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COAST



MAIL.

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

The Development of our Mines, the Improvement of our Harbors, and Railroad Communication with the Interior specialties.

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Garfield and Hancock.

Cleveland Plaindealer. Which will the working man choose? Garfield was the son of a poor widow. Hancock was born of wealthy parents. Garfield was a canal driver in his youth. Hancock was a West Pointer. Garfield educated himself at his own expense. Hancock was educated at the expense of the national treasury. Garfield studied political economy. Hancock studied the manual of arms. Garfield volunteered to fight for the cause of the Union. Hancock, being in the regular army, was compelled to fight or resign in disgrace. Garfield had an independent military command, and won an important battle. Hancock never had an independent command and never won a battle. Garfield is a ripe statesman of twenty-two years' experience. Hancock is a professional soldier, or, according to Democratic vocabulary, during the war, "hiringling." Garfield is a hard-money man. Hancock is—???

Charlotte Corday—Death of Marat.

Amid the dim ferment of Caen and the world, history specially notices one thing: in the lobby of the Mansion de l'Intendance, where busy deputies are coming and going, a young lady, with an aged valet, taking graceful leave of Deputy Barbaroux. She is of stately Norman figure; in her twenty-fifth year; of beautiful still countenance; her name is Charlotte Corday, heretofore styled D'Armans, while nobility still was Barbaroux has given her a note to Deputy Dupret—him who once drew his sword in the effervescence. Apparently, she will to Paris on some errand. 'She was a Republican before the Revolution, and never wanted energy.' A completeness, a decision, is in this fair female figure; by energy she means the spirit that will prompt one to sacrifice himself for his country. What if she, this fair young Charlotte, had emerged from her secluded stillness, suddenly like a star; cruel, ferociously, with half-angelic, half-demonic splendor, to gleam for a moment, and in a moment to be extinguished: to be held in memory, so bright complete was she, through long centuries. Quitting simmering conditions without, and the dim-simmering twenty-five millions within, history will look fixedly at this one fair apparition of a Charlotte Corday; will note whither Charlotte moves, how the little life burns forth so radiant, then vanishes, swallowed of the night. With Barbaroux's note of introduction, and a slight stock of luggage, we see Charlotte on Tuesday the 9th of July seated in the Caen diligence, with a place for Paris. None takes farewell of her, wishes her good journey; her father will find a line left, signifying that she has gone to England, that he must pardon her and forget her. The drowsy diligence lingers along; amid drowsy talk of politics and praise of the Mountain, in which she mingles not; all night all day, and again all night. On Thursday not long before noon we are at the bridge of Neully; here is Paris, with her thousand black domes—the goal and purpose of thy journey! Arrived at the Inn de la Providence, in the Rue des Vieux Augustins, Charlotte demands a room; hastens to bed; sleeps all afternoon and night, till the following morning. On the morning she delivers her note to Dupret. It relates to certain family papers, which are in the Minister of the Interior's hands, which a nun at Caen, an old convent friend of Charlotte's, has need of; which Dupret shall assist her in getting; this, then, was Charlotte's errand to Paris. She has finished this in the course of Friday, yet says nothing of returning. She has seen and silently investigated several things. The Convention in bodily reality she has seen; what the Mountain is like. The living physiognomy of Marat she could not see; he is sick at present and confined at home. About eight on the Saturday morning she purchased a large sheath-knife in the Palais Royal; then straightway, in the Place des Victoires, takes a hackney-coach. 'To the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, No. 44.' It is the residence of the Citizen Maret!—The Citizen Maret is ill, and cannot be seen, which seems to disappoint her much. Her business is with Marat then? Hapless, beautiful Charlotte; hapless, squalid Marat! From Caen in the utmost west, from Neuchatel in the utmost east, they two are drawing nigh each other; they two have, very strangely, business together. Charlotte, returning to her inn, despatches a short note to Marat, signifying that she is from Caen, the seat of rebellion; that she desires earnestly to see him, and will put it in his power to do France a great service. No answer. Charlotte writes another note still more pressing; sets out with it by coach about seven in the evening, herself. Tired day-laborers have again finished their week; hugh Paris is circling and shimmering manifold, according to the vague want; this one fair figure has decision in it; drives straight toward a purpose. It is yellow July evening, we say, the 13th of the month, eve of the Bastille day, when M. Marat, four years ago, in the crowd of the Pont-Neuf, shrewdly required of that Besenval hussar party, which had such friendly dispositions, 'to dismount and give up their arms then,' and became notable among patriot men. Four years; what a road he has travelled; and sits now, about half-past seven of the clock, stowing in slipper-bath sore afflicted; ill of Revolution fever—of what other malady this historian had rather not name. Excessively sick and worn, poor man, with precisely elevenpence-halfpenny of ready mon-

Reasons for Supporting the Republican Party and Abjuring the Democratic.

