

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, November 12, 1885

The simplicity of Gen. McClellan's obsequies was somewhat surprising.

President Cleveland has appointed Thursday, the 26th inst., as a day of thanksgiving.

We are almost reconciled to the republican defeat in New York by the pleasure it affords us to see the mugwumps squirming in the bottom of the pit.

The New York Times (mugwump) attributes the defeat of the republicans in New York to the oratory of Foraker and Logan. These gentlemen have not been heard from upon the subject, but it is safe to say that they attribute the defeat to the mugwump support given to the republican ticket.

Typographical mistakes are sometimes very apt in their effects. For example, Gov. Hoadly, in an interview on the result of the election, said: "My vote flatters me." But the printer who put the sentence in type made it read this way: "My vote flattens me." In which the typographical error corrected Hoadly's mistake.

President Cleveland contributed \$1000 to the democratic campaign fund used in New York in the late election and, though too busy to see office-seekers, he went all the way from Washington to Buffalo to vote the democratic ticket. Of course he had a right to do all this; but we never read of a republican president doing anything of that kind for his party. What kind of reform is that?

Whenever the republicans get worsted in Ohio and New York it is attributed to the inclemency of the weather. The terrified always face the storm and vote, while the poor, puny, sickly republicans sit at home in the chimney corners and toast their toes. This weather excuse is becoming threadbare and thin. Get down to solid facts and give us something new next time we get left.

At the election in Ohio last month the people voted against any more October elections in that state, and hereafter she will vote in November, as a majority of the other states do. Ohio was the last of the October states to surrender. Formerly Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Iowa were, with Ohio, the October states, but one after the other, for good and sufficient reasons, each has abandoned October.

A ready reckoner states that out of 2700 important appointments made by the president 2400 of them are ex-confederates. A lecture with a moral as long as the Washington monument is a foundation, an incompressible foundation; but it suffices to say that it justifies that the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg were fought in vain, for the confederacy has captured the capital of the United States.

A Minnesota correspondent writes of a hail storm experienced over a narrow district in that state, September 14, where the hail stones falling reached a size of 9 to 11 1/2 inches in circumference. On being broken open, the interior was like frozen snow, but surrounded by different rings of clear ice, as if they had, in formation, been suspended some time in the upper air, and during this period had passed through clouds of greatly varying temperature.

And here are some more figures that are called "bloody-shirt statistics." Kansas sends seven representatives to congress on a vote of 290,769—or 37,252 to each member. South Carolina sends 29,250—or 12,894 to each member. Or, "one Southern whip three Yankees." They didn't do it in a square stand-up fight, but they do it in cheating at elections. That sort of a bloody shirt is going to be waved until it is cleansed by a clean ballot box.

The trouble in New York is that the democrats have a good organizer and the republicans have not. Our big boss there got killed, and another man capable of filling his place seems to be tardy in materializing and getting at the head of the republican procession. Where is Robertson? He was a very conspicuous man at Conkling's political funeral, but Robertson don't appear to loom up much since that time, nor do any other of the conspicuous pall-bearers at the aforesaid funeral.

The eastern mugwumps are not as much inflated as they once were. If the republicans had carried New York at the late election the state would not have been large enough to hold the mugwumps; but they might have swelled up, bursted and died happy. Now they are poor, political orphans, with none to love and care them. Both political parties are disgusted with them, and if they be not disgusted with themselves they ought to be. In the light of the late election it does not look as if the mugwumps defeated Blaine.

My opposed Blaine and supported Davenport all over the state; and my supported Cleveland and opposed Hill, and Hill ran away ahead of Cleveland all over the state. It must have been Burchard who did the business for Blaine. If it was not Burchard, it was the fight of the Tribune with the printers' union. That certainly cost Blaine thousands of votes in New York city alone, where there are five or six thousand union printers, to say nothing of the influence it had outside and with other labor organizations. So long as the Tribune fights the union and supports the republican ticket, so much the worse will it be for the ticket.

The Dolphin Accepted.

