

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
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JOHN A. GRAY, Editor.
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Concerning Pensions.

Even before the adoption of the Constitution pension claims were presented to the government for payment. The unorganized departments and congress were not prepared to assume the responsibility, and on June 7, 1789, congress passed a resolution referring the matter to the several states, and asked them to judge who of their respective citizens were entitled to aid from the government. The states declined to take any action in the matter and the whole question was thrust upon congress, and ever since, the general government has taken upon itself the burden of adjudication and payment of pension claims. The appropriations were made in individual cases until 1790, when the first general appropriation of nearly ninety-seven thousand dollars was made. This is the centennial year of the inauguration of pensions in this country. In 1792 the first general pension law was passed, in which it was declared, "If any person, whether soldier or officer, belonging to the militia of any state, and called out in the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of at public expense." This was the foundation of our immense pension system, and the yearly appropriations under it up to 1880 averaged about \$91,000.

It is estimated that there were 280,715 men engaged in the revolutionary war; 527,654 in the war of 1812; 100,460 in the Mexican war, and 2,780,176 in the war of the rebellion. Of course the pension bureau has had an immense increase of business since the close of the civil war. Up to 1868 over twenty-two million dollars were disbursed to revolutionary soldiers. Up to 1888, 60,670 claims were allowed to soldiers in the war of 1812. Latterly of course the presentation of claims by survivors of the first two wars are insignificant, but in 1888, 7853 claims were filed, and in 1877, 18,718. The number of claims filed on account of the civil war, in 1878 were 53,747, and in 1888, 67,873. It is interesting to compare the per cent. of claims allowed of each year's filing. For instance, the per cent. for each year since 1880, inclusive, are as follows in the order given: 67.8; 48.4; 46.2; 42.4; 39.3; 38.8; 34.2; 21.7; 4.7. The last is for 1888, and includes only the first six months.

The census, says a contributor of the Atlantic, which operate to produce the filing of such a large number of claims after the war are several. First among them is the activity of the claim agent. "The country," said Commissioner Bentley, in his annual report, over ten years ago, "is being constantly advertised and drummed, from one end to the other, by claim agents in pursuit of persons who have honest claims, or those who are willing, in consideration of the fact that it will cost them nothing unless they win their pension, to file claims which have no merit, leaving it to the liberality of congress at their agent's disposal."

The numbers and the activity of the claim agents have materially increased since Mr. Bentley's time, and so has the number of claims filed increased also. A second cause is the belief, based upon party platforms and bills introduced at each session of congress, that the benefits of the Arrears Act will be extended. As the new act may contain a limitation against claims filed after a certain date, and as it is impossible to say when that date may be, the soldiers, or their widows, argue that it is safest to send in their applications as soon as possible. This condition of affairs is carefully fostered by the claim agents.

It is now argued that the example of the early congress be followed and that local courts be established in each of the states where they will have local facilities for examination into the character and condition of applicants, and be able to find comrades who will give reliable testimony in regard to facts upon which claims are based.

The interstate commerce commission has presented a report on railroad casualties in the United States during 1889, from which it appears that the number of passengers killed was 315, and the number injured was 2138. The proportion killed was one passenger to every million and a quarter, and one injured to every 200,000. This is not an alarming exhibit; but when we come to the number of employees of the railroads killed or maimed, the record is frightful. It equals the loss of either army at the battle of Gettysburg. Of employees one in every 128 was killed, one in every 12.4 was injured. The total figures are 2070 killed and 20,148 injured. Besides these, no less than 2897 other persons are reported killed during the year, mostly at crossings. This destruction of life would appall the country, if it were the result of any single disaster; but it is distributed throughout the year and little is thought of it. Yet when we get the figures together and find that 6000 persons were killed by our railroads and 30,000 injured within a single year, the result may be called startling.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—A Cheyenne special to the News says: "Owing to the severe weather, deep snow and short feed, cattlemen on the Uinta range are gathering together all their cattle for the purpose of shipping them into Kansas and Nebraska to feed. It is estimated that over 60,000 cattle will be shipped into those states during the next two months."

Changing Industrial Conditions.

