

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON: Thursday, January 22, 1885

There are now 275 prisoners in the Oregon penitentiary.

Rev. J. B. N. Bell has bought the Douglas Independent office.

Keeler H. Gabbert has issued the prospectus of the "Argus," a weekly paper he proposes publishing at Grant's Pass soon.

The Clatsop mill company lost about \$4000 worth of lumber at Astoria a few nights since. Their wharf broke down during a storm and the lumber went to sea.

The editor of the Coquille Herald wants our ears. He shall have them. No little favor that we can do toward ornamenting the Coquille's imported thoroughbred donkey shall remain undone.

The colored people propose to get up a great industrial exposition to be held at Chicago next September. They want an appropriation from congress to help along the project.

Wm. McCoy of North Yamhill, while chopping wood recently, struck his little son on the head accidentally with an ax and killed him. The child had slipped up noiselessly behind his father.

Hon. John H. Roberts has introduced a joint resolution in the lower house of our state legislature memorializing congress to grant such aid as may be just and necessary to further improve the Coos bay and Coquille river bars, and also for an appropriation to be used in removing snags and debris from the Coquille river.

A strange export is carried on from Varde, the extreme northern point of Norway, by a merchant named Nordvig. During the summer he had a great number of Lapps exhumed at Utsjok, Russian Lapmark, and sent their skeletons abroad. They are intended for museums and men of science, who gladly pay \$30 to \$40 for each skeleton.

Venor is dead, but before he passed away he had completed his predictions for 1885. In his general forecast, he said: "We are in a moist period, which will continue for two years, extending over the northern and middle states and Canada." The fall of 1884 he predicted would be very open. He also predicted a green Christmas and a mild New Year.

Great excitement prevails in Tillamook over the recent discovery of silver mines on the Trask river. The entire country bordering on the Trask appears to be filled with silver ore which is reported to have assayed \$1300 to \$1400 to the ton, but that is thought to be an exaggeration, as an experienced assayer in Tillamook experimented with some rock from the same ledge, and could make but \$40 to the ton, which, by the way, is a slight difference.

The new steel tug Relief arrived at San Francisco from Philadelphia last week, and perhaps is on duty by this time. She is a fine-looking craft, being five feet longer than the Sea-Lion. Her engines are compound, 22 and 40 inch cylinders, 32-inch stroke. Her wheel is 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, 15-foot pitch. She has all the latest appliances, a steam capstan forward and another aft, steam steering gear and a powerful wrecking pump. She has sluice gates, or valves, by which she can be sunk to her rail in case of heavy pulls. Her accommodations are neat and comfortable.

Vick's Floral Guide for this year got delayed in the snow blockade, but it came to hand last week, perfect in every particular, and the handsomest work of the kind ever sent out. It embraces 150 pages, colored plate, and 1000 illustrations, with descriptions of the best flowers and vegetables, prices of seeds and plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from the first order, and the book is worth more than twenty times that amount to any one, whether he can read it or not. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Another anonymous Rocky Pointor is after us in the last News. That jolly clique are entirely too sensitive to be sound. If everything were right, they would not fear anything that we might say. The fact is that the work and the management of it, in our opinion, will not bear investigation on that part of competent and honest officers. Estimates were never made for doing the work in the way it is being done. We have some respect for the men who projected the work, and very much dislike to see their plans butchered up and so much of the appropriations wasted as is now the case. When the estimates were made and the work was recommended, no calculations were made for men to remove a forest to reach the rock, blast it out, break it up, and then raise it by hand, main strength and awkwardness to cars on a track away above their heads, to say nothing of the expense of laying a new track every year and some of it often. If the work had been conducted according to the original plans there would have been no complaint, nor any cause for any. We intend to bang away at that business, as the logs and driftwood hang at Littlefield's piles and track, until something gives way and a competent man or men in the employ of the government visit Coos bay to see what's the matter at Rocky Point. It may be all very nice for Littlefield to make periodical trips to Portland at the expense of one appropriation, but we would rather see some government officers come down here on some of that money in the United States treasury that the democrats say ought not to be there.

A Third-Term Senator from this Coast.

