

The Coast Mail.

NOTICE TO LAND CLAIMANTS. ROSEBURG LAND OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1880. To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I hereby give notice that I have designated the COAST MAIL as the paper in which I shall hereafter publish all pre-emption and homestead notices, and applications for mining patents for lands lying near Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

W. F. BENJAMIN, Register. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

THE COOS BAY ROAD.—We are pleased to be able to announce that work on the road between here and Roseburg is being rapidly pushed forward, and that the road will soon be passable for wagons. The bridge across the Middle Creek is complete, costing \$210, and work is expected to commence soon on the North Fork bridge. Work is being done on the plan of issuing scrip to parties who do work which will be received in payment for goods in Roseburg at its face, we understand, and the work is being mainly performed by settlers in the vicinity of the road. W. E. Weekly is superintending the work in the canyon, and it will soon be opened.

JUBILEE AT EMPIRE.—The Republicans of Empire City had a season of rejoicing and festivity last Saturday night in honor of the success of the Republican ticket. The Empire Light Battery woke the echoes of the adjoining hills, while the brave and fair congregated at Reichert's hall and passed the early hours of the night in dancing and other social amusements. A splendid lunch was served in the hall. The music was furnished by Stauff, Miller and Bridges. A general invitation was given to all, and every thing was free. The occasion was highly enjoyed by all who attended, and was creditable to the citizens who had the management of the affair.

LEG AMPUTATED.—Tuesday morning, Wm. Gamble Jr., a boy of seventeen years of age, while assisting his father in getting in some logs on Kentucky slough, had his ankle caught between a rolling log and a stump and crushed to a jelly. Dr. Tower was called, and on examination found it necessary to amputate the limb. The boy was brought to this place where the operation was performed, and he is now doing well. It is a great misfortune for an ambitious young man to lose a foot, but "it might have been worse."

VACATION.—Mr. Springer, who has been for two years past in charge of the Isthmus Transit railroad, goes to San Francisco by the Arcata to attend to business in relation to the estate of his brother-in-law deceased. He will be absent perhaps a month, during which time Mr. M. Madegan, who came from San Francisco for that purpose, will be in charge of the railroad.

RETURNED.—The mechanic who went to Gardiner from North Bend some weeks since, returned on the tug Sad Thomas Jr last Sunday evening. They put up a new mill in about three weeks, and have it nearly done. A. M. Simpson was there in person and gave the work his personal supervision.

PLAT FILED.—The survey of W. P. Wright in township 23 S, of R 12 W, in the Ten Mile country, has been approved and the plat duly filed in the Roseburg office. The plat of this survey can be seen at the office of Webster & Crawford, and settlers can now proceed with their land entries.

UNFOUNDED.—It turns out that there is no truth in the report of fraud in the voting at Bay City, Utter City, Henryville and Coaledo; the light falling off in the vote of those cities is probably due to the temporary absence of some of their citizens.

FIRE AT EUGENE.—A destructive fire occurred at Eugene City, on the 5th inst. The loss is stated at \$16,000, with about \$6,000 insurance.

N. G. FERREN and family have moved into town.

DR. T. C. MACKAY moved into town Tuesday.

THE new schooner Perkins is ready for sea.

MISS FANNIE COCKE is teaching the school at Summit.

THE enterprising citizens of Sumner are laying new sidewalks in that village.

THE latest dispatch gives Hancock a plurality of 122 in the State of California.

JOK NAY and Mr. Bond, of Curry county, brought up some beef cattle some days since.

THE C. H. Merchant, Capt. Lawrence arrived Sunday with a large amount of freight.

MR. HOWE, of Dora, is again around soliciting orders for fruit trees. He has gone to the Coquille settlements.

J. A. YOAKAM has built a new barn on his place near the forks of Coos river. The building is 50x60 feet in size and is quite commodious.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Marshfield's Night of Revelry.

"There was a sound of revelry by night." It was last Tuesday night, and the occasion was the party given here in honor of the triumph and election of Garfield and Arthur. As the dispatches accumulated at the close of last week, the spirit of 76 became thoroughly aroused among the people of this quiet town, and the Garfield Club, in compliance with a strong popular feeling, issued "order 329," for a grand party Tuesday night, and made preparations accordingly. A general invitation was extended to the public, and steamboats were chartered to furnish transportation.

