

The Coast Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1896.

In 1850 Horatio Seymour was defeated for governor of New York by only 252 votes, and in 1854 Myron H. Clarke was elected over Seymour by only 300 votes.

The democrats are boasting of having 200,000 popular majority for Cleveland over Blaine. To make up this majority they put down 60,000 in Georgia, 40,000 in Alabama, 40,000 in Louisiana, 35,000 in Mississippi, 30,000 in South Carolina. Here in those five republican states they have counted themselves 200,000 majority by means of the shot-gun, and on such basis is the boasted democratic majority of the popular vote built. With a free and fair election these five states would have given Blaine and Logan over 100,000 majority.

Cleveland has expressed surprise that the negroes of the south should feel any uneasiness at his election to the presidency, and assures them that they will not be returned to their old condition of slavery. This does not cover the case. This is not what the negroes and the republicans of the south want. They want their present condition improved. This they have no right to expect and this they will not receive from an administration placed in power by the shot-gun policy that prevails in the south. The south have won a president, but it they rule him his reign will cease with one term; there will be no trouble over a second or third term.

The New York Sun says Blaine's speech at Augusta shows more ability than anything he did during the campaign. It proves that he accepts the result of the election in a manly spirit, and vindicates his title to be regarded to-day, and in spite of the result of the election, as one of the foremost, if not indeed the very foremost, of leaders of the republican party. The ideas in this one address are suggestive enough to form the basis of a policy on the part of the republicans, which the democracy can only meet successfully by the exercise of great discretion and superior statesmanship. In order fully to understand what they will have to encounter and overcome, democratic leaders should study this address.

In favor of electing the president by the direct vote of the people, it is argued that it would accomplish these desirable results: It would do away with the cumbersome and outgrown machinery of the electoral system; it would give to every vote its due weight in the election of president, and it would prevent the demoralizing and corrupting struggle for the "doubtful" states. The canvass would at once become national if a vote in one state were worth as much as a vote in another, and the desperate and corrupting scramble for electors would be done away with. The details for aggregating and declaring the result of the state certificates of the popular vote would be less difficult than the present arrangements for state electors and a count of the votes by congress.

The socialists of the country have taken courage at Cleveland's success. Now that he has received the congratulations of Vanderbilt and Gould, and the support of the Standard Oil company, they think he will be friendly to those monopolists, as they term them, and alienate the workingmen, who will band still more strongly together and establish the commune. This socialistic organization is a terror to stable government and the rights of organized society, but from the growth of socialism in this country in the past few years, we may not be surprised if the red flag is unfurled at any time and the furies are loosed upon us. A government that has not the power to protect its ballot boxes in every section of its domain, invites anarchy. The commune would fully meet all expectations in that direction.

Adolph Spreckles, third son of Claus Spreckles, the San Francisco sugar monopolist and millionaire, shot and dangerously wounded M. H. DeYoung, publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle, in the business office of that paper last Thursday evening. Spreckles followed DeYoung into the office and fired upon him in a cowardly manner, two of his three shots taking effect in DeYoung's shoulder. G. W. Emerson, one of the clerks, then shot Spreckles in the left arm, after which officers appeared and arrested Spreckles and Emerson and DeYoung was taken to his residence. It is believed that he will recover. Spreckles was released on \$5,000 bail. The provocation for the shooting was articles that have appeared in the Chronicle concerning the acts of the Spreckles family in the sugar traffic between San Francisco and the Hawaiian islands. The Chronicle was right and Spreckles wrong. He should be severely punished.

It is now in order for the democrats to cease their indiscriminate abuse of the republican party and prepare themselves to show the people after the 4th of March next the good that there is in the democratic party. The nation can endure without a shock or shudder all the goodness there is in the democrats, but it will not tolerate for any great length of time any large amount of their badness. The democrats have been telling us for many years that the republicans have kept control of the government because of their corrupt use of the federal patronage. That powerful political weapon, in the hands of the democrats, will soon be in their hands, but if they are depending upon its use to hold the government and oppress and rob the people, they are reckoning without their host. If there be any good in the democrats, they will soon have an opportunity to show it, and they had better begin to decorate their house for the exhibition.

Blaine Burns the Solid South.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 18.—Many of the devoted personal and political friends of Blaine serenaded him this evening, as an expression of personal good will and admiration of his conduct in the national campaign. They marched through the streets, under the marshaling of Colonel Frank Nye. When they reached Blaine's house their compliments and friendly regards were expressed in a speech by Herbert M. Heath, Esq., of the Kennebec bar.

