

The Coast Mail.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church.—1st, 2d and 3d Sundays of each month. Mornings at Empire City, evenings at Marshfield.

SATURDAY, - - - MARCH 27, 1880.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HARBOR WORK.—The work on the cribs and scows has pushed rapidly forward, and now four cribs are finished and another one in progress.

GIVE THEM A SHOW.—It is not often that we boast, and never, unless we have good and sufficient reason for so doing, but on the present occasion we undoubtedly are justified in winking a stentorian blast.

WONDERFUL "FIFTEEN."—What is this wonderful game of "fifteen" that is so hard to solve and yet apparently so simple? This truly a puzzle, in every sense of the word, and that it is a puzzle of so complicated a nature as to set at defiance the efforts of experts and all others who have attempted to arrange the mysterious figures, can be seen by a glance at the daily papers, which, day after day, contain columns of matter in relation to this puzzle of puzzles.

INQUEST.—The following is the verdict of the jury impanelled to inquire into the cause of the death of Arthur Boyd Scott, who was found dead on the ocean beach below Bandon, some weeks ago:

"That the body of deceased is that of A. B. Scott, better known as 'Hunter Scott,' that the said Hunter Scott was found dead on the Bandon beach, Monday, March 1st, 1880, but from what cause we are unable to determine, but having stripped and examined the body we found no marks on it that would indicate that death had resulted from foul means.

WE understand there was a social dance at Coos City last Saturday evening, given by D. J. McLaughlin and bride.

JOHN R. ROBINSON, J. R. MECUM, D. R. WELLS, C. S. SMITH, ANDREW JOHNSON, O. NELSON, JURY.

An Eclipse.

Occasionally we receive communications so utterly devoid of sense and news as to be but food for the waste-basket; again, others are so originally constructed as to baffle interpretation.

SOUTHPORT, March 23d, 1880. MR. EDITOR: In behalf of my exodus sojourning on this soil and stewart forests of this State, I deem it my duty to comment on the revolving importances which are so interesting and enticing to the human race.

As a citizen, and greatly interested in political magnetism, I say let the coming campaign be a vital sphere of dignity, and a memorial sovereignty of patriotism; let your mutualizing efforts be successful in electing candidates for county and State officials on the Republican ticket.

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Advantages and requirements of education are well constructed in this neighborhood, the school is located near the meridian of other small resorts; it contains quite a number of serene pupils, learning with great success under the teachings of Miss Fannie McKnight, whom possesses a graceful countenance, mild and benevolent, her compact erudition is highly appreciated by the pupils and their respective parents.

Among the male and female sexes here are unsurpassed; they represent the whimsical mode of dancing and vocal amateur to perfection. Last Saturday night quite a multitude appeared at Coos City to greet the new married couple, Mr. McLaughlin and Miss Amanda McKnight, with a social dance.

PRETTY STALE.—It is becoming very monotonous to those who peruse the columns of the newspapers in search of news, not to be able to rely in the slightest degree upon the title of a piece. For instance, you see something about General Grant—well, that looks like it ought to be pretty good; it starts off well, and we are all interested in anything Grant does, but it is not calculated to have a soothing effect when you reach the end and learn to your sorrow that you have been reading a puff for Oregon Kidney Tea, or some other patent medicine.

THE VARUNA.—This steamer, owned by Hume, has been repaired and improved by the addition of new machinery, and Capt. Graves has been installed as master. She is now on her way north, and will stop at Coos Bay.

Jon work of all kinds neatly executed at this office.

THE city jail has sheltered several belated inebriates during the week.

REICHTS salon has received a new coat of paint and looks considerably better.

ALWAYS plenty of good saddle horses to be found at Anderson's livery stable.

OUR next door neighbor, Monroe the druggist, is giving his establishment a coat of paint.

FRESH herring has ceased to be a luxury, but the market has been overstocked with crabs.

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EMPIRE holds its religious services in the court house, as the church was somewhat shaken by the storm of January, and has not yet been fitted.

Shipwrecked Mariners.