The Hancock Club entered a quiet protest on the ground.

First, That the performance was a violation of the famous "Order No. 40."

Second, That it was in contravention of the rights of the States, and that it had a tendency toward the centralization of power.

Third, That such demonstrations were contrary to public policy under a "tariff for revenue only."

Fourth, On the ground that the music was to be furnished by musicians from "New York State," which they claim was unconstitutional.

But the work went on, and as the shades of night gathered, the reverberations of cannon, the glare of bonfires, and the gathering crowds told that the "ball had opened" in good style.

The band was out and kept up a lively strain of music during the early part of the evening. Norman's hall was tastefully decorated, and the floor ornamented with unique designs in chalk; the dance opened with the Garfield march, furnished by the musicians of the evening, Clark Miller, Tony Ward, and Frank Bridges.

A splendid supper was set in the dining room of the Central hotel, for which the proprietor, Mr. Kronholm, received the applause of 329 guests. The festivities were kept up till a late hour, and all dispersed, wishing for the frequent return of a Republican victory. It was in every particular a success!

Vote of Coos County.

The following is the official vote of Coos county at the late election by precincts:

Table with 3 columns: Precinct, Garfield, Hancock, Maj. Includes entries for Lake, Bandon, Missouri, Coquille, Brewster Valley, Johnson's, Beaver Slough, Ten Mile, North Coos river, Coquille City, Coos River, Empire City, Coos City, Marshfield, South Slough, Summer, Halls Prairie, Randolph, Enchanted, Burton Prairie, and Total.

Health Order.

DR. T. C. MACKAY, Health Officer for this port, has issued the following order:

OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER, PORT OF COOS BAY, Nov. 8th, 1880.

Whereas smallpox is raging to an alarming extent in the city of San Francisco, and whereas a large number of vessels are arriving at this port direct from San Francisco, it is therefore ordered that the captains of each and all vessels entering this port shall, if known to have or to be suspected of having any case of small pox or other infectious disease on board their vessel, cause their ship to be anchored one mile below the town of Empire and give such signals as may indicate that they are in need of medical attention. It is further ordered that the captain of each tug-boat towing into this port shall ascertain as far as practicable if any case of smallpox or other infectious disease exist on board any vessel which they bring into port.

T. C. MACKAY, Health Officer.

THE Empire stove factory ships by the Arcata this trip a quantity of staves and heads; they have a large amount of timber at the mill.

MRS. A. G. HACKER, wife of Hon. J. Hacker, returned by the Arcata this week from a protracted visit to her friends and relatives in Maine. Her many friends here welcome her home.

It is now proposed to make another attempt to raise the Telford by means of lightening apparatus, and to move her to this place. We hope to hear that the attempt is successful.

It will be noticed from the returns that there was a large increase in the Republican vote in the first ward of Bandon, but the fact of a corresponding falling off in the Democratic vote removes the presumption of fraud that might otherwise exist.

MR. LAND, who has spent the Summer last week in Sixes, was in town last week; he has some fine specimens, but we suppose his luck was above an average among the few who spent the summer in that camp.

Vote of Oregon.

The following gives the majorities in the several counties of this State, so far as now reported; the full vote will be given hereafter:

Table with 3 columns: County, Garfield, Hancock, Total. Includes entries for Baker, Benton, Clatsop, Clackamas, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Lake, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill, Total, and Estimated Republican majority.

Suicide in Douglas County.

The Plaindealer gives an account of the suicide of R. J. Hendricks, of Elk Head, Douglas county, as follows: Early last Friday morning, one of his sons having seen a deer, told his father, who was hardly able to be about at times. He took a gun and revolver and started in the direction indicated. This was the last time he was seen alive. Not returning in the evening, the family and neighbors instituted search, which lasted until 11 o'clock Saturday, when his body was found in a deserted barn, under such circumstances as plainly indicated that he had taken his own life. He had carefully set the gun against the wall, straightened himself upon the floor, and placed his head under his head as a pillow; then placing the muzzle of his revolver in his right temple, he had pulled the trigger, and without a struggle, was over the river into eternity. A note was found upon his person, saying, that "Not wishing to become a public or private burden, I have done this deed. Be kind; be forgiving; be just. Mr. Hendricks was a man whom all respected and who had no enemies."

