

Our Navy.

The president's message the other day to congress regarding our navy and urging the construction of additional ships of war deserves more than a cold reception from congress. It is entitled to something more than the ordinary acknowledgment and after which, in the customary way, a reference to a committee and a consignment to a pigeon hole. President Arthur's administration has been a conservative one, not given to originating emergencies to combat them, nor has it been frequent with suggestions. Therefore, when the president in a special message invites attention to our naval affairs, immediate attention should be accorded his suggestions. The president tells congress that he believes the present condition of our navy is nothing less than national impudence. He insists that our sea coast, along which is taxable property of incalculable value almost, is practically without defense, and at the mercy of anybody with an ironclad who wants to take it. The whole sea coast of the country lies entirely open to pillage, unguarded against invasion and destruction by an enemy. The president tells congress his duty impels him to advise the construction of three additional cruisers, at least, besides those already contracted for. He advises no delay and urges upon congress the gradual reconstruction of the navy—immediate work, however, on the cruisers already contracted for and those whose construction he recommends. "Whatever conditions congress may see fit to impose in order to secure judicious design and honest and economical construction will be acceptable to me," says the president. He further adjures such action "as will enable the government to construct its ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide armaments demanded by every consideration which concerns national honor, safety and power." It would seem impossible that congress should overlook this communication or neglect its suggestions. It comes from a source competent to judge of the necessity, to know of the existence of an emergency requiring the action he recommends and urges. As we say, President Arthur is in no sense an alarmist—he is conservative in thought and action, and his urgency in regard to this matter is deserving of immediate attention and prompt action. This is a well known fact that for defensive purposes merely some provision ought to be made to protect our extensive water line, while the dignity of the nation demands something more than the antiquated floats that are by courtesy, in times of peace, recognized by other nations as vessels of our navy.

The Presidency.

It is well not to forget that the approaching campaign for the presidency opens with the advantages largely on the democratic side. Republicans should not deceive themselves by looking to the south for a single electoral vote. With a fair election and an honest count, several southern states would vote for the republican candidate, but taking counsel from experience no dependence is to be placed upon either fairness in the vote or honesty in the count. Therefore republicans must look to the north for the votes necessary to elect, and in considering candidates this is not to be lost sight of. In this connection let us look at the figures. There will be in the electoral college 401 votes. Of these the south will furnish 153, as follows:

Table listing electoral votes by state: Alabama 10, Arkansas 7, Delaware 3, Florida 4, Georgia 12, Kentucky 12, Louisiana 8, Maryland 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 19, South Carolina 11, North Carolina 12, Tennessee 12, Texas 12, Virginia 12, West Virginia 6, Total 401.

Of the 248 northern votes the democrats would require only 47 to elect. In 1880 Nevada, California and New Jersey cast their electoral votes for Hancock. These in 1884 would count 20, which would reduce the democratic minority to 27. New York alone would supply that—or Ohio and Michigan, or Ohio and Indiana, or Ohio and Connecticut. If New York should go democratic, it would require only 11 more votes from the north to elect the democratic candidate. On the other hand, if the republicans should carry New York, they could lose Nevada, California, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut, altogether 41 votes, and still elect by a bare majority. But it is plain to see we could not afford to have a candidate that would seriously risk New York or Ohio, and in making nominations this fact should not be lost sight of. Of the two, Ohio, though having only 23 votes against

New York 36, is the most important, for the reason that Ohio votes in October, and whichever party carries the state that month will be apt to carry it in November, and the general effect will be such as to dangerously affect the result in other states. Perhaps it would be conceded now that if Ohio should go democratic in October the democrats would carry the election in November. The figures make it perfectly plain that the republicans have no strength to waste on mere sentiment. This can be played harmless, perhaps, in advance of the nominating convention, but it cannot be trifled with when that body comes to make a candidate. It will not do to nominate a man because he may happen to be popular with any particular class. There will be a closer scrutiny as to the character of candidates in 1884 than in any former year since the close of the war, and proportionately more independent voting, and the success of the republican party will depend largely on the character and standing of the candidate and mainly on his ability to carry Ohio and New York.

