

The Coast Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

As a reward for having run for governor in Ohio, at the president's request, though defeated, it is said Gov. Hoadly will be nominated to the first vacancy in the United States supreme court. At one time it was believed Garland would be the first democrat so honored, but of course his official turpitude in connection with the Pan-Electric company has him from such a promotion now, or at any time in the future.

As Senator Evans put it, the republicans must win their entire 201 electoral votes in states nearly equally divided in opinion, while the democrats must get but 48 votes by campaigning, the 153 votes of the old slave states being secured to them without a contest by the fraudulent suppression of the republican vote where the republicans are in a majority. In this way the democrats are trying to destroy the result of the war. "We insist," said Evans, "that there should be an untrammelled ballot and a free count in the south. They continue the battle. They obstruct the right of the colored man to the ballot. We want a practical enforcement of the fifteenth amendment."

Work was resumed at John Roach's old ship-yard at Chester, Pa., on the 8th inst. About 1000 men assembled at the gates, but only 170 men went to work. When Roach ran these works he employed 2500 men. But that was before this reform administration bankrupted him and set its secretary of the navy up in the ship-building business. It has been demonstrated by figures from pay-rolls that 95 per cent of the cost of an iron steamship is paid out for labor. British capital and cheap labor transferred iron ship-building for the world to the Clyde, and all nations paid tribute to her. America, in building wooden ships, had up to that time led all nations, and at once by the substitution of iron the ship-building industry was crushed. But one man in America had the courage to fight the ship battle for the employment of our labor, and that man was John Roach. A practical mechanic, he by improved methods, and by pure force of mechanical genius, was able to keep one yard in active operation. In the last 13 years he has built over 100 ships, the cost of which overruns \$40,000,000. Ninety-five per cent of this amount has been paid to American labor. Yet the very first important act of the present administration was the bankrupting of this man, and the destruction of his business. That is the cold fact, and alone is enough to condemn the administration as anti-American in policy, and tyrannical in action. It is an offense against all the obligations for which governments have a right to exist.

"Oregon As It Is" is the title of a new pamphlet of 264 pages just issued by our state board of immigration. It purports to contain a description of all parts of the state, an account of the resources of the different sections, statistics of production and trade and information upon a variety of subjects of value to residents as well as to immigrants. The pamphlet was prepared by C. B. Carlie, secretary of the board. In a general way it compliments southern Oregon, but so far as it treats of Coos and Curry counties it is a deplorable failure that almost any other man than Carlie would be ashamed of. This is due to his egotism, ignorance and utter inability to edit a work of that kind. These may be plain and unkind words, but they express facts. He says all the streams of Curry county flow to the ocean. No sane man would expect them to flow anywhere else; certainly not inland, over the Coast Range mountains. But the most striking and pleasing bit of information the people of Curry county will find in this pamphlet is that Fort Orford needs only a small breakwater to make it accessible to the largest ships in the world. We had been under the impression that that harbor was accessible to vessels of all sizes at certain seasons of the year, but that a big breakwater was the thing most needed now to make it reliable throughout the year. If a little one will do the business, so much the better, and it should be constructed without further delay. Perhaps it will be Carlie's pamphlet ever reaches the hall of congress. Then they have cedar in Curry county, but if Carlie knows any difference between that and any other cedar in the world, he don't give the immigrant or any other man the benefit of that knowledge. He says Coos county is "exceedingly rich in all that pertains to the wealth of its settlers." That's good. But what does it mean? What is it? Taffy, or bosh, or both? "The coal interest is quite important." True; but shabbily indefinite. "The Coquille valley is the principal agricultural district." Cribbed from a Coquille circular. Evidently Carlie does not know that they build ocean vessels on the Coquille, and that Coos bay is the best ship-building port in Oregon; nor that several of the largest and fastest schooners and barkentines built on the coast were built here, where we have the men and materials to more than build for the Pacific coast, from one end to the other. He never heard of the four-masted vessel now on the ways at North Bend, nor of the saw-mills on the bay. He even treats the white elephant at Empire with silent contempt. What Carlie doesn't know about Coos bay and Coos and Curry counties would make a bigger book than his "Oregon As It Is," and if other portions of the state be no better represented in that pamphlet than this section is, the board has simply wasted a considerable sum of money in the publication of too much trash and chaff with the little grain they give.

The Eloquence of Facts.