Cotton in California.

The practicability of raising cotton successfully in California has been considerably discussed heretofore, and the subject has this year been brought to a practical test in Kern county. The result is spoken of by the Kern county Californian as follows: The experimental cotton crop at the Bellview ranch is turning out in a way to exceed expectations. It is thought that the one hundred and thirty acres may yield one hundred and fifty bales of the standard weight, or more than the average of a good crop in the Southern States. The pickers employed are Chinese, who give satisfaction, and it is thought may be employed at this work to great advantage. Thus far they have gathered more cotton to the man than is the average days work of the Southern negro. There is very little doubt but this experiment will demonstrate this valley to be one of the finest cotton-growing regions in the Union, and if so, the effect on its future agricultural prospect cannot be otherwise than highly favorable.

Important Railroad News.

The Portland Bulletin of the 5th contains the following announcement as to railroad interests in the territories. Col. J. Richardson, formerly president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, reported hence Thursday morning on the Oregon. He brought the important information that Jay Gould and associates of the Union Pacific railroad have raised all necessary funds and completed arrangements for building a standard gauge railroad from Ogden, Utah Territory, to Boise City, Idaho Territory, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles. The narrow gauge road already built from Ogden to a point forty miles north will be utilized by laying a third rail. The road will run through the Malade country and will be completed within eighteen months. The Grande Ronde branch of the Oregon, Railway & Navigation Co.'s lines to Baker City, Oregon will be completed about the same time and there will then remain only one hundred miles to complete another trans-continental railway.

GEN. HANCOCK, as we feared he might, has written just one letter too many—the pitcher has gone to the well once too often and has been broken. Having been told that our defeat in Indiana was due to the "free trade" views held by the Democracy, which found their expression in the Cincinnati platform in the demand for a revenue tariff only, he rushes frantically to the other extreme, repudiates free trade as folly, and comes out flatly for protection, though slightly modifying his idea in the closing paragraph of his letter, but leaving us still in doubt by the ambiguity of language.—Richmond Va. State.

Divided Against Itself.

New York, Nov. 5.—Both factions of the Democracy, both here and in Brooklyn are abusing each other heartily over the result of the election. Each accuses the other of treachery and incompetency, and a quarrel bids fair to create even a wider breach between the factions than already exists.

The World says: Responsibility for the Democratic defeat is placed by the Democrats of the country at large upon the shoulders of the Democracy of New York. We regard this responsibility as beyond doubt rightly placed. The Democrats of this city know now that they cannot possibly lose anything by refusing absolutely to follow any longer the blind leaders whom they have hitherto followed, or to make the votes of honest men, the stakes of political gamblers or the sole support of politicians who cannot be taught to know a brick wall when they see it.

The Herald says: John Kelly has simply repeated the tactics by which he gave the State to Cornell. He has simply relied upon his one principle that party, country, Presidency, all things and everything might better go to the dogs than for John Kelly to lose his hold upon that fat mess of porridge, the \$200,000,000 of our municipal expenditure.

The Sun says: From ditch to ditch, deeper and deeper into the mire, John Kelly leads the Democratic party. We are tired of drumming up recruits for the Democratic party, only to have them at the end of four long years led not to victory but into the ditch by a blundering political manipulator.

The Times says: It does not seem to have occurred to Democratic contemporaries engaged in finding party scape goats that the chief need of the party is more intelligence, more conscience and more votes. It is the party that is responsible for Kelly and McLaughlin, not they who have endowed the party with the ignorance, dishonesty and scurrility which render their existence possible. When Kelly is dethroned and McLaughlin banished, the leadership of the party in New York and Kings will still be the prize of some vulgar, mercenary demagogue. Democrats who object to "Bossism," should find a new party. The majority of their associates are perfectly content with their masters.