Blaine responded as follows (his speech being continually interrupted by applause): Friends and neighbors: The national contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one, I am sure, of confidence and sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with genuine enthusiasm, and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the state, has come back in this campaign to the old-fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for 30 years, and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature, and give joy and dignity to life. After Maine, indeed along with Maine, my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than 80,000 votes? It is a popular endorsement which has deeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth, an affection which I inherited from my ancestry, and which I shall transmit to my children.

OTHER SECTIONS THANKED. But I do not limit my thanks to the state of my residence and the state of my birth. I owe much to true and zealous friends in New England, who worked so nobly for the republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalty to principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle. But the achievements for the republican cause in the east are even surpassed by splendid victories in the west. In that magnificent cordon of states that stretches from the foot hills of the Alleghenies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single state failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the republicans of the Empire state who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles; who fought foes from within and foes without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every 2000 would have given us victory in the nation. Indeed, a change of little more than 5000 votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the republican standard, and would have made the north as solid as the south. My thanks would still be incomplete, if I should fail to recognize, with special gratitude, that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from all personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside and interests.

A REMARKABLE FIGHT. The results of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The northern states, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000, almost a half million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid south, and were the decisive element which gave to that section control of the national government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the south is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power—that equality which says to every citizen, "Your vote is just as good, just as potent, as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the south has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it, by violence, to others. Forty-two presidential electors are assigned to the south on account of colored population, and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal voters, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those states where they have a majority of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven states that comprised the rebel confederacy had, by the census of 1880, 7,500,000 of white population, and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation,

and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If outrage stopped there it would be bad enough, but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the south to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the north.

A FORCIBLE ILLUSTRATION. To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five states in the late confederacy and five loyal states of the north, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the south, the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have, in all, an aggregate of 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people, and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the north the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in all an aggregate of 48 electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,600,000, or just double the five southern states which I have named. These northern states have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that white men in those southern states, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in northern states. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinarily unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the north. Even those who are violently opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if presidential electors are assigned to the south by reason of the negro population, that the population ought to be permitted free suffrage in elections. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that the southern white man in the gulf states is entitled to double the political power of the northern white man in the lake states. It is to affirm that the confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that the union soldier can, and that perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the southern white man in the government of the union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon Saxon churl.

THE LABORING MEN INTERESTED. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the north. With the southern democracy triumphant in their states and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree, wages which will amount, as did the supplies of slaves, to bare subsistence, equal in cash perhaps to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire south. The white laborer in the north will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The republicans have seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the south must be raised to the just recompense of a laborer, or the wages in the north ruined, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. Reverse influences will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced against which years ago Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the north, and which will prove hostile to their independence and will inevitably lead to ruinous reduction of wages. Mere difference of color of skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard in the wages of contiguous and adjacent states, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the south been already deprived by the democratic party of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United States, that they regard an advent of that party to national power as a signal for their enslavement, and are afflicted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the north realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election.

A PORTENTOUS FACT. It is a portentous fact that the democratic senators who come from the states of the late confederacy all, and I mean all without a single exception, personally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in those states no man who was loyal to the union, no matter how strong a democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. One great avenue to honor in that section is a record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding fact that a section in which friendship for the union in the day of its trial and agony, is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation who fought the war, and elevates into practical command of the American government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the south as placed by the late election in possession of the government, and I mean all that my words imply. The south furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the republican party, and they will step to the command of the democrats as unchallenged and unrestrained as they held the same position for 30 years before the war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among citizens of a free republic. There cannot be a minority of white men in the south ruling a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for the country, all

cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equally from the Pilgrims who first stood upon Plymouth rock, and from the liberty-loving patriots who came to Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood; it demands a hearing and settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will at least establish equality of white men under the national government, and will give to the northern man, who fought to preserve the union, as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the southern man, who fought to destroy the union.

HIS OWN DEFEAT. The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates, whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely, I may say instinctively, I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest, without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the presidency. Towards him, personally, I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality that I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it, from the hour of its birth.

At the conclusion of Blaine's remarks he invited the large crowd into his house, and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held, hundreds of people passing through the rooms. The greetings were especially friendly and cordial.

Popular Vote for President.

