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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT  
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OREGON.

WILSON  
HAZARD & WILSON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—  
Empire City, Coos county, Oregon.

W. BENNETT,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT  
LAW.  
OFFICE—In O'Connell's new building, Front  
street, Marshfield, Oregon.

CRAWFORD & LOCKHART,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT  
LAW AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.  
OFFICE—In Webster's new building, Front  
street, Marshfield, Oregon.

C. W. TOWER, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—  
OFFICE—In the east end of Seagstack &  
Smith's new building, over the drug store,  
Front street, Marshfield, Oregon.

J. T. MCCORMAC, M. D. C. R. GOLDEN, M. D.  
GOLDEN & MCCORMAC,  
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—  
OFFICE—At the Marshfield Drug Store, oppo-  
site the Central Hotel, Oregon.

J. R. CLEAVES,  
JEWELER AND PHOTOGRAPHER,  
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P. S.—Will be at Coquille City the  
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H. S. BONEBRAKE,  
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WATCHES and JEWELRY  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
Promptly supplied at EASTERN PRICES  
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Repaired with perfection, neatness and  
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OFFICE: WITH T. G. OWEN, ESQ.,  
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Fashionable  
DRESS-MAKING  
Mrs. W. F. Hill  
AT HER RESIDENCE, NORTH FRONT  
street, first door north of Mark's furniture  
store, Marshfield.  
Cutting and fitting in the latest styles a special-  
ty. Patrons thank you, work promptly  
executed, and all work guaranteed to give satisfac-  
tion. my10

JOHN KENYON,  
DEALER IN  
FANCY GOODS,  
TOYS & CANDIES,  
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THE SCHOOL IS OPEN DAILY (SAT-  
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Pupils in all branches of navigation.  
The course is thorough and will enable those  
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Masters and mates of vessels will find this  
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The use of navigational instruments, such as the  
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# COAST MALL.

VOL. VII. MARSHFIELD, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885. NO. 10



## State Senator Hare Talks to the Point.

SALEM, Feb. 22.—Trains departing last night carried away the bulk of the "outing population" which has filled the town for the past six weeks, and only a few laggards remain. Among them is Senator W. D. Hare, with whom I had a talk to-night regarding his action during the past few days, and particularly his absence from "joint convention" yesterday afternoon. "My course," said Hare, "was based upon broad public grounds. It was a consistent course, and I have nothing to say in apology for it. I told Hirsch 30 days ago that I would never support him. Others did the same, and he knew and has known all along that 15 men would not vote for him, no matter what the emergency. We opposed him because we thought him the representative of corporate interests on one hand, and of a political ring on the other, and on the ground that, personally, his election was not desired by the people. For myself, I did not expect to be elected, and never intended or desired to be a candidate. Myself and colleagues from Washington county came here hoping for the election of Williams, and intending to support him, but we feared to vote for him during the early days of the contest, because it might hurt rather than aid him. One thing I was determined upon, and that was to vote for no man who would not be representative of the producing classes. The interests of corporations I thought sufficiently cared for by Dolph. When Lee moved for a recess Friday night I opposed it, because I feared it was a job to sell out to Failing or Corbett, whom I objected to as national bank men, and the representatives of corporate power and plans. I went into conference yesterday afternoon with the others who are of my way of thinking. Hirsch made a speech, withdrawing from the contest, but declaring that he did it with the understanding that all others who had been voted for should be left out. To this we assented. Simon named Corbett, whom it was well known we would not support. Williams named Judge Stott, Richard Williams, J. W. McConnell, C. W. Fulton, Thomas Cornelius and E. B. Watson, but Hirsch and Simon opposed, Simon declaring angrily that he would not vote for Stott. They insisted upon Corbett, and pushed the vote on his name over our protest. I did not recognize the right of Hirsch and Simon to direct in this matter, and so withdrew. The whole matter was a farce. I did not propose to go into joint convention till the matter was settled, and did not go. I was willing to vote for Judge Williams, Lair Hill, George McBride—any one of the gentlemen I have named—or any other man of prominence and character, but I did not intend to be forced into aiding in the election of either Hirsch, Failing or Corbett. My action was upon my judgment of what was right, and it was in the interest of the future life of the republican party in this state."

