

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, March 19, 1896

Senator Sherman has declined to serve on the senate finance committee.

Point Hagon, better known as Chahalis point, has been selected as the site for the Gray's harbor light-house.

President Cleveland has recalled from the senate for re-examination the Nicaraguan, Spanish and Dominican treaties.

The Russian government has formally sanctioned a reciprocal treaty between Germany and Russia for extradition of conspirators against the lives of royal personages.

Puck has a very suggestive cartoon—a recumbent lion being kicked by an ass. The lion is Gen. Grant and the ass is dressed in a major general's uniform labeled Rosecrans.

It now looks a little as if the democracy will be beaten black and blue by Cleveland. One-half the party will be black with indignation and the other half blue with disappointment.

If, owing to the inhospitability of the climate, and the ruggedness of the route, Gen. Wolsley couldn't get to Khartoum, we do not see how the Irish patriots are going to get five Gatling guns and a ton or two of congrue rockets to El Mahdi, as has been suggested.

The British Medical Journal denies the possibility of smoking having caused the cancer with which Gen. Grant is afflicted. The Journal says that the risk of cancer in the throat incurred by smokers is infinitely small, and it denounces the anti-tobaccoists for seeking to make capital of the sufferings of a great man.

The czar of Russia, during an informal talk with several diplomats at an imperial levee one night last week, said: "I cannot conceive that any but the wildest dreamer could think I would declare war against England. Our ends can be attained and will be attained, but will be by the gradual powers of civilization, and not by force."

Yesterday the News read the death warrant of the republican party. It was a laughable article upon a grave subject. The party is gone up, played out, etc., for the News says so. "Simply because it (the democratic party) is the great conservative force of the nation, broad as human liberty and elastic enough to govern the world." That's good. No one disputes democratic elasticity. The party is a veritable octopus, and what it will not stretch out to take in is not worth having.

The new administration starts off as if it intends to save at the expense, no matter what the consequences be at the bung. Three or four flunkies have been discharged at the white house and the fact has been wired all over the world. Such chaff as that will not win. Before it has ceased flying the places of those cheap men are very liable to be filled by congenial spirits from the hungry and thirsty brigade; but that fact will not be blazoned to the public as the dismissals have been.

The News arraigns the republican party for its failure to suppress polygamy in Utah. In his inaugural address Cleveland says: "Polygamy in the territories is destructive of the family and of religion, and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, and shall be repressed." Well, it is still there for him to repress, and as he has spoken so positively in regard to it, the people have a right to expect him to repress it. He will find that more trouble than he had with Maria Halpin.

There appears to be some difference of opinion between President Cleveland and Vice President Hendricks in regard to that gold in the United States treasury. In his letter on the silver question Cleveland said: "The sum of gold in the federal treasury now available for payment of the gold obligation of the United States, and for redemption of United States notes called greenbacks, is not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment." It seems to us that this gold that Cleveland refers to is some of the gold that Hendricks had so much to say about and wanted returned to the people in his campaign speeches. One or the other of them must be off and there must be a conflict there. The democrats have never before had so much money to handle, and they will now find the task of judiciously handling it a very different one from criticizing others engaged in that work.

Washington correspondents perceive a growing estrangement between the United States senate and the house of representatives that is liable to soon culminate in a conflict between those two branches of the government. There is nothing surprising about this. The monopolists and the aristocratic element of the country have for years been tightening their grip on the United States senate, until now they have complete control of it whenever they feel disposed to control it. This unfortunate state of affairs is not entirely chargeable to the republican party, for the democrats have been accessories to it and are just as deep in the mud as the republicans are in the mire. This coast has been particularly kind to the moneyed interests in the selection of senators. Both of the California senators belong to the monopolists; so do those of Nevada—one a democrat and the other a republican—and our one senator is not supposed to be violently inimical to them. What his colleague may be remains to be seen. Unless the United States senate displays greater wisdom and more justice than the masses of the people have a right to expect from the men who compose it, serious trouble will and ought to originate there before many years.

After the Spoils.

There appears to be no paucity of democrats willing and anxious to impoverish themselves in serving the government in the few federal positions to be filled in this locality, sooner or later, by the new administration.

Quite a respectable crowd, who have never served in that capacity, think the postoffice in this place is worth having, and they want it; but several others want the custom house at Empire, and they want it bad.

The most prominent of those after the custom house are Wm. Hall and John Lane. The latter gentleman already has a formidable petition on file at Washington, where some of the brigadiers are said to be urging his claims. Well, they ought to, for John helped them when they needed help. His government needed help, too, at the same time, but it got along very well without Lane, and the confederates didn't get along very well with him.