Secretary Whitney succeeded in bankrupting John Roach and in getting possession of his ship-yard, and now comes the news that Whitney has made a proposition to Roach to transfer the Dolphin to the government and that Roach has accepted the terms offered, which are that the government is to take the vessel now and expedite a determination by court whether she be finally accepted as valid and completed, according to contract, or in satisfaction of the government's lien upon her. Since the secretary of the navy has accomplished that which he evidently started in to accomplish—the ruination of Roach and the usurpation of the government's business in his hands—it is now probable that the Dolphin will be paid for according to contract, notwithstanding the hullabaloo that has been made over her by this reform administration. The facts in regard to this vessel, briefly stated, are these: John Roach built a ship, the Dolphin, for the navy, under a contract and specifications, and overseen by officers appointed to see the work properly done. Every iron, every bolt, every rivet, every piece of machinery was made and put in just as this board of naval overseers directed. On trial, when built, the secretary of the navy said she did not perform what the act of congress authorizing her building required, and refused to accept her. There, however, stood the fact that under the contract made with the department she had been built exactly as prescribed. Then came the attorney general, who gave an opinion that the government could not make a contract with a citizen that was binding against its own mistakes. Or, in other words, if the navy department made a contract with a man to do work and put officers over him to see the contract fulfilled, it would not bind the government to pay for the work if it did not come up to what the accepting officer thought congress intended. On this the secretary not only refused to accept the Dolphin, but refused to recognize a contract for building three cruisers then on the stocks in Roach's ship-yard, but has actually taken possession of that yard and put his own men to work to complete those vessels precisely as Roach was doing, on the same specifications and under the same oversight on the part of the naval board. The result is that John Roach is bankrupted and the only ship-yard in America that could compete with foreign ship-building is blotted out of business. And now come men who have been running John Roach's ships for 25 years, and one of whom has had 13 ships built by Roach, and these men all say that the Dolphin not only is a good vessel, but a superior, first-class ship that filled and still fills but every requirement of the act of congress. Capt. Peter Le Fevre, a democrat who voted for Cleveland, who has built 11 vessels, three on the Clyde and eight in this country, and who has "built, owned and controlled iron ships all his life," says: "There is no better dispatch boat in any navy than the Dolphin." And so the testimony goes, and as one man said: "It is nothing in the world but a political persecution." And so it is that the very first act of this administration was the destruction of a private citizen, the seizure, in fact, of his property in order to put the expenditure of a few millions of dollars already appropriated by law into hands of the personal friends of the president and the secretary of the navy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1885.—Another official head has fallen, and one of the most conspicuous opportunities to show friendship for civil-service reform has been thrown away. The victim in this instance is Assistant-Secretary Coon. He has been recognized as the active, working chief of the treasury department under several heads, and no man has ever held the position who has evinced more fidelity in the discharge of his duties. When the change of administration occurred, Coon went to Secretary Manning frankly and proposed to resign his place, saying that he had always been a republican and always expected to be one. The inexperienced Manning especially requested Coon to remain, assuring him that he would be of the greatest service, and that his remaining would be considered in the light of a favor. Coon's retention in office has been one great source of the confidence the civil-service reformers continue to profess in the sincerity of the Cleveland administration. They pointed to his case as resembling that of the under secretaries in the English government, who remain through all changes of cabinet heads. Thus the party abandons its civil-service hypocrisy. Coon goes not only as a dissatisfaction with any official act, but because Cleveland wants democrats around him, and because Coon's services are not quite as indispensable now as they were to the raw men who took charge of the government eight months ago.

The ideal democratic president is a dispenser of public plunder as the perquisites of politicians. It would be impossible to educate the average democrat up to that reform theory which the democratic party professed last year in order to get the few hundred bolting republican votes which saved it from defeat. They hunger for the flesh pots and have profound contempt for any theory of reform that does not hinge on spoils.

Gen. Rosecrans, the registrar of the treasury, has succeeded in getting his office into a miserable tangle. Work can scarcely go on there by reason of the removal of efficient republican subordinates and the appointment of incompetent democrats to their places.

Again history repeats itself. As a military commander in Tennessee, it will be remembered, Gen. Rosecrans got his army into a similar fix and had to be displaced.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio stopped in Washington on his way to Virginia, where he went to add a few last touches to the campaign. He was serenaded at the Ebbitt house by some of his many Washington friends.

The postmaster general has gone to Wisconsin to attend the funeral of his sister. Secretary Whitney has gone to New York to register. Secretary Bayard has been acting host to Dr. Curry during the week, and the latter is making arrangements to sail for Spain on his recently-appointed mission. Secretary Manning is studying hard in order that he may, when congress meets, be able to answer some of the questions which will be propounded by the astute financial students who compose the senate finance committee. The way he carries himself before the committee will have much to do with his future standing. The duties of the secretary of the treasury are probably more exacting than those of any other cabinet position, and the interest to see how Manning will deport himself this winter is not surprising.

The capitol is already being put in readiness for congress, which meets in six weeks. The comfort of those who serve their country in both ends of the building is to be more closely attended to at the next session than heretofore. Both the senate and the house will have new carpets. The cloak rooms, those indispensable accessories to legislation, where congressmen congregate, smoke, joke, and otherwise entertain each other, are being newly frescoed and furnished. An additional softness and sans-souci touch, as it were, is being given to the lounges that lurk in pleasant corners.