The usual basis of free-trade "arguments" are false premises, for which ignorance, not malice, is mainly responsible. Most of the leading free-traders have only a superficial theoretical acquaintance with the general subject of political economy. They have not informed themselves in relation to the practical operation of conflicting revenue systems. They have read some elegantly-written books, have been charmed by the graceful rhetoric of writers as ignorant as themselves, and their delight in ornate diction has prevented them from detecting defects in logic. Occasionally a learned divine thinks he has a call to take an active part in the discussion of questions growing out of our revenue system. The right of such a citizen to take such a course is cheerfully conceded. Any man may discuss theory or the doctrines of sects, and any clergyman is as free to go into politics, but the politician will blunder nine times out of ten when he undertakes to expound theological dogmas, and the clergyman will match that record of blunders when he lets himself loose in the political arena.

At a session of the American Church congress in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago the Rev. F. A. Henry of Ridgefield said: "The tariff has so crippled our export trade that it is almost dead."

It is not correct or imagined that the reverend gentleman intended to deceive, but it is quite certain that he was himself grossly deceived. In fact, this statement shows such ignorance as should have prevented him from opening his mouth in a debate on commerce. To show how wrong the Rev. Henry was we present the statistics of our exports for 20 years under the unamended tariff—under "the cruel burden of war tariff taxation," as Morrison puts it:

Year.	Total value of exports.	Year.	Total value of exports.
1864	\$210,588,675	1874	\$301,285,371
1865	241,997,474	1875	378,038,055
1866	243,677,580	1876	509,133,107
1867	203,635,372	1877	581,141,420
1868	400,191,470	1878	575,080,038
1869	334,793,205	1879	632,804,960
1870	353,735,875	1880	707,714,153
1871	316,024,063	1881	718,905,845
1872	480,500,275	1882	833,204,441
1873	512,802,267	1883	908,152,891

At the same meeting good Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, feeling a sense of goodness, cried out, "We want facts, the logic of facts." Well, facts are invaluable, but they are things which free-traders, whether they be bishops, clergy, or laymen, seldom collide with. But the facts presented in the above table are kindly commended to the careful and conscientious consideration of the good bishop, in hope that they will do him a power of good.

When the party of free-trade left the almost wrecked government in 1861 our export business was little better than a corpse. That was the time when the national government tried to borrow a little at 12 per cent. The protective system adopted by the republican party built up our exports at a marvelous rate, and they continued to grow until checked by the demoralizing influence of the free-traders.

The policy of a "strictly revenue tariff"—"a tariff for revenue only"—"a tariff only for revenue"—is the British free-trade policy. It means industrial suicide. It means greater calamities than have ever befallen this country, not excepting war or the ravages of pestilence. It means the deliberate abandonment of a policy whose wisdom has been magnificently demonstrated by experience—a policy vindicated by a more rapid development of material resources, a greater accumulation of national wealth, a more general diffusion of beneficial results, a larger measure of national and individual prosperity than any other policy or system has ever produced in any country in any age. We know that it is not possible for legislation to guarantee uninterrupted and uniform prosperity. Neither fundamental laws nor statutory enactments can so regulate consumption and production that they will always keep pace with each other. There will be periods when a particular class of products will be in great demand. Then large amounts of capital and labor will be directed to the supply of that demand. By and by the necessity or call for that line of products will fall off or die out and then there will be loss in the shape of useless or idle plant, and workmen will suffer while passing through the transition from one employment to another. The country has seen a striking illustration of this in the steel rail industry and it has seen, too, the benefits of protection in such improvement and increase of facilities as have cheapened the cost of steel rails to a phenomenal extent. No system of human laws can repeal or suspend the laws of nature, and it is the operation of natural laws, of causes beyond the control of man, which makes industries thrive better at some times than at other times. But the friends of the protective policy invite fair comparison of the results of that policy with the results of the opposite system, and they know, of absolute certainty, that such a comparison will condemn free trade and vindicate protection. The logic of figures, the evidence of ascertained facts, the testimony of results achieved is all on the side of protection, all opposed, in deadly hostility, to the wild schemes of the visionaries who are making war on every material interest of American people by preaching the doctrines of the Cobden club as applicable to this country.