Under the favoring conditions of proximity to the source of raw materials, as well as proximity to food supply and market for finishing goods, manufacturing industry is making rapid progress in the West and South. It is this competition, even more than that of foreign countries, that causes the East to set up its demand for raw materials. In consequence of the development of manufacturing industry at the West and South, favored as this development is by proximity of raw materials and food supply, the East has not the same advantages that it possessed during the long period when it could get raw materials from the West and South on its own terms, and protection for its finished goods. It still, indeed, has protection for its finished goods, but has not the whole Western and Southern market which it so long enjoyed. Manufacturers have sprung up in the West and South, in the midst of the supply of materials and of the demand for the goods; and the East now wants cheap foreign materials, as a means of meeting the competition of the West and South.

Of course the manufactures thus developing in the West and South are those next removed from the raw materials. This is the necessary first step. It will be followed gradually by an advance to finished goods of higher grades; indeed this further advance, in many localities, has already begun. As it makes further progress there will be increased disadvantage to the East, since the East will lose more and more of the Western and Southern market, as the West and South diversify their manufacturing industry and carry it to higher perfection.

At Philadelphia a "Directory of Textile Factories in the United States," for the year 1889, has just been published. It discloses some remarkable facts—among them that the expansion and development of manufacturing industry in the West and South, particularly in those lines that are nearest to the raw materials, and already very great, and are increasing with a rapidity that promises to make very soon great changes in the industrial and trade conditions of the country. Western centers, as Chicago and St. Louis, are gradually working into the coal trade, on the basis of sorting and grading, through which alone manufactures can get a uniform supply; and in cotton manufacture the supply of yarns, twist, etc., now comes largely from the South, while ducks, drills, sheetings and the commoner sorts of cotton goods in general are beginning to appear in larger quantities from the same quarter.

Only a few years ago iron and steel were not produced in considerable quantities in the United States, except in Pennsylvania. Illinois now affords more than one-fourth of all the iron and steel produced in America, and Alabama and Tennessee are rapidly developing the same industry. In and around Chicago more iron and steel are now produced than in and around Pittsburgh. Facts of this class are those which accentuate the demand of the East for free raw materials. The tariff, long unfriendly to the West and South, is turning, under new conditions, to their advantage and profit. With free raw materials, largely from foreign countries, the East believes it would be able to put a check upon the development of manufacturing industry in the West and South, and to regain the markets that local industry in these parts of the country has gradually been finding means to supply.

If the South would consider this subject in the light of its own interest it would stand closely with the West. But the South is not disposed even yet to give much consideration to anything in politics except to such as relate to its old "nigger question," which it has kept at the front during more than fifty years. On the industrial question as now presented the South would be the natural ally of the West, not of the East, but its politicians, by whom it has always been blindly led, hold it, as heretofore, in an unnatural position.—(Oregonian.)

I never get a cold but I use Dr. Murphy's Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry, which relieves me at once. 50c. a bottle. Try it.

I don't like all kinds of medicines, but I like Dr. Murphy's Syrup, because it is pleasant, and helps my cough.

P. Flanagan. J. W. Bennett.

Flanagan & Bennett, BANKERS, MARSHFIELD, - - OREGON.
Capital in Business, \$20,000; Surplus, \$5,000.

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Foreign money orders issued on 800 Banks throughout Europe. Accounts kept subject to check.

COOS BAY FAMILY MARKET
Front Street, Marshfield, Or.
R. M. WEIDER, : : : Proprietor.
HAVING JUST OPENED OUR NEW and neat meat market, first building south of Nasburg & Hirst's store, we are prepared to furnish, at the lowest living rates, the best of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Salt Meats of all kinds, Vegetables, Canned Goods, and Family Groceries of all descriptions. Vessels and Logging Camps promptly supplied. Such a share of public patronage as first-class goods, low prices and square dealing entitle us to be respectfully solicited by
R. M. WEIDER.

New York, Jan. 19.—A synopsis of the Samoan treaty negotiated at the recent Berlin conference, is printed here this morning.

Article I declares that the islands of Samoa are neutral ground in which citizens and subjects of the three signatory powers, viz.: America, England and Germany, have equal rights of residence, trade and personal protection. The three powers recognize the independence of the Samoan government according to their own laws and customs. Neither of the powers shall exercise any separate control over the island or the government thereof. It is further declared that Malietoa, who was formerly made and appointed king in 1881, shall be so recognized hereafter.

Article 2 provides that Samoa shall give consent to all the provisions of the treaty before going into effect. Article 3 provides for the establishment of a supreme court in Samoa, consisting of one judge, who shall be appointed by the three signatory powers in common accord. On these failing, he shall be named by the kings of Norway and Sweden. His decisions shall be final and his salary is \$6000 a year, payable first year by the three powers in equal proportion, and afterwards by the Samoan government.