Tilden Poising as an Athlete.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.] Bismarck is 69 years old, Tilden is 70. It is not age, therefore, that debars the latter from the presidency. Were his health firm, as his mind is said to be unimpaired, he would be good for four, or even eight years of the duties of the presidential office. As to his health, although he protested that he could not take the presidency, and told a recent interviewer that he could not give up his present peace and quiet for four years of toil and strife, yet he seemed sensitive about the reputation that had been given him of physical feebleness and infirmity. He told the representative of the press that he had no complaint to make on the score of good health, and saying so, "raised and let fall each arm, struck out from both shoulders, followed this with a vigorous stamping of first one foot and then the other on the carpet, and then said quite jocularly, 'No paralysis there.'" This is a very different picture from that drawn by other interviewers, in which Tilden is described as wrinkled and decrepit, his hands trembling with palsy, his voice so feeble as to be hardly audible, and his whole frame indicating approaching dissolution. The vigor with which he struck out from the floor rather suggests a slugging match with John Sullivan. Having thus demonstrated his condition of robust health, knowing it would be reported to the American people—attitudinizing, so to speak, as a complete athlete, there is left only his own personal preference of four years of peace and quiet to four years of toil and strife between him and the nomination. Tilden well knows that if this is the only obstacle it will be overruled by his enthusiastic friends, and that, will he nil he, the nomination will be forced upon him. The exertion he made to demonstrate his continued enjoyment of robust physical faculties, contrasted with his feeble refusal of the proffered crown, is the most suspicious circumstance connected with this interview, and leads one to question the profound sincerity of his expressed preference for "peace and quiet." It recalls his sly methods of accomplishing his purposes, and for which he has a national reputation. We therefore conclude that Tilden is still in the ring, and that when the pinch comes he will consent to sacrifice his personal preferences for ease, that he may enjoy the honors of the presidency.

Joe Cook's Lectures—A Touching Incident in Mormonism.

Joseph Cook has closed his course of lectures in Boston. It is estimated that his lectures have reached 1,000,000 readers in the United States, besides republication in England, Scotland, India and Australia. In his prelude to his last lecture he discusses the political situation and favors as presidential candidates Edmunds and Lincoln. He read a very touching letter from Utah, in connection with some remarks on Mormonism. He said: On Mormonism, what need I say, except that the American board of missionaries of foreign missions has not as many servants sent out to the four winds as the president of the Mormon hierarchy has. There are more Mormon missionaries than missionaries of the American board in the world. As a soldier as the snowflake there floated over the Rocky mountains from Utah, not long since, a written missive from Mrs. Paddock, an authoress of repute, to my blessed wife, detailing certain Mormon experiences, so pathetic and characteristic that I have been unable to forget them by day or night. "A few years ago," the letter reads, "an educated, intelligent gentleman, a journalist, came here from Europe, bringing his young wife with him. How such people came to be entangled in the meshes of Mormonism was a marvel, but both appeared to be sincere believers in the latter-day gospel. Soon a strong pressure was brought to bear upon the husband to induce him to contract a second marriage. The wife, finding opposition vain, at length gave her consent, and the bride was brought home. A few months afterwards the first wife became a mother. The poor babe, doomed to bear the sins of others, never smiled, and never cried aloud, but always, night and day, it wailed silently. Even in sleep great tears forced themselves from beneath its closed eyelids and rolled down over its cheeks, while its face bore the expression not of infantile grief, but of the terrible anguish that the mother had endured in secret. After a few weeks it began to plute away, and at length, without any visible ailment, sank into its grave. 'My baby died of a broken heart,' said the wretched mother. 'Every hour of its little life it shed the tears that I repressed before its birth; and the agony that I hid in my heart killed it at last.'

AN ORIGINAL LOVE STORY.