He who knows what advantages we possess, who knows our vast range of climate, soils, and productions, who is acquainted with our capacities for absolute independence, must understand that we have such advantages as are not possessed by any other nation. The free-traders will say, in reply to this, "Why, then, do we want protection?" Why should we fear to compete with the

world? The answer is, we do not "fear" competition, but we propose to protect ourselves against it by the way we live better than any other people. We mean to keep our special advantages for ourselves. We are so selfish that we are not willing to amalgamate ourselves with a trade federation of nations or a commercial brotherhood of man. The good things we have are ours, and we will not go into a universal partnership in which we must supply most of the capital.

There is just one kind of free-trade apostle who is worthy of respect for his sincerity, however little he may deserve credit for business sense. We refer to the Christian philanthropist who inveighs against protection because it is a selfish policy. He admits that we, as a people, have much to gain by keeping up the protective bars, but he insists that all men are children of the same Father, all are brothers, and that it is wrong for us to feast while others fast. "We should be willing to sacrifice our own interests," he says, "for the good of humanity in general." He points to the suffering poor, the wronged and wretched workmen of Europe, and calls on the workmen of the United States to remember that "ye all are brethren."

When the American people become converts to this beautiful doctrine of universal brotherhood it will be time to consent to sacrifice themselves on the altar of free-trade. Till then they will hold on to their own by keeping up the bars against competition with the impoverished labor of the old world.—National Republican.

Imperialism in America.

Cleveland is nothing if not a man of new departures. He has a sort of mania for writing letters, ostensibly of a private nature, but really in the hope of their being published. One of these he began about two weeks before the memorable election of a year ago, and had it ever met the public eye, the "Plumed Knight" would have been president of the United States and Grover Cleveland a private citizen. It was nothing more nor less than a full and complete history of his relations with Mrs. Maria Halpin. Fortunately for himself, just as he had finished inditing it, he had a caller in the person of Senator Gorman of Maryland, to whom he submitted the document for perusal. It was a chill day in the early fall and there was a small fire burning in the grate, more for the sake of cheerfulness than anything else. Gorman took the letter, which had evidently cost the future president several hours' work in its compilation, and kept walking about the room as he read it. As he finished the last sentence he approached the grate and tossed the document into the flames. The governor of New York rose from his chair with his face flushed with anger and exclaimed: "Heaven's Gorman, what have you done?" "I have saved you from yourself, governor," replied the Maryland senator, with a dry smile upon his Machiavellian features; "for if this is ever published, Blaine will carry this state by 40,000 majority and you won't carry a single northern state. Besides, it is nobody's business." Cleveland took Gorman's advice and the letter "died a bornin'." as the Missouriian put it. But for the sagacity of the man who began life as a page on the floor of the United States senate, James G. Blaine would have carried every northern state. The last croquet that the president has taken into his head is that he will see no more applicants for office; and he has lately issued a manifesto to that effect. This will no doubt have the effect of keeping out of the white house a great many professional patriots during the next six months; but the idea that he will see nobody who calls with office as his errand, or that he will enforce this rule as to any and all applicants, is one of those nice fictions that he can tell to Cripple the marine.

Again, granting that the average office-seeker is a bore and a nuisance, why is Cleveland less worthy to be bored than any of his predecessors? He is no more religious than Hayes, no more eloquent than Garfield, no more courageous than Jackson, no more witty than Lincoln, and no better dressed man than Arthur; and they all stood up like martyrs and took their candidates' anger like good and patriotic men. Cleveland is not only unpatriotic in this matter, but he is decidedly un-American. It shows that he is asserting not merely the personal dignity of a chief magistrate, but "the dignity that doth hedge a king." For Queen Victoria to demand that all persons "presented at court" shall retire bowing and without turning their backs as they withdraw, is all right enough in England, but this is a new country and is supposed to have something of what used to be styled "republican simplicity." Cleveland's imperious ukase reminds us very much of the other New Yorker who is the author of that pious and patriotic maxim, "the public be damned." Dark days have indeed fallen upon the great republic when its chief magistrate holds himself above meeting the people.—Oregonian.

The success of the democracy in New York will cause the administration to throw aside all disguise, abandon all pretense, and pitch in. After three years of democratic pitching in, we feel confident that the American people will feel tired of experimenting with the democratic party, and will restore the republican party to power.

Senator Mahone of Virginia is said to be making arrangements to move to Dakota territory. This might be good for Mahone, but it would be hard on Dakota, for with him there he never would be admitted as a state while the confederates are on top. They have made it too hot for Billy in Virginia and they will move him out in Dakota.

The Deceptive Debt Statements.

