

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, April 24, 1884.

Wm. H. Sears has been appointed collector of customs at San Francisco.

A novel and dangerous counterfeit silver dollar has appeared in Salt Lake City. It is said to be over-weight and made of genuine silver.

An eastern democrat is afraid that if Tilden is nominated he will die before October, which would leave the party in a fearful condition. It will not be any worse for them if he lives until election day. Death political is as inevitable in his case as natural death. He and the party are doomed.

The democratic party has now caught up with Gen. Hancock on the tariff question. It is a "local issue." Where the people favor protection the democrats favor it; where the people favor free trade the democrats favor it, and where indifference prevails the democrats are open to conviction.

The Atlanta Constitution (democratic) says the fecundity of Statesman Henry Watterson, so far as wildest political schemes are concerned, is marvelous, and if so simple a piece of legal machinery as an injunction can be made to hit him where he lives, as the boys say, the whole country will thereafter regard the injunction as a boon.

Brother Upton of the Curry County Recorder asks us to explain to him the modus operandi by which the bourgeois of Virginia overcome the large majority in opposition to them. It is done on the same principle and with the same kind of weapons that an inferior number of highway-men employ in stopping stages and robbing passengers on this coast.

The dead body of George Leach was found in White river, near Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 18th inst. He was the eldest locomotive engineer in the United States, having been the first man to drive the locomotive "Rockef," which was exhibited at the recent Chicago railway exhibition. He was 81 years old. It is supposed he committed suicide.

Russia has 94,000,000 people and population is now increasing at the rate of 1,500,000 per year. The increase is largest in the southern districts. The average life in Russia is 35 years in Europe and 31 in Asia. Sixty per cent of the children die under 5 years of age. There is a birth in the Russian empire every 8 seconds and a death occurs every 11 seconds. In St. Petersburg there is a death every 15 minutes.

Henry Watterson is portrayed in a recent Washington letter as a grave looking man of 44, with a bold, fierce face, and a rich growth of very light brown hair, which hangs down over his forehead. It is wonderful what an amount of work he does, considering that his eyesight is that all of his reading is done to him by his secretary; nevertheless, he is intimately acquainted with the methods of every department of his paper.

The votes of the Pacific coast congressmen against Morrison's horizontal abortion have given that gentleman the seals and he is now obstructing consideration of the Chinese bill. It would look bad for the house to fail in passing that measure, after the buncombe that the democratic organs have indulged in upon the subject. But the party is destined to commit harikari in every section of the country, and it might as well do it over the Chinaman off this coast as anything else.

It is a singular fact that we are indebted to Pompeii for the great industry of canned fruits. Years ago, when the excavations were just beginning, a party of Cincinnatians found in what had been the pantry of the house many jars of preserved figs. One was opened and they proved to be fresh and good. Investigation showed that the figs had been put into jars in a heated state, an aperture left for the steam to escape, and then sealed with wax. The hint was taken and the next year fruit canning was introduced in the United States, the process being identical with that in vogue in Pompeii 20 centuries ago. The old ladies now in America who can tomatoes and peaches do not realize that they are indebted for this art to a people who were literally ashes but a few years after Christ. There is nothing new under the sun. Canned tomatoes and loaded dice—the people of Pompeii had both.

The Morrison tariff bill was taken up for debate in committee of the whole on Tuesday of last week by the large and close vote of 140 against 138. As the total democratic vote in the house is 298, it appears that 48 democrats either refused to vote or voted no. Among those who voted no were Tully, Henley and Glascock of California and George of Oregon. Rosecrans and Sumner voted aye. Budd opposed. Cassidy of Nevada voted with the majority. But few republicans voted aye. Among these were Anderson of Kansas and James of New York. The Pennsylvania republicans and democrats all voted no—Randall, ex-speaker, included. Forty-seven members refused to vote. The Virginia readjusters voted no. The votes of Anderson and James (republicans), had they gone with their party, would have defeated the bill and ended it for this session by a majority of two. The bill is now the order of the day for debate and may take up the time of the house uselessly for a month, unless a motion to strike out the enacting clause shall carry.

