

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, June 12, 1884

The Arcata started up last Tuesday and is due here to-day.

Cheers like a sunbeam—that Empire City drug store "Sunbeam Tea."

Jan. P. Fox killed a brown bear just back of Coquille City one day last week.

At Seranton's camp on Catching slough they put in 32,000 feet of logs last Saturday.

Dan Brown commenced a term of public school at Enchanted Prairie on the 3d inst.

The republican party will accomplish all the revenue reform necessary at the proper time.

The McMillan Bros. are here and ready to take your picture in any style known to the art.

John A. Gray, Esq., has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at Coquille City on the 4th of July.

H. P. Whitney's many friends are glad to see him around again, able to devote a portion of his time to business.

Wm. Hagun, late of Coos bay, was married at Nantahle, B. C., last month, a week before Mrs. O'Connell (his sister) reached there.

Miss Lucinda McCloskey is teaching a public school in district No. 10, on Cunningham creek—the first school that has been taught there for several years.

A. Nasburg started to Portland last Saturday, to attend the grand lodge of Matrons, which met there last Tuesday, and of which he is junior warden.

Persons in town who have not complied with the fire ordinances had better "look a little out." Read it, and also what the marshal says, elsewhere in this paper.

A letter from Willie Hill says that Harry Hackensto has joined the troops at Vancouver barracks, W. T., his object being to become a member of the band at that post.

The Pacific lumber company's raft is ready to tow below. The tug Escort No. 2 will take it down. She is now being put in readiness for the trip and will probably start this week.

The government inspectors of steamboats were to leave Portland for this place last Tuesday, and if they did, and not be detained on the way, they should be on the bay to-day.

Capt. Reed authorizes us to say that the new steamer on the ways at the ship-yard will be launched at 5 o'clock next Saturday evening, after which there will be a free dance at Norman's hall.

The election returns for this county are something of a puzzle for the interested to figure on for the next two years, if they do not succeed in working it out sooner. Some never repeat and others repeat too late.

For the benefit of his creditors, C. F. Edmunds of the P. O. saloon has made an assignment to T. G. Owen. His liabilities are about \$1500, principally to liquor merchants and cigar dealers of San Francisco, and his assets are reckoned at about \$500.

The Odd Fellows of Coquille City intend giving a grand ball at that place on the evening of July 4th. It is unnecessary to say that those who attend will have a good time, for, everyone knows that whatever the Odd Fellows undertake to do they do to perfection.

The Herald chronicles the arrival at Coquille City last Saturday of Dr. Monroe Volkmar, who was born on the Coquille, and who left his home five or six years ago to go east and study medicine. He has a practice in Baltimore, to which place he will probably return.

The Bertha strawberry picnic last Sunday was a success and a very pleasant affair. The morning threatened rain and this deterred many from going and kept many from the proprietors of the boat, but the day proved fine and those who went got the more berries and cream.

The agricultural editor of the Chicago Tribune pleads for low mangers for comfort of farm stock. Reaching up abuses the throat and neck muscles of cattle; and he might have added that it exposes their eyes, and those of horses, to painful injury from seeds, hulls or dust falling into them.

Have the potent beams of the sun done anything for "Sunbeam Tea." They most undoubtedly have imparted vigor and aroma to the sensitive leaf of which this popular brand is composed. Henry Sengstacken is aware of this, and accordingly imports for his Empire City drug store "Sunbeam Tea" only in the Perfection Tea shop so that the above properties may be thoroughly retained.

H. P. Whitney has been appointed by the county court to superintend the construction of bridges at Davis slough, Pogue slough, Wall slough and Carper slough, on the Marshfield and Coquille City road, and he will let contracts for building said bridges to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders at Uter City on the 1st of July. The planks and spikes will be furnished by the county, and all the bridges must be completed by the 1st of August.

Last Sunday D. B. Keating and wife started on a visit to their old home at Boston, Mass., to go by way of the Northern Pacific railroad. They have the best wishes of a host of friends that they may have a pleasant time during their absence. Neither has been back east since coming to this coast. Mr. Keating came out in 1858, and Mrs. Keating came in 1862, before the days of continental railroads and during the heat of the rebellion. She was a passenger on board the steamer Aerial at the time that Cuba was captured and detained off the coast of Venezuela by the privateer Alabama.

Wm. McKnight's little son Charley met with a painful accident at his father's place on South Coos river last Monday. McKnight was in the woods, making shingles, and the child was with him. In carrying one of the bolts, little Charley slipped from a log and fell and rolled 15 or 20 feet down the hillside, sustaining by the accident a bad dislocation of the right elbow. Mrs. McKnight brought the boy to town to Dr. Tower as quickly as possible and had the limb readjusted, but in the meantime the arm became greatly swollen and the child suffered much pain. His mother took him home Tuesday.