The schooner "Daisy Rowe" which took a cargo of lumber from North Bend last week, came direct from Oonalaaka, making the trip in 11 days. She made 1140 miles in the first 4 days. She had been north with a cargo of supplies for the Alaska Commercial Company, and returned in ballast. She brought as a passenger Capt. Wm. Peterson, of the schooner "Bella" which was wrecked at Umnook on the 4th, of December last, in a heavy N. W. gale. This island is 107 miles from Oonalaaka, and the Capt. and his mate, Peters, with two natives made the trip by water in a "bidarky" (a small boat made of skins). They were 19 days in making the passage, the weather being extremely rough and cold, and the entire party narrowly escaped death by starvation and exposure.

Exonerated.

Mr. J. H. C. Wilson, who was lately taken to Portland by U. S. Deputy Marshal Burns, has been completely exonerated from the charge brought against him of selling his land before he had made final proof of the same. The charge was made by one A. Ramsey, and proves to be utterly false. The following strong letter from the Prosecuting Attorney states the case:

PORTLAND, March 17th, 1880.

To whom it may concern: This certifies that I have examined the charge made against J. H. C. Wilson Esq., of Coos county, on account of which he was arrested and brought to this city. The charge is not only false in every particular, and Mr. Wilson wholly innocent of any crime but his conduct in the matter upon which the charge was alleged to rest shows only that he is an honest, just and upright citizen, and entitles him rather to the commendation than the condemnation of his fellow citizens.

Very Respectfully, RUFUS MALLORY, U. S. Dist. Atty. for Oregon.

The Eastport Coal Mine shut down and discharged all hands last Friday and no indications of work being resumed at an early day.

CONSIDERABLE foggy weather has prevailed this week, early in the morning, and the bay steamers experienced some difficulty in making the regular trips. The steatunags however, fared no better, as they ornamented the mudflats on several occasions.

The "News" says of the masquerade at this place on the 17th, "our young friend of the MAIL went as the hole to a chicken-coop," etc., and no chickens being driven through, we "didn't like it some." You're right about there being no chickens, Sig.; but, if like you, we had gone as the bung-hole to a whisky barrel, we would decidedly have held our peace.

LOST.—At the Masquerade ball a small red shawl. A suitable reward will be given to the finder. Mrs. C. W. TOWER.

BORN.

In Marshfield, March 18th, 1880, to the wife of Captain Chester, a son.

MARRIED.

At the Central Hotel, Marshfield, March 20th, 1880, by J. C. Bull, J. P., Mr. A. B. Daly to Miss Lucy Monroe.

DIED.

At Charles Hillborn's, March 23d, 1880, Mrs Sarah Dyer, aged 67 years.

From a condensed report of a lecture recently delivered in New Market Theatre, Portland, by Archbishop Seghers, in aid of the Irish famine fund, on the subject, "Ireland's Influence," from the "Standard" we quote: The reverend gentleman said: I feel the necessity of explaining the reason why I presume to come forward as a lecturer, and to lecture upon a subject

connected with Irish history. If I should plead as a satisfactory reason the numerous signed reports of some of the most prominent citizens of Portland, to which it would be highly improper on my part not to accede, that would not explain why I selected as a subject for my lecture, "The influence of Ireland on christian civilization from the fifth to the eighth century." If I should adduce as a reason that the proceeds of this lecture are destined to relieve the distresses of the famineing in Ireland, and that, therefore, it was proper and judicious to speak upon a subject connected with the history of the land of Erin, even then it might be objected, and said that one of the sons of Erin would be more in his proper place on this platform than myself. And nevertheless, I venture to maintain that both my presence here and the selection of my subject, are not only warrantable but perfectly justifiable and reasonable.

The New York Sun of a late date contains the description of a new puzzle which is creating a furore in all the great cities. The following extracts will prove of interest:

A deaf mute in Hartford, Conn., is said to have invented the famous game of fifteen. Among all things engaged in at the manufacture and sale of the puzzle, this story of its origin is prevalent. The deaf mute's name is apparently unknown here. D. F. Maguire, the Boston newspaper man, who introduced the game in this city, knows the most about it, and he credits the story. Two ladies who know the inventor, were astounded at the sensation created by the toy in Boston. They told Mr. Maguire that the deaf mute cut out the sets of the wooden blocks and distributed among his friends as gifts. A Mr. Rice, a wood turner in Wareham street, Boston, himself an invalid, began the manufacture of the numbered wooden lozenges on a large scale. The music of the Bostonian was something more than a mere puzzle in the game; it was a mathematical study, and its solution a science. Mr. Rice made an elaborate apparatus. The cardboard box containing the blocks was lined with dark hard wood. The lozenges were squares of stained wood and beveled. They sold for half a dollar. The inventor did not patent the puzzle, nor did Mr. Rice. Thus it was that Mr. Maguire entered the field, and employed turners, printers and paper-box manufacturers. Machines especially designed for making the puzzle were built, and a puzzle produced that could profitably be sold for a quarter of a dollar.