A California exchange says Oregon is rich in manufacturing elements. She has iron mines of the best ore in the world, so close to water navigation that the furnace and the ship may be in sight of each other, and water power to run machinery for the forging of all the pigs the mines can produce. She has wooden manufactures struggling into permanence and the best sheep ranges in the United States. Several cities in Oregon are as well situated, with reference to water power to move machinery, as Lowell, and even better. Her timber and lumber resources are simply inexhaustible, and what with her mines of coal, of iron and forests of firs and cedars and hard wood, she ought by reasonable protection in a few years to take high rank as a builder of ships and steamers and machinery. But in the face of all these facts her democratic state convention has just resolved against all protection, coupling in the resolution the absurd assertion that "the power conferred by the federal constitution on congress to enact laws was given for the sole purpose of deriving revenues for the support of such government." As if there were no other than revenue powers provided for in that instrument! It was fitting that a body so desecrated of the matter it undertook to deal with should have been so far behind the times as to resolve for the renomination of "the old ticket," after its manifest abandonment by all eastern and western democrats and party managers. The democrats of Oregon had a very empty field to plow through this year at the best, and the action of this convention renders the task utterly hopeless. No state in the union has greater prospective need of the protective policy than Oregon, and the party that declares so flatly against it as this convention has done may thus early in the campaign write itself defeated. "Horse, foot and dragons." Oregon may now be confidently claimed with the certain republican states, no matter who the candidates shall be.

"An Amazing Shudder."

The above is the caption given by the Missouri Republican to an article in opposition to the national educational bill that lately passed the United States senate. Only 11 senators voted against the bill. All of these were southern democrats excepting Hawley of Connecticut and Miller of California (republicans) and Pendleton (democrat) of Ohio. That any southern senator should have supported the bill the Republican considers an instance of amazing financial incompetency. But the millions to flow to their states if it becomes a law captured them. The argument against the bill is that it is a measure to destroy the democratic party and republicanize the south, and no doubt this will defeat it in the house. It is feared that the introduction of education and intelligence in the south will overthrow the democratic monopoly enjoyed there. The excellent school systems of the north have grown out of the desire of the people to educate themselves and their willingness to pay the taxes necessary for the purpose. The indifferent schools of the south are the ones that would be most benefited by the proposed measure. It is contended by some that the constitution authorizes no such means as contemplated; but, on the other hand, national aid to education is no new departure. As far back as 1785 the ordinance for the government of the northwest territory contained a provision for popular education. By this the sixteenth section (one square mile) in every township was set apart for the maintenance of public schools, this action being accompanied with the declaration that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged." The states which have received the sixteenth section under this law are Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Texas and Wisconsin. In 1787 this ordinance was renewed, and the grant was increased by two townships of land to be given to each state for the purpose of a university. In 1789, after the adoption of the federal constitution, this ordinance was confirmed; and, accordingly, every state which has been organized since the beginning of the present century has received at least two townships containing 46,080 acres for the encouragement of higher education, while Ohio received three—one while in its territorial condition and two as a state; and Florida and Wisconsin each received four. In 1836, the surplus fund in the United States treasury was loaned indefinitely to the older states for educational purposes; and in many this now constitutes a permanent school fund. By the act of 1841, 16 states received each 500,000 acres of land. A large portion of the proceeds of these lands was devoted to common school purposes. Under the acts of 1849, 1850 and 1860, a part of the public domain known as "swamp lands," amounting to 69,428,413 acres, was granted to 14 states. The land granted by the general government from 1785 to 1862 amounted to 14,000,000 acres, the proceeds of most of which have been devoted to school purposes. In 1862 a further grant was made, each state receiving 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in congress, the amount derived from the sale of such land to be converted into a perpetual fund for the maintenance of at least one college in each state, in which such branches as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts should receive special attention. The amount of land subject to the disposal of the states by this law is 9,510,000 acres. It will be seen from the foregoing that the origin of the system of national aid to popular education antedates even the constitution, and that liberal appropriations of land have been made from time to time down to a very recent date. No decision of the courts has ever reversed the appropriation of a single acre for these purposes.

Cremation at Home and Abroad.
A bill authorizing cremation in England is before the house of commons this month. This mode of disposal of the dead is advancing steadily in public favor in Europe. It is now legalized in every country and enforced (during the prevalence of epidemics) in two. In Rome the cremation of bodies in the Campo Santo averages 10 each month. In Milan over 130 bodies were burned in two years while the Roman clergy were opposed to cremation, but now that they have withdrawn their opposition the number has rapidly increased. In Germany there is but one crematorium, that in Gotha, to which the dead are sent from all parts of Europe. In this establishment the body is placed in a light zinc case and lowered into the retort, which is heated by gas. The whole operation is complete in two hours. The most remarkable change of public opinion on this question, however, has taken place in England. Five years ago, Sir Richard Cross, the home secretary, refused to consider the question at all until "the novel practice had been authorized by an act of parliament." Dr. Fraser, the bishop of Manchester, with his usual far-sighted good sense, supported the innovation four years ago, as "one which, while