Tuesday Prof. Camp returned from a trip to the Coquille country on business connected with the public schools. As the professor will retire from the superintendency next month, the schools need not expect any more official visits from him. He will hold a public examination of teachers at this place on Saturday, the 29th inst. While at Coquille City the other day Prof. Camp granted certificates to H. J. Tobias, John E. Edmunds and Frank S. Bunch. He also granted a certificate to S. Watson, who is teaching the school at Coos City. Tobias is teaching the Coquille City school; Edmunds has engaged a school below Coquille City, probably at Iowa slough, and Bunch intends to take the Rock creek school, above Enchanted Prairie.

COOS COUNTY RETURNS

FOR THE ELECTION HELD MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1884—(OFFICIAL.)

CANDIDATE.		VOTES.		PERCENTAGE.	
For Congressmen:					
Binger Hermann, Republican.	233	55	73	29	33
John Myers, Democrat.	107	39	24	13	14
For Supreme Judge:					
L. Plinn, R.	224	34	30	64	18
W. W. Thayer, D.	113	60	12	15	11
For District Attorney:					
D. L. Watson, R.	225	55	35	16	13
W. H. Hamilton, D.	100	39	15	13	10
For Joint Senator:					
Andrew Nasburg, R.	206	51	30	14	11
W. H. Hamilton, D.	126	36	15	11	10
For Representative:					
John H. Roberts, R.	213	45	29	13	11
D. J. Lowe, D.	118	41	9	11	13
For Joint Representative:					
Walter Sutton, R.	226	47	14	13	11
A. H. Thrift, D.	100	12	10	13	14
For County Clerk:					
Alex. Stauff, R.	208	55	31	14	10
J. J. Lamb, D.	122	39	15	13	10
For Sheriff:					
W. R. Simpson, R.	245	51	21	13	10
A. G. Aiken, D.	82	30	14	10	16
For School Superintendent:					
J. T. McCormack, R.	171	39	24	13	14
C. E. Edwards, R.	105	38	19	7	13
Clark Miller, Independent.	43	17	3	5	11
For County Treasurer:					
Fred Schetter, R.	181	31	18	17	14
A. P. Owen, D.	148	57	33	19	13
For County Assessor:					
L. Harbeck, R.	187	33	19	16	18
Allen Arrington, D.	137	55	15	18	16
For County Surveyor:					
W. P. Bovee, R.	180	33	16	14	10
J. F. Hall, D.	307	55	30	19	15
For County Coroner:					
W. C. Angell, R.	215	45	29	13	11
S. L. Leneave, D.	110	42	23	9	15
For County Commissioners:					
E. A. Anderson, R.	225	42	20	15	15
C. E. Edwards, R.	145	38	20	13	17
Eugene O'Connell, D.	138	53	24	19	13
Thomas Norris, D.	97	43	19	13	10
Constitutional? Yes.	56	14	15	18	13
amendment, J. No.	158	40	35	13	18

The blanks that appear in the returns from Norway precinct are the result of carelessness on the part of the judges and clerks of election, who, in making up their certified sheet, placed Nasburg and Siglin as candidates for joint representative and Sutton and Thrift as candidates for joint senator, and Roberts and Lowe they left out entirely. Nasburg should have had 26 votes, Siglin 41, Sutton 26 and Thrift 40. These votes were counted as scattering. The vote between Roberts and Lowe was about even.

In Curry county Siglin has a majority of 57, which gives him a majority of 11 on the joint vote. Thrift has a majority of 11 in Curry county, which reduces Sutton's majority to 67.

Section 4 of Article 2 of the State Constitution.

To the Editor of the COAST MAIL: We would like to get an opinion from you as to the meaning of section 4 of article 2 of the constitution of the state of Oregon, and whether it is intended to prevent persons from voting who are stationed permanently in the service of the United States in any precinct of the state of Oregon who were not residents of the state or precinct at the time of their appointment.

W. I. RAMSEY,
J. W. CUMMINGS,
J. WILKINSON,
Judges of election for South Slough precinct.

The section above referred to says: "The purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or this state." Section 5 of the same article says: "No soldier," etc., "shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the state in consequence of having been stationed within the name, nor shall he have the right to vote." Many think because a man is in government employ he has no right to vote. They fall into this error for the reason that they make no distinction between an employee of the government and a soldier, seaman or marine.

The question of residence being one of act and intention, the framers of the constitution left the matter entirely to the discretion of the parties themselves. The difference between sections 4 and 5 is this: in the fourth the language is "for the purpose of voting," etc., evidently intending that the person himself should make the place of his choice his residence. Section 5 is: "No soldier," etc., "shall be deemed," etc., giving to him no discretion in the matter. The clause in section 4 of article 2 does not prevent a person who moves to a county while in the service of the United States from acquiring a residence in that county while in said service, if it be his intention to do so.

