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EDITORIAL

THE NEW SENATOR

By the will of a majority of one in the legislature of Oregon, Chas. W. Fulton is U. S. Senator. Of Mr. Fulton's ability to fill the office creditably there is not the slightest doubt. Probably of all the men whose names were before the legislature Mr. Fulton is intellectually best qualified for the place. He is also a clean and honorable man. Further, the fact that he was not the first choice of Portland is far from indicating that the rest of the state should not be satisfied with his election.

The MAIL hoped to see Mr. Geer elected, not because he is considered better qualified for the place than any other man in Oregon, but because personal acquaintance had convinced us that he was a clean and honorable man; because he had given a good administration as governor; because the Portland bosses and a majority of the machine politicians of the rest of the state were against him; and mainly because, under a law specially devised for that purpose, the people named him as their choice. From the standpoint of good government and of one who would like to see the Republican party stand, a representative of good government, this turning down of the law and the popular will is the worst feature of the whole business. It is bad enough, and it will rise up to haunt us; but the step is taken and cannot be revoked. The new senator is a good, clean, able man, not too closely identified with the Portland boss, and he will represent Oregon in the upper house of congress with credit to himself and his state. The MAIL can extend its congratulations to him and his friends without reservation.

SENATOR CHAS. W. FULTON. (Portland Journal, Dem.)

Senator Fulton will grow even larger and broader under the heavy responsibilities of the office, weighing accurately and equitably the many and varied influence which made him Senator. Senator Fulton's success is not sullied by bad methods, nor by offensive manipulation, nor by the use of money. His election was clean and gratifyingly free from the taints of the unclean and unhealthy. From this standpoint, as well as others, his election is a credit to Oregon, and The Journal predicts it will be fruitful of good result in bringing the different sections of the state in closer relationship and sympathy.

(Portland Telegram)

Mr. Fulton will make a capable Senator. He is in the prime of life, vigorous, active, alert, versed in law and legislation, a ready debater, a genial man who will readily make friends at the National Capital, and who is devoted to the interests of Oregon. Though living at the mouth of the Columbia River instead of at Portland, Mr. Fulton has always been outspoken for the improvement of the river above as well as below Astoria, and he is too broad and broad

too ambitious a man to show any favoritism to his own locality as against this city or other parts of the state.

(Oregonian)
The new Senator is a man of good ability and of honorable character. To his open and generous nature the many firm friendships that bind others to him are due. Naturally he and his supporters will regard his success in reaching the position for which he has toiled so long as a great triumph. Let The Oregonian bespeak kindness and good-will toward them while they indulge the jubilation natural to such an occasion. Then let it say further that on their side a duty lies.

The people of Multnomah, though they have not been favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Fulton, and he has caused their opposition to be reflected through the action of their members of the Legislature, should nevertheless permit it to be recalled to their attention that Mr. Fulton has at all times spoken and written in favor of all measures and proposition looking to the furtherance of the commercial interests of Portland—including plans and proposals for improvement of the river between Portland and Astoria, and The Oregonian has no doubt that Mr. Fulton will fully redeem these pledges in the Senate.

Don't take any one else's word as to what the COAST MAIL will or will not do on any proposition. No one outside of this office is in a position to give you any such assurances. If you have a favor to ask, come to headquarters. We will treat you like a gentleman—if you are one.

CONCENTRATE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Governor Chamberlain proposes to make the newly appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary, when he shall have taken his place on April 1 responsible for the conduct of the institution. He will demand that the Superintendent select his own subordinates, and that they will be under his sole direction. The official head of the institution will have both the responsibility and the authority. Without the latter he could not have rightfully the former. The Governor will act as overseer and critic, and when he has any fault to find, or when he desires explanations to be made, he will call upon his Superintendent. Without wishing to make comparisons, the writer hereof desires to commend the wisdom and judgment of Governor Chamberlain in this matter. This general policy should be adopted for all the state institutions. Perhaps it is followed now. If it is not in any case it would be an excellent rule to adopt and follow. In the main, it will result in better governed institutions. Where there is division of responsibility and authority there is likely to be trouble and friction.—Salem Statesman.

The above is in accordance with the best ideas touching the executive branch of any government or institution. Concentrate authority in one head, and then hold that head responsible. If the head goes wrong, chop it off and clap on another, until one is found that will fill the bill.

The making of laws or ordinances or rules, and the enforcement of the same are two entirely distinct branches of government. In the making all should have a say, but in the enforcement all authority should be concentrated. "In a multitude of counselors there is wisdom." "Too many cooks spoil the broth;" both sayings are true. The commander of an army consults his subordinate officers in laying out his plans of campaign; but when it comes to the execution all authority emanates from him.

In all branches of the government this idea is gaining ground, and Governor Chamberlain is in line with the latest thought, as well as good common sense.

ONE GOOD VETO

Governor Chamberlain seems perfectly free to use the veto power whenever he thinks it necessary, but it does not appear, that the state is likely to suffer for lack of the measure he has killed, so far as reported. The change in the Australian ballot law which was worked through both houses, was clearly in the interest of machine politics, and would cripple the efficiency of the law.

It is in the interest of the dominant party to have everybody vote a straight ticket, but we can't be sure that "our" party will always remain in the saddle. When the other fellows get in, and put public affairs on a rotten basis, then the country's salvation lies in the independent voter, who will put his cross opposite the name of our nice clean candidate, instead of the black-hearted villain whom his party has nominated for the place.

He is much more likely to do that under the law as it stands, than when each party ticket stands by itself, with a suggestive and tempting spot provided in which he may place his cross and save himself the trouble of using his brains.