The Nevada legislature has re-elected John P. Jones to the United States senate. This makes the third time that this honor has been conferred upon Jones, and we believe him to be the only man ever so honored on the Pacific coast. If any senators have been elected for more than two terms consecutively, we do not remember it, and in fact we have no recollection of any one from this coast serving more than two terms in the senate at any time. Jones is a gentleman of unquestioned ability and of a somewhat remarkable career, politically and otherwise. He was born at Herefordshire, England, in 1830, and came with his parents to the United States when he was less than a year old, settling in the northern part of Ohio, where he attended public school at Cleveland for a few years. In the early part of the California gold excitement he went to that state and engaged in ranching and mining in one of the northern counties, which he subsequently represented in both branches of the state legislature. Some 18 years ago, when Geo. C. Gorham was the republican candidate for governor of California, Jones was on the same ticket for lieutenant governor. They were both defeated. Gorham soon after went to Washington and was elected secretary of the senate, while Jones went to Gold Hill, Nevada, to superintend the Crown Point silver mine, controlled by his brother-in-law, Alvinza Hayward. At that time the mine was considered of little value, but under Jones' management an extensive body of fabulously rich ore was soon uncovered and Crown Point stock went up from two or three dollars to hundreds of dollars per share. Suddenly Jones became a millionaire and made most of his friends rich. Then he conceived the idea of succeeding the Hon. Jas. W. Nye in the United States senate. He had plenty of money, which he disbursed with prodigality; secured the prize he wanted; took his seat in the senate March 4, 1873; was re-elected at the end of his first term, and now again at the expiration of his second term. Jones is the solid man of his state and probably will represent it in the senate as long as he lives. Even the bonanza kings respect him, but for what reason it would be difficult to tell, unless it be his influence in favor of silver. Jones is reputed to be one of the wealthy men of the senate; but this is doubtful, and we doubt if any man living, even Jones himself, knows what he is worth or whether he is rich or poor. There is nothing mean or miserly about Jones; but, on the contrary, he is liberal to a fault, and invests in all manner of enterprises, and more men of his kind would make times livelier all over the country.

Congressional Directory.

Congressman George has our thanks for a copy of the "Congressional Directory," compiled for the use of congress by Ben. Perley Fowser. Of our senators, this work says: James H. Slater, of La Grande, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., December 28, 1826; received a common-school education; emigrated to California in 1849; settled in Oregon in 1850; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1854; served as clerk of the district court of the territory of Oregon for Benton county from 1853 to 1856; was elected a member of the legislative assembly of the territory in 1857, and again elected in 1858, and at the same time elected a member of the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon; was elected district attorney in the fifth judicial district in 1860; was elected presidential elector on the Seymour ticket in 1868; was elected a representative from Oregon in the forty-second congress; was elected to the United States senate as a democrat, to succeed Hon. John H. Mitchell, republican, and took his seat March 18, 1879. His term of service will expire March 3, 1885.

Joseph N. Dolph, of Portland, was born at what was then called Dolphsburg, in Tompkins (now Schuyler) county, N. Y., October 19, 1835; received a common-school education, private instruction, and for a time attended the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y.; after arriving at the age of 18 years, taught school a portion of each year while acquiring an education and his profession; studied law with Hon. Jeremiah McGuire at Havana, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court of that state held at Binghamton, November, 1861; practiced his profession in Schuyler county, N. Y., during the winter of 1861-'62; in 1862 enlisted in Capt. M. Crawford's company, known as the Oregon escort, raised under an act of congress for the purpose of protecting the emigration of that year to the Pacific coast against hostile Indians on the plains, filling the position of orderly sergeant; settled in Portland in October, 1862, where he has since resided; in 1864 he was elected city attorney of Portland, and the same year was appointed by President Lincoln district attorney for Oregon, and held both positions until he resigned them to take a seat in the state senate; was a member of the state senate in 1866, '68, '72 and '74; has been actively engaged since his removal to Oregon in the practice of his profession, and at the time of his election to the United States senate he had a large and lucrative law practice and was actively engaged in various business enterprises; he was elected as a republican, to succeed L. F. Grover, democrat, and took his seat March 3, 1883. His term will expire March 3, 1889.

Congressman Melvin C. George, of Portland, was born in Noble county, Ohio, May 13, 1840; was educated at the Santiam academy and the Willamette university in Oregon; studied law

and was admitted to the bar; commenced the practice of law in Portland in 1877; was elected state senator from Multnomah county for four years; received all the votes of the republican senators for president of the senate at the biennial session of 1878; was elected to the forty-seventh congress and was re-elected to the forty-eighth congress as a republican, receiving 22,617 votes against 19,152 votes for Fenton, democrat.

The Logic of a Touring Statesman.