It has heretofore been shown that under the present system of treasury book-keeping the statements of the public debt were being presented in a tricky and misleading manner. These statements continue. That of November 1 is at hand and, like its predecessors during several months past, it is prepared plainly for the purposes of deception. This will conclusively appear if we go back a little for comparisons.

September 30, 1883, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of Pacific railroad bonds, was \$1,316,617,600. February 28, 1885, was the last statement made under republican administration, it was \$1,196,149,050; in other words, during the closing 17 months of republican administration the principal of the interest-bearing debt was reduced \$120,467,550. The democratic government has been conducting the government for eight months, and we find from its statement just issued that the principal of the interest-bearing debt on the 31st of October, 1885, exclusive of Pacific railroad bonds, was \$1,196,152,950, or \$3000 greater than when the democratic administration took charge of the government. Yet the statements each month have been made to show heavy reductions—that for October alone being put at \$13,276,774.

What is the explanation of this? Separating the facts from the cloud of figures with which they are surrounded, and purposely obscured, it is found that the present administration, operating under the policy of the gold syndicate of Wall street, has made no call for bonds, but continues to pile up the gold reserve of the treasury. This policy shortens the supply of money and enables the gold ring to dictate values to the country. In the treasury statement of November 1 we read: "Total cash in the treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account, \$487,800,489." True, much of this is held as a reserve for redemption of gold and silver certificates and legal-tender notes; but over and above this reserve there is a vast sum in the treasury, which is constantly increasing. Yet there has been no call for interest-bearing bonds, though there are many millions of such bonds subject to call; and the treasury goes on paying interest on securities long overdue. Under republican policy, in the interval since last March, from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 of these bonds would have been retired and interest stopped.

In the statements given to the public heavy reductions are made to appear, simply by subtracting the money accumulating in the treasury from the principal of the debt. But, though there is more cash in the treasury than there was last March, the debt itself has not been reduced at all, but is slightly in excess of the total shown in the last statement made under republican administration.

The method may be illustrated by still another comparison. February 28, 1885, under the republican form of statement the "net cash available" was \$152,225,052, and April 1, 1885, it was \$155,816,043, which, by the change in book-keeping adopted by the new treasurer, was made to appear as net cash \$22,559,025. During the seven months which have elapsed this net cash has swollen to \$66,818,292. The increase is \$44,592,204. Yet not a bond has been called nor a dollar of the interest-bearing debt paid. In other words, while a republican administration reduced the interest-bearing debt at a rate averaging over \$7,000,000 per month, the democratic administration, instead of paying the interest-bearing debt or in any manner reducing the interest, has been for eight months locking up money and reducing the circulation at the rate of nearly \$6,500,000 a month. As a consequence there is now in the treasury a vastly larger sum than there was a little over a year ago, when the democratic party from one end of the country to the other was denouncing the republican administration for hoarding so much money. To disguise the presence of the immense amount it is variously classified as "revenue," as "available," and "unavailable" funds, and "liabilities" are charged against it consisting of interest not due and other obligations of questionable character.—Oregonian.

A Bloody Affray in a Slaughter-House.

At Albina, a suburb of Portland, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., an encounter took place in Jos. Bergman's slaughter-house between D. J. Wirz, a butcher employed there, and Frederick Leimer, a stone-mason, living in the town. Leimer was stabbed, and will probably die from the effects of the wound. There are several stories as to how the difficulty arose, and the facts are not likely to come out until Wirz's trial takes place. This much is known: Leimer came into the slaughter-house and asked for meat for his dog and began to cut some from a piece of refuse. Wirz replied that he would wait on Leimer as soon as he finished some work then in hand. A few minutes afterward the men began an angry dispute, which resulted in their rushing toward each other. Wirz, who had a long, sharp butcher knife within reach, seized it and plunged it into Leimer's neck. The latter fell to the floor. Wirz was arrested by Constable E. E. Brand and taken before Justice J. M. Pittenger, who committed him to the county jail to await the results of the wound.