Ex-Coos Bayers Abroad.

Willie Jones writes us from Seattle that Jack McDonald is doing well in his variety store.

Steve Bailey has moved to Portland. He sold his lease of the New England hotel for a good price, and was one of the lucky ones in getting out of Seattle when the boom was at its height.

Among the ex-Coos bayers at Tacoma are R. Wingate, A. Miller, W. Bradley, A. Zelinsky and Mrs. M. J. Hopkins and family.

John A. Morgan is a foreman at the Carbon Hill coal mine, near Tacoma. Wm. Cook and family, E. Jenkins, August Matman and R. and D. John are also there.

J. R. and A. Hutchinson, Joe Hoefler, Dave Davis and W. Uder's family are at Newcastle. Uder is in Montana, as agent for a patent spring bed.

J. H. King has a blacksmith shop at Renton, midway between Newcastle and Seattle.

Llewellyn's family are at Whatcom, where they have been very unfortunate in the way of sickness, three of their children—Johnnie, Rosie and Simon—having died of diphtheria. Simon had just recovered from the severe gunshot wound he accidentally received near Southport about a year ago.

Major A. G. Brown, Dr. Werden, Dave Ransom and L. Martin are also at Whatcom.

H. Haglund and Gee Mow (the boss Chinaman) are at the Jones coal mine. D. Roberts worked there until the 1st inst., when he and his wife started to Wales, expecting to be absent three months.

Dave Harris, the foreman of the Jones mine, at one time worked in Newport.

D. McKay, the mining expert, has his headquarters at Seattle.

F. Horwell, who at one time lived at Southport, has charge of a mine on the Skagit river.

R. V. Pierce passed through Seattle the other day on his way to Victoria.

L. O. Lander, the blacksmith, is at Olympia.

Miss Lottie Goodell, formerly of Empire, but now a resident of Astoria, is visiting friends in Seattle.

Mrs. M. A. Jackson of Empire is negotiating for the Centennial hotel building at Uter City, with a view to having it moved to Empire, to take the place of the one lately destroyed by fire.

The price of the building is \$500, and the estimated cost of moving it to Empire is \$100.

Donald McKay, the founder of Bay City, is in town, in poor health, from the effects of a fall he received while recently prospecting in the hills of Washington territory. McKay came down from Roseburg, expecting to be benefited by the sea-breezes.

While fishing at North Bend yesterday J. M. Arrington caught a shark, which he succeeded in landing after getting an extra hook and five pistol balls into it. The shark was 7½ feet in length and weighed 125 pounds.

The people of Bandon and that vicinity are preparing to celebrate there on the 4th of July.

ORDINANCE No. 53.

An Ordinance for the Prevention of Fire.

SECTION 1. In all the buildings within the corporate limits of the town of Marshfield in which stoves are used there shall be constructed brick flues or chimneys, commencing not less than three feet below the ceiling of said building, or if there be no ceiling, then not less than three feet below the line of the lower end of the rafters, and extending not less than three feet above the roof of the same; provided, that the fire warden shall be allowed discretionary power to permit and license any brick flue or chimney which is constructed and placed as to be equally safe as above, and any flue inspector and licensed or passed shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. In all cases where stovepipes run through a partition, floor or ceiling of any building, as above, the stovepipe shall be surrounded by a safety dam composed of earthen or tynware or other incombustible material.

SECTION 3. No stovepipe shall extend through the roof or outer wall or ceiling of any building within the corporate limits of the town of Marshfield.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the fire warden to examine all buildings in which stoves are used once in three months; that is, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, and whenever he deems necessary or the board of trustees direct, and report all buildings that do not comply with the requirements of this ordinance to the board of trustees.

SECTION 5. The marshal shall be ex-officio fire warden, and it is hereby made his duty to inform and enter complaint against all persons who shall be guilty of using stoves or stovepipes in violation of the requirements of this ordinance, and all persons so guilty, upon conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and in case such fine be not paid, the party so convicted shall be imprisoned in the town jail one day for every two dollars of said fine.

The foregoing ordinance will hereafter be strictly enforced.

W. W. DUGGAN, Town Marshal.

Successful Curry County Candidates.

Following is a list of the officers elected in Curry county on the 9th inst:

County Judge—M. Riley (Republican.)

County Commissioners—Raleigh Scott (Republican) and W. H. Averill (Democrat.)

Sheriff—W. Bailey (Republican.)

County Clerk—W. Gausman (Republican.)

Treasurer—M. B. Gibson (Republican.)

Assessor—W. T. White (Republican.)