The Times in another article says: Some wild rumors appear to be current in Philadelphia and elsewhere that the vote of New York will not be counted for Garfield; that a Democratic Congress will not permit it and telegrams have again been sent from various parts of the country expressing great alarm at this new danger to the stability of the country. Kelly and the State committee may cry fraud and institute investigation, but they are obviously constrained to do something to divert attention from their own blunders. This need excite no surprise.

The Tribune adds: Barnum will do well to stop right where he is. The business public are in no mood to tolerate seditious fooling. No human being in New York doubts that the State has honestly and irrevocably gone Republican. To threaten to thwart the will of the people is folly, because Barnum can no more do it than ride into heaven on one of his mules. But it is also a crime, because to the extent to which anybody supposed him to represent his party, it would mean delay, confusion and disaster. Let Barnum stop his vaporing about fraud and step down and out. Otherwise he can only escape being ridiculous by becoming infamous.

The Irish Agitator's Defense.

The Irish Times says it is stated to be the intention of the leaguers to organize their defense, so as to make it an exhaustive affair, and force the land commission to continue their deliberations for a protracted period. They will be compelled to examine the Premier in reference to his Mid-Lothian speeches, and his more recent utterance on the condition of the Irish tenantry. Bright must be examined also, for it is claimed by the agitators that they have the same right of speech as either of these men, and their speeches are no more seditious than those made by Gladstone, Bright and Forster. It is also their intention to subpoena several hundred landlords in Ireland as well as their agents. The line of defense will be conducted with a view of justifying the speeches upon which it is sought to condemn them. They propose to give evidence that the land league is in its character a relief committee, and acted in such a capacity during the late distress in Ireland.

LATEST returns from the sixth Congressional district, in Missouri, makes certain the election of Hazlett, Greenback-Republican, by about 500 majority over the Democratic nominee. This makes a loss of three Congressmen in Missouri, of which the Greenbackers gained two and the Republicans one.

A WASHINGTON special to the Tribune says: "Ingersoll in his speech pronounced the Democratic party dead and gone to the place which he did not believe in. But if it has gone there, he pitied the place, and besought the angel Gabriel if the wind blew over the Democratic graveyard, to blow very lightly. Republicans could forgive Butler, if the Democrats could exercise that much magnanimity."

Secret of Republican Success.

Sec. Schurz speech, N. Y. Oct. 16. This campaign has been called a campaign of surprises. It means that there have been political forces at work which were not calculated beforehand by party managers and politicians. A week ago we had State elections in Ohio and Indiana. When the result appeared, the Democrats were surprised at the size of their defeat, and the Republicans at the size of their victory. Why were they surprised? Each party has its regular troops, which are, under party discipline, and can be more or less counted upon under any circumstances. These troops are accustomed to the old party questions and cries, and ordinary calculations as to the result of a campaign are based upon their strength and their activity. But the regular forces of neither party have of late been sure to constitute a majority of the American people. Between them there is a mass of citizens who are not controlled by party discipline, and who now appear to be moved to greater activity than usual by motives different from the old party questions. One of the greatest peculiarities of this campaign is that the drift of popular sentiment has proved of greater influence upon party managers and public speakers with regard to the particular subjects to be discussed than those managers and speakers had on the popular mind with regard to the particular subjects to be considered. In consequence of this the objective points of attack seem to have been changed several times by some of the party leaders during the progress of the contest. The Democrats have had repeated occasion to hang out signals of distress of various designs and colors. On the Republican side we began first with a quiet unimpassioned discussion of the present condition of things, its relation to our present and future public interests, and the reasons for or against a change. Then these considerations seemed to be overshadowed by while by some of the old issues between different parts of the country, as they had grown out of the war; but, finally the pressure of public sentiment brought back our discussions again to the original point—a calm consideration of the business aspects of the present situation. It has turned out that this is the campaign not of politicians, but of the business men of the country, and that the decisive motive power is not party passion or prejudice, but common sense applied to public interests. There has been a great deal of quiet thinking during this campaign, in counting rooms, in workshops, on railroads, on farms. The questions have been earnestly considered. Is not the present state of things satisfactory and hopeful? Are we not prosperous, and is not greater prosperity in prospect if we act wisely? Is not the national Government not conducted on the whole, honestly, intelligently, and efficiently? Is it advisable under these circumstances to put all this in jeopardy by a change?