it was repugnant to his own feelings, would become absolutely necessary from sanitary reasons." The cremation society has created a crematorium at Woking, in Surrey. No body is received for burning unless a written request to that end has been made by the deceased before death or by some member of his family. There must also be a certificate from a physician as to the cause of death, and if no physician attended the deceased a post-mortem must be held upon it. Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir John Lubbock and Labouchere are among the supporters of the bill authorizing it. Justice Stephen has recently decided that the cremation of a body is no offense against the law. Even the Times reluctantly turns into line as a defender of this ancient new custom, and confesses that "a dead body is for 20 years a foe to the living." The condition of London, which contains almost as many dead as living inmates in all stages of corruption, is appalling, and has roused physicians and sanitarians to action. They urge that the presence of enormous masses of decaying bodies in cities poisons both air and the water, and that cremation being a perfectly innoxious mode of restoring earth to earth and ashes to ashes, is the only chance of safety for the living. There is much strong prejudice against it, especially among the most ignorant classes. To the educated this swift, clean, fiery passage of the body back to its original elements is usually more attractive than the worm, and darkness and slow decay. A society has been organized at Philadelphia for the purpose of erecting a crematorium in one of the suburbs of that city, at which the cost of cremation will be made as low as possible. At the Lenox (Pa.) furnace the charge is \$45, but many are deterred from using it because of the cost and publicity of a long journey in reaching it. It is believed that a crematory at New York would prove a profitable investment.

Horrors of Hydrophobia.
Mrs. E. B. McLane recently died of hydrophobia at her residence near Danville, Va. She was about 30 years old and was an accomplished woman, her musical talents especially having been much admired. About three months ago the unfortunate lady was bitten by a dog, but remained ignorant of the fact that the dog was mad at the time. No symptom of hydrophobia appeared until about 4 o'clock one morning a few days ago, when she was taken with convulsions. The family physician when called in ascertained that the convulsions had continued from the time of her attack, four hours previous, with short intervals of 15 or 20 minutes between each one. On opening the door the draught of air seemed to throw the patient into a fresh convulsion, in which she barked like a dog. As soon as this convulsion was over she became conscious, recognized the doctor, spoke to him and offered her hand to be shaken. She then entreated him in piteous tones to do something for her relief, telling him she had hydrophobia and must die unless relieved. Her flesh was icy cold, with hardly any pulse. The doctor asked if she suffered any pain. She said she felt as if she had a thousand devils in her stomach. All this time she continued foaming at the mouth, with mingled blood and froth, which covered her face and neck. When the convulsions came on the spasmodic contractions of the glottis would be powerful. Her face and neck grew livid and her eyes would protrude like a person in strangulation. In these convulsions she would have to be held down upon the floor. In the short intervals between the convulsions she would also entreat the doctor not to tie her, promising not to bite or hurt any one. Having been placed under the influence of anesthetics, she remained about three hours quietly sleeping and motionless, except occasionally a spasmodic shudder would pass over her body. She then aroused herself, rose from her bed, went to the parlor organ and played several airs. Then with a pen she wrote out the music of an air, composing it as she wrote. Presently she called to an attendant to bring her some food. She ate it, but her stomach instantly rejected it, and she immediately fell into clonic convulsions, which continued until she died, at 10 o'clock that night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dividend Notice.

OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT COAL COMPANY, No. 7 Spear street, San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1884.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day, Dividend No. 1, of 20 cents per share, was declared, payable immediately.
ap24 BENJ. PENDLETON, Secretary.

W. G. WEBSTER,

DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Crochery, Etc.

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Custom Boots made at short notice and repairing neatly and promptly done. Call and see me.
N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty.
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NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSSBURGH, Oregon, April 17, 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City.

On Saturday, May 24, 1884.
Viz: WILLIAM WEIR, homestead No. 945, for the lots 2 and 3, section 30, township 24 south, range 12 west, and lots 6 and 7, section 25, township 24 south, range 13 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
Henry Miller, Julius Larson, Ang. Peterson and W. Whyke, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
ap24d Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NORMAN'S HALL

RESTAURANT
Under New Management.

THIS COMMODIOUS, CONVENIENT and justly popular resort for epicures has recently undergone a thorough renovation, refitting and enlargement, and is now under the personal supervision of MRS. E. W. SPRAGUE.

This restaurant now has two commodious dining rooms and four smaller, cosy rooms for private and select parties.
There are two entrances to the restaurant entirely separate from that of the Palace saloon. For the convenience of persons attending parties, a stairway leads directly from the hall to the dining rooms, and there is another entrance from B street, convenient and easy of access at all times. Special preparations made for and attention given to guests from the hall.
The tables will always contain the choicest edibles the market affords.
Fresh Eastern Oysters received by every steamer and served to suit the most fastidious.
Meals served at all hours. Single Meals, 25 cents. Board by the day, week or month.
A share of public patronage will be duly appreciated by
MRS. E. W. SPRAGUE, Proprietress.