Last week one of the most substantial petitions ever gotten up on the bay was sent to Washington in behalf of Wm. Hall having our custom house whenever a change is to be made there. The petition was signed by all of our best citizens, irrespective of party, and if petitions be of any influence at all Mr. Hall's should prevail and he should have the custom house when a change is to be made there.

This is our funeral, but it is not our fight, yet Mr. Hall appears to us to be so much the best man after the place that we feel inclined to say so, and help him along to that extent. Barring Mr. Hall's politics, he is all right, and it has long puzzled us to fully comprehend how such a good and sensible man can be such a confirmed democrat. But our only objection to Mr. Hall's uncompromising democracy—should and doubtless will be one of his best recommendations to the new administration. He is worthy and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office he seeks.

In addition to Lane, F. A. Metz is another Douglas county man who wants to be hired by the government to live on Coos bay, and he is willing to accept as wages the salary and perquisites of the custom house.

Lane left us a little too soon, and Metz never did live here that we know of. As there are good men here to fill the office, we respectfully protest against importing from Douglas county a collector for the port of Coos bay.

President Cleveland is quoted as saying: "Appointments will be made only as places become vacant, and vacancies will occur only by expiration of the term for which the present holder was appointed, or by removal, which in every case will be for good cause, to be proved by the presentation of charges and specifications, backed by evidence such as would be accepted in a court of law. When appointments are to be made democrats will, of course, be selected. As to removals for cause, it is undoubtedly safe to say that those public officers who have made notorious use of their places for partisan purposes will be first to go. The new administration will hasten to restore them to private life as soon as charges against them are proved, and to appoint their democratic successors."

The New York Sun advises Cleveland to stay with the democrats and let the mugwumps go, and the Herald's Washington correspondent says Cleveland has emphatically declared that he will carry out civil service reform. Both Hendricks and Voorhees dissented most emphatically from the positions of the president, and especially from the purpose he announced of making changes very slowly, and only in those classes of offices in which every one expects a change almost at once, with the administration making them. The president's views, if carried out, will not, speaking generally, give offices much faster than commissions expire.

Russia and England.

While engaged in conquest in Africa, which the protectorate over Egypt and the pacification of the Sudan mean, England is liable to lose some of the territory she has absorbed in Asia. The menace to her Asiatic possessions comes from Russia, and at a time when England is being put to the utmost effort to sustain herself with credit in her designs on Africa. The news has lately come that the Russians have occupied Penjdeh, a town in northern Afghanistan, 1900 miles from civilization. As insignificant, however, as the town may be, the occupation has excited and agitated England, and caused the government to be popularly censured for this, along with the disasters in the Sudan. Penjdeh is 850 miles in a direct line from the celebrated Khyber pass, the gateway to British India, and the whole breadth of Afghanistan lies between; but it is an Afghan soil, which Great Britain has marked for her own, and it is 100 miles from Herat, on the western boundary of Afghanistan, which is regarded as the key to India.

Of course, the cause of the whole alarm is to be found in the long standing jealousy between England and Russia about their respective absorptions of Asiatic territory. England, waking first to the advantages of conquest, seized the rich Indian provinces, thus securing an easy and profitable connection with a perpetual source of revenue. Russia was thus shut out from the Indian ocean, as she had formerly been from the Mediterranean, and as she never has had a navy worth speaking of she has been unable to push her conquests by sea. But her progress, though slower, has none the less been sure by land. Her advance is like that of a glacier, very slow, but irresistible. She secured control of the Caspian sea long ago. It is almost half a century since she first put foot on Persian soil

at Ashurada, the nearest point on the Caspian to India, and though Persia protested then, and is still supposed to be friendly to England, she seems now to be on the best of terms with Russia. Within a few years the onward march has crossed Turkistan, where the seizure of Merov is well remembered; and now the front of the glacier, which never recedes from a point once gained, is across the Afghan frontier, and the protection of England over this country is openly defied. England apprehends the meaning of this movement. Russia intends to occupy Afghanistan, in support of her settled policy of making the Hindoo-Koosh range of mountains, on the eastern border of Afghanistan, the sole boundary between the Russian and English possessions in the Orient. There Russia says she will go, and there she says she will stop. But nobody supposes that Russia is taking all this trouble merely to gain desert lands. Russia will not long rest at the Hindoo-Koosh, for the rich regions of the rajahs are tempting just beyond.

The Silver Complication.

