READY-MADE CLOTHING. Which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. ger Ready-made goods bought at this still iltered and pressed tree of sharing. Give rife a call. [BETO]

MRS. M. TOWER. MILLINERY

EMPIRE CITY, OREGON,

HAS ON HAND A NEW AND Millinery and Dress - Making Goods! as All orders promptly-attended to.



MRS.C.F. LUSE MUDRE FOR W. F. BURNI, PARTY MARGHEDILD, OREGON, wite the Central Hotel;

HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS, inery Goods of all kinds. Children's Toys ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

" OF NEW GOODS

se Cleaning and trimming done to order and perfect satisfaction guarantees!

A share of patronage is solicited. Please call and examine my new goods.

BLANCO HOTEL,

Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon, FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS And Reasonable Charges.

Havi ely completed tion to the above 1

om of this hotel trade to cacific coast. TOLL AND TH

South Front street, Marshfield, JOHN SNYDER, ::::: Proprietor

I HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN CHARGE sure my guests the best of accommodations.

THE TABLES AT THE WESTERN Are supplied with the best the market affords. and patrons of the house receive prompt and courteous attention.

TERMS-Board and lodging, per week. \$5.00 Board by the day. Single meals.

CENTRAL HOTEL Corner of Front and A streets,

MARSHFIELD, OREGON, JOHN J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor THIS WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE HOTEL has just been chilmly enited and reformshyd throughout and is again open to the

placed in almost every sleeping room of the house and neither trouble nor expense has been spared to put everything in first-class order. At the bar is to be found the best brands of

made that opens on Front street, and the tables will always be supplied with the choicest the merket affords. my3 J. J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor.

MARSHFIELD

LUNCH HOUSE

CAND RESTAURANT! Rehrle'n.) dr., Proprietor ALL HOURS! From 15 Cents to \$1 00.

Till after Midnight, when they will be From 50 Cents to \$1 00. Board by the Day, Week or Month.

A variety of the best brands of San Francisco Beer always on hand.

Also, choice Wines and Cigars.

Fresh Eastern Oysters by every

Families Giye me a call. oc25 MATT STORA, Jr.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT All county scrip accepted prior to January 9. 1884, is now payable on presentation. No in-terest will be allowed on these warrants after the

senting, 100 West per Pepale

COAST



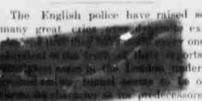
MARSHFIELD, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

NO. 3

CHERIALIS, W. T., Jan. 3.-tico. Palmer, a bachelor, living near Napavine, was found dead yesterday by J. N. Sitton. He was lying on the floor with Stock of Foreign and Domestic Rats his brains scattered about, and his gun and Fancy Suits of by his side. Palmer has been a resident 0 years, and was siderable money. was murdered; tted suicide. Towent to notify T.

or Palmer's neighbors, of the affair, and upon receiving no response from Seal, opened the door, and to his horror found him dead in bed, with his gon with him. As to whether or not he was murdered or committed suicide is not known. Sent recently received a paper that he said was his will.

day to inquire into the case of the death tarian tendencies of the people greatly DRESS-MAKING! of George Palmer and Theophilus Seal, favor their propagandist purposes. The who were found dead in their cabins authorities have, however, had their ire near this place. A verdict was render- aroused, and in the district court of ed that they had committed suicide by Zofingen two of the Mormon apostles shooting themselves, Palmer in the head were recently sentenced to a fine of 100 and Seal in the side.



who presumably visited the scene of the patched Utahward, but whose progress misrepresenting the facts, declares that at Basic on the ground that they were all the accounts of the affair were gross- "not yet sufficiently inspired," ly exaggerated and that the explosion was probably due to some mischievous passenger throwing a small dynamits. RESPECTIVILLY INFORM cartridge out of the car window. The statements of the people in the neighborhoad who were thrown off their feet must be taken with many grains of allowance. Still there is some excuse for them, but there is none whatever for the systematic fubification of these or currences of which the police have been guilty. Their sim, no doubt, is to impress their superiors with the dangers which they run and with their great value in preserving the public salety. The English may look at it in this light, but even their countrymen on this side of the Atlantic will be apt to smile at such credulity.