Garfield to his Comrades.

Recently about 1200 ex-soldiers from Cincinnati, called on Garfield at his home, and in response to the address of Gen. Leggett, Garfield said:

Comrades, any man that can see 1200 comrades in his front door yard has as much reason to be proud as for anything that can well happen to him in this world. After that has happened he need not much care what else happens. To see 1200 men from almost every regiment in the State and from regiments and brigades and divisions of almost every State is a great sight for any man to look on. I greet you all with gratitude for this visit. It is a personal compliment, but there is another thought in it far greater than that to me and dearer to you. Just over yonder about 10 miles, when I was a mere lad, I heard the first political speech of my life. It was a speech that Joshua K. Giddings was making. He had come home to appeal to his constituents. A Southern man drew a pistol on him while he was speaking and marched over toward him to shoot him down. I remember but one thing the old hero said, in the course of that speech so long ago, and it was this: "I know I was speaking for liberty and I felt that if the assassin shot me down, my speech would still go on and triumph." Well, now gentlemen, these twelve hundred, the hundred times twelve hundred, the million men that went out into the field of battle to fight for our union, felt just as that speaker felt—that if they should all be shot down, the cause of liberty would still go on. You all and the Union Army felt that around you, and above you, and behind you as a force and a cause, and an immortal truth that would outlive your bodies and mine, and survive all our brigades, and all our armies, and all our battles. Here you are to-day in the same belief. We shall all die, yet we believe that the immortal truths for which all fought will live in a united nation, a united people, against all factions, against all sections, against all divisions, so long as there shall be a continent of rivers, and mountains, and lakes. It was that great belief that lifted you all up into the heroic height of great soldiers in the war, and it is that belief that you cherish to-day and carry with you in your pilgrimages and all your reunions. In that great belief, and in that inspiring faith I meet you and greet you to-day, and with it we will go on to whatever fate has in store for us all. I thank you, comrades, for this demonstration of your faith and confidence, and regard for me. Why, gentlemen, this house of mine will never be the same place again. I am disposed to believe that a man does not take anything away from a place when he takes his body away. I shall love to believe that in all time hereafter the character, and spirit, and impression of my comrades live on this turf and under these trees, and in this portrait, and it will be a part of my comradeship in all days to come.

AFGHAN.—Many curious stories are told of the influence exercised by the Afghan chiefs over their followers, among the most striking of which is the following: A young English subaltern attached to the Kabul expedition of 1841-2, rescued an Afghan pilgrim from some British soldiers who were handling him roughly. The pilgrim warmly thanked his deliverer, saying with emphasis that "an Afghan never forgets a good turn or a bad one." Some months later, during the fatal battle of the Kurul-Kabul Pass, our hero saw one of the enemy point to him repeatedly, and concluded himself singled out for destruction. But, to his amazement, he remained unhurt amid the hottest fire, while his men were dropping around him like leaves, those who had molested the pilgrim being the first to fall. At length several of the enemy disarmed and dragged him down by main force, checking those who wished to kill him, by declaring him to be under the protection of their chief. The chief in question proved to be identical with the rescued pilgrim—a disguise assumed to aid his designs against the English—and the officer, having been hospitably entertained, was dismissed without ransom.

BORROWING money is a bad habit; and borrowing trouble is no better. Some people are always borrowing trouble, and in that way making not only themselves but every one around them uncomfortable. They have contracted the habit of taking a discouraging look at everything. What they do not spend lamenting over the unalterable past they devote to the prognostication of evils to come. It is a most pernicious and disagreeable habit. There is no use of regretting the past except so far as to profit by experience in the future; while half the evils a gloomy-minded person is always predicting never happen. Cultivate a cheerful spirit, not only on your own account, but for its happy influence on those with whom you associate.

THERE is a great scarcity of wheat and flour in St. Petersburg. Rye bread has risen to double its price. A scarcity is reported from the provinces, which American competition in wheat and flour has failed thus far to meet.