The house is envious of the senate's luxuries, and given to imitating them. Last year the senate removed the little strips of card-board, with names printed on them, showing to which senator each desk belonged, and substituted for them little silver plates. This is now to be done in the house, and it will take 333 silver plates.

POLITICAL.

Returns from the Eastern Elections and Press Comments Thereon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Following is a summary of the results of the recent elections in the east and south on Tuesday, made up from the last returns received from the several states:

New York elects Hill (dem.) for governor by about 11,000 plurality. The state legislature is republican on joint ballot by a majority of 36 in a total vote of 160.

The Tribune also finds consolation in the fact that Blaine led the party nearer to victory in the face of mugwump and stalwart dissatisfaction than the ticket nominated to conciliate the independent purists has done.

On all sides there are unmistakable signs of surprise at the completeness of the New York democratic victory. The World says the stalwart vote was, as it appears from returns from particularly stalwart counties, either largely silent or actually for Hill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Some of the methods employed by the city politicians Tuesday are shown by the following from the World: Democratic Registrar Reilly says: "I never saw such outrageous conduct at the polls." Maurice B. Flynn, who is a rich contractor, and one of the democratic bosses, came down to the fourteenth assembly district, where Reilly is Tammany leader, and commenced buying votes openly.

Reilly says he had with him Rollin B. Squire and Bob Newcome, and made no secret of his open competition. "He had 200 employees of the department of public works here, and forty-six republican office holders from the custom house, where the price for helping him was protection in their position. He was paying \$10 apiece for votes, and made no secret of it. Not only this; he secured a couple of policemen in the second district to club away Tammany voters from the polls, but we complained to Capt. McCullough, and soon had that difficulty fixed."

The Times' account corroborates the above statement, and says that as Flynn went along Fifth avenue and avenues A and B, he was followed by a great crowd. Hither and thither he proceeded, and those whom he took into hallways, groceries and saloons came forth with smiling faces, and added to the adherents of Andy White and Patrick Keenan. Reilly finally confronted him, charging him with open corruption, and Flynn beat a hasty retreat.

The Post's Washington special says: Representatives of the Knights of Labor allege that the public press, in assigning reasons for the democratic victory in New York, has quite overlooked the importance of that organization as a factor in the results. One of its officers, who is also in the government service, and who spent some days in New York and Brooklyn in the interest of the organization, says its members were voted almost unanimously for Hill, and claim that success was due to their efforts.

Hill's answer to certain questions about the labor question pleased them better than Davenport's did.

The World this morning asks: "What is the exact truth about the recent election?" and among its answers says: "It is the exact truth that if Cleveland had been a candidate this year instead of Hill the state would have defeated him most overwhelmingly, as a rebuke to his mugwumpism. It is not human nature that democrats should not feel vexed and angered when they find their own president lending a flattering ear to the mugwump voice of the worst enemies of democracy, who, while beseeching him with fulsome praise, are trying to assassinate his party." The World says of Cleveland's congratulatory letter to Hill yesterday: "It would have had greater value in Hill's eyes if it had been sent immediately subsequent to the democratic state convention at Saratoga."

The Times thus sums up the situation: "If the democratic managers had thrown off the mask before election, as their organs did yesterday, and had avowed what was the truth, that Hill was the representative of the opposition to Cleveland's distinctive policy, Hill could not have been elected. Had the republican party kept John Logan and Judge Foraker out of the state, sealed Carr's lips, and engaged at whatever cost the silence of Evans and the Tribune, Davenport would have been elected."

The Tribune says: "Three things in the returns from New York are proved clearly: First, the republican ticket was not defeated by any hostility of the stalwart voters, with or without conspiracy, on which the democrats placed much reliance. Second, the republican ticket was not defeated by the comparatively small number of voters who were diverted for the first time this year to the prohibition ticket. Though it is not yet known precisely how large the prohibition vote was, it is clear its gain in comparison with 1884 was drawn partly from democrats as well as from republicans. The difference does not suffice to account for the democratic plurality in the state. Third, the support of Davenport by certain journals in this city which made an especial warfare on the republican party last year did him harm. It drove from him hosts of men who were strongly attracted to the republican party by the nomination of Blaine, and by the policy of protection for home industry. The result proves their influence in the re-election was a minus quantity. It was not Davenport's fault; it was a fatal misfortune that he pleased these journals and those who follow them. Hereafter it would be well for the republican party when it wants victory to nominate candidates who have not the disadvantage of being ardently supported by journals that are hostile to republican principles and convictions and are profoundly detested by republican voters."

