mission of this kind was to Roumelia in 1877, when he was 83 years of age. He lives in London, and is a banker.

If Blaine be elected his administration will have a distinctive foreign policy. If Cleveland were to be elected he would have no foreign policy at all, or at least nobody can predict what it would be. There is not the slightest uncertainty in regard to Blaine. He wants the United States to foster cordial relations with the South American republics, which in their infancy this government was so prompt to sustain. He seeks from them the share of trade that belongs to our manufacturers. He believes it wise to maintain on this hemisphere the principle of arbitration, which we have found so beneficial in our controversies with Britain. Yet the hour has come when the assertion of such a manly, honest policy shocks the nerves of some weak people. They are afraid to have this government adhere to its traditional position. They would be content to have this nation speak with bated breath, and ask permission to trade with sister republics, and retire while a foreign rival grasps for advantages at our doors. The republican party distinctly demands support for its candidates on the grounds of the foreign policy of which Blaine is the living representative. It is the American policy of two generations, the policy advised by Jefferson, announced by Monroe, championed by Clay and Adams, deliberately approved by the great congress of 1825, and crystallized into the convictions of all the people. It may be sneered at as "Jingoism"; it is the frank, calm statement of American patriotism, the plain proclamation of the spirit which will control our conduct, the assertion of rights which we will maintain, rights recognized for more than half a century by all the world, and which it would be cowardly for us to renounce. This is the Americanism which the election of Blaine will perpetuate.

Untruthful Demagogues.

Would-be Vice President Hendricks is very busy making speeches in the hope of electing himself and Governor Cleveland. His favorite text is the surplus, regarding which he endeavors deliberately to deceive the people. Every place he goes he informs his audience that there is \$400,000,000 lying unemployed and useless in the treasury, and that there will be added to that sum at the end of the current year another \$100,000,000, making \$500,000,000 in the treasury vaults, "wrung from the people beyond the demands of government."

A. C. Jones, Esq., in his little speech at this place on the evening of the 20th ult., drew heavily from Hendricks for several of his untruthful and ridiculous statements. For instance, the News, in noticing Jones' speech, says he alluded to "the hoarding of millions of dollars in the treasury vaults, which were collected from the people, to protect the monopolist."

The impression sought to be conveyed is that the government has administered by the republicans has been engaged for years and is still engaged in withdrawing money from circulation and heaping it up needlessly in the treasury by levying taxes in excess of its needs.

The total cash in the treasury on the 1st ult. was \$414,541,952. Offsetting this, there is in circulation \$242,851,841 in gold and silver certificates, for which the government is bound to hold an equivalent of coin in its treasury. It has no more right to pay out the coin for which it issues certificates than any private bailee has to negotiate the property left with him in pledge. Against the remaining \$171,690,000 there is outstanding the \$346,000,000 legal tender notes which the government is pledged to redeem in coin on demand, and \$14,420,000 certificates of deposit, for which it is under a similar obligation. The present cash reserve that is subject to the appropriations of the last session of congress which are still unsatisfied is not excessive, and if \$100,000,000, or any portion thereof, is collected during the year in excess of the needs of the government, it will not be stored in vaults, as democratic speakers falsely state, but in accordance with the settled republican policy, it will be applied to the payment of the debt as rapidly as any considerable sum is available.

These democratic orators say to the people, "Just stop and think how much that \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 would do for you and yours," and remind them in the same connection of the number of men in the country who are out of employment. The inference which these democratic demagogues would have the people gather is, apparently, that if the democrats had the power they would divide this money among those unemployed. Kearney himself, on the sand lots of San Francisco, never was guilty of more harmful utterances nor displayed a more rank demagogic spirit than Hendricks and his satellites show in every speech they make. Their statements are untruthful and their inferences and insinuations are dishonest and misleading. They prove that, independent of their political convictions, they are unfit men to take control of the government.

Is It a Failure?