The question of the right to the throne shall be settled by the chief justice, and he shall have power to settle disputes between the treaty powers, any such differences not being considered cause for war. The chief justice shall have the right to suggest the passage of any laws to the Samoan government, which he thinks advisable. To his court shall be transferred civil suits and crimes committed by the Samoans against foreigners, or foreigners against Samoans, where the consuls have no jurisdiction. A court of claims, to settle on the validity of existing lands titles, is provided for, with three commissioners at a salary \$300 each. The port of Apia will be a port of entry. For all dutiable goods arriving in the Samoan islands it is provided that heavy duties shall be levied for revenue purposes. Prohibition of liquor is established by the following section:

"No spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drinks whatever, shall be sold, given, or offered to any native Samoan or any South Sea Islander resident of Samoa, to be taken as a beverage."

Sarskidd for Skandnaver
Et fullt lager af Svenska mediciner finnes alltid att tillga i Golden's drug store till billiga priser. Hoad Ni behover af mediciner, bocker, juveler, toalettpyridnader m. m. bor Ni kopa hos Golden for att inbespara penningar. De finaste viner och likorer for medicinska andamal finnes der ocks. Besok Golden's drug store, hvarst Ni skall rona ett godt bemotande och inbespara penningar.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
The undersigned has fitted up in FIRST-CLASS STYLE a Splendid Photograph Gallery, in Marshfield, And is prepared to do the finest work in all kinds of Photography. Orders taken for enlarged work, in India Ink and Water Colors. Also landscapes taken.

All Work Done Here.
Patrons not required to wait for pictures. Come and Look at My Work. J. W. RIGGS, Opposite Nasburg & Hirst's store, Marshfield, Oregon.

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Fine Work—Rain or Sunshine. Viewing, Enlarging, etc. oc11
THE MAIL CO.
HAS SECURED The agency for PIANOS and ORGANS of the best style and quality. Will sell on Installment Plan at low prices. —DISCOUNT FOR CASH.— Before purchasing elsewhere inquire at this office. Some of the finest Cabinet Organs ever in this market. Also real property for sale and to rent. Enquire at this office or address JAMES HILL, Sec'y, Marshfield, Or.

W. G. WEBSTER, DEALER IN HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Crockery, etc.
Also a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods. Custom Boots made at short notice and repairing neatly and promptly done. Call and see me. N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty.

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The Capacity Doubled.
NEW ROOMS, NEW GOODS, AND NEW PRICES!

THIS STORE HAS BEEN ENTIRELY RE-FITTED AND ENLARGED and a new stock of Goods has been received, which will be sold at bed-rock prices.

If you want to be astonished, call and see us. Goods are arriving by every steamer.

Arrangements have been made with Eastern Manufacturers which enable us to sell at lower prices than ever known on the Bay.

Rubber Goods, Dress Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Etc. AT XLNT CASH STORE.

CALIFORNIA LUMBER COMPANY'S STORE.
A FULL LINE OF FANCY GOODS

And ladies dress and furnishing goods. Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Cashmeres and all kinds of Dry Goods.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Cigars and Tobacco. Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, and all kinds of GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Call and examine goods and get prices, at Porter, Oregon. S. H. HARNHUSEL, Manager.

JACOB LANDO, Odd Fellows New Building.

DEALER IN Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Mens', Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Mens' Furnishing Goods and Overcoats.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' CLOAKS A SPECIALTY.—

Trunks and Valises. Cigars and Tobacco. Wall Paper and Window Shades.

Rubber Goods. All Grades.

Would respectfully invite an examination of stock, believing all can be satisfied that it is to their interest to make purchases here. Arrangements have been made to keep constantly supplied with all the newest styles of goods. JACOB LANDO, Proprietor.

NEW Variety Store!

Holland Building, opposite Blanco Hotel, Front street, Marshfield.

NEWS DEPOT and Agency.

A Fine Assortment of Confectionery, CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Always on hand, at Retail and Jobbing.

Also Jewelry, of all descriptions, Playing Cards, Stationery, Fishing Tackle, and the most complete assortment of Novelties on the bay.

All orders addressed to "NEW VARIETY STORE," Marshfield, Oregon, will receive prompt attention.