The wounded man was taken to St. Vincent's hospital. He bled profusely, and but for the fact that one of his attendants kept his thumb pressed upon the wound, would have bled to death before the hospital was reached. He was at once placed under the influence of chloroform and Dr. Bevan examined to check the flow of blood. Examination showed that the knife had entered the left side of the neck, about in a

line with the corner of the mouth, and passed straight down, severing the internal and external jugular veins. These veins were lacerated, but the blood still kept flowing. It was then seen that the subclavian vein was cut, and an incision about five inches in length was made down the side of the neck and then a cut following the curve of the collar bone was made about the same length. The flap thus made was turned back, exposing the top of the lung and enabling the subclavian vein to be reached and ligated. This stopped the flow of blood. A drainage pipe was laid in the incision, the flap turned down and sewed in its place, and Dr. Bevan, after about three hours' hard work, drew a long breath and complacently surveyed the neat job he had made. Leimer, still under the influence of chloroform, was carried to a bed. There is a bare possibility that he may recover, but the chances are 100 to 1 against it. He is a very robust, muscular man, about 30 years old and appeared but slightly affected by the great loss of blood. The wound is a very singular one and in most cases would have caused death in a few minutes. If Leimer recovers it will be almost a miracle. One witness to the affair stated that when the men came together Wirz was holding the knife between his teeth, after the fashion of butchers, and that in the struggle Leimer fell against the knife. The nature of the wound is a flat contradiction of this statement.

Wirz was seen by an Oregonian reporter at the county jail last night. He is about 50 years old, a little under medium height, and slender. When asked whether he had anything to offer in his defense, the prisoner said that there were three or four witnesses who knew all about it, and that their testimony would be sufficient without his.

The commissioners of immigration of New York have reported to the secretary of the treasury that during the year ended June 3 there arrived at the port of New York from foreign ports 356,900 passengers, of which number 294,013 came as steerage passengers, and were landed at Castle garden, where they were examined by commissioners. Most of these were destined to Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. During the year there returned to the country whence they came 1183 immigrants, of which 51 were insane, 32 were idiots, 2 were blind, 9 were deaf and dumb, 21 were cripples, 78 were convicts, 478 were disabled by sickness, 77 by reason of old age, and 435 were without visible means of support. The amount of the immigrant fund collected under the act of August 3, 1882, was \$142,210, and the expenses of the commissioners amounted to \$140,031. The commissioners recommend that the act of congress to regulate immigration be amended, so as to provide for adequate penalties for all violations of law.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became a miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had children, she gave them CASTORIA.

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Unkind Cuts.

Butland (Vt.) Herald: In 1861 McClellan was aptly described by one who knew him well as a man who could build an excellent bridge and then would want to cross it on all-fours.

Indianapolis Times: "Some are born great," says Shakespeare, "some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Gen. McClellan belonged to the latter category.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: He will be memorable as a man of large ability and many accomplishments, admirably educated in military science, who held in his hand the greatest military opportunities of his generation and was not successful.

Philadelphia Press: As an organizer McClellan was strong, and as a disciplinarian and engineer he was, perhaps, all his friends claim for him. If the rebellion could have been crushed without fighting at the beginning battles, McClellan was just the man for the occasion.

The Steamer Comet,

The bow boat of the bay, leaves Marshfield for Empire promptly at 8:30 o'clock every morning, returning at noon, and going down again at 2 p. m. and coming back between 5 and 6 o'clock, except Saturday evenings, when she leaves Empire at 6:30. Capt. Dan Roberts is at the wheel and Manley Roberts at the engine, and you can depend upon getting through on time every trip when you ride on the Comet, and don't you forget it.

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Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup company, San Francisco, Cal. is Nature's own laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had at the Coos Bay drug store, Marshfield, or at Sengstacken's store at Empire City. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 50 cents or 50¢. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known to cleanse the system, to act on the liver, kidneys and bowels gently, yet thoroughly, to dispel headaches, colds and fevers; to cure constipation, indigestion and kindred ills.

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To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, to all to whom it may concern, that my son, I. A. TAYLOR, now 18 years of age, is hereby authorized to do business in his own name, and that I will not claim any of his wages during his minority. Neither will I be responsible for any of his debts after this date. D. J. TAYLOR. Gravel Ford, Coos county, Or., Sept. 14, 1885.

Treasurer's Notice.

I will pay all scrip indorsed prior to July 12, 1884, and Nos. 135 and 136, indorsed July 12, 1884. No interest will be allowed after that date. A. P. OWEN, County Treasurer. Empire City, Or., Sept. 21, 1885.

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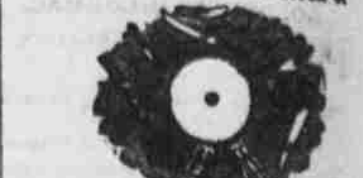
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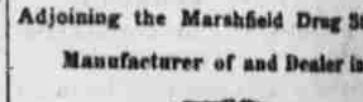
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