The plain question that this presidential election puts before plain men is whether the government as it stands is a failure. The democratic party does not propose to administer federal affairs on new principles. It has none. It sheds its principles in its last platform and substituted, as the only common object of democratic endeavor, office for the democrats and democrats for the offices, and its argument for the change is that the machine must be reversed, the government run backward, because the line in which it has been directed by the republican party has led to failure. Nobody expects economy from the democrats, for their appropriations average higher than republican. A government of limited power, based on a close construction of the constitution, is not to be looked for. Democrats pass bigger river and harbor bills than republican congresses, taking all the years together, and vote for a wider federal interference in local commerce. The old landmarks of the democratic party are gone. Instead, where the republicans have advanced towards civil service reform, the democrats propose to go backward. When the republican party is pledged to build up manufactures by the tariff, "the machinery will be turned for awhile," according to Hendricks, in the opposite direction, "when the democracy comes into power." The republican party has taken the first step towards a navy and an assertion of national dignity; their opponents, besides refusing to continue in this path last winter, propose to retrace the steps already taken. The party has, in short, no affirmative principle to offer but the promptings of its appetite; and the only argument it offers for its gratification is the claim that the government is running the wrong way along all lines and must be reversed. Is it? Each man knows for himself whether the government has been such a failure, under republican rule, as to demand the summary reversal of the methods and manner of its administration. There never was a more stupendous piece of monumental impudence than the attempt to carry a campaign by addressing this argument to the most prosperous people on the face of the earth. With population larger, wealth greater, with comfort wider, with more money for the work of a man's hands as the years pass and cheaper prices for the things he must buy, with lighter taxes, less loss of public money and a more careful choice of public servants, the democratic party

asks to have the machine run backward for its benefit, because under republican administration, the government of this country is a failure. If the results about us mean failure, what would success be? And, if it is not a failure, why reverse the machine?

Voting Figures.

Some man in the census office has been making a calculation of the number of men of voting age next month. He puts the increase since the census of 1880 at 12 per cent, and the voters, excluding the territories, at a round 14,000,000. Of this number 9,000,000 are native whites; 3,500,000 foreign-born, and 1,500,000 colored. The foreign-born voters number 600,000 in the state of New York; Pennsylvania and Illinois have each 300,000; Ohio 200,000; Wisconsin only a fraction less, and Massachusetts and Michigan have each nearly 200,000; and California, Iowa and Missouri about 130,000 each. These ten states have more than two-thirds of all the naturalized voters. The colored vote in Georgia is 150,000; in Mississippi about 145,000; Virginia 138,000, and in South Carolina 120,000; North Carolina, 120,000; Tennessee, 90,000 and Alabama 120,000. In these seven states are nearly two-thirds of the colored vote. The above figures we do not give with any idea of making a forecast of the election results, for in that case figures might not tell the truth, but to show the composite nature of the population of the United States. Only two-thirds of the voters are native-born whites. The blacks are all natives, and with them the voters on the soil are rarely two to one. The foreign-born voters are very largely from Ireland and Germany, but there is also a large percentage of Scandinavians, French, Italian, and nearly every civilized country on the globe is represented in the voting lists of the United States. There is a very favorable fact, more prominent this year than ever before in regard to the foreign vote—that it is less clanish than formerly, and beginning to divide up between the leading political organizations. Or, rather, it is divided legitimately from opinion. This is the essence of free institutions. As long as voters divide upon political questions from judgment and conviction, there is no danger to the state. The only part of the country where passion and prejudice govern, is in the southern states, where the resentments of the war, instead of political conviction, still dominates the masses of the voters. When they become as free in this respect as the foreign-born vote, the country will be better off.

Every Northern State.