Hare said much more in condemnation of the legislative course of Hirsch, who, he declared, by his vote on the Hout railroad bill, violated the pledge of the republican party to the people in its last platform. He stated that himself, Davenport and others had talked over a proposition to explain their course in a public letter, and that they would probably do so soon.

Governor Moody said to-day that he thought he had a right to be indignant at being placed in a doubtful and perplexing position, through the neglect of the legislature to do its duty. He had not yet carefully examined the law, and so had not definitely determined what his duty in this emergency was, but he added: "I think I shall appoint. This much, however, is certain: I shall not appoint a senator till there is a vacancy, which does not occur till the 4th of March. It would be impossible for any man whom I could name at that time to arrive in Washington to attend the short executive session; so, unless the new president calls an extra session, there will be no need of a senator till December. I shall be in no haste to fill the vacancy."

## A Reply to Hare.

Jos. Simon does not agree with Hare, as the following, from a Portland paper, will show.

"I observe that the latter (Hare) seeks to throw the responsibility for the failure to elect a senator upon the majority who supported Hirsch. I do not care to discuss that subject further than simply to deny the statement, and to assert the contrary to be true. The proceedings of the legislature, so far as relates to the election of senator, is a matter of history, and I leave the public to decide upon whom rests the grave responsibility. Hare, however, has made some assertions that I cannot permit to remain unchallenged. He stated that I angrily refused to support Judge Stott, that Richard Williams named Judge Stott, that Richard Williams, J. W. McConnell, C. W. Fulton, Thomas Cornelius and E. B. Watson. I did not hear the name of any one of these gentlemen proposed by Williams, and am sure that the names of ex-Senator Corbett and Judge Stott were the only ones proposed to the meeting, although among the ballots cast in opposition to Corbett were ballots cast for Judge Williams, Rufus Mallory and W. J. McConnell. Then again I did not angrily refuse to support Judge Stott, but I with others declared that we could not then support Judge Stott.

## The Reason is Obvious.

The reason is obvious. The conference had already by a large majority of the members present nominated ex-Senator Corbett, and he then was entitled to the support of all the republican members of the legislature, and should have been elected; and indeed would have been elected but for the fact that Hare and his associates arranged that no quorum should ever be present at the joint convention. It was not until after Corbett had received the majority of all the votes of the conference that Judge Stott's name was suggested, and it was proposed by Hare and by no one else. It is scarcely to be expected that the majority of the republican members of the legislature, whom Hare had so bitterly and malignantly opposed, should accept the candidate dictated by Hare, no matter how good or how available he was. I also desire to refer to the action of the factious minority in the joint convention. The appearances indicated beyond any doubt that they did not desire nor intend to elect a senator, and that they organized their forces so as to prevent a quorum. There were in joint convention on last Saturday afternoon at roll call 45 members, one less than a quorum. After waiting a short time Dr. Cusick, who had been detained by professional cares, came into the joint convention and immediately thereafter Gibson retired from the convention. Hon. A. N. Gilbert then addressed the convention, denouncing the conduct of those members who would not attend, some of them being in the capitol building and only outside of the representative hall. Shortly afterwards Downing walked into the hall, and thereupon Prosser immediately vacated the hall. This action was so marked I became convinced that the minority did not desire to elect a senator. I therefore made this motion with sorrow and regret, and only because I saw that there was no intention on the part of the factious minority to permit an election, and without their votes, or rather presence, in the convention we could not obtain a quorum.

