

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
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Marshfield, Coos Co., Or.

COAST



MAIL.

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DEVOTED TO ALL LIVE ISSUES. THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON ALWAYS FOREMOST.

Sad Ending of a Romance.

On a pallet of a raw in a Chinese hut at Courtland, in this county, there died a young woman aged some twenty-two years whose maiden name was...

Where Booth is Buried.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial writes: It was only after some patient inquiry that I could ascertain the facts, which are interesting, and so far as I know are yet unpublished. Booth died, as will be remembered, in a barn in Maryland, from a wound received from the musket of Boston Corbett. His body was brought to Washington, and after having been identified by the court-martial before which his fellow-conspirators were tried, was dissected by the surgeon-general of the army.

Archery.

"Wouldn't you like to have a bow?" Said the bold young archer as she sauntered down the field, and she murmured, "Yes," and the absorbed archer said, "What kind of a bow would you prefer?"

THIRTY small boys were arrested in Dallas, Texas, for giving a negro minstrel show without a license, the complainant being the owner of an old building which they had used without permission.

Gen. Garfield's Letter of Acceptance.

MEXTON, O., July 13.—Gen. Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MEXTON, O., July 10, 1880.

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had to receive from you in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago, had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States.

I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

Without renewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose in which to revive the passions of the late civil war, it should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national Government and at one time brought the union very near to destruction.

The thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being, in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other; for justice and good will, will outlast passion, but it is certain that the wounds of war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws.

The material interests of this country, traditions of its settlement and sentiments of our people, have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to immigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an indistinguishable part of our population.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice or freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools, but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so fully and frequently expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement.

It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal benefits and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government, is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The constitution wisely demands that Congress shall operate with the executive department in placing the civil service on a better basis.

Though we live in times of peace, everything around Gen. Hancock is on a war footing. An armed sentinel stalks up and down in front of his private residence all day long and on through the weary night. What, for nobody knows, but tired and jaded, in sunshine and storm, this poor soldier must walk up and down in front of his great master.

The first thought as you look at the General is that he must be Barnum's fat boy grown old. His face is gross and sensual. His cheeks puff out like the fat boy's, and then his whole head grows smaller and smaller till your eyes rest upon his forehead, which is low and narrow.

General Hancock—How he Lives and what he Looks Like. A Chicago Tribune correspondent under date of June 20th, writes as follows: Yesterday I went over to Governor's Island to see the military candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Hancock.

The General occupies sixty-four acres of land, worth, if it were sold for city residences, about \$15,000,000. Governor's Island has ceased to be of any value as a defense for the city or harbor. It is simply used as the residence of some pet commanding General. A gun fired from Governor's Island at a passing ship would go crashing into the heart of Brooklyn.

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Fearful Explosion.

LOXOX, July 15.—An explosion occurred at 1:20 this morning in the London and South Wales Colliery Company's new black vein pit at Risca, six miles from Newport. The shock was very violent. It is supposed that one hundred and nineteen men were in the pit at the time and there is scarcely a probability that any will be saved.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A special from London says of the Risca colliery explosion: About 8 o'clock the bodies of three miners were found near the bottom of the shaft, but they have not been brought up. The force of the explosion was terrific, blowing to atoms the ventilating apparatus. There is no hope that the men may escape.

An Exciting Scene.

A Chicago dispatch of the 10th has the following: An army officer stationed at Fort Keogh, now in this city, gives an account of an interesting buffalo hunt which recently took place on and in the Yellowstone. The Crow Indians getting a little short of meat went in pursuit of bison, and finding a herd of 4,000, attacked it savagely.

TEN miles of the Denver and Colorado railroad have been washed away between Pueblo and Colorado Springs, and much damage done for 21 miles by storm and flood. Heavy storms fell two feet deep in places.

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How They Churn in Uraguay.

Youth's Companion.

I thought that I had seen a good many kinds of churns before I came down here—crank-churns, dasher-churns, and "ecological-churns." But I will now describe a mode of churning butter that will, I think, make New England folks open their eyes.

Commonly they do not make much butter in this country, and the settlers here come to get along without it; but by the time I had been at the "posta" two or three days I began to want some butter on my bread.

They had such a thing as to churn butter before, it appears. Liz went out and brought a bag of rawhide, about as large as a common meal bag. How clean it was inside, I am sure I do not know; but he turned the cream into it, and poured in new milk enough to make it two-thirds full; and then he tied it up with a strong strip of hide.

MR. JOHN SHUTE, the energetic owner of the Five Oak farm, in Washington county, writes as follows to the Washington county Independent: I have a five year old cow that gives 248 pounds of milk per week, and the cream from that milk makes 18 pounds of butter per week. Her calf is five months old. I cannot say as to her stock. I bought the cow of J. H. Sewell three years ago.

Hancock as a Revolutionist.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Globe gives the public a piece of secret history related by the editor of the Vermont Argus and Patriot, who was a delegate to the Democratic convention, which is important if true. The Vermont editor said to the Globe correspondent:

Soon after the electoral commission had promulgated its decision, Gen. Hancock wrote to Gen. Sheridan that he believed Gov. Tilden had been elected President of the United States, and, being so elected, he had a right to take the oath of office elsewhere than at Washington, where-where he might be; that Gen. Grant's term of office expired at midnight of the 3d of March, and if after that hour he received any orders from Mr. Tilden as President of the United States he should obey them.

What Boys Should Be. First: Be true—be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read—he had better never learn a letter of the alphabet, and be true and genuine in intention and action, rather than being learned in all sciences and in all languages, to be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life.

Second: Be pure in thought, language—pure in mind and body. An impure man, young or old, poisoning the society where he moves with smutty stories and impure examples, is a moral ulcer, a plague spot, a leper who ought to be treated as were the lepers of old.

Third: Be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comforts of others. To be polite. To be just in all dealings with others. To be generous, noble and manly.

Fourth: Be self-reliant and self-helpful even from early childhood. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable, and that an idle, useless life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these four things, when he has made these things a part of his being—however young he may be, however poor, or however rich—he has learned some of the most important things he ought to know when he becomes a man.

Tombstone City.

A dispatch of the 13th from Tombstone, Arizona says: A telegraph line was completed to this place today.

The census recently taken gives 2,100 inhabitants in camp and 519 buildings, all but one of which have been erected within the last 12 months.

Reports from the mines continue as favorable as ever. The Empire company is erecting a mill on the San Pedro river, two miles below Charleston. Another new mill is being erected half a mile north of the Contention mill. These new structures furnish evidence that mine owners have faith in their mines, and confirm the general public in favorable opinion of them, which is well sustained by the present shipment \$400,000 worth of bullion per month, which confirms the opinion that the Tombstone deposit is the richest silver deposit in America.

The weather is pleasant and the health of the city good.

YELLOW fever has appeared at New Orleans; a young sailor from Rio Janeiro died Tuesday, and two more sailors are sick.

A SMALL ragged boy entered an oyster house in Salem, Mass., and asked: "Will you sell me an oyster for a cent? I want it for my sick mother." "What is the matter with your mother?" asked the man, as he proceeded to fill a can with oysters, thinking he would help to relieve a case of suffering.

A SINGULAR feature of our export trade is shown in the fact that America has so developed her facilities as to underbid even the Russians in laying down wheat at Odessa itself. This causes the Russians to complain about as much as the English would do if America should begin to export coal to New-castle, for Odessa has long been the principle depot of the grain trade of Europe.