There is now good reason to believe, says the Philadelphia Press, that Blaine and Logan will carry every northern state. They may or may not carry three or four southern states. On a fair and full vote they would certainly do so. With a free ballot-box several of the southern states are clearly republican, and even with all the obstructions and difficulties, there is a fair fighting chance in three or four. But whatever the result there, it is speaking within the bounds of moderation to say that all signs now point to republican success in every northern state. Vermont and Maine have settled the vote of New England. The magnificent victory in Maine has scattered every cloud from the St. John to Long Island sound. The only eastern state about which there could be any reasonable question is Connecticut, and all the later advances place Connecticut unmistakably in the republican column. The spasmodic light of the independent movement there has flickered out. The splendid republican state ticket has strengthened the lines at all points. The protection issue is bringing over large numbers from the opposition and the Irish-Americans are showing the same tendency as in Maine. Connecticut is now substantially secure. New York was accounted extremely doubtful at first, and it will remain a great battle-ground to the end. We are not disposed to rely too much even upon evidence which appears conclusive. The tide has ebbed and flowed before, and it may fall and rise again. But however inclined to underestimate, rather than over-estimate, it must be admitted that the signs of republican success in New York are extraordinary. The independent movement, there, as elsewhere, has flattened out; the republicans of the interior are thoroughly aroused and their gains are counted by the thousands. To-day, New York would unmistakably give Blaine and Logan an emphatic majority; and what reason is there to doubt that it will grow better and better? New Jersey is full of promise. The protection issue appeals with powerful force to that busy and thriving state, and the most judicious and experienced republicans believe that it will be carried. Turning to the west, we see the same bright outlook. The democrats have undertaken to kick up a dust about Wisconsin and Michigan, but there is no good warrant for their claims. Advances from Michigan are of the most assuring character, and the attempt to cleave the republican party of Wisconsin is a failure. Carl Schurz sought to reduce the Germans, but his refusal to enter a joint debate with Brucker and his violent abuse have hurt his cause rather than helped it. The pretense of disturbance in other western states is unfounded. The reports from Indiana are very favorable. We start with a clear lead; we have altogether the strongest state ticket; there is no defection on our side; and the manner of Hendricks' nomination has left more spots among our opponents. In Ohio the situation has materially improved within a few days, and with such a vigorous fight as is now being made we are reasonably sure of a good

majority. A careful and candid survey of the whole field justifies the expectation that Blaine will carry every northern state. That alone, without counting a single southern state, will give him 248 electoral votes, or 47 more than the number required to elect. Let us make it the biggest possible majority. We want not merely to carry the election, but to carry it so overwhelmingly that there will be no room for dispute or cavil.

DEATH OF JOS. S. SMITH.

Brief Sketch of a Life Filled with Usefulness to the State—An Honorable Career.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Joseph Schoenwetter Smith died at his residence on Eleventh street, near Madison, in this city, aged 90 years, of general debility. For the past two months his health had been failing slowly but steadily, and for ten days past he required assistance in routine movements about his home. On Friday last his appetite failed and he was taken with a slight cold that seemed only to affect his throat, but it went directly to the lungs and he had not enough vitality to throw off the accumulated phlegm. He was conscious to the last and the end was very peaceful. That he was dangerously ill few among his many friends knew and the announcement of his death will occasion surprise as well as deep regret.

Mr. Smith was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1824. He received such an education as an ambitious boy could steal between hours of hardest physical labor necessary to support himself. In the fall of 1844 he started for this territory, reaching Oregon City in the spring of the following year. He began the study of law and while he was acquiring knowledge supported himself by manual labor, such as sawing logs and cutting rails, as many of the now distinguished men of the state did in pioneer days. One of his early jobs of work was helping to build a warehouse for ex-Senator Nesmith at Canemah. In July, 1849, he was married in Salem to Miss Julia A. Carter, who survives him. Before this he had been admitted to the bar. In 1853 Mr. Smith moved to Puget sound and served some time as prosecuting attorney for the third district. In 1854 or '55 he was elected to the territorial legislature, and was unanimously chosen speaker of the house. Subsequently he was appointed by President Buchanan United States district attorney for the territory. In 1858 he returned to Salem, where he resided until 1870, when he removed to Portland. He was a member of the law firm of Grover, Smith & Page for a number of years. In 1860 he became manager and financial agent of the Willamette woolen mills at Salem (since burned), the oldest industry of the kind on the Pacific coast. In 1867 Mr. Smith went with his family to Europe, his health necessitating change of climate. On his return in the following year he was nominated by the democratic party for congress and was elected, defeating David Logan by 1200 majority—the first democratic congressman sent from Oregon in eight years. After his term in congress expired, Mr. Smith came to Portland, and has lived here continuing ever since, though he spent a great deal of time in travel, principally in the southern states, whose mild climate suited his weak constitution. He made judicious investments in real estate in Portland in early days and died wealthy. In 1882 he was nominated for governor on the democratic ticket, but was defeated by the republican nominee, Governor Z. F. Moody.