We are not the only people who have high as treble the above rates. Arouble over the question of tariff. Protectionists and free traders are at swords' points in France, the former in- decided that a sisting upon a higher tariff upon fore- sible or tdi- ign grain; the latter denoancing ing to increase PA

rehy, since it forces The country into the army, es the very bread and meat at home unprotected. The traders are encouraged in their by the fact that distress exists at Lyons and other manufacturing centers, not hearing in mind-or not considering it at least-that in free trade England the laboring masses are clamoring for fair

Germany the movement progresses. A new entrance to the dining room has been Associations for the promotion of crem-

Beckey Jones pops into print, as a reminder that she is still in Ludlowstreet jail, New York, in default of a \$250 fine which a judge imposed upon her for contempt of court. Becky of giving "a little moral advice" himwould not answer questions in a will self. Here, for instance, are some reease wherein she was a witness, and was plies for curing low spirits: First-Live incarcerated last May. Several mo- as well as you date. * * * Fourth tions have been made to get her out, -Take short views of human life. * * but they could not unlock her prison . Ninth-attend to the effects tea and steamer—served in any desired style.

Special attention paid to Ladies and doors. If she ever comes forth she coffee produce upon you. Tenth—Comwould make a dime museum curiosity as the woman who can but wont talk.

Indiana has a magnificent permanent serious novels, sentimental people. school fund of more than \$2,000,000, and Thirteenth-Do good. Fourteenthnearly 10,000 school houses, worth \$13,- Keep good blazing fires. Fifteenth-000,000. Among the school buildings are 116 bufft of logs and it would not be surprising if the pupils in these Dated at Empire City, Oregon, this 14th day primitive structures furnished their full institute for the blind, a larger number of July, A. D. 1884.

A. P. OWEN, Treatmer. quota of brains and intelligence to the than has ever heretofere been.

ster who in these days does his black board work in a log-house may not be enjoying all the latest improvements, but he will probably have plenty of fresh air and be beyond the danger of poisoning by sewergas. It will probably be hailed as an indication of progress, however, when the last of the log school-houses shall have disappeared and given place to more modern con-

Loosier commonwealth. The young-

struction. The old relies are good evidence that in America the schoolhouse goes in advance of the saw-mill, and the brickkiln, but it is just as well that the log walls should not be retained too long in the school-house after they have disappeared from village and farm.

That depends upon how it is cooked, the reporter suggested.

"Just so, It is dangerous enough in that way; but I was thinking of it as an explosive. Just look across the room.

The Mormon emissaries show a pre-A coroner's jury was summoned to ference for Switzerland, where the secfrance, and for a second offense-for preaching their abominable doctrines-The English police have raised so each of them got 25 days in jail, and ex- were forbidden to enter the canton again during the next three years under orts. heavy penalty. In the course of the der- trial it transpired that there was a regular Mormon recruiting office at Berne, ors. through the agency of which two elder-York Herald correspondent, ly spinsters were quite recently disexplosion and who bad no interest in was promptly stopped by the sub-agency

> Fruit can now be obtained cheaper in London than in any other city in the world. A wholesale fruit dealer, writing to the London Echo, says that thousands of barrels of grapes have been sold at 1 penny (2 cents) per pound wholesale, and entire barrels from 1 shilling (25 cents) upwards. Apples imported from America sold a schillings (\$2 to \$2 25) per barrel, which heretofore brought 18 to 25 shillings (\$4 50 to \$6 25). Chestnuts sold at less than half a penny per pound and onions from Holland and ordinary potatoes brought less than a quarter-penny (half-cent) a pound. This is all very well so far as the wholesalers' story goes, but the public does not reap the benefit of these low prices, as the retailers charge as

The supreme court of Michigan has was responpeddler's pack ndlord proved her hand, that the liquor on which the peddler got drunk was bought and drunk at the landlord's bar, and the court said that, if any doubt had existed otherwise under the law as to the landlord's responsibility, that settles it; for he was certainly hable for the value assaults upon the theory of protection of the pack if he got the peddler so drunk as to be unable to look after the property. The judge who rendered that decision has a great head, with some-

According to the novel computation trade and living wages. The suffering of a German histologist, who has been and depression prevailing in all the calculating the aggregate cell forces of manufacturing towns of England is a the human brain, the cerebral mass competent answer to the carpings of is composed of at least 300,000,000 of free traders, whether they live in re- nerve cells, each an independent body, publican France or republican Amer- organism, and microscopic brain, so far as concerns its vital relations, but subor-Cremation is slowly making its way in dinated to a higher purpose in relation Europe. In Italy the advance it has to the function of the organ; each living made in seven or eight years is consid- a separate life individually, though soc erable. At Milan, Udine, Lodi, Rome, ially subject to a higher law of function. Cremona, Brescia, Padua and Varese The life term of a nerve-cell he esti temples of cremation have already been mates to be about 60 days, so that 5, created, and Speria has a crematory 000,000 die every day, about 200,000 ready for opening, while Novara, Ven- every hour, and nearly 3500 every minice, Florence, Pisa, Leghorn and Turin ute, to be succeeded by an equal numare taking action. There have been ber of their progeny; while once in 427 bodies cremated since 1877. In every 60 days a man has a totally new brain.