Prior to 1824 presidential electors were chosen by the state legislatures. Following is the vote for presidential candidates from 1824 to and including 1880:

1824—J. Q. Adams had 105,321 votes to 155,872 for Jackson, 44,282 for Crawford and 46,587 for Clay. Jackson over Adams, 50,551. Adams less than combined vote of others, 140,869. Of the whole vote Adams had 29.92 per cent, Jackson 44.27, Clay 13.23, Crawford 13.23. Adams was elected by the house of representatives.

1828—Andrew Jackson had 647,231 to 509,097 for J. Q. Adams. Jackson's majority, 138,134. Of the whole vote Jackson had 55.77 per cent, Adams 44.03.

1832—Andrew Jackson had 687,502 to 330,189 for Clay and 33,108 for Floyd and Wirt combined. Jackson's majority, 124,205. Of the whole vote Jackson had 54.96 per cent, Clay 42.39 and the others combined 2.65.

1836—Martin Van Buren had 701,549 to 736,656, the combined vote for Harrison, White, Webster and Maguin. Van Buren's majority, 24,893. Of the whole vote Van Buren had 50.83 per cent, and the others combined 49.17.

1840—Wm. H. Harrison had 1,275,017 to 1,128,702 for Van Buren and 7,059 for Birney. Harrison's majority, 139,256. Of the whole vote Harrison had 52.89 per cent, Van Buren 46.82 and Birney 2.29.

1844—James K. Polk had 1,337,243 to 1,229,008 for Clay and 62,300 for Birney. Polk over Clay, 38,175. Polk less than others combined, 24,125. Of the whole vote Polk had 49.55 per cent, Clay 48.14 and Birney 2.21.

1848—Zachary Taylor had 1,360,101 to 1,220,544 for Louis Cass and 291,262 for Van Buren. Taylor over Cass, 139,557. Taylor less than others combined, 151,706. Of the whole vote Taylor had 47.86 per cent, Cass 42.50 and Van Buren 10.14.

1852—Franklin Pierce had 1,601,474 to 1,396,578 for Scott and 156,149 for Hale. Pierce over all, 58,747. Of the whole vote Pierce had 50.90 per cent, Scott 44.10 and Hale 4.97.

1856—James Buchanan had 1,838,160 to 1,341,264 for Fremont and 874,834 for Fillmore. Buchanan over Fremont, 496,906. Buchanan less than combined vote of others, 377,629. Of the whole vote Buchanan had 45.34 per cent, Fremont 33.09 and Fillmore 21.57.

1860—Abraham Lincoln had 1,866,352 to 1,375,157 for Douglas, 845,763 for Breckinridge and 589,581 for Bell. Lincoln over Breckinridge, 491,185. Lincoln less than Douglas and Breckinridge combined, 354,568. Lincoln less than combined vote of all others, 944,149. Of the whole vote Lincoln had 39.91 per cent, Douglas 29.49, Breckinridge 18.08 and Bell 12.61.

1864—Abraham Lincoln had 2,216,067 to 2,808,725 for McClellan (11 states not voting)—viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Lincoln's majority, 403,342. Of the whole vote Lincoln had 55.06 per cent and McClellan 44.94.

1868—Ulysses S. Grant had 3,015,071 to 2,709,613 for Seymour (three states not voting)—viz: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Grant's majority, 305,458. Of the whole vote Grant had 52.07 per cent and Seymour 47.93.

1872—Ulysses S. Grant had 3,507,070 to 2,834,070 for Greeley, 29,408 for O'Connor and 5,608 for Black. Grant's majority, 729,975. Of the whole vote Grant had 55.63 per cent, Greeley 43.83, O'Connor 15 and Black .09.

1876—R. B. Hayes had 4,033,950 to 4,284,885 for Tilden, 81,749 for Cooper, 3522 for Smith and 2036 scattering. Tilden's majority over Hayes, 250,935. Tilden's majority over the entire vote cast, 157,037. Hayes less than the combined vote of others, 344,833. Of the whole vote cast Hayes had 47.95 per cent, Cooper .57 per cent, Smith .11 per cent, and scattering .03.

1880—Jas. A. Garfield had 4,440,053 to 4,442,055 for Hancock, 397,300 for Weaver and 12,576 scattering. Garfield over Hancock, 7018. Garfield less than the combined vote of others, 313,864. Of the popular vote Garfield had 48.26 per

cent, Hancock 48.25, Weaver 3.33 and scattering .13.