He struggled to kiss her. She struggled the same. To prevent him, so bold and undaunted: But, as smitten by lightning, he heard her exclaim, "Avant, air!" And off he avanted. But when he returned, with a wild, fendish laugh, Showing clearly that he was affronted, And threatened with main force to carry her off, "Don't!" he cried, "Don't!" And the poor fellow danted. When he meekly approached, and got down at her feet, Praying loud, as before he had ranted, That she would forgive him and try to be sweet, And said, "Can't you?" the dear girl rejoined, "Then softly he whispered, 'How could you do so? I certainly thought I was jilted; But come thou with me, to the person we'll go, Say—will thou, my dear?' And she smiled.

WOMEN AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

An Institution of Which the Citizens of the Far West Are Proud. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.] "When discussing the question of how woman suffrage works in Wyoming territory you must banish from your mind all notion of sex," remarked William T. Shaffer, "for the franchise recognizes no distinction whatever." Shaffer, a Pennsylvanian, by birth, is now editor of the Chieftain, at Evanston, Wyoming, only about 100 miles from Salt Lake. "There is," he continued, "exactly the same requirements for both sexes. They must be 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, native or naturalized." "Is the privilege popular among you and generally taken advantage of by the women?" "Why, certainly it is popular. If the question was put to vote to-day in the territory, I don't believe there would be a dozen in favor of a change. But you eastern folks can't fully realize how it works and the practical benefit we get from the system, because the only idea you can form of a polling-place includes a lot of pushing and disorderly ward hummers, howling from sunrise to sunset, and visiting the neighboring gin-mills every few minutes for campaign ammunition. The ballot is quite as important a feature of our government as religion, education, or the courts. Why not carry it on in the same way? Why not surround the polling-place with the same orderly influences that surround the courts and the schools? Make it respectable, decent and respected. No sane man can explain why the important function of citizenship should be singled out for a Donnybrook 'Hurrah,' and turned into a riotous travesty on society." "How do the women vote?" "Well, we have two approaches to the polls, one for the people on foot and the other for carriages. On election day every available team is engaged by the contending political parties, and you can't find more respectful and good-natured chivalry anywhere than is shown in getting the ladies out to vote. It's a regular New Year's holiday. The workers are told just what time to call for the fair sex and they are gallantly driven to the ballot box through the carriage-way, deposit their tickets without getting out, and then go home. Oh, yes, they challenge just like men for underage, non-residence or non-citizenship. So it works in the towns. As to the country where the voter has miles to go, he simply takes the whole family instead of the boys—only a few more in the spring wagon, that's all. No other difference in the principle and its practical application."

Like the Siamese Twins.

[Baltimore Sun.] The good old county of Chesterfield, famous for its great men, its mineral resources and its persistence crops, has just given life to a pair of twin children who, if they live, will rival the famous Siamese twins. The bodies are united just above the hips, and the union extends down the right leg of the one and the left of the other, through the feet to the toes. The double foot, however, has its ten well-developed toes. The children are boys, and were born ten days ago. They are getting along well, and to all human appearance will live and grow. Their aggregate weight is ten pounds. The heads, breasts, four arms and two legs are perfectly formed. The parents of the twins are respectable middle-aged people, who live a few miles from this city, and to whom during their week-end children had previously been born.

Outlived His Policy.

In 1846, Charles Barrett of Ashburton, Mass., came to the conclusion that he might die before having accumulated a fortune sufficient to make his family comfortable or render his widow desirable as a catch. While in this state of mind he went and insured his life for \$1000. He was then 60 years of age, which makes him 98 now. A few days ago he was surprised to receive a check for the amount of his policy, together with a note explaining that he had reached the extreme limit of life according to the tables on which that company based its business; therefore he was dead to them. It is stated by an experienced life insurance agent that this is the first case in which a man has beaten an insurance company by outliving a policy.

The Strange Adventure of a Sailor Who Was Lost Overboard.

