COAST MAIL.

VOL. XII MARSHFIELD, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890. NO. 39.

A CONGRESSIONAL SCRAP.

The Members Get There All The Same.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—There was a fight with bare knuckles on the floor of the house this afternoon. Two or three congressman called each other liars and applied epithets to each other. Blows followed and friends who rushed in as peacemakers, were drawn into the arena until the big mace, which is brought out only to preserve the peace of the house, had to be taken to the scrimmage. The scene was the most sensational that has occurred in the house for years. Wilson, of Washington, and Beckwith, of New Jersey, were the combatants, while Cannon and Mason, of Illinois, Williams, of Ohio, and Lehlback, of New Jersey, were "in it." It came during the height of the filibustering on the compound lard bill. Mason and Cannon have been having a parliamentary fight for two days and their blood was up. During a heated passage of words, Mr. Cannon made some remarks to Mr. Mason which were unfit for publication—they savored of smut. Mr. Mason was so indignant that he took it as a personal insult to his family, some members of which were in the gallery. Enloe wanted the remarks "taken down," but the speaker ruled him out on a point of order.

It appears Mr. Mason said Mr. Cannon was a dirty tramp. Half a dozen members were talking at once. Wilson was sitting on the right of Mr. Lehlback and Mr. Beckwith on the left. Wilson had no sympathy with Mason for he, like many other republicans, had grown very tired of the filibustering. He is a very nervous man and said he (Mason) had no business to make such an attack on Cannon.

Then Beckwith came in. He said: "Mason is right. Cannon is a low-lived tramp. He put my name in his resolution yesterday as being an absentee. I was present."

"It does not make much difference," said Wilson. "You are absent enough to make up for it."

Up to this time the dialogue had been half in good nature, but Beckwith got angry at once. He jumped to his feet. His face was afire.

"You are a damned liar," he said to Wilson.

"You are another," replied Wilson, jumping up and turning pale. He has not been well for some weeks and the excitement showed itself. He trembled.

"You're a damned — — from Washington!" hissed Beckwith, using an epithet that is supposed to be confined to the slums, and which usually means fight. It did in this case. Wilson raised his right for Beckwith's jaw. The New Jersey man had not an instant to parry. "Biff"—Mr. Wilson landed squarely. The democrats shouted applause. The republicans crowded around them. Speaker Reed pounded with his gavel. Some called "Time!" Others ran down the aisle toward the two men, yelling at the top of their lungs.

Mr. Lehlback, over whose seat the blows had been struck, arose and taking each of the combatants by the collar, held them apart. Beckwith struck once at Wilson, but did not reach him. Mr. Williams, of Ohio, tried to draw Beckwith away, and Beckwith turned to scrap with him. Then the Sergeant-at-arms' deputy brought the mace from its place above the desk, and before the rods and the eagle the fight stopped.

It was several minutes before order was restored. Wilson began to make an apology to the house, but the speaker advised him to withhold his remarks for the present. He did so. Then the filibustering went on again. Later in the day Mr. Beckwith apologized to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson accepted the apology. They shook hands and sat side by side and chatted for fifteen minutes, the observed of all the galleries.

A Striking Object Lesson.

What are the sources and causes of the unexampled development that is taking place in the state of Washington? While the natural resources of the state are very great, yet natural resources alone, wrought upon by the ordinary methods of immigration and unaided labor would not produce a phenomenon so remarkable. The secret lies mainly in the rapid introduction of capital into the state; and this rapid introduction of capital is due to the fact that capital in Washington is allowed unrestricted movement and freedom of action.

To Oregon there never has been an object lesson equal to this. Washington invites investments; the fact has become known, and she gets them. Money is pouring into the state from all quarters. It seeks every opportunity; it enters into every avenue; it creates cities, builds mills, opens mines, makes farms, irrigates lands and establishes industries of all kinds. It it planted wherever men see a prospect that may in time produce dividends or yield profits. Not so in Oregon. What is the reason? Simply this: The laws of Washington favor investments of capital, while the laws of Oregon practically forbid it. Investments are free in Washington; in Oregon they are hampered, trammeled, restricted by our tax laws and by the practices that have grown up under them.