SUMMARY.—Of the presidents, Adams, federalist; Polk, democrat; Taylor, whig; Buchanan, democrat; and Lincoln, Hayes and Garfield, republicans, did not, when elected, receive a majority of the popular vote. The highest percentage of the popular vote received by any president was 55.97 for Jackson (democrat) in 1828, and the lowest was 39.91 for Lincoln (republican) in 1860; Hayes (republican) was the next lowest, with 47.95. Hayes, with the exception of John Quincy Adams, who was chosen by the house of representatives, was the only president ever elected who did not have a majority over his principal competitor, and Tilden was the only defeated candidate who had a majority over the president-elect and a majority of all the votes cast.

NOW FOR THE SPOILS.

Pleasant Reading for the "Reformers" who Supported Cleveland.

Some of the officials of the custom house, postoffice and other government positions are laying the flattering unction to their souls that under the tenure of office act they can remain in office four years longer in spite of a democratic president. This is rank nonsense. The tenure of office law only operates while the senate is in session, as it requires the president to transmit to the senate his reasons for removing a government official and appointing another to the same office before the commission of the incumbent has expired. This the president is required to do while the senate is in session; but during the recess he can remove any officer commissioned by a former president and appoint another man, and the new appointee can take possession of the office, discharge the duties, and remove all the subordinates under him before the senate meets again, to set upon the nomination of the appointee. And after the congress meets the president may not send the name of the new appointee to the senate for weeks or months after the senate meets, because the latter body has no power to compel him to send in the name of the new appointee until he chooses to do so, and in the meantime the new appointee can continue to perform the duties under the president's temporary commission. But suppose the president does send the name of the new appointee to the senate as soon as it assembles, and he is rejected because the senate may not think the president was justified in removing him, it does not follow that the president must reappoint the man that he has removed. Not a bit of it, he can continue to send in other nominations for the same office, men of his own party, until he nominates one whom the senate will confirm. Several such cases came up in the late session of congress, appointees of President Arthur.

Under these circumstances there is absolutely nothing to prevent President Cleveland from appointing a new man collector of the port or postmaster of Portland. The senate would most likely confirm the new appointments, but if it did not, as soon as it adjourned the new president could remove both these officers and appoint new men in their places, and the new men would take possession of the offices, turn out the republicans and fill their places with democrats, and the president need not send in the nominations of the new appointments until December, 1885, or the spring of 1886, the tenure of office law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

In fact the tenure of office law is as dead as smoked herring, and is of no more account than the civil service reform law, concocted by the republicans to keep their friends in office in case the democrats elect their president. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is as good solid democratic doctrine now as it was in the days of Andrew Jackson and Governor Marcy, who first enunciated it, and the democrats would be fools, worse than idiots, if they would permit the republicans to hold on to the offices which by right belong to the democratic party.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICES FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, November 20, 1884. 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 that said proof will be made before the clerk of Coos county, at Empire City, Oregon.

On Friday, January 2, 1885, VIZ: JOHN KYNOS, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4073, for the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 21, 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: William Saunders, of Empire City, and William Noble, Lyman Noble and Charles Fox, of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon. Wm. H. BENJAMIN, Register.

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E. B. DEAN, D. WILLCOX AND C. H. MERCHANT.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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A LARGESTOCK OF

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NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late firm of CLEMENSEN & CO., of the Bayview Brewery, are hereby notified that the same is payable to us as successors of Clemensen & Co., and persons so indebted are requested to call upon us at our place of business and settle their accounts without delay or further notice from us.

CLEMENSEN & EVANOFF, Proprietors of the Bayview Brewery, Marshfield, Oregon, September 17, 1894.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. T. MCGORMAC, M. D. C. B. COLEMAN, M. D. GOLDEN & MCGORMAC, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICES—At the Marshfield Drug Store, opposite the Central Hotel, Front street, - - - Marshfield, Oregon. J. D. MCGORMAC is United States examining surgeon for the district of southern Oregon.

C. W. TOWER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—In the Holland Building, opposite the Union Hotel, Front street, Marshfield, Oregon.

J. R. CLEAVES, JEWELER AND PHOTOGRAPHER, MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

P. S.—Will be at Coquille City the last week of each month.

J. W. BENNETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

OFFICE—At the Coos Bay News office, Marshfield, Oregon.

JOHN A. GRAY, J. M. SIGLIN, SIGLIN & GRAY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

OFFICES—In the Holland Building, opposite the Union Hotel, Front street, Marshfield, Ore.

A. J. LOCKHART, A. M. CRAWFORD, CRAWFORD & LOCKHART, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

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