At Gotha, since 1878, there have been A couple of poor iron-workers of Dancorded is that of Dr. Duck of Stuttgart. mills of Danville are closed, and these ation exist in Italy, numbering 6000 went to digging roots and herbs for the must bers. In this country there is still drug stores and groceries. They were a large amount of objection to this prim- digging on an island in the Susquehanna itive method of disposing of the dead, river and found a strong box but a little but pevertheless the idea is being re- under the soil. Opening the box they ceived with increased favor among med-found it full of coin-\$47,000 in all; \$16, ical men and sanitarians. Possibly a 000 in Mexican silver dollars, \$30,000 in serious epidemic or cholera or some oth- gold and \$1000 in small silver coins. er virulent disease would lead to a more The dates go as far back as 1832, and as general discussion of this infallible meth- late as 1868. The box is supposed to od of destroying the germs of infection. have been put there by bank robbers, Every now and then the name of as no other theory fits the case, and now all the unemployed workmen in the Danville mills are digging for roots and herbs, and the market is glutted.

Sydney Smith was exceedingly fond

pare your lot to that of other people * * * Twelfth-Avoid poetry, music, Believe me to be truly yours, Sydney

Smith. There are now 11 pupils in the Oregon | teacher.

EXPLOSIVE DUSTS.

Dangers from Pulverized Grains, Sugar, Starch, Etc.

The Philosophy of the Matter-Striks ing Cases and Curtons Accidents -The Investigations of a Chemist.

[New York Sun.] "Flour looks innocent enough," an overseer remarked while watching the reoval of some barrels of flour and other grains from a large warehouse That depends upon how it is cooked,"

when the sun rays come in the air is loaded with a fine grain dust, and if you were provided with microscopic eyes you would see your-elf fairly surrounded with atoms of grain of all kinds. Now. suppose you take a dried ear of corn and fire it. It burns very slowly and the chances are that it will go out. Shell it, or take the kernels off, and it burns much Suppose now we grind the corn, it will burn quicker still, my in a minute; but if you pulverize it, reduce it to a powder or dust, and ignite it, it goes off like a flash, and has great expansive nower. That is just the case here. If the room becomes overcharged with dust, and is ignited, it goes off, blowing the

house to pieces. "One of the most striking cases occurred several years ago when the Washington mill caught fire. Those who knew anything about it just got out of the way as quick as they could; powder wouldn't have sent them any faster. Blow up? Well, I should rather think she did. The walls of the mill were solid stone six feet thick, and when the explosion came they were just like paper, and the roof, made of sheet-iron, was blown so high from one mill that it landed more than two miles from the spot where it went up. Of course it was helped by the wind, but the force exerted was shown. Men have been blown out through windows, hurled through the air, and the walls of a building completely demolished by a man's lighting a pipe in a big grain-house.

A curious accident once happened in Scotland in a large house. A man walked in with a cigar in his mouth, and in a seend the room seemed to be filled with fire and a terrible roar, but a minute later it cleared off. With the exception of a singeing, not a person was hurt, but every one of the four walls was flat on the ground, and the roof had been lifted bod-ily and dropped 200 feet away. In such cases there must be a fire first. The dust burns, and a powerful heat is created, and then follows the terrific expansive force that nothing can withstand. The exploin Harclay street several years may be accounted for in this way. manufacture of candy, sugar and starch are used in great quantities. Their dust accumulates, and when lighted might asily display power enough to hurl a

"Has the explosive power of different dusts ever been determined?" dler's pack "Yes," the four man replied. "Pro-lord proved fessor Peck, the chemist, less made some on the part of experiments that demonstrate the enorloss of the starch, and grain of all kinds. In one of own contribu-the experiments he took three quarters of was proved, on an ounce of starch, and by raising it as dust in the air, ignited it in a compart ment intended to represent a room. When exploded it threw a box weighing six pounds twenty feet in the air. You can udge yourself of the power of the ma-erial. Half an cuesce of starch ignited in the same way was shown by the pro-fessor to lift the cover of a box and a heavy man standing on it three inches.