## Three Unsuccessful Attempts to Hang a Man.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—One of the most singular incidents ever connected with an execution or attempted execution for murder happened to-day at Exeter, on the occasion of carrying out the death sentence passed upon John Lee, recently condemned to be hanged for the murder of Miss Emma W. Keyes, at Babbacombe, near Torquay, November 15th, last. Three attempts were made to execute Lee, but each attempt was futile—the drop failing to work successfully. The execution was consequently postponed. The details make the case the most horrible that ever disgraced a gibbet in England. At first Lee was perfectly firm and went to the scaffold undaunted. When the first attempt to hang him failed the prisoner's spirit remained unbroken. He was led from under the gallows and walked back to the cell with a firm step. When first placed upon the trap he resigned himself completely, but firmly into the hands of the executioners. He stood motionless during the preliminary proceedings, and when the noose was placed and the spring about to be touched he made an apparent effort to adjust his body to the expected drop so that death might be quick as possible. When the murderer was made to realize that the gibbet had not done its work and he was not yet hanged, he appeared to start, but was not yet hanged, but quickly recovered himself. The machinery was then carefully overhauled and the woodwork found wet, and swollen so that the trap refused to work. After being oiled and tried until thought to be all right the prisoner was again brought forth. The same scene as before was then enacted once again and the wretched man led away and the trap a second time examined and oiled and for a second time pronounced all right. He for a third time took his stand upon the trap and a third time did the gibbet refuse to do its work.

The strain and suspense now overtaken Lee. He sank down into a swoon and had to be carried away from the place. No words can give an adequate idea of the painful scene. A kind of overpowering dismay, like that of superstition, seemed to have got control of the sheriff's officers. The gallows became deserted, and no one made any more attempts to put it in working order. The man that was to have been hanged was limp, motionless and in a most pitiable condition, lying in his prison cell dazed and stupefied and physically exhausted. The sheriff decided to abandon his task. He closed up the execution yard and went down to the postoffice and telegraphed to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, home secretary, a full history of the horrible failure to execute Lee, and asked for instructions.

The British four-masted ship Palgrave is the largest sailer afloat, registering 3111 tons and carrying 4500 tons on a draft of 21 feet 8 inches. She is commanded by Capt. Hugh Thomas, late of the Belle of Arvon. She is now at Calcutta from Liverpool.

In this state there are 463 postoffices; one office of the first class, one of the second class, thirteen of the third class and 448 of the fourth class. There are fourteen presidential offices.

## AN ACT

### For the Benefit of Breeders of Good Cattle and Hogs.

Following is Hon. J. H. Roberts' bill for the protection of good stock. It passed the legislature and was approved by the governor:

Section 1. If any bull over the age of 6 months or boar over 3 months be found running at large in the counties of Coos, Multnomah and Washington it shall be lawful for any household to take up such bull or boar, and if the owner thereof be known to him, it shall be the duty of the person taking up the same to give notice forthwith to the owner of the said taking up, and if thereupon the owner require a restoration of such bull or boar, he shall pay to the taker up thereof the sum of \$5, and immediately remove such bull or boar from the premises of the taker up, but if the owner refuse to do so, such bull or boar shall be forfeited to the person taking up the same.

Section 2. If the owner of such bull or boar so taken up be not known to the person taking up the same, it shall be his duty forthwith to give notice, by advertisement, posted in three of the most public places in the election precinct in which he shall reside, of the taking up of such bull or boar, describing them, the natural and artificial marks of, and stating the time of taking up such bull or boar, and if the owner appears and reclaims such animal within 10 days from the taking up thereof, he shall pay the taker up upon the restoration of such animal the sum of \$5 for the taking up and advertising the same; and if the owner shall appear to reclaim such bull or boar after such 10 days, he shall pay to the taker up \$1 a week for the keeping of such bull or boar; but if the same shall not be reclaimed within 30 days, the same shall be forfeited to the taker up thereof.

Section 3. If any owner of a bull or boar shall knowingly allow the same to range at large out of his inclosures, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on complaint filed before any justice of the peace, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

Section 4. All fines collected under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the county for the use of the common schools thereof.