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Prescriptions skillfully compounded at all hours. Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., and the leading Fire, Life and Accident Companies.

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(E. B. DEAN, D. WILLCOX & C. H. MERCHANT.)

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General Merchandise.

Our Stock Is Always Complete.

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Jewelry sold under full guarantee

Gold and Silver Watches at a Bargain!

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Toys for every Child in the Land.

Candies and Christmas Tree Ornaments in Great Variety.

Get our prices!

We have the Goods and mean Business. The Trade and Christmas Tree Committees Supplied at Wholesale Prices.

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LARS CLEMMENSEN, : : : Proprietors.

Keeps constantly on hand and sells superior LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Our Bar is at all times supplied with the choicest brands OF WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

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INQUIRE at Golden's drug store.

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R. O'CONNELL, Prop.

WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING GOODS A SPECIALTY:

LOGGING SUPPLIES,

Consisting of Jack-screws, Wedges, Coupling and Groch Dogs and Chains, Sledges, Shackles, Chopping Irons, Ropes, Saws and Axes of all Standard brands.

Buggy and Farm Harness, Rifles and Cartridges of the most favored brands, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Doors & Windows, Glass and Putty, and Mouldings, Fishing Tackle, Glassware and Crockery, Lamps, Farm Wagons, Mowers, Rakes, coal, Iron and Steel, Pumps, Saws, and Water Pipes, Brooms, Wood & Willow Ware, also Baskets.

Brushes and Carpet Sweepers, Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Dairy Supplies, and a complete line of shelf Hardware, with

STOVES AND TINWARE.

We have in connection with our hardware business a plumbing and tin shop, where all kinds of job work is done by the best mechanics.

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STAGES LEAVE EMPIRE CITY EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY making close connections with trains at Drains. Passengers by this route can ride on the smooth, hard sea beach, and 30 miles of steamboating on the beautiful Umpqua.

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CHOICE SELECTIONS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

And private rooms adjoining the bar room. By liquors and cigars are superior articles, and courteous attention is guaranteed to patrons.

Among the list of imported and domestic wines and liquors will be found the following:

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Gins—Swan's, Holland, Red, Club House and Tom.

Wines—Algeria, Port, Muscat, Claret, Riesling, White, Red, Lacavasse, Margaux, Leouille, St. Emilion, Kulemben and Lafite.

Biers—Bata, Salvator, Annabauer, Friedrichsberg and Philadelphia.

Butters—Angostura, Bonnekamp, Stoughton, Imperial, Star of the Union, and a large assortment of domestic butters.

CHAMPAGNES—Roders, Chas. Heidsieck and Eclipse Golden Seal.

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Front street, Marshfield, Or.

Rasmussen & Peterson, Proprietors.

We recently purchased the above-named saloon and carry in stock superior brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

We carry the celebrated "Gold Dust" whisky and the best of white-label cigars.

This saloon has recently been repainted, papered and enlarged and is now one of the finest saloons in southern Oregon.

Billiard, Bagatelle and Pool Table. A share of the public patronage is solicited, and courteous attention is guaranteed to all.

Rasmussen & Peterson.

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At John Bear's Pioneer Saloon, FROM THE National Brewery of San Francisco.

Saloons and families supplied at short notice at reasonable rates. This beer is unexcelled in quality. Leave orders at the Pioneer Saloon, Marshfield, Oregon. JOHN BEAR, Agent.

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From Empire City to Roseburg, via Marshfield and Fairview.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST ROUTE

Between the Valley and the Coast.

Stages leave Empire City every morning (except Sunday) at 8 o'clock a. m., and Marshfield at 9 o'clock, arriving at Roseburg in the quickest possible time. Leave Roseburg at 5 o'clock a. m., for Empire and way points.

FARE:

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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.

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All orders promptly attended to.

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Constantly on hand and for sale.

Orders from the country promptly filled. Address orders to "Marshfield Soda Works."

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NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER; keep constantly on hand in our large and commodious store, a well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

consisting of the best staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

of all kinds, the choicest GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

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CIGARS and TOBACCO, Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Hardware, Glassware, 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

TIME TABLE

OF THE

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M. ROBERTS, - - - Captain.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Steamer Comet will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Empire at 8:30 a. m. and at 2 p. m. daily.

Leave Empire for Marshfield at 11 a. m. and at 4:30 p. m. daily.

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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AND

TINWARE