"One of the most dangerous materials is the wheat-dust of flour-mills. When burned it goes off like a flash. One of the first movements in making flour is to rattle the wheat, and pass a heavy draft at the same time over it, to carry off the highlyinflammable dust. Yet, despite all care, the air becomes heavily leaded with it. Prof. Peck has shown what flour would do by taking a box with a capacity of two cubic feet and placing in it a little flour, the light of a samp entering through a hole in one corner, and the muzzle of a bellows through the other. The cover of the box was nailed on and a man took his on it. The professor then worked the bel ows, and the small amount of floor filled the air in the box, as dust, fac-simile of a dust-laden mill i produced. The flour immediately ignited from a lamp, and in a second the cover was blown off and the man lifted several inches into the sir, while a blaze of fire burst out from all sides. A number of interesting experiments were performed by the same gentleman, showing our large manufactories where dust was likely to be formed there lurked a power as dreaded as dynamite. Peck states that one pound of carbon and two and two thirds of oxygen, when they combined to produce carbonic acid, will evolve heat sufficient, if applied to a perfect heating en-gine, to lift nearly 600 tons ten feet into At Goffia, since 1878, there have been A couple of poor iron-workers of Dan-the air. Then he assumes that if 40 per 200 bodies cremated. The last case re-ville, Pa., recently struck it rich. The cent. of flour is carbon it would require two and one-balf pounds to accomplish this result.

German Forest Police.

[Cornhill Magazine.] In Germany the woods have their police phose duty it is to see that no devastation is wrought by inconsiderate owners. No man may cut down his trees without the sauction of the authorities. The reason is that wood is the staple fuel of the country. and if the government did not step in to protect the people against their own improvidence, the peasants would speedily sweep away all their fores's to enable them to clear the mortgages which the Jews hold on their lands. In Bavaria the price of fuel rose between 1830 and 1860 as much as 60 per cent., and building timber rose

Cholera in the Mississippi Valley. Professor Bartholow tays that "the Mis-ssippi valley is as much the habitat of cholora as the Ganges is, the condition be-ing the same, and sporadic cases occur-ring every year." The doctor, who has had a large experience with the disease, affirms that for its treatment there is no. agent comparable to chloral.

> A Dangerous Bragon Fly. [Chicago Herald.]

In the province of San Pedro, Brazil, the destruction of all eucalyptus trees has been ordered. It appears that the tree favors the generation of a terrible dangerous dragon fly, which attacks all living crea-tures, and whose sting is fatal within a The Current: Free and frequent inter-

course is needed as between parent and When Vassar girls want to swear they say "buy gum."

A COMMON STORY.

[Mary G. Crocker.] A careless word to the heart that loved her, A sharp retaiks at a fancied slight, A heart too proud to ask forgiveness.

When a single word would have set it right.

A bitter word to the heart he worshipped, A glance of scorn from his tender eyes— And two that loved as they love in Heaven, Were strangers to all love's ministries.

A patient man, with his life and talents
To easing the great world's sorrow given;
And a hidden burden that no one guesses,
Save the heart, the heart of love, in
Heaven.

A tender, quiet helpful woman, With a gift known only to God above; and singing songs from a beart that's

Bongs sweet, O! plareingly sweet, of love. An Armiess Painter.

["H. H. A." in Chicago Tribune.] While on the subject of pictures, there are, of course, dozens of copyists in all the museums and large galleries, most of whom each a very meagre living by dis-posing of their good, bad, or indifferent copies, as the case may be. In Antwerp the only one of these mechanical artists who has gained more than a bare subsist-ence is "Felix," a man born without hands or arms, but who uses his feet instend, and with such dexterity that he paints three pictures while the every-day young man whom nature has in no way distinguished, gets through two of the same size. Needless to say, Felix finds customers while better pictures than his

remain unsold at lower prices. remain unsold at lower prices.