1st. The Republican party, in opposition to that wing of the Democratic which now controls it, saved the country from destruction. 2d. It has given the country a sound currency from which in main has resulted the general prosperity. 3d. It is patriotic and loyal, and regards the United States as a nation and not a rope of sand. 4th. It seeks to maintain the Constitution and to enforce all laws made in pursuance thereof. 5th. It seeks that union and reconciliation which is the triumph of principles fought for, and not that of tissue ballots and intimidation. 6th. It demands that every man who counts or represents those who count, in the enumeration to give representation in the electoral college, shall cast his vote just as he pleases, and shall have it counted just as he cast it. 7th. It believes that the perpetuity and success of Republican institutions depends upon universal education, and it promotes the same by every means in its power. 8th. It is the only party which has taken any practical steps for the improvement of the Civil Service, and from which further reforms can reasonably be expected. 9th. All departments of the Government are now administered with ability and integrity. 10th. The Republican party brought the war to a successful issue; emancipated the blacks; placed the credit of the nation upon a higher basis than ever before. 11th. Continued, multiplied and extended our industries, so that we are now among the first of the great commercial nations of the world. 12th. It is wise and safe to entrust the administration of the Government to the party which has opposed and obstructed these measures by every means in its power.

An Appeal for Intelligent Voting.

We print the following extract from a speech by Dr. Chadbourne, delivered at Worcester, Massachusetts: The rights and blessings of American citizenship bring responsibilities from which no American can escape. The coming election is a time when every vote should be cast after full discussion and deliberation. If this is done we have no fear of the result. We believe in the sovereign power of the people, and in the wisdom of the people when questions are fairly presented and their voice can be uttered without fear. We appeal to the men who produce from soil and mines and mills, the abounding wealth of our land—men who want honest money for their daily toil, education and prosperity for their children. We appeal to the business men, to the young men full of hope, to those who this year cast their first presidential vote. We appeal to those who shrink from the fierce contests of political life to lend their influence and give their votes as it seems to them the best good of their country demands. If politics seems to them a "dirty pool," let them give their aid, that political power in our land may become more pure, till it shall flow from fountains that shall bring purity and delight to all the people. If the best men of our land will give to the questions now before them the thought and action which American citizenship demands of them, we are ready to accept with confidence the result of their decision. We ask the men who produce and the business men of the country to review the financial policy and the practical honesty of the present administration. In all its vast machinery for collecting revenue, only one cent is lost by defalcation on \$3000, the one three-thousandth of 1 per cent. What business man with business in every State of the Union would not discount gladly 10 times this amount at the beginning of every year, to insure his business against dishonest service! Consider the rapid payment of the war debt, look at the decrease of interest—more than 70 millions a year, and 4 per cent bonds bearing a premium in all the markets of the world! The riches of the country, and not the administrations have done all this, we are told. We answer, yes,—but all the riches of the land would have been powerless without an administration giving credit by its honesty, stability through a sound currency, and freedom and safety through a just execution of the laws. Shake the confidence of the people, and the world in the honesty and stability of our Government, and all the riches of the land could not secure public credit for a day. Business would be paralyzed and honest labor be begging for employment and for bread. We appeal to the young men, those who in these times of peace and fair promise forget what we who are older so well remember. We ask them to ponder carefully the history of this country for the past 25 years—the history of the two great parties and the records of the leading men in our nation to-day. Then let them ask themselves what the stability and highest good of their country demands of them? Will they vote to keep the power where free school abound, where intelligence and freedom go hand in hand; or will they vote to give the supreme power to those who once brought civil war to the land and now control a political system which is the natural offspring of the tyrannical power and abject ignorance that so long prevailed in the days of slavery? Will they do what the hour demands, that we may continue an administration under which the American people have enjoyed the blessing of a free Government and a national prosperity such as no nation has ever before enjoyed in the history of the world? We ask the scholars, the business men, the young, we ask all the people, to look at the opposing political forces to-day and ask themselves where the honor, the peace, the prosperity of the country will be safe. We have no word to utter against the gallant soldier who is the Democratic nominee. We honor every man who stood with him in the Union ranks. We speak these words because he deserves them, and we wish also to repay in part the high compliment paid to our candidate by the President of the Democratic convention, when he pronounced James A. Garfield a larger edition of Hayes—the very incarnation of the Republican party! "A larger edition of Hayes, the Republican party incarnate." These are the bold lines in which the portrait of Gen. Garfield is sketched by a

How to Judge a Horse.