MUSIC FOR EVERYBODY!

HENRY HUDEN OF THE MARSHFIELD Soda Works has accepted an agency for all kinds of musical instruments and is now
SELLING PIANOS AND ORGANS ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Music for all kinds of instruments furnished at short notice.
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HOT AND COLD

TONSORIAL ARTIST.
Front Street, Marshfield, Ore.
J. W. COX.

BATHS!

Myrtle Point Store
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A FULL STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE!
INCLUDING DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Saddles, Bridles, Leather, Crochery, Wood and Willowware, Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Furniture, Farming Implements, Miners' Tools, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.

GROCERIES, BOOKS and STATIONERY, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, etc.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT.
Highest cash price paid for Hides, Grain, Wool, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, etc.

B. HERMANN, Proprietor.
E. BENDER, Managing Agent.
Myrtle Point, Coos county, Oregon. mr24

C. ANDREWS,

Coquille City, Oregon.
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes

TOBACCOES, STATIONERY, ETC.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE GENERAL VERDICT IS THAT THE

XLNT CASH STORE

SELLS GOODS CHEAPER THAN ANY PLACE ON THE BAY.

The XLNT CASH STORE has the largest and best assortment of Dry Goods and latest styles of Clothing on the Bay.

The XLNT CASH STORE has the best and cheapest assortment of Boots and Shoes and Hats and Caps on the Bay.

For Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines and Liquors,

GO TO THE XLNT CASH STORE AS YOU CANNOT BEAT THEIR PRICES.

They have on hand a full assortment of Crochery, Paints and Oils, Oil Clothing and Rubber Goods, And other articles too numerous to mention.

Everybody saves money who buys at the XLNT CASH STORE.

J. LANDO & SONS, Proprietors.

COOS BAY DRUG STORE

Marshfield, Oregon

Henry Sengstacken, - - - Proprietor,

DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

Candles, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationery and Fancy Toilet Articles, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use.

Prescriptions skillfully compounded. Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. N. B.—The Empire City Drug Store will continue under the same management and ownership as heretofore. Orders left at either store will receive prompt attention.
HENRY SENGSTACKEN.

MARSHFIELD DRUG STORE

Front street, opposite the Central Hotel, Marshfield, Oregon,

Dr. C. B. GOLDEN - Proprietor

Constantly on hand all sorts of

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

Wines for medicinal purposes, Dye Stuffs, Trusses, Sponges, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Stationery and School Books. Also, choice CIGARS and TOBACCO, and everything usually kept in a medical dispensary.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.

BAYVIEW BREWERY

MARSHFIELD, OR.,

CLEMMENSEN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale a superior article of

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

MY BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

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LANG'S

LIVERY STABLE

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

HORSES TO LET AT ALL HOURS.

Hauling done at short notice.

WOOD and COAL always on hand,

which will be delivered anywhere at the lowest rates.

A. LANG.

R. MAINS, TAILOR!

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD

JUST RECEIVED,

FALL.

—AND—

WINTER GOODS!

Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hats and Fancy Suits of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Ready-made goods bought at this shop altered and pressed free of charge. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. \$50 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

APRIL 17

E. A. ANDERSON,

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

SADDLE HORSES and BUGGY

TEAMS to let at all hours.

HAULING done at the shortest notice and at very reasonable rates.

COAL and WOOD always on hand and delivered at the lowest rates.

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ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION!

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY!

THE STEAMER COMET WILL LEAVE

the wharf in Marshfield at 9 o'clock a. m.

On SATURDAY, April 26, 1884.

For a grand excursion to Charleston, stopping at North Bend and Empire City.

Ortion by JOHN A. GRAY, Esq., at the grounds.

Good music will be furnished. Basket Picnic, to which everybody is invited. Fare for round trip: Gentlemen, \$1; Ladies free.

Grand Ball at Marshfield in the evening. Admission: Gentlemen, \$1.50.

Reception Committee—E. A. Anderson, H. R. Reed and W. R. Simpson.

Floor Managers—H. W. Dunham, T. G. Owen, H. Ploeger, A. P. Owen and M. P. Pedergass.

Committee of Arrangements—E. A. Anderson, H. W. Dunham and H. R. Reed.

In case of rain the celebration will take place at Odd Fellows' hall, Marshfield, at 2 p. m.

The proceeds will be devoted to the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home and Educational Fund.