A Washington special to the World complains that the administration is claiming all the glory of the New York election; that Hill's great victory is construed as an endorsement of President Cleveland. The correspondent says there are other views of the situation, however. The election has demonstrated the possibly disagreeable fact that there is another man in New York who can carry that state, and without the aid of the mugwumps. More than one democrat said to-day that Hill's election made him a formidable candidate for president in 1888. The fact that an out-and-out democrat like Hill could carry the state by such a majority has been considered a most gratifying thing by democrats who have been in a measure dissatisfied with the policy of Cleveland.

The Sun quietly dances with exultation over the election, and devotes nearly all its editorial page to a merciless flaying of the poor mugwumps. It says the result will open the eyes of some people to the influence of certain newspapers in this community. The Times Herald, Evening Post, Harper's Weekly and Puck had supported Cleveland. All five combined in a vehement endeavor to defeat Hill, who received a much larger plurality in the state than Cleveland got last year, and a majority ample by thousands of votes in the city where these newspapers are published.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 4.—In reply to an inquiry from the mayor of Lancaster, Ohio, and other northern friends, Mahone has sent the following telegram to H. C. Drinkle, mayor of Lancaster, Ohio: "I am grateful for the concern felt for our struggle here for republican principles, honest methods, human rights, and American unity. It is with sincere apprehension for the future safety of republican government, the peace of the nation and welfare of the country, that I realize that the democrats have carried the state and legislative ticket; only, however, by lawless proceedings and an unscrupulous use of election machinery, all in their hands and under their absolute control, as provided, and to this very end, by the late usurping democratic legislature. MAHONE."

The United States supreme court has just passed an opinion in a Michigan case which has reference to the prohibition effort to prevent the sale of liquor in a state where the prohibitory law is in force, and as well it has an important bearing on general commercial intercourse between the states. In brief, the facts in the case and the decision are as follows: An agent for a liquor house in Chicago was proceeded against before a Michigan court because he had been pushing the business of his house in Michigan without paying the tax of \$300 imposed by the act of 1875. This tax is laid upon all persons who shall solicit or take orders for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors to citizens or residents of Michigan, to be shipped to the state or furnished at wholesale by non-resident parties, as the law reads. The offending drummer, being arraigned before a local court, was fined; appealing to the circuit court, his penalty was confirmed by a jury, and taking the case up to the supreme court of Michigan, the findings of the lower courts were all sustained. The decisions rendered by the upper courts in Michigan were uniformly adverse to the defendant, and the justices were unanimous. The United States supreme court, however, reverses the state decisions and finds for the defendant, on the theory that the Michigan law is opposed to the provisions of the federal

constitution which reserve wholly to congress the power to regulate commerce between the states; that it was also unconstitutional, because it operates in effect to impose duties upon imports, and because it interferes with the privileges of the citizens of other states, secured under the clause of the constitution which guarantees the citizens of each state all the privileges and immunities of citizens of other states.

A curious case, and one forming a precedent of great interest to Roman Catholics, has just been decided by the court of appeals of New York. In brief, the case is as follows: In 1882 Margaret Gilman, realizing that she was on her death-bed, sent for an undertaker in whom she had every confidence, and entrusted to him her savings, amounting to \$2200, with the instructions that the money was to be used to pay the funeral expenses of herself and her husband, and the surplus devoted to the purchase of a handsome monument in Calvary cemetery, and to masses for the repose of their souls. She died shortly after making the bequest, and her husband soon followed. The undertaker carried out his instructions to the letter, until a nephew of Mrs. Gilman's husband sued to recover the money paid for masses. When the suit was tried in the special term of the supreme court in June, 1883, Judge Freedman wrote two elaborate opinions, deciding that the trust to McAdie (the undertaker) was void, because a person's soul could not be made a beneficiary, as it was outside the boundaries of the realm, and could not take an interest in the property left behind for its benefit, and also because the money was a mere deposit in McAdie's hands, and that any title he might have had to it was revoked by Mrs. Gilman's death. The general term affirmed Judge Freedman's decision on appeal, and then the case was carried to the court of appeals. The court of appeals rendered a decision in McAdie's favor, upholding the validity of trust for mass for the repose of the souls of the dead. This is said to be the first decision of the kind ever given in this country.

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D. J. TAYLOR,
Graves Ford, Crook county, Or., Sept. 14, 1885

Notice to Debtors.
All parties indebted to the undersigned, on note or book account, are requested to come forward promptly and settle up. If this notice is not heeded, other measures will have to be resorted to, as I am compelled to have a settlement.

W. G. WEBSTER,
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A. P. OWEN, County Treasurer.
Empire City, Or., Sept. 21, 1885.

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