## Mrs. Hopkins' House.

Great Barrington, Mass., is a pretty little city nestled at the foot of the picturesque Berkshire hills. It has about 500 inhabitants. The ground where Mrs. Mark Hopkins is to build her castle exceeds 100 yards along the principal street, and back of it, to the south a little, is a level meadow valley that runs off along the shore of the Housatonic and to the foot of the picturesque Berkshire hills on the other side. The new dwelling that is to supplant the old will be 178 by 148 feet and will be built of blue dolomite. It is very hard stone, of finer grain than granite, and is obtained from a neighboring quarry owned by Mrs. Hopkins herself. The exterior walls are to show the stone in rough surface, with cut seams. The stables and the coachman's cottage are already built. They are of the same dolomite to be employed in the construction of the residence and look as though they would endure through all the ages to come. The building of the residence will occupy the time of 200 workmen for the next three years, and its cost will be about \$2,000,000.

The total immigration to this country last year was 518,592, and during the last five years the number was 3,037,594. Of these people over 60 per cent. were males and a large proportion of them skilled mechanics. These figures are not without their force, as tending to show one of the several causes, and a very potent one, of the present depressed industrial condition of the country. There have been more workers and producers than ever before. And yet some people seem surprised that the prices of labor do not go up instead of down.

Judge Field of the supreme court is credited with a hankering to control the distribution of federal patronage in California under the new administration, and use it to promote his chances for the presidential nomination in 1888. Field has this presidential rash regularly every four years, but the attacks never last long, and the patient gets over them with no unfavorable effect other than a bad taste in his mouth. Peddling postoffices is about as near as Stephen J. Field will ever come to being president.

A meteor of enormous size, resembling a mass of molten iron, passed over the city of Victoria, B. C., Sunday forenoon, 22d ult., and fell into the sea, a cloud of spray and steam rising and marking the spot where it struck. The noise made by the meteor as it passed over the city was like that of escaping steam. Many persons witnessed the extraordinary phenomenon.

A. Noltner, editor of the Standard, left Portland for Washington last week, to be present at the inauguration of President Cleveland. "That he is desirous of getting a good, liberal share of the democratic spoils during the next four years, and that he proposes to leave no stones unturned to that end, are un-

## True Stories about Steeples.

A great many years ago a hurricane occurred in Utica, N. Y. Just as it began it was noticed that a heavy swing sign in the front of a store was held out in a horizontal position for some time. Before long the force of the wind increased to such a degree that several houses on Genesee Street hill were unroofed, and the spire of the Second Presbyterian church was thrown to the ground.

After the storm was over it was discovered that the rod holding the weather-vane on the top of the tall steeple of the First Presbyterian church was bent so that it became nearly horizontal. It was unrightly; but how to repair the injury was the question. It would be no easy task, as there was a large ball, or globe, on the rod below the vane. After awhile a sailor offered his services. He ascended the steeple, and climbed the rod until he came just beneath the globe. Then he threw a rope out a good many times, until, after awhile, the end looped around over the rod above the globe, long enough to reach to him. Twisting the rope together, he let go of the iron rod, and trusting himself to the rope, swung out free. By climbing it he now managed to get on the top of the globe. Standing there, he succeeded in straightening the rod that held the weather-vane.

Now, how was he to get down? Again trusting to the rope that was fastened to the rod above the globe, he swung free at a great height from the earth; then lowering himself, and swinging back and forth, he managed to grasp the rod beneath the globe, and soon reaching the spire, descended.

The steeple of Salisbury cathedral is the highest in England, and next to that of Strasbourg cathedral, the highest in Europe. Every year a man climbs to the top to grease the weather-vane. This is done by ascending the inside as far as possible, and then going out of a manhole and climbing the rest of the way by means of the brass staples fastened on the outer wall.