In New York and its suburbs the Boston people carried the puzzle to the stores, depots, ferry houses and hotels, often leaving samples against the wishes of the salesmen, who perceived no merit at all in it. Directly it leaped into favor. To-day the men who make the puzzle are busy as bees, busy with their cries. It is worked upon and talked about everywhere. It is regarded as a nuisance in the public school, and as a source of joy in the boarding houses. In the legislative halls of Albany, it is said, the people's representatives study its mysteries upon their desks. Mathematicians vie with each other in gigantic equations arising from it, and the Sun receives daily a babel of inquiries from persons who want to know certain things for it. So busy are the porters in their travels through the neighboring cities, report a singular condition of the public mind wherever they go. As there is less competition outside the great cities, the puzzle is more expensive at a distance from them.

A German tailor in Troy, purchased the puzzle, trifled with it, became ensnared by it, sat up all night over it, threw it away, gathered its pieces, and the next morning called his shop window with a placard offering a suit of clothes to any one who should show him a solution. They also tell of an Albany man who was belated at supper time, and who hurried home to find no preparation for supper, the fire out, the children roaming the house, and his wife locked in an upper room pending over one of these puzzles which she had purchased of a peddler, who rattled the numbers into consecutive order, to show how very easy it was.

The puzzle consists of a square box, into which are fitted fifteen wooden squares, numbered consecutively from 1 to 15. There is room for four rows of four in a row. The absence of the sixteenth block affords room for the movement of the others. The game is to disarrange the blocks and then to bring the numbers into consecutive order by shifting them into place without lifting one off the bottom of the box. The intricacies of this apparently simple exercise are startling. A professional solver reported the result of his calculations in the Sun, wrote that the number of possible movements is 4,307,674,308,000. There are said to be a number of combinations that are either very difficult of solving, or, as some say, impossible. One dealer solemnly assured a Sun reporter that two unfortunate men in Boston who encountered this combination are now insane and in an asylum. He says that Mr. J. F. Fasson, of New York, offers \$100 to any one who will extricate him from the tangle in which he became involved when he found the blocks in this order:

1 2 3 4  
5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12  
13 14 15

The same dealer says that this is the combination that most frequently causes trouble. He says that he receives great numbers of letters from persons who want to know whether this combination can be solved, and he says he has never been able to do it again. Three or four of the boarders sat up during the remainder of the night to see it done, but the clerk disappointed them. A broker who showed the problem ventured a heavy wager that he could repeat the solution. He became hopelessly confused, and finally went to the manufacturer of the puzzle and offered him a handsome sum for the solution, saying he could win his money back ten times over if he knew the solution. The broker's vertebrae to send the solution for two three cent stamps. To those who write to him he replies: "Pick up the 15 and put it after the 14." It is said that a conductor on the Boston and Providence Railroad was seen to work out this combination as well as another one in which the 9 follows the 10, with all the other numbers correctly placed. In overcoming the first combination he made 200 moves.

The members of the Academy of Sciences, at their annual meeting on Monday, discussed the puzzle. They said the fifteen blocks can be placed in a trillion combinations. "Supposing," said one, "that the blocks be placed on a chess board on the alternate white and black squares. If the number that should be on a black square is on a white square, the solution

now 63 miles distant by natural grades from the heavier Canon station, or about 75 miles from Red Rock station. The most fertile and thickly settled valleys in Utah lie in the path of this line."