The statement of the silver men in congress, explaining their reasons for writing their letter to Cleveland, was a well merited rebuke to that gentleman, who deserved rebuke for attempting to influence legislation previous to his inauguration, and especially for writing about a matter concerning which he is exceedingly ignorant. He evidently listened to his money-king advisers in New York and then lumped their arguments, in utter ignorance of logical inferences. He has learned by heart the calumnious part of the silver scare argument. There is no doubt that the situation in regard to silver is complicated, but it is equally clear that there are two sides to the question and that the side standing for silver is by no means to be disproved either in argument or power. There is a constant contest going on between men who want cheap and men who want dear money. Those who have money enough to insure their ability to make more and certainly keep what they have, are never anxious for an increase in the currency. They are the fellows who do not want values disturbed. They can see inflation and consequent ruin with an accuracy that is truly surprising to the average man. On the other hand, the cheap money men are radical to the extent of being cranks on the subject. They imagine prosperity can be made by the ream in a paper mill or stamped out by the ton in a mint. Either extreme is dangerous to the financial affairs of any nation. But the extremes combined clog legislation, and that is the trouble in Washington. Public sentiment in the nation is opposed to the suspension of silver coinage. But opposition exists because the movements of the anti-silver men are viewed with suspicion. The demonetization of silver is still remembered, and the present movement is looked upon as a scheme to contract the currency rather than for the purpose of correcting an evil. The people are not all critical financial reasoners. They simply look at the general features of the situation. If it is true, as seems established, that gold is becoming scarcer each year, it becomes a question how long the world can afford to have silver measured in value by gold? This one question opens up a vast field for argument, and the general fact that the scarcer gold becomes the more discredit is cast on silver is not lost sight of by common-sense men. But there is one thing certain, and that is that the difference in metal value between the gold and silver dollar in the United States is not so great that a closer relation cannot be established. Gold and silver coin will circulate side by side in spite of a small difference in intrinsic value. The man who uses a silver dollar to-day hardly realizes that his dollar goes as far as a gold dollar would in the purchase of goods, and yet the silver in the standard dollar is not worth a dollar in gold. The difference in intrinsic value between the gold and silver dollar is too great to be continued with safety, but the addition of a few grains of silver would remedy that difficulty for some years to come. It would be a compromise on all sides, and would prevent a system which will end in an extreme policy of some kind. The solution of the silver question will not be found in degrading that metal. It will be found in more intelligent handling of both gold and silver.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became a Man, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

A Washington dispatch says society circles are terribly shocked at President Cleveland's plebeian habit of breakfasting at 8 o'clock and working in his shirt sleeves. He is credited with feeling a contempt for society as it is constituted at the capital. His attitude in this respect is all the more noticeable when contrasted with the habits of his predecessor. Arthur's administration was a continued delight to society people. With his courtly manners, his esthetic tables and bevy of charming ladies in the fragrant parlors, the white house grew to be a sort of Windsor castle, to be admitted to which all society people felt honored. They are now disposed to look upon Cleveland as a crusty old bachelor, with severe ideas of business and a real contempt for society. Therefore society feels a little rebellious, and some of its leaders have already resolved to keep away from the white house altogether. People who are well acquainted with the president say that this resolve, if faithfully kept, will afford him almost as much satisfaction as the withdrawal of the politicians.

The city council of Victoria, B. C., have become disgusted with Chinese immigration, and express themselves thus: "That this council records its unreserved dissent from the recommendations made by the commissioners to continue to permit Chinese to come into this province in large numbers, upon the terms named by them; that in the opinion of this council the findings of the commissioners are not justified by the facts; that the presence of Chinese in and about the city is highly injurious to the industrial population of this province, and that our representatives in the Dominion parliament at Ottawa be instructed to bring to the notice of the Dominion government the views expressed in this resolution, and urge upon them, by every constitutional means at their command, the necessity that still exists for immediate legislation to restrict the immigration of Chinese into Canada, as being antagonistic to the moral, social and material well being not only of this province but of the Dominion at large." These resolutions were carried unanimously.

Why don't congress do something to stop foreigners from establishing a system of landlording in this country? It is the agonizing shriek of a Texas democratic newspaper. It then goes on to show that foreign noblemen are rapidly increasing their ownership of tracts of land in the United States, having already acquired about 21,000,000 acres. The subject was a familiar one in the mouths of democratic orators in the last canvass. But since the election it has almost passed out of sight. Existing laws are inadequate to meet the evil. They will continue inadequate so long as an imbecile democratic majority rules in the house. That is the answer to the Texas editor's conundrum. A bill was reported to the house on the subject, but that was the last heard of it.

An important case relating to the purchase of certain stolen government bonds has been decided in the United States supreme court. After the treasury call for bonds in July, 1878, some of the bonds stolen from the Manhattan savings bank, in New York city, were purchased by certain firms who acted in good faith and did not know that the holders of them had no title to the same. Of course when the bonds were presented at the treasury payment was refused on account of the adverse claim of the Manhattan. The supreme court decides that the refusal to pay was proper, because the brokers were purchasers of overdue paper, and not entitled to the protection of the rule which would otherwise have shielded their title.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became a Man, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

STEAMER MYRTLE

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Steamer Myrtle will run as follows: Leave Marshfield for Uter City every morning at 7 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Leave Uter City for Marshfield and Empire every afternoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers. Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Uter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m.