[Sydney Telegraph.] A singular story has been related to us by the master of the bark Gladstone, which arrived here from London. While the vessel was in latitude 42 deg. south and longitude 90 deg. east, a seaman fell overboard from the starboard gangway. The bark was scudding along with a rough sea and moderate wind, but on the alarm of "Man overboard!" being given, she was rounded to, and the starboard lifeboat was lowered, manned by the chief officer and four men. A search for the unfortunate man was made, but owing to the roughness of the sea he could not be discovered; but the boat scoured the spot where he was last seen. Here they found him floating, but exhausted, clinging for dear life to the legs and wings of a huge albatross. The bird had swooped down on the man while the latter was struggling with the waves, and attempted to peck him with its powerful beak. Twice the bird attacked its prey unsuccessfully, being beaten off by the desperate sailor, battling with two enemies—the water and the albatross—both greedy and insatiable.

For the third time the huge white form of the bird hovered over the seaman, preparatory to a final swoop. The bird, eager for its meal, suddenly its victim with its widespread wings, fanned, a thought occurred to him that the huge form so close to his face might become his involuntary rescuer. Quick as thought he reached up and seized the bird, which he proceeded to strangle with all his might. The huge creature struggled with wings and paddles to free itself. In the contest the sailor was beaten black and blue, and cruelly lacerated, but he held his own, and slowly the bird quivered and died. The carcass floated lightly on the water, its feathers forming a comfortable support until he was rescued.

Ohio's Latest Prodigy.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.] The town of Felicity, Ohio, is just now enjoying something in the nature of a sensation. There lives in the village an aged colored couple by the name of Beight. With the aged people lives a little grandchild, Lizzie Huggins. Three weeks ago some one sent this four-year-old child a primer. The child had never attended school in her life, neither had she at any time received private instruction, yet she read the book from beginning to end aloud. So astonished and alarmed were her grandparents when she began to read that they burst into tears, supposing her possessed of some supernatural agency. A few days since the wife of Postmaster Molen, being sceptical, selected a letter from a number, and handed it to her with the request that she read her the address. This she did correctly. Prof. Ollery, principal of the public schools, took her to his house and tried her powers in various ways, and he says she both reads and pronounces correctly. The great number of people that are visiting her pronounce her a wonderful child, and no one pretends to account for her faculty of reading without ever having learned to do so.

The Oldest Member of Congress.

[Washington Dispatch.] If Senator Payne of Ohio lives to take his seat next March he will not be the oldest member of congress, providing Senator Morrill of Vermont survives until that day. Senator Morrill was born in April, 1810, and Mr. Payne in November of the same year. There are a number of old men in congress, and they are not the least valuable members either. Gen. Rosecrans is 65, Senator Lapham 70, Senator Eaton, 68, Representative Wait of Connecticut, 72; Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, 67; Representative Shaw, of Illinois, 73; Senator Dawes, 68; Senator Conger, 66; Representative Eldridge, of Michigan, 71; the veteran Kelley, 70; Representative Robinson, of New York, 69; ex-Governor Curtis, 65; Senator Anthony, 69; Judge Poland, 66; Senator Sawyer, 68; Gen. Singleton, of Mississippi, 69, and Representative Smith, of Pennsylvania, 69. In all there are nearly thirty members who were born previous to 1820, and many of them are among the hardest working and the most useful gentlemen at the capitol.

The Cincinnati Riot.

[Commercial Gazette.] The southern newspapers that are clamoring for John Sherman's committee to come to Cincinnati and investigate the riot, seem to forget that this city and county are and for some time have been under democratic rule. If partisan capital is to be made out of the miserable business, this interesting circumstance should be kept in mind. There is a torrent of comment by the southern newspapers to the effect that the Cincinnati riot should be investigated by congress. This is an impertinent and irrelevant insinuation. The people here have not been murdered for not voting the democratic ticket. On the contrary, there has been, in our opinion, too much voting of the democratic ticket.

A large number of those who were wounded and some of those who were killed in the riot, especially on Saturday night, were spectators, drawn to the dangerous neighborhood of the court house by the fascination of the fire and the rattling sound of the musketry. The surprise is, considering how thick and fast the bullets fell, that the casualties in the compact crowd of spectators were so few. The burning of the court house, which was a wanton performance and could easily have been prevented, had there been reasonable precaution on the part of those whose duty it was to protect it, will open the way for rich jobs. The excitement that prevails should not blind the eyes of the people to this fact, and proper care should now be taken to see that robbery is not the result.