S. J. Randall well illustrated, says the Philadelphia Press, in the admirable and interesting speeches with which he returned the greetings that met him in his southern tour, the difficulty of being at once a good democrat and a good protectionist. That Randall is a practical protectionist his votes in congress attest, but when he gets down in the latitude of Louisville he takes occasion to explain that he does not believe the constitution confers on congress the power to levy a protective tariff for protection's sake.

If Randall's triumphal progress means anything, it is a recognition and vindication of his course in opposing the efforts of Morrison and others to reduce a protective tariff. It was not shown that a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent in the tariff would greatly reduce the volume of revenue from imports. There was, on the contrary, reason for believing that the increased importations which such reduction would induce would nearly or quite compensate for the cut in duties. It was shown, however, very conclusively, that such a paring down of the tariff would prostrate many industries, and, therefore, protectionists opposed it and Randall contributed his valuable assistance to its defeat. As that 20 per cent which Morrison would strike off was retained for protection's sake and not for the revenue, how does Randall reconcile his support of it with his oath to support the constitution, if the latter gives no power to levy duties for protection's sake?

Randall's position is untenable. There is no consistency or logic in it. A tariff must be formed either on the principle of getting the largest amount of revenue possible or with a view to giving more or less protection, even at a sacrifice of revenue. If it does the latter, it is protective for protection's sake, and if Randall is right, is unconstitutional. Our present tariff, which Randall voted for and has defended against the attempts of his own party to reduce it, is distinctly protective. That thought was uppermost in the framing of every section of it and in fixing the duty on every article which competes with our own products. Had revenue been its object and protection its incident, Carlisle would not have opposed it. But it was made protective designedly by its framers for the sake of giving protection to American capital and labor, and if Randall is right in his view of the constitution, the tariff of 1883 is without warrant in our fundamental law.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

St. John Says One Thing and Clarkson Says Another—Take Your Choice.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—"I have read the article in this morning's Tribune," said ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, late prohibition candidate for president, who is stopping at the Sherman house, this morning, "in which it is said that J. S. Clarkson, editor of the Iowa State Register and Iowa member of the national republican committee, renews his charges that I sought to obtain money from the republicans and make a contract to leave the field and betray the prohibition cause. I defy him and his committee to do his worst. They set out some time ago by saying that I had written letters in which I had committed myself to corrupt propositions. No amount of goading has been sufficient to produce any such letters, and now they have shifted their ground and begin to speak of some one who they say was the secret agent employed by me to conduct corrupt negotiations. But why do they not tell who he is? I am sure I have no such agent, and I do not believe that Clarkson has a particular man in mind when he speaks of such an agent. It seems to me that if there is one their purposes would be best subserved by telling his name and exposing my transactions through him at once. The truth is that if I had any desire to sell out I would not have had to apply to the republican committee or to employ a go-between to do it for me. The whisky power of this country has never been short of money within my recollection, and I never saw the day when a corrupt man on the other side could not get his price without any dickering."

"Where are you from, and which way are you bound?" "I am just from my home in Kansas, and am on my way to Minnesota, where I am to engage in what republicans call 'setting back prohibition for 20 years.' I expect to spend the next four years at it."

"What figure do you expect prohibition to cut in the next presidential election?" "That will depend very largely on what kind of an administration Cleveland gives us. I think it likely that we will carry several states and hold the balance of power in the electoral college, but of course this is all guesswork."