The Salmon river and Yankee Fork gold and silver mining region, which is now shipping some very rich ores and is coming into prominence as a probable rival of Leadville in 1880, lies 150 miles west of the Utah and Northern railroad in central Idaho, and has no other prospective outlet than the road under consideration. The vast salt deposits, which supply such a large demand in Montana, Idaho and other Territories, are 85 miles east of the line in eastern Idaho, and also shipped by it extensively. The Cariboo gold and silver mines lie 100 miles east of Eagle Rock station, and the great Snake river gulch or placer mines, which extend 400 miles along the stream named, are crossed at Eagle Rock. The heavy immigration into Montana and the other vast unsettled regions adjacent must for many years make a handsome showing in the passenger business, as well as the tourist attractions of Yellowstone Park and other resorts now almost unknown. One hundred miles of tracks here laid in 1878, and, with the 30 now in progress, Idaho will be high this year.—[Report of the U. P. R. R.]

The Wonderful Game of "15."

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by placing them in regular order is impossible, unless the misplacement is equalized by a white square number on a black square. Changes between squares of the same color will not bring about a solution." This puzzle is not new. On the library ceiling in what is called the "Castle," at the Schutzen Park, on the Bergen Heights, the puzzle is frescoed. It is over the head of whoever lies on the lounge near the library window, and it is a favorite amusement of visitors to lie and study it. Not only is the sum of thirty-four arrived at in all the lines, diagonal as well as horizontal and perpendicular, but thirty-four is also the sum of each of the sets of four members composing the four corners of the corner numbers themselves, and, in fact, of every four numbers that form smaller squares within the main square.

Who Starts the Fashions?

The most interesting point is the promulgation of the fashion. The inventor, let us say, has arranged something new in his mind; but how does he get somebody else to wear it? Under the empire this was pretty easy. There was a regular hierarchy of influence, beginning with the Em. press and going on to leaders of lesser grade: and you had only to obtain their support to launch your fashion. Very much the same thing is done now, only it is a little more difficult to do for want of good organization. There are always in Paris, at any given time, two or three women who are famous for dressing well. All the other women watch them, and try to find out, even before they know it themselves, what they are going to wear. These two or three women—Mme. de Portales was one of them in the time of the Empire—are the mark of the artistic sovereign. He takes them into his council, lays his plans before them for the coming seasons, accepts their suggestions, and, finally, has the completed schemes of fashion ready. The discussions have led to this important result—a something has been found which he will consent to make, and a something which they will be content to wear. The scheme is well matured in the cabinet before it is launched on the world. The world has, in fact, only to hear and obey, and therefore those who have to give it orders must be careful to know their own minds. When the project is ready it has to be submitted to the supreme head of the mode—under the empire, of course, to the Empress; under the republic, to no one in particular, and that is why the dressmakers shake their heads over that institution, and say that it can never last. There is no one to take the place of Eugenie, Mme. de McMahon, with her plump, maternal figure, never dressed in any true sense of the word; she was merely attired. Mme. Grey is even worse; but, inasmuch as something must be worn, as often as not an actress starts the fashion. Even in the time of the Empress it was not she who first appeared in the innovating garment. She simply accepted it as a thing she might possibly be induced to wear after some adventurous spirits had made a trial of it. Thus, when Worth and Mme. Portales had come to an understanding with one another, and when the Empress had come to a understanding with both, Madame would flash upon expectant Paris in the new robe.

Nowadays, as I have said, the first pioneer is very often an actress. The new dress pieces fill the theaters just as much by virtue of the dressing as by virtue of the plot and of the acting. The pit on the first night is half full of poor dressmakers, notebook and pencil in hand, who are copying the styles to make up in cheaper form for their own clients. These industrious artists only quit the theaters of an evening to attend the churches in the morning. They watch weddings as assiduously as they watch a play, because a new dress is very often launched at ceremonies of that description.—Paris Corr.

Standing Armies of Europe.

There can be little question that the present prostrate condition of Continental trade is in a great measure due to the enormous burdens laid on the people by the military policy of their leaders. How heavy these burdens are, some details taken from a report lately issued by the Hungarian Minister will show. According to this report (the object of which is to exhibit the relative weakness of the Austro-Hungarian forces, and advocate an addition to them), the military strength of Russia consists of 3,046,800 men, of whom 600,000 belong to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the standing army. The regular army of France comprises 1,689,000 soldiers of all arms, the territorial army, 1,208,000; total, 2,897,000; to be increased in 1892 by the addition of 300,000 reserve men to 2,273,000. The German power, of all classes, is represented by 2,004,300 men, of whom 1,076,200 belong to the standing army, 307,100 to the landwehr, and 620,900, to the reserve. Italy has an army of 698,000, and a militia of 810,000. In 1882, when the reserve will number 1,016,200, her total strength will reach 2,024,200. Austro-Hungary possesses a standing army of 800,000, a landwehr of 299,318, and a reserve of 95,000 men; total, 1,194,318. The grand total of all these forces amounts to 16,471,918, the standing armies alone numbering 7,925,000 but it must not be understood that all the latter are now under arms; at least half of them are on a furlough. They form the first line, and all would, of course, be at once called