School Superintendent—Chas. Dewey (Republican.)

Surveyor—Geo. Fitzhugh (Democrat.)

Coroner—Alfred Miller (Republican.)

Hermann had a majority of 39, Thayer 9, Watson 73, Siglin 51 and Thrift 17. The majority against woman suffrage was 64.

Real Estate Transfers in Douglas.

The real estate transfers recorded in Douglas county last month show the following:

Thos. Thirt to Andrew Nasburg—1213 acres—\$500, and 142 acres, \$100.

Thos. Thirt to Hark & Nasburg—690 acres—\$500.

Thos. Thirt to I. Harker—740 acres—\$750.

A. Nasburg to I. Harker—51 acres—\$37.

I. Harker to Thos. Thirt and G. Webster—1125 acres—\$999.

Webster to Hark & Harker—624 acres—\$590.

G. Webster to Nasburg & Hark—a large tract of land in the Siuslaw country—\$10,000.

Presbyterian Sabbath School.

To all persons interested: I hereby give notice that on next Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a Sunday school will be organized at the Academy, to which all persons interested are cordially and earnestly invited, irrespective of age, denomination, or any other condition. I desire especially to urge all Christians in Marshfield to give the school their hearty support. Very respectfully,

A. R. BICKENBACH.

Rev. G. W. Black reports the last meeting of the Baptist association at Brownsville as a very profitable and pleasant one. Rev. W. G. Miller was elected moderator, Rev. G. W. Black clerk, and Deacon G. B. Day treasurer. Strong temperance resolutions were passed and measures adopted by which to support a missionary within the bounds of the association during this year.

Among the ministers at the meeting were W. G. Miller, J. C. Richardson, C. P. Bailey, J. W. Craig of the M. E. Church South, S. Jenkins and G. W. Black. From Brownsville Mr. Black went to attend the meeting of the Central association last Thursday, after which he intended returning to the bay.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Wahstrom request us to return their heartfelt thanks to the many friends who were so kind to them in their bereavement in the late loss and burial of their little son August.

The schooner Alcade, Capt. Crock, arrived Monday, 14 days from San Francisco. She is taking coal at Newport and will take a deck load of match wood at Empire.

T. J. Houser is tallyman at the North Bend mill and Miss Charlotte Vanderburg is teaching the school that he lately taught at Haynes slough.

The agricultural society organized at Coquille City has elected Jas. Aiken president and J. H. Schroeder secretary.

The Republican Platform.

Following are the resolutions unanimously adopted at the republican convention at Chicago last week:

The republicans of the United States, in the national convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the republican party has, after saving the union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent, the safeguards of liberty and the highest embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The republican party has gained its strength in a quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for freedom and equality of all men; for a united platform, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long continuance in congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration—a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as president of the United States. His distinguished success in peace and war has endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize the wise, conservative and patriotic policy under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity is productive of general prosperity, and of the comfort and independence of the people. We recognize the importance of sleep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future, and we therefore respectfully demand the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection. We demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenue for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and to protect the rights and wages of our laborer, so that active, intelligent labor as well as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. Against the so-called economic system of the democratic party, which would degrade labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation, by a wise reduction of the tariff, and to correct the irregularities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer, without injuring the laborer, or the great productive interests of the country.

The republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in our affairs. The policy which seeks peace can trade with all powers, but specially with those of the western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any emergency protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce; and we call upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be truly said that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unpurged, and which takes no law from superior force.

Appointments by the president to offices in the territories shall be made from the bona fide citizens and residents of the territories where they are to serve.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix for all the relative value of the gold and silver currency.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations, and between the states, is one of the most important prerogatives of general government, and the republican party distinctly announces its policy to support such legislation as will fully and effectively carry out the constitutional powers of congress over inter-state commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railroads corporations is a wise and salutary one, for the benefit of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, and the enforcement of the eight-hour law.

We favor a wise and judicious system of general reduction, but adequate appropriations from the national revenue, wherever the same are needed.

We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption.

We favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our working men in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad.

In this spirit we denounce the competition of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide for further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purpose.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under a republican administration, should be completed by a further extension of the reform to the civil service, established by law, to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be abolished, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil.

We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation.

Because where there has been no attempt, in good faith, to perform the conditions of such grant.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation clause in the act of 1879, so that all the valid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions begin within the date of disability or discharge, and not within the date of application.

It is the duty of congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of monopoly within our territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church, and the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military, if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation, and not a mere confederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the union kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintaining of a free ballot and honest and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the democratic party in various states, by which the will of the voters is destroyed, and the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the republicans of the south, regardless of their political affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

There were interruptions of applause at the points approving the president's administration.