Once on a festival occasion, when the king was present, a reward was offered, as usual, to any person who would ascend and attend to the weather-vane. A sailor agreed to do it, and ascended in the way I have told you, until he came to the copstone, when, to show what he could do, he stood on his head. Then performing the task he was sent to do, that of greasing the vane, he descended and claimed his reward. But the king was so exasperated at the sailor for needlessly frightening the people by standing on his head at such a great height that he would not allow him to be paid.

Gen. Chas. E. Gordon, lately killed at Khartoum, obtained his sobriquet of "Chinese" Gordon from his campaign in China in command of the imperialist troops. He entered the British army as lieutenant in the Royal engineers in 1853, and first saw active service in the trenches before Sebastopol, where he was three times severely wounded. He afterwards served on the boundary commission in Armenia for two years, and later accompanied the British expedition to China, in 1859-60. Gen. Ward, an American, from Salem, Mass., had been successful in his command of the imperialist troops, but on his death the Chinese government applied to the British commander for the loan of an officer's services, and Major Gordon was chosen. He reorganized, drilled and disciplined the Chinese army in such a manner that, in the campaign which followed, he defeated the rebels at every point, with scarcely a repulse, capturing 20 fortified forts and cities, and fighting as many pitched battles. He was afterwards appointed by the khedive of Egypt governor of the Sudan, and in that capacity made a determined fight against the slave trade, dealing such effectual blows at those in high places as to offend all the officials. When the late trouble arose Gordon's previous record in the Sudan was counted as of great worth, and his offer to go alone and try to pacify the province was readily accepted, resulting in the costly expedition for his relief. During his period of repose from active service the general distinguished himself by hard service in the cause of charity. Through his efforts, hundreds of poor London street arabs have been trained to a life of usefulness.

Arizona contains within her borders nearly, if not quite, 38,000 square miles of coal formation, which is computed to be almost one-half of the coal areas of the United States. The beds vary in size from two inches to twenty feet.

There is one place where the religionist and the saloonist have been found to agree about one thing. It is in New Orleans, and they both agree in opposing the management in keeping the world's fair open on Sundays.

The scarcity of wild ducks and geese in California this season is somewhat remarkable. The market hunters on the tules say they are making nothing at all, and never witnessed such a scarcity before.

Swedes who have purchased land near Port Townsend, W. T., will start a small colony and add to the wealth-producing population of that district.

Twenty-five ex-confederate officers are in the United States senate, and more than 50 in the house.

## Consumption Microbes.

A Trap for Catching the Bacilli that Lodge in the Lungs. [Philadelphia Press.] A queer-looking apparatus, something like a pair of bellows, to the smaller end of which a foot or two of glass tube had been attached, lay on a table before the president of the college of physicians at a meeting of that body last evening. The little machine was a microbe trap. Dr. William H. Webb, its owner, bore it proudly into the room, and after putting on an easel a couple of big pictures of it, showing it in sections and in entirety, proceeded to explain to the interested doctors present how the thing worked, and how unsuspecting microbes and bacilli could be lured into its interior and deprived forever of their dangerous freedom. He asserted that the only thing that a child inherits in the consumptive line, from its parents, is a predisposition to the disease. The latter can never come unless a bacillus or two lodges in the lungs. The little instrument I have here is a most useful one in proving the presence in the air of tubercle bacilli. I spent 35 hours at the ventilators of places of public amusement in this city collecting microbes of tuberculosis. Of seven microscopic examinations of the results of my search the number of bacilli found were as follows: 1, 6, 13, 1, 0, uncertain, uncertain. This made 11 bacilli in all. The microscopic searches were made by Drs. Morris Longstreth and O. H. Shakespear. Dr. Shakespear heartily supported the views of Dr. Webb. He said that he believed that one bacillus only was necessary to cause consumption where the conditions were favorable. "I almost look upon it as criminal carelessness," he went on, "to allow a healthy person to sleep with any one afflicted with consumption. The room occupied by such an individual should be thoroughly ventilated, and all matter likely to be contagious should be disinfected." "The trap," he explained, "has demonstrated the danger from the germs. They seem to be everywhere."