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SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

At New Haven the other day three embezzling bank officers were sentenced to hard labor in the state prison for from four to five years. It is not creditable to our criminal administration that cases such as these are so infrequent as to merit special notice when they do occur; but it is a fact, and must be recognized. These three men stole upward of \$200,000, and gambled it away in Wall street. It is said that they are all men of education, and this fact must aggravate their guilt in the eyes of right-minded people. When some wretched ignorant pauper, who finds himself starving and friendless in a great city, desperately commits petty larceny to keep himself alive, it is thought an act of marked leniency if the justice before whom he is taken imposes upon him no heavier a sentence than six months in the penitentiary. Yet when educated men, holding well-paid, honorable and responsible positions, betray their trust, rob their employers or clients, and this with no better motive than a greed of gain, there is a tendency to regard their crime as venial because they were well brought up, and had no excuse for stealing. There can be no question that this perverted sympathy has in the past done much to confuse popular views on questions of ethics, and that in this way many young men have been encouraged to attempt dishonest courses.

The bodies of Mrs. Mary Jilson and two children, who were drowned in Applegate creek, near Kirbyville, several weeks since, were recovered last Friday. The boy was only a mile below the place of the accident, while the mother and daughter were within half a mile of each other, 18 miles down the stream. The bodies were in good condition, considering the long time they had been in the water. Mrs. Jilson was formerly Miss Vannoy, and was a niece of Mrs. Oliphant of Looking-glass and a cousin to Mrs. John Howard and Mrs. Thos. Williams of this city. The bodies of Jones, the driver, and young McIlung, who were drowned at the same time, have not yet been recovered.—Roseburg Review.

Sailors have a hearty appreciation of beauty, but often an odd way of expressing it. At a reception given on the American war vessel Iroquois, in the harbor of Manila, Philippine islands, among the many beautiful Spanish ladies who came on board was a black-eyed matronly lady, whose head-covering was a thin lace veil. Her hair was combed up from the back and sides to the top and forepart of the head and massed in puffs and curls. "Jack" took her in at a glance and said to one of his fellows: "I say, mate, what do you think of that rig? She makes the after-guard do foreman's duty."

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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of all kinds, the choicest GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Oil Cloths, Slippers, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Tools, CIGARS and TOBACCO, Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Choice Wines and Liquors; Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Wood and Willowware, School Books and Stationery, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our extensive show cases are filled with the finest

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B.—All goods purchased at our Store will be delivered free of charge at any point on the route of the steamer Myrtle.

E. A. ANDERSON,

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

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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.

LANG'S

LIVERY STABLE

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

HORSES TO LET AT ALL HOURS.

HAULING done at short notice.

WOOD and COAL always on hand, which will be delivered anywhere at the lowest rates.

A. LANG,

That was a pretty sharp fellow in Oxford county who one stroke gulled a whole town and caught a rich widow not long ago. When the assessors of taxes came around he told them that they might tax him for \$10,000 in money at interest, although he was supposed to be poor and worked in a mill for \$1.50 a day. The fame of a man who was sufficiently honest to uncover concealed taxable property, of his own accord, spread through the town, and he was lionized. He made an impression on a wealthy widow and married her. After the wedding the assessors had to abate the tax on the supposed \$10,000, and the woman had to support a worthless husband. He was not worth a dollar.—(Lewiston (Me.) Journal.)

A crusade against Fenians in Paris has been commenced. Jas. Stephens, Eugene Davis, John Morrissey and a journalist named Martinus Leroy have been arrested and expelled from France.

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Front street, Marshfield,

Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FARM TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

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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, \$5; wholesale, \$4.50.

Before buying your mattress, examine mine, which is decidedly the cheapest article of the kind on the bay.

in10 GEO. DAVIS.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

O. S. I. Company

—OFFER—

The Largest and Finest

—STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

Boots AND Shoes

IN THE COUNTY

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE SEEN ON COOS BAY.

PRINTS.

15 YARDS FOR \$1.00.

Lancaster and Amoskeag Glenghams, 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, 75 cents per yard—no quality.

Don't be deceived and pay poor goods at higher prices than we charge for the best.

LINEN CRASH, 14 yards for \$1.00.

Other goods in proportion.

W. P. METCALF,

General Manager.

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Of home manufacture, in connection with a well-selected stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

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Doors and Windows,

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