The following simple rules will be found useful to all parties about to buy a horse: 1. Never take the seller's word; if dishonest he will be certain to cheat you; if disposed to be fair, he may have been the dupe of another, and will deceive through representations which cannot be relied on. 2. Never trust a horse's mouth as a sure index of his age. 3. Never buy a horse while in motion; watch him while he stands at rest, and you will discover the weak points. If he is sound he will stand squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them; the feet planted flat upon the ground and legs plump and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease of the navicular bone may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the foot is thrown out, the toe raised and the heel brought down, the horse has suffered from laminitis, founder, or the back sinews have been sprained, and he is of little value. When the feet are all drawn together beneath the horse, if there has been no disease, there is a misplacement of the limbs at rest, and a weak disposition of the muscles. If the horse stands with his hind legs, there is a weakness of the loins and the kidneys are disordered. When the knees are bent and the legs totter and tremble, the breast has been ruined by heavy pulling and will never be right again, whatever rest and treatment he may have. Contractor ill-formed hoofs speak for themselves. 4. Never buy a horse with a bluish or milky cast in his eyes. This indicates a constitutional tendency to ophthalmia, moon-blindness, etc. 5. Never have anything to do with a horse who keeps his ears thrown backward. This is an invariable indication of bad temper. 6. If the horse's hind legs are scarr'd, the fact denotes that he is a kicker. 7. If the knees are blemished, the horse is apt to stumble. 8. When the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and his digestion is bad. 9. Avoid a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. If the ear is placed at the side of the head, and a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble. SUBSCRIBE for the COAST MAIL. Only \$2.50 per annum.

Killed by an Elephant.

A special from Richmond to the New York Herald says that information from Charlotte, North Carolina, notes the arrival of Robinson's circus at that place. When the celebrated elephant Chief was being taken off the car he became enraged and attacked his keeper, John King, who was succeeding in crushing against a car. King sank to the ground without a groan. The other attendants fled in terror, leaving King to the mercies of the beast. The injured man was allowed to remain there several minutes keeping guard over his victim and walking back and forth at a brisk pace on the railroad track. King was picked up apparently lifeless and carried to a barber shop across the street, where a physician was summoned to attend him. They found, on examination, his skull broken. He died at 11 o'clock last night. The circus men secured the elephant at last, with great difficulty chaining him to two other elephants, who seemed to be aware of their responsibility and the nature of the trust. French Farmers. French farmers work unceasingly. They are not rapid workers, but they are always at it. This industry is accompanied by extreme frugality. Their clothing is of the simplest and most primitive form and material, and the French housewives or mothers seem to have carried the art of patching clothing to the highest pitch of perfection. In some specimens I have seen it would be difficult to say with certainty which was the original piece as distinguished from the patches. They spend but little in furnishing and almost nothing in the ornamentation of their homes. They live also in the most frugal way. It has been said that two Scotchmen would live where one Englishman would starve. Be that as it may, it is probable that three Frenchmen could live on an allowance all too small for the most frugal Scotchman. This fact seems to solve the problem how it happens that a populous country like France, with an average production per acre less than England, can yet export breadstuffs. The practitioners consume so much less. Small farming seems to rule the country, one man tilling his own land with the help of his wife and children. When Hancock is Elected. Conkling. The present tariff and revenue laws are deemed very bad by the dominant element of the Democracy. They want to change them. They will change them radically whenever the way is clear. There are whicky frauds in several States, and the officers of the law are powerless to suppress it. In Alabama the law is resisted, and the process of the courts destroyed and defied. Recently a warrant was issued for the arrest of one Penton, charged with such an offence. A deputy-marshal went with a posse to execute the warrant. In his report to the Marshal he says Penton assembled from twenty-five to fifty armed men, and set him and the law at defiance. When cautioned to desist, Penton replied, "When Hancock is elected this damn foolishness will stop." FLATTERY is the hoecus-pocus nonsense with which our ears are sometimes cajoled, in order that we may be more effectually bamboozled and deceived. A PRETTY answer was given by a little Scotch girl, when her class was examined, she replied to the question, "What is patience?" "Wait a wee, and dinna weary."

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

ROSEBURG, OR., Sept. 29, 1880. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, providing for the sale of timber land in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Territory of Washington, Alfred Butler has filed an application to purchase lot 4, sec. 7, and lot 1, sec. 15, T. 25 S., R. 12 W., in Coos county, Or. All persons claiming adversely the above tracts of land, are hereby notified to file their claims in this office within 60 days of this date. Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register. NOTICE OF FINAL PROGE. ROSEBURG LAND OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereon on Saturday, October 30th, 1880, before the judge or clerk of the court of Coos county, Or., viz: N. Dufrane, claimant; tract of estate of J. Deland, deceased, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 3439, for lots three and four, section six, township 25 south, range 11 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: A. B. Camp, John Porter, M. Peterson and A. Rains, all of Marshfield, Coos county Or. W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

ZAZEL, the cannon girl of Barnum's big show was recently seriously injured at Atchinson, Kansas, during her performance. The propelling machinery was started while she was unprepared, and the concussion landed her, in the net below, with her limbs badly lacerated by the accident. WISDOM is better than riches. Wisdom guards thee, but thou must guard thy riches. Riches diminish in the using; but wisdom increases in the use of it. "DID my moustache trouble you?" said Blobsa to his sweetheart. "No, I only felt a little down in the mouth," was the answer.