The Oregonian's argument, that the voter who is too ignorant to mark his ballot, or who wants to "vote her straight," anyway, should be catered to in the arrangement of the ballot, is an argument against the whole Australian system. For such "voting cattle" the old way was the most convenient, for they could be lined up, have the proper ballot placed in their hands, and all they had to do was to go and drop their tickets into the box. But that is hardly in accordance with the present ideas of ballot reform.

REMEMBER THIS (Salem Statesman)

By refusing to recognize the Mays law in the Legislature in persistently in voting for a man who has been rejected by the popular vote, the Democrats destroyed every chance they ever had to appeal to the sympathy of the people. The Mays law provided that the name of the "highest candidate" should be presented to the Legislature. Mr. Wood recognized this fact and advised the Democratic members to so govern themselves.

HERMANN FOR CONGRESS (Salem Journal)

Defeated in 1896 for renomination at the Albany convention, Hon. Binger Hermann, who has been United States land commissioner at Washington ever since, returns to contest the nomination for congress, created by the untimely death of Hon. Thos. H. Touge.

He arrived at Salem Friday to see the close of the senatorial contest and remained until Tuesday, seeing old friends, staunch Republicans who were young men with Hermann, and who have stood by him in all his struggles in political life.

Tuesday he left for Albany, and will make the tour of the district, and try to round up the convention as the successful nominee. Mr. Hermann's many friends claim that the south end of the district is entitled to the nomination, on account of the senatorship going to Fulton. This is a geographical claim, and not based on any deal with the Fulton people, as Senator Fulton claims he entered into no combination on congressman from the first district, and it is not believed that he did.

Binger Hermann has some strong points as a candidate, that the other aspirants will do well not to overlook. He

relies on personal magnetism and long service to devoted friends, for hundreds of whom he has secured favors in the past, and if the nomination goes to one of the older politicians in the south end of the district, he will be the man.

TRAIN CREW QUILTS

Railroad Traffic With the Coquille Again Crippled

An item in yesterday's paper foreshadowed another tie-up on the railroad. The tie-up so far as it goes, was in operation before the paper reached its readers, the train crew having "severed their connection" with the road Tuesday evening, at the late hour when the train arrived. Five men walked out, being all of the old crew who were at work.

A train crew was made up of the men around the depot yesterday and sent out, bringing over a load of lumber. There are two vessels, the Salvator and Annie Smale, lying at the wharf partially loaded, one with lumber from Johnson's mill and one from Lyons'.

The immediate cause of the walk-out seems to have been an attempt to lay off Alex Wilson, the engineer, as a sort of punishment for something he had done or failed to do. Mr. Wilson quit right there, and the other men followed. It is not a strike. The boys have simply quit, and some of them say they would not take back their jobs, at any wages.

It seems that things have not been entirely serene since the partial settlement of the recent strike, and this last development war to be expected.

Other men will undoubtedly be secured to fill the places of those who have quit, but the general opinion is that it will be difficult for the management to find men to do their work.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL WELL

Artesian Water for Eastern Oregon

A flow of artesian water, estimated to be sufficient to irrigate 1000 acres, is pouring steadily from the mouth of one of the first successful artesian wells in Eastern Oregon. The stream does not rise so high as at first on account of changes at the surface, but the quantity is said to be about the same. The operation near the mouth of Dead Canyon are being carried on by about 10 men.

The strike, has caused a boom all over the arid country on both sides of the river. Every available claim on the Klickitat side for miles has been staked and doubled-staked, first as desert claims and again as oil or natural gas claims. A rush has also begun on the Morrow County side. Fifty men, it is reported, have just filed desert claims in a body along the Columbia between Coyote and Stokes Station, with the intention of bringing a drilling outfit immediately and starting boring for artesian water. For the first time in its history there is a demand for the sage and sand of Northern Morrow for purposes other than Winter sheep range.

Oregon vs East

Compared to the weather we are having that in the East must be glorious. The winter has been a long and steady one everywhere. The snow is deep in the mountains, and in many places has been drifted by heavy winds. This alone has made railroads a difficult problem. In addition to this there has never been a time in the history of the United States when traffic has been so heavy as during the past few months. The East is simply alive and teeming with industry. There is money for anything and everything that has a legitimate basis. Thousands and thousands

of people are coming to Oregon from all over the East and Canada this year. Even now the railroads are taxed to handle the business.

In Oregon, storms, blizzards and cyclones are almost unknown quantities and combined with all this the greatest opportunities for profitable investment of capital and labor in agriculture, mining, lumbering and stock raising of any similar sized territory ever known.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878 - NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 2, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
FRANK TERRY, of Marshfield, county of Coos, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4449, for the purchase of the N 1/4 of NW 1/4, SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 34, Township 25 S., of Range 11 W., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. U. Douglas, U. S. Commissioner for Oregon, at Marshfield, Oregon, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1903.
He names as witnesses: W. H. Morrison, Jesse Smith, G. W. Beale, of Marshfield, Ore.; F. R. Taylor, of Fairview, Ore.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 27th day of May, 1903.
J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878 - NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Feb. 20, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
WALTER I. CONDRON, of Marshfield, county of Coos, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4453, for the purchase of the E 1/4 of NE 1/4, NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 10, and SW 1/4 of SE 1/4, of Sec. No. 3, in Tp. No. 24 South, Range No. 13 West and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. U. Douglas, U. S. Commissioner for Oregon, at Marshfield, Oregon, on Saturday, the 5th day of May, 1903.
He names as witnesses: Chas. Noble, W. H. Noble, I. M. Noble, David Mussen, all of Marshfield, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of May, 1903.
J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

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