There are too many, especially of the tourist order, who infinitely prefer a poor copy of the "Descent of the Cross, "regarding which they can say: "You see that picture? Painted by who do you call 'em—I forget the name—some great gun of a resister, well see this copy, was mainted. painter; well, sir, this copy was painted by a man named Felix-a fellow without any arms—he donest, every inch of it, sir, with his feet. I seen him to work on it myself in one of them everlasting galleries, I don't remember which one, they're all alike to me. I don't take much paintings, you know, last, by George! that fellow can do as good a picture with his feet as those big painters that make such a fuss over could do with their hands, and, as far as I can see, one's just as good as another. My daughter don't think so, but you know she's been to one of these here schools in New York. She n't take no stock in anything less it's 600 or 700 years old in the way of a picture. It suits me, though. Yes, sir, painted it with his feet. I seen him do it. And so Felix, the armless artist of Antwerp, has through his affliction made enough money to purchase the house he lives in, and uld, if report be true, retire from labors and live upon his income, while the better artist, his neighbor, in no way dif-fering from the average brother in respect to legs and arms, starves under the shad-ows of the Sacred Tragedy!

Wheat by Evolution.

[Scientific Journal.]
Grant, a noted botanist, says wheat ranks by origin as a degenerated and de-graded lily. The primitive ancestor of the lily was a very simple plant, with a triple set of pollen-bearing stamens, fer-tilized by insects. It thus acquired those bright colors and that beauty which rivaled "Solomon in all his glory," The development was through the alesina and marsh arrowgrass and innumerable forms,

The first downward step seems to have been self-fertilization taking the place of insect ald. Afterwards the winds brought the varied fertilizing pollen dust, and so came the rushes—plain little lilies, with dry, brownish flowers; then the wood rushes, something between the true rush The Euscaulon a cem and the grasses. mon American water plant, rushlike in character, bridged over the gap between the rushes and the grasses, and then step by step the changes in the part of th lower cultivated in our wheat plant. the wood rush commenced the habit of storing gluten and starch along with the embryo, which has made the cereal so valuable for human food and raised our wheat, the descendant of the fily, the queen of the floral world, to the rank of the prince of grains, bearing its princely sway upon all the golden harvest fields of every civilized race and nation of the

Overreached Himself.

[English Letter.]
A man entered a hosiery store in Hartle-bool, England, and asked to be shown "a ew socks." When he learned the price few socks, " per pair of woolen ones he put them aside and said, "Aa'll keep on wearing cotton ones. They say if you wear rest alang through winter and summer yer feet dissent get caud." Some cotton ones were handed out and he pursuaded the shop man to drop the price. He then said, "Aa can buy them in Middlesburrow for half the money." "It doesn't seem possible," remarked the dealer; "will you swear to 'As will noo.

The dealer told him to go to a justice, make the affidavit, and he should then have four pairs at his own price. The stranger was as good as his word, and he chuckled over his shrewdness until the document was made out and he had been sworn. Then the justice remarked, "Five shillings is the fee!" Something came over the stranger about then. His wabbled a little, and he swallowed as if something cheked him. He handed over the "five tob," walked out, and the four pairs of socks are still on the shelf.

New Use for Photography. (Scientific Journal.)

Photography is now turned to new uses in Paris courts in cases of alleged adulteration of pepper, farina, and other articles of commerce. Hitherto the evidence of experts who have examined such commodi ties with the microscope has been accepted as conclusive, but the new system intro-duced by the chemists of the municipal laboratory has changed the method of pro-cedure. They now conduct their analysis of minute samples of commodities under a strong light, which permits the use of a photographic microscope. The photograph thus taken is sufficiently large to be easily inspected by the court, and thus the judges may be able to verify the investigations, and also give the prisoner the benefit of any mistake which may be discovered in the expert testimony.

An Auxiety That Breeds Ill Bealth.

[London Medical Times.] The very anxiety for health which Sir James Paget and the sanitarians inculcate is an anxiety that breeds hypochoudriacs, and tends, to that extent at any rate, to defeat its own object. Every one must admit that the highest form of health is unconscious health, just as the highest form of beauty is unconscious beauty, and the highest form of moral excellence is unconscious moral excellence. The typical healthy man is not aware of his health; he does not think about it at all.

Minister Lowell's recipe for preventing an attack of gout is to walk three miles every morning.

AWAY FROM POLITICS

Connecticut Boys No Longer After Puplic Preferment.

Ratiway and Manufacturing Avenues to Wealth Sought by the Great Mojority-Business Instead of Politics.

[Hartford Cor. New York Sun.]