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interview with J. S. Clarkson, member of the republican national committee, who was in this city Saturday last, in connection with the charges which had been made against St. John. The interview was very long and refers to various conversations had by Clarkson with Jas. F. Legate of Kansas and the conference held between Clarkson, Legate and R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, who had been sent out from New York by the national republican committee to aid or advise with Clarkson in the latter's negotiations with Legate. It also embraces two or three dispatches of some significance in connection with the narrative, but of little by themselves. In addition to the letter from Legate to Kerens, telegraphed last night, the following letter is the most interesting document, which bears the signature, that of the interview contains:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, October 4, 1884.—MR. J. S. CLARKSON—Sir: When the election is over read this, then do as you see fit about the matter. I saw the importance of controlling measurably the prohibition vote for the republicans, and when talked to by St. John I lent an attentive ear. On Senator P.'s request I came to see you at Cincinnati. You seemed to share my views and read me your "talk." I awaited the arrival from New York and supposed the matter would be closed up, but after the consultation at Columbus it was deemed wiser I should look after St. John and get him at Cincinnati, having previously agreed with him to go to Michigan with a sore throat. I telegraphed him and made a specific promise to go with him to Pittsburgh, expecting to find some word there, but failed. I said to him, based upon what you said and your friend from New York, together with what was said by Senator P. the night after the conference at Columbus, that I would guarantee him \$10,000. He was satisfied and went with me to Philadelphia. I there persuaded him to write a letter to D. W. Gage, the state organizer of Ohio, L. Carey of Sonantha, Ia., Rev. R. Eagan of Columbus, and Professor W. G. Frost at Oberlin, urging them to aid the republican state ticket, saying that if the republican state ticket was elected he believed his vote in November would be largely increased. My judgment is, that his leaving the state and writing these letters added a very large number to the republican majority in Ohio. At Philadelphia I received a dispatch that the matter would be fixed at New York, where, with him, I went. I found Ekins, who seemed to know nothing and would do nothing. It did look as though we had been fooled. It placed me in a position where I would not have been placed for a much larger amount. Whatever St. John has done since, we got the benefit of his absence and the use of his friend affirmatively in Ohio, and that under my promise. For the sake of my good faith to him, as well as the results in future if Blaine is elected, as I hope he will be, I want you before you close the committee work to be enabled to make good my promise, made under the circumstances, the party having profited by its results. It is a promise I made and guaranteed it should be fulfilled, and it shall be. I am compelled to sell the house that shelters my wife and children. Everybody here is anxious about New York, and at Major Smithson's request I have telegraphed. It is, as I supposed, too late to accomplish good, but it is not too late to make good a promise. At your leisure let me hear from you. Yours truly, (signed,) JAMES F. LEGATE.

To this letter Clarkson says he made no reply, as he had at no time made any promise to pay St. John any money. Kerens was also briefly interviewed, and corroborated Clarkson's statements so far as he knew the facts and circumstances of the case.

In Puck there is an open letter to Thomas A. Hendricks, advising him to pair off with Burchard and keep his mouth shut, assuring him that "while the elephant's tail may hold it self on a proud equality with the trunk, nobody will feel hay to it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Creditors. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, by an order of the County Court of Coos county, Oregon, dated the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1885, the undersigned was duly appointed administrator of the estate of JOHN F. WEAVER, deceased, and any and all persons having claims against the same to the undersigned, said administrator, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, at the office of Crawford & Lockhart, in the town of Marshfield, in said county of Coos.

Dated at Marshfield, Or., this 20th day of January, A. D., 1885. J. M. CRAWFORD, Administrator.

FRANK ROSS. JOHN DILLON. COOS BAY FAMILY MARKET. Front street, Marshfield, South of the Postoffice, DILLON & ROSS, Proprietors.

HAVING JUST OPENED OUR NEW and neat meat market just south of the postoffice, we are prepared to furnish, at the lowest living rates, the best of

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O.S.I. Company THE Largest and Finest STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND Boots AND Shoes IN THE COUNTY AT LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE SEEN ON COOS BAY. PRINTS. 15 YARDS FOR \$1.00. Lancaster and Amoskeog Ginghams, 8 yards for \$1.00. TICKINGS. 10 YARDS FOR \$1.00. Heavy Canton Flannel, 5 yards for \$1.00. Remember all these goods are the newest patterns from the East. No old stock or second quality goods to get rid of. GRAY WATER-PROOF CLOTH, 72 cents per yard—no quality. Don't be deceived and buy poor goods at higher prices than we charge for the best. LINEN CRASH, 12 yards for \$1.00. Other goods in proportion. W. P. METCALF, General Manager.

THE PIONEER MARKETS, MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY. O. Schetter & Co., PROPRIETORS. Successors to H. P. WHITNEY. A good supply of MUTTON, CALF, BEEF, PORK, ETC. AND ALL KINDS OF SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES constantly on hand. Also a good stock of GROCERIES, VESSELS AND LOGGING CAMPS SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE. DAVID YOUNG, HENRY HEDDY, Marshfield. SODA WATER WORKS, Corner of Third and C streets, RUDE & YOUNG, Proprietors. SODA, SARSAPARILLA, GINGER ALE, ETC., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Constantly on hand and for sale. Orders from the country promptly filled. Address orders to "Marshfield Soda Works."

NEWS DEPOT AND TOBACCO STAND! First door south of Norman's Hall, Front street, Marshfield, F. P. NORTON, Proprietor. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CIGARS & TOBACCO! GOODS SOLD ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!! You pay for what you get and you get what you pay for. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Full Line of Cigars, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Notions, Newspapers and Magazines. New goods received by every steamer and sold at bottom prices. Call and see me. 4p10. 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, Tub, Baskets, Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc. Plumbing, Job Work and Repairing of all kinds promptly executed. my29