A married lady writes: "How many men there are with large families to support whose brains are taxed day and night with schemes to increase their money-making power. Then fathers give your girls the same chance to earn money as you do your boys, and you will often find them glad to step out of their dependence on you. As far as my observations serve me, I have noticed that girls who earn money are more apt than their brothers to spend it in their homes."



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THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



WILL BEGIN THE PRESENT SEASON at Reade's place, Burton prairie, On Tuesday, April 15, 1884. Where he will remain that week and where he will be every other week after that date until the close of the season, August 1.

He will be at Summer every Saturday afternoon and every Sunday forenoon during the season. He will be at Piper's place at the forks of Coos river the week beginning April 20, 1884, and will be there every other week after that time until the close of the season. Good pasturage can be had at each stand at reasonable rates.

DESCRIPTION and PEDIGREE:—GEO. MORGAN is a beautiful bay, 6 years old on the 5th of July next; nearly 16 hands high; weighs about 1200 pounds; immense power and build, and is as fine a horse as is in this state. He was bred by Sir George Morgan of Lake county, Or.; he by Black Merce of California. Time in harness, 2:35. George's dam is a Lammix mare, and as fine an animal as is to be found on this coast. He is of excellent disposition, and I will pull him against any horse in Oregon. He gets 6 feet 9 inches; arm, 23 inches, and built in proportion. TERMS:—Single service, \$8; season, \$12, due at expiration of season. Due care will be taken, but no responsibility incurred for accidents, etc. CHAS. A. METLIN, Proprietor. Burton prairie, Coos co., Or., April 13, 1884.

Professional and Business Cards.

C. B. WATSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. OFFICE—EMPIRE CITY, 7112. J. W. BENNETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. OFFICE—At the Coos Bay News office, Marshfield, Oregon. JOHN A. GRAY, J. M. STIGLIZ, SIGLIN & GRAY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. OFFICES—In the Holland Building, opposite the Blanco Hotel, Front street, Marshfield, Or. 6214. A. J. LOCKHART, A. N. CRAWFORD, CRAWFORD & LOCKHART, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW AND NOTARIES PUBLIC. OFFICES—In Webster's new building, Front street, Marshfield, Oregon.

We are prepared to furnish abstracts of title to any parties wishing to buy or sell real estate or loan money on mortgage security and will give special attention to examining titles and conveying. Business intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. S. H. HAZARD, SHEDDEN F. WILSON, HAZARD & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Empire City, Coos county, Oregon. 7112. R. C. HUNTER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—OFFICE—In the Holland building, opposite the Blanco Hotel. RESIDENCE—W. G. Webster's late residence, Pine street, near A. C. W. TOWER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—OFFICE—In the Holland Building, opposite the Blanco Hotel, Front street, Marshfield, Oregon. J. T. McCORMAC, M. D., C. B. GOLDEN, M. D., GOLDEN & McCORMAC, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—OFFICES—At the Marshfield Drug Store, opposite the Central Hotel. Front street. - - - Marshfield, Oregon. Dr. McCORMAC is United States examining surgeon for the district of southern Oregon. J. R. CLEAVES, JEWELER AND PHOTOGRAPHER, MARSHFIELD, OREGON. P. S.—Will be at Coquille City the last week of each month. O. H. SMITH, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. Rooms: Over Kenyon's store, opposite Whitney's market, Front street, MARSHFIELD, OREGON. 713. J. Z. HOLCOMB, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. Offices: Above Sengstacken's Drug Store, in the Holland Building, Front street, Marshfield, Oregon. 712. J. F. HALL, COUNTY SURVEYOR FOR COOS COUNTY, Oregon. OFFICE: WITH T. G. OWEN, ESQ. In Ross & Timmerman's New Building, MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

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