"The brightest and ablest of the young

"The brightest and ablest of the young men born and brought up in Connecticut do not go into politics," was the complaint recestly made by a veteran politician of this city. These most promising fellows either go into business or go west. Many of them go no further west than New York city." A generation or two ago all the boys were taught before they got out of bib and tucker that they might become president some day, or at least go to con-gress, and it used to be duly instilled into gress, and it used to be duly institled into the minds of the young girls that they ought to improve every advantage against the coming time when they would be the wives of presidents or senators or governors. So the brightest and ablest of the lads became early fired with home and school instilled ambition, went to college, studied law, and began their careers with their eyes ever fixed on the White House. To be sure, none of them ever got there, though one was once within a single life of it. But politics got the services of the most intellectual men. There were the Seymours, Thomas H. and Origen; the Baldwins, the Shermans, and Ellsworths; Lafayette Foster, who was the model presiding officer of the senate, according to the late Senator Authony: the profound Ferry, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Charles Chapman, Isaac Tousey, Gideon Welles, and many others whose careers were most konorable to

themselves and the state.

But to-day mothers and school visitors and the ministers do not stimulate ambition by telling the boys that they may go to the White House. The bright boys no to the White House. The bright boys no longer look to the law as the stepping stone to political preference. The power of wealth and the fascination to be found in getting it henorably are the lessons now taught, and the brilliant young fellows are studying railway problems, the laws of trade, mechanics, and the arts. At Yale college a series of lectures has just been begun in the problems of railway manage ment, the laws natural and political that the development of the milway systems of the country have created, and it is annonneed that nearly all the students are eager to attend these lectures. Into the banks, the manufactories, and the railway offices the young men are now going who formerly would have looked for a career only at the bar and in politics.
"I suppose I am worth half a million,

said a man still young, who a few years ago began a political career which was especially promising, and who abruptly quitted it for the fascination of money making in connection with the development of the telephone, "I have money enough now," he added, "but the delight of making it by conquering difficulties, the pleasure of winning is worth more than any political preferment. Some day when I get old and tired I may try to go to the United States senate, to take it easy, have a good time and round off my ca-

Two of the ablest lawyers the state has produced, both successful politicians, and one once a member of congress, practicome president of the great railroad cor-poration of the state. The son of a successful politician, a young man of great promise, threw down his law books, packed his college degree away, put on overalls and entered a woolen mill as an apprentice some year ago. He learned thoroughly every detail of the mechanics of a woolen mill, as well as of the manu-facture of wool into cloth. To-day he is at the head of the largest woolen mills in the country. One of the ablest lads that Yale has matriculated for years closed his law office, sold his library, and applied his brains to a certain line of iron manufactur ing, and to day thanks his stars that he forsook politics. A bright though poor youth, who had saved enough from his wages as a soldier in the army to pay his way through Yale, and who had brilliant visions of congress or some other politica honors, cast them aside after gra studied practical mechanics and chemistry and is now the machinist of one of the largest railway corporations in the country, with great responsibilities and a corresponding salary.

Pickpockets and Fat People. (Exchange.)
"It is my opinion," said a gentleman of

the matter, pockets are always very particular in pick-ing out their victims, as to what kind of persons they are. I have heard many complaints by corpulent people about this kind of robbery, and I therefore infer that the thief has a partiality for bulky persons. Do you ask why? I am protty sure it is because such people are less nervous and fidgetty and slower in their movements than others of moderate size, and are not very apt to turn around suddenly, or take much notice of any little rub or jostling against them. The hand of the pickagainst them. The hand of the pickpocket, therefore, finds the bag or pocket
of a fat person to be its best customer,
and invariably succeeds in making a good
bargain. A thin, nervous person, you
see, would be constantly on the alert, so
that it would be difficult to take anything from him and not disturb him; but the fleshy person falls into passive attitudes and reveries that render him quite uncon-scious of the soft, sly hand."

Louisiana's Lotus.

[Chicago Times.] The veritable lotus of the Nile grows in Louisiana. A pond near Opelousas is covered with the umbrella-shaped leaves of the plant. "Visit the place early in the morning," says a correspondent, "when the stately flowers unfold their large white petals, and the purple that of the cassed buds brighten into rose under the rays of the rising sun, and you will reach the very heart of the Hindoo conecit which pictured the dawn as a young boy sitting on the flushed bosom of a lotus flower." closed buds brighten into rose under the

(Chicago Times.]
A "missing link," one of the race of the "Tree Livers of Saos," which has been imported into this country, can speak English and German. She has lately become tired of the many examinations of the medical fraternity, and when asked, "What do you like best, Krno?" she immediately responded, "Pretty clothes." "And what do you dislike most?" The answer came, "Doctors."

Cures for the Credulous. In twenty years the sales of single pack ages of patent medicines in Great Britain have increased from 6,661,657 to 18,457,- Professional and Business Cards.

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