ed out in the event of a general war. It is nevertheless true that the great military powers have at their disposal 16,000,000 men who have learned or are now learning, the soldier's art, and are bound to re-enter the ranks when required. The mind refuses to grasp the full significance of these portentous figures, but it may safely be affirmed that so long as these bloated armaments are suffered to exist Europe can count neither on lasting commercial prosperity nor on a long continuance of peace.—Geneva Corr. Manchester Examiner.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the county of Curry, on the 13th day of March, 1880, in favor of John Huntley, plaintiff, and Will Huntley, defendant, for the sum of \$59 14, and costs taxed at \$9 95, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to make levy and sale according to law, of the property real or personal of said defendant, I have levied upon the following described real property belonging to said defendant, to-wit: Lots 3 and 4, and an undivided 1/2 interest in lots 1 and 2 of sec. 1, T. 35, S. R. 15 W., and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 39, T. 35, S. R. 15 W., and the N 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section 31, T. 35, S. R. 14 W. in Curry Co. Or. And I will, on the THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1880, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the courthouse door in Ellensburg, sell all the right title and interest of said defendant in and to said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which he had on the 5th day of March, 1880, to satisfy said execution and accruing costs.

Dated at ELLensburg, Or., March 13th, 1880. A. H. MOORE, Sheriff of Curry county, Or.

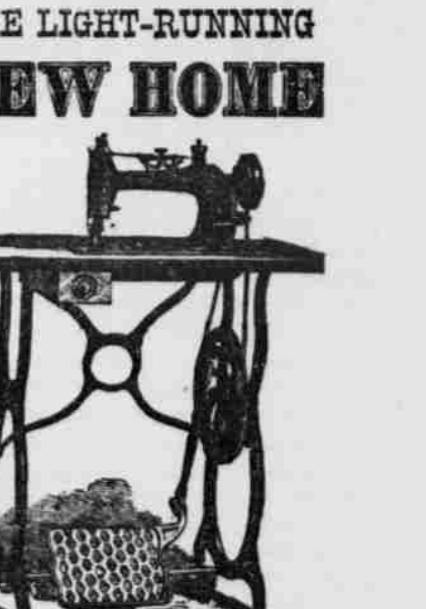
REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is called to meet at Portland, Wednesday, April 21st, 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, three candidates for Presidential Electors, three candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys for each of the several Judicial Districts, and the election of six delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The Convention will consist of 165 Delegates, apportioned among the various counties as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County and Number of Delegates. Includes Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Lake, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Washington, Yamhill, and 9 blank entries.

The same being one Delegate for every 100 votes, and one for every fraction of 50 votes and over cast for Secretary of State at the last general election. The Committee recommend that the primaries be held on Saturday, April 3, 1880, and the County Conventions on Saturday, April 10, 1880, unless otherwise ordered by the proper County Central Committee. DAVID FROMAN, Chairman. JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME



The BEST, LATEST IMPROVED, and most THOROUGHLY constructed SEWING MACHINE ever invented. All the wearing parts are made of the BEST STEEL, CAREFULLY TEMPERED and are ADJUSTABLE. It has the AUTOMATIC TENSION; it has the LARGEST BOBBIN; it has the Easiest Threaded Shuttle. The BOBBINS are WOUND without RUNNING or UNWINDING the MACHINE. It has a SELF-SETTING NEEDLE; it has a DIAL for regulating the length of stitch, WITHOUT TESTING; it has a LARGE SEWING FOOT; it has a NOISELESS, and has more points of EXCELLENCE than all other machines combined. SP-AGENTS wanted in localities where we are not represented.

Johnson, Clark & Co. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COOS CO. The Coast Mail.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WEBSTER, HACKER & LOCKHART, Marshfield, Coos Co., Or.

Terms, in Advance. One year - \$2 50 Six months - 1 50 Three months - 1 00

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