ELECTION NEWS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7.—Returns from all but three precincts in the State show a Presidential vote of 86,177 as follows: Garfield, 44,787; Hancock, 40,707; scattering, 683.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—The official count shows the vote of Delaware on the electoral ticket to be, Hancock, 15,183, Garfield 14,150.

ST. PAUL, MISS., Nov. 7.—The following are the revised footings of the Republican majority: For President 37,848; Dunnell, 1st district, 8531; Strait, 2d district, 5505; Washburn, 3d district, 9636.

WASHINGTON, Va., Nov. 6.—The election in Virginia is very close. Half the State gives the Democrats 4,000 majority. There are several strong Republican counties to hear from.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—Official returns from 82 counties in Indiana give a Republican majority of 4489. Of the remaining eleven counties six gave a Republican majority in October of 2926; five Democratic majorities of 749. The counties heard from show net Democratic gain of 2672 over October.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—16 out of 24 counties give Hawkins, Republican candidate for Governor, 1,500 majority. The remainder of the counties in 1876 gave Hayes 2,000 majority. The Legislature stands, Republicans, 35, Democrats, 22, Republicanists, 4, in doubt, 25. The Republican gain is set at 149.

TOPEKA, Kans., Nov. 7.—Twenty of the 80 counties in this State give Garfield 38,880 votes; Hancock, 16,576; Weaver, 4190. Garfield's plurality is 17,102. The vote in the same counties for Governor is, St. John, Republican, 81,408; Ross, Democrat, 16,758; Vrooman, Greenbacker, 3999. It is thought the prohibition amendment to the constitution is carried by 20,000 majority.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—Sufficient advices are received to make assured the election of Jones and Craven, Representatives to Congress from the 2d and 3d districts. Republicans are jubilant over the hope that Johnson and Murphy may be elected in the first and fourth districts. Owing to the slim vote in several strongly Democratic counties, there is ground for apprehension of danger to make the Democrats anxious about these districts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Returns from 40 counties of Kentucky casting a total vote of 115,468, nearly half of the State, give Hancock 69,889; Garfield 45,579; seven counties in 1876 gave Tilden 77,473; Hayes, 43,433; Democratic loss, 7584; Republican gain, 2086. Hancock's majority over Garfield will be about 53,000. It is generally conceded that John D. White, Republican, defeats Tom Young, Democrat, for Congress in the ninth district. With this exception Kentucky sends a Democratic delegation.

THE Republican majority in Indiana is about 7,000 for Garfield.

A HEAVY snow storm prevailed at Chicago last Saturday.

TOTAL U. S. coinage during October was gold \$3,978,875, silver \$2,279,000.

NEARLY a thousand houses have been erected in Denver within a year, but rents and real estate are still high. The epizootic has broken out there.

THE Plymouth Rocks, says C. S. Cooper, in the Rural New Yorker excel all other breeds of poultry for general use. Fowls of all this variety have all the good qualities of the Bramahs, are the most excellent layers, very pretty and among the best for table use.

PARNELL addressed a special meeting of the Land League in Ireland on the 5th. He said he was being watched by detectives, but if they would follow him to his home in the country he would cure them of their vigilance by having them doused in the river. He gave a history of the law on conspiracy, which he claims as obsolete. He advised all branches of the Land League to send contributions for the defense. He made a personal attack on Forster, the Secretary for Ireland, and denounced him as a hypocrite and double dealer.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

ROSEBURG LAND OFFICE, Nov. 6, 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 Tuesday, December 14, 1880, before the judge or clerk of the court of Coos county, Or., viz: Russell Stephens, homestead application No. 2535, for the southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and lots 2, 3, and 4, section 8, T 26 S, R 12 west, and named the following as his witnesses, viz: Milton Epperson, G. Webster, B. F. Ross, and M. Stock, all of Marshfield, Coos county Or. W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Occidental Exchange.

JAMES S. KILEY, Prop., Opposite Postoffice, Empire City, Or.

Keeps on hand choice stock of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. A barber shop attached to the saloon.