During Mr. Smith's early residence in Oregon and while he lived on the sound, he took a very active interest in the affairs of the Methodist church, and though he had never been regularly ordained as a minister, often filled pulpits. He preached with marked ability. While he was not a vigorous public speaker and did not have much volume of voice, he impressed every intelligent hearer with his incisive, well considered utterances, which never lacked in force or dignity. His oratory might be considered of the William M. Evans style, though he was scarcely so fluent as the great New York lawyer. Tall and imposing presence, he commanded attention, and having once attracted an audience, held attention by his force of intellect, his earnestness and his evident honesty. About the last time he ever spoke in public was before the democratic state convention which met in the court house in this city a little over two years ago, and nominated him for governor. His speech accepting the nomination attracted wide attention. At that time he had just returned from a visit south in temporarily improved health, and it was generally remarked that his power as an orator had not weakened.

Of late years his bodily infirmities have kept him from taking that leadership in public affairs for which his active mind and natural abilities fitted him. Mr. Smith leaves three children, Walter V. Smith of this city, now traveling in Europe, Mrs. H. Y. Thompson and Preston C. Smith. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

The Secret of British Opposition to Blaine.

The secret of the unanimous British opposition to Blaine is the clear understanding in England that if he be president the policy of this government will be directed to the expansion of American commerce, the opening of wider markets for American products, the defense of American citizens abroad, and the maintenance of the dignity of American citizenship everywhere. These objects are rightly regarded by a great number

of voters of both parties with profound interest. The certainty that Blaine comprehends their importance, and has at heart measures for the promotion of American interests in this particular, will bring him an immense support which would otherwise not have been given to a republican candidate.

Since the democrats are lugging the temperance question into national politics and trying to win the votes of anti-prohibitionists for Cleveland, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "Consistency demands that these facts shall be known. Cleveland was elected mayor on a coalition democratic-temperance ticket. He assured the temperance people that he would enforce the excise laws. Cleveland's managers, including Titus and Goodyear, paid the expenses of the temperance campaign. The present agitation against the saloon keepers began during his administration, and was a result of pledges made in Cleveland's behalf. The temperance question seems to have a kink in it."

Just previous to the election in Maine the New York World and the democratic organs proclaimed day after day that the republicans had no money to spend. Now they are asserting that they bought thousands of votes at \$10 each. If this be true, it must have been democrats who sold their votes, and as the man who sells his vote is worse than the man who buys it, the democrats should confine their abuse to their own party.

Blaine is in Ohio and the Buckeyes are being thoroughly aroused by the big political guns of both parties. Cleveland is not there. He knows enough to know that he has no business there, where his intellect would suffer so much by comparison with greater minds. Blaine stands the fire and brightens by it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. S. BONEBRAKE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Front street, Marshfield.

A. T. NORTON'S CIGAR STORE, NEXT TO NORTON'S HALL.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Manufactured and Repaired with neatness, perfection and dispatch.

Navigation School
By the Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco.

CAPT. EDMUND MCNEVIN,
Director.

THE SCHOOL IS OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M. The instruction of the school is thorough and will enable those who attend to obtain certificates of competency required by the United States shipping act. The school is held in the building on Front street, between Third and Fourth streets, and is open to all who wish to attend. The school is held in the building on Front street, between Third and Fourth streets, and is open to all who wish to attend. The school is held in the building on Front street, between Third and Fourth streets, and is open to all who wish to attend.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.
The following notice is hereby given that the following claimant, who has filed a claim for a patent for an improvement in a machine for making paper, has been admitted to the benefit of the act of March 3, 1879, and is entitled to a patent for the same.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. D. GARFIELD,
Front street, Marshfield,
Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARDWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FARM TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS
OF ALL KINDS,
Stoves and Ranges,
Blacksmiths' Supplies,
Crochery and Glassware,
Paints and Oils,
Lamps,
Harness,
Tubs,
Baskets,
Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.

Plumbing, Job Work and Repairing
of all kinds promptly executed.

CLOSING OUT!!
The undersigned,
WISHING TO GET OUT
OF THE
MERCHANDISE BUSINESS
Is now offering his entire stock
AT COST FOR CASH!

S. C. ROGERS,
South Coos River.

STEAMER MYRTLE
Proprietor,
WILLIAM L. MYRTLE.

Leave Marshfield for Eugene City every morning at 8 o'clock and every Wednesday and Saturday.

Returning leave Eugene City for Marshfield at 8 o'clock and every Wednesday and Saturday.

Prior to starting on or after the returns from her passengers the Myrtle is subject to change of schedule without notice, and will not be held for any point on the route if the weather is unfavorable.

LANG'S
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

Horses to let at all hours.
Hauling done at the shortest notice and delivered at the lowest rates.

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