There is no usury law in Washington and money may be lent on mortgage in Washington without subjecting the lender or borrower to tax. Capital, therefore finding a free field, is pouring into Washington, filling the state with industries, and effecting a transformation whose rapidity and extent has seldom been witnessed in the growth of our states. On the Pacific slope there never has been anything to compare with it. What has been done in Washington during the last few years has been mainly the work of capital introduced from abroad. This capital has been introduced because the people have invited it, have not hindered its free movement by usury or mortgage tax laws, and have been wisely content with taxation of the property it has created, instead of taxing the credits or loans on which the industrial development of the country is founded. Had she not extended to capital this invitation and opportunity, Washington would not have witnessed for twenty-five years to come the development she has now in so short a time achieved.

Will not the press of Oregon unite in urging amendment of the tax system of our state, including repeal of the mortgage tax law? Experience makes it clear that the present system oppresses the state and retards its progress. There is a reason why capital seeks Washington and avoids Oregon. What can the reason be other than herein indicated? Our mortgage tax law utterly fails of the purpose for which it was intended. It does not favor the borrower, and if even it makes the lender pay a tax he simply shifts it. But it does impede business transactions; it does prevent the free movement and investment of money; it does keep capital out of the state. Will not the whole press of Oregon join in asking the legislature to repeal it? Let capital flow freely into Oregon, and we shall speedily have a degree of activity and development here as great as that witnessed in Washington. But this will never be in Oregon so long as we insist on damming up the very fountains of all active enterprise. Millions of capital have gone into Washington from Oregon during the last ten years, solely because it could find investments there which the laws at home forbid. Is this to continue? Then by the end of the next decade Washington will have twice the population and more than twice the wealth and business and prosperity of Oregon.—[Oregonian.

A Good Time.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine gives a glowing discription of a society reception:

"When one of this class gives a tea or reception in the city the occasion is precious to the society journal. It is heralded in advance with elaborate descriptions of the house, its furniture, carvings, tapestries, silver, and the cost of these things individually and collecively. To see and admire these at thousand or more people will submit to a jam and crush, with no reward except to "see unreal manners and hear commonplace speech, say what one only half feels to persons one does not half like, and pick a way between frivolity and falsehood or wade through a muddy mixture of both."

The guests are turned loose with no organized plan for their pleasure or entertainment. Nobody knows anybody. People are crushed on the stairway; they faint in the supper room, where plates filled with saccharine viands are held high over the heads of a panting crowd, finally finding a peaceful place of repose upon the delicate Nile-green or rose-colored robe of some fair wearer. They struggle through a melee of satin, velvet, lace and flowers to find the drawing room and say a word to the master of the house. There he stands, a patient silent non-committal host, lost in contemplation of the Babel he has called around him. His thoughts stray far away as he yields to the influence of the hot perfume-laden atmosphere. He wishes his father could see him now, the frugal tradesman whose hard-earned savings here effloresce in so much splender. He goes no further. Ancestors! The word is inconvenient!

At last it is all happily over. The hostess has been worn out long ago, and listens to the good afternoons and "what a lovely time" everybody has had, with a fixed and sickly smile. "Everybody" is glad when it is over. People perish waiting for their carriages. Most of them however are respectful. Whatever they may think, they do not say it was a "beastly nuisance" or "horrid bore"—they mean to do the same thing themselves some time before Lent.

"I can go to no more of them," said a young girl to her mother. "I will go with you to all the funerals you wish! There is hope at a funeral, of a joyful resurrection; at an afternoon tea there is no hope!"

It has been considered hitherto desirable for a nation to be largely engaged in the shipping or carrying trade, but just now we ought to congratulate ourselves that we have so little of it. Freight is so difficult to place that ¾c. per bushel premium has been offered by the ship for the privilege of taking the grain without any charge whatsoever.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Blaine's Friends Say He Will Not Enter The Presidential Race.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia Times has the following alleged trustworthy news: A close and intimate friend of Blaine is said to have asked him quite recently whether he would under any circumstances be a candidate for the presidency in 1892, or whether he would allow his friends to push his cause before the national convention. The secretary in reply, declared in a most positive way that he had no intention of becoming a presidential candidate and did not care to pose even as a possibility. He had no doubt his friends would be delighted to bring his name before the convention at a single word from him, but he added emphatically that he did not intend to give that word. This news has created considerable discussion here, as many of the secretary's friends had concluded from his recent actions that he was not unwilling to seek the nomination, and had already begun to figure on the possibilities of such occurrence. While none of his friends were willing to speak for publication in the matter, there seemed to be a general feeling that the secretary's announcement was to be taken in all seriousness and sincerity. In this connection one of Blaine's closest allies in congress said to-day, in his opinion, the recent attitude of the republicans on the tariff and election bills had much to do with the secretary's determination.

"He is very strongly opposed to the election bill," said this congressman, "and he is almost as hostile to the McKinley bill as it now stands. His efforts to bring his own before the public have been so badly received by many of his former friends in congress, that he is disposed to await the outcome of events rather than put himself at the head of the party in its present line of policy."

Black Bass.

The Rod and Gun club of Coos bay ought to make a move toward stocking the rivers and lakes of Coos county with black bass. The fish can be had from California without great expense. A good authority on the subject says:

"The black bass, as anybody who has an angler's knowledge of the subject will admit, is the finest game fish that is found in our Northern water, affording far more sport than any trout caught west of the Rocky mountains, and, in the judgement of many, superior to our trout as a fish for the table, whether fried or baked. The objections urged to the colonization of the black bass are that as a predatory fish it would depopulate the waters where salmon and trout spawn. This objection is without foundation. There are no finer trout and salmon waters in the world than the tributary streams of the St. Lawrence, which is famous for its black bass fishing. The streams emptying into Lake Huron are full of trout, while the waters of Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair are full of black bass. The Delaware and Susquehanna are stocked with black bass, and so is the Potomac, without any remonstrance from trout fishers.

The habit of the black bass is entirely different from that of the trout or salmon. The bass does not seek the headwaters of rivers or brooks to spawn or feed, but spawns on sandy or rocky beds in rivers or lakes and seeks its food in the same locality. It is a very active, handy fish; not delicate about its food, and there is no reason why it should not thrive in any of the streams in Oregon, like the Willamette, which are at present stocked with worthless chub and suckers. The bass when full grown weighs from 2½ to 5 pounds, and is sometimes taken weighing over seven pounds. In three years from the date of stocking the fish will be full grown. He is a broad-shouldered, chunky fish, built like a Morgan roadster. The carp introduced into our rivers are a worthless fish for the table."

Silver--Sugar--Lumber.

In view of the protective reduction of the duty of sugar, Hong Kong refineries are sending samples of sugar here for examination and comparison, and it is possible that if the duty is reduced, sugar may be imported here in considerable quantities from that place. The sugar compares very favorably with that in the market here. It could have been landed here a while ago for 4½ cents a pound, but now owing to the rise in silver it would cost 5¼ cents a pound. The legislation in regard to silver in congress has produced some remarkable changes in financial matters. Three months ago if a man had $100 in silver owing him in China when he drew on it he could get $72.50 in gold. Now owing to the rise in silver he gets $91.50 in gold for his $100 dollars in silver. A cargo of lumber sent from here to China was sold when silver to pay for it was worth $74 on the $100, and the lucky seller will now get $91.50 gold for every $100 in silver, a very handsome profit. These things seem to show that the value of silver can be increased by legislation.

A good farm of 240 acres on Tenmile lake for sale cheap. Inquire at this office of Gray & Hill.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually preceed the ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhœa, etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. It is somewhat similar to the usual cholera cures, but seems to contain ingredients that render it more pleasant to take, and that do their work more quickly. Sheriff Deversux tells us that he is subject to cholera morbus, and recently felt a spell coming on, when he obtained a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and two doses made him all right. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house.—[Troy, (Kan.,) Chief. For sale by H Sengstacken, Marshfield and Empire.

The Tizer is the best mower made: $60, at O'Connell's. *

Monitor steel ranges for hotels, boarding houses, logging camps, and family sizes, at O'Connell's hardware house. *

Golden has started his soda works, for the season, and is ready to furnish fresh bottled goods made with improved machinery from pure fruit juices. Send in your orders. The only bottling establishment on the coast that manufactures exclusively from pure fruits. *

Sarskildt for Skandinaver

Ett fullt lager af Svenska mediciner finnes alltid att tillgå i Golden's drug store till billiga priser. Hoad Ni behofver af mediciner, bocker, juveler, toalettprydnader m. m. bor Ni kopa hos Golden för att inbespara penningar. De finaste viner och likorer for medicinska andamal finnas der ocksa. Besok Golden's drug store, hvarest Ni skall rona ett godt bemotande och inbespara penningar.