## A Real Necessity.

We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing machine, expects some day to become the owner of one.

But after the mind has been fully made up to purchase one of these indispensable articles, the question arises as to what kind of a machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that the most inexperienced can successfully operate it. The other points mainly to be considered, and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uniformity of tension, and silence while in operation.

The "Light-Running New Home" fills the above requirements, and is said to combine the good points of all sewing machines, with the addition of many new improvements and labor-saving devices. The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure.

All who send for the company's new illustrated catalogue, and inclose their advertisement (printed on another page) will receive a set of advertising novelties, of value to those collecting cards, etc. Their address is, New Home Sewing Machine Co., 30 Union square, New York city, N. Y.

At Squire Risley's place in Clackamas county is a chestnut tree from which a number of years since 500 pounds of chestnuts were gathered and were sold in Portland for 30 cents per pound. There is a tree in East Portland from which 300 pounds were taken in one year. There is no doubt of the fact that they will do well here.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.  
**MRS. M. W. TOWER,**  
MILLINERY

**DRESS-MAKING**  
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.  
HAS ON HAND A NEW AND  
fine stock of  
Millinery and Dress-Making Goods.  
All orders promptly attended to.

**MILLINERY**  
NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!

**MRS. C. F. LUSE**  
(AGENT FOR W. F. BURN).  
FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OREGON.  
Opposite the Central Hotel,  
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM  
the ladies of Marshfield and vicinity that  
she has just received  
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW GOODS  
EMBRACING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
**LADIES' HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS,**  
And Millinery Goods of all kinds.  
—ALSO—  
**Children's Toys**  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.  
Perfect cleaning and trimming done to order and  
perfect satisfaction guaranteed.  
A share of patronage is solicited. Please call  
and examine my new goods.

**R. MAINS,**  
MERCHANT  
**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.  
All ready-made goods bought at this shop  
altered and pressed free of charge.  
Give me a call. [sero]

**CENTRAL HOTEL!**  
Corner of Front and A streets,  
MARSHFIELD, OREGON,  
**JOHN J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor**  
THIS WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE  
HOTEL has just been entirely refitted and  
refurnished throughout and is again open to the  
public for patronage.  
New beds and spring mattresses have been  
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  
wines, liquors and cigars.  
A new entrance to the dining room has been  
made that opens on Front street, and the tables  
will always be supplied with the choicest  
market affords.  
my3 J. J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor.

**THE  
WESTERN HOTEL**  
South Front street, Marshfield,  
**JOHN SNYDER, Proprietor**  
I HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN CHARGE  
of the above-named well-established hotel,  
and am sparing neither pains nor expense to in-  
sure my guests the best of accommodations.  
THE TABLES AT THE WESTERN  
Are supplied with the best market affords,  
and patrons of the house receive prompt and  
courteous attention.  
TERMS—Board and lodging, per week, \$5.00  
Board by the day, 1.00  
Single meals, 50c

**BLANCO HOTEL,**  
Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon  
**FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS  
And Reasonable Charges.**  
Having lately completed a large addition  
to the above hotel, and having had  
an extensive experience in this line of  
business, we can safely guarantee to our  
patrons comfort and accommodations ex-  
ceeded by no other house on the bay.  
The reading room of this hotel  
contains the leading papers of the At-  
lantic States and the Pacific coast.  
**FERRY & HOLLAND,**  
Proprietors.  
sep10

**MARSHFIELD  
LUNCH HOUSE**  
AND RESTAURANT!  
(Formerly Behrle's.)  
**MATT STORA, Jr., Proprietor**

**MEALS AT 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  
steamer—served in any desired style.  
Special attention paid to Ladies and  
Families. Give me a call.  
cc25 MATT STORA, Jr.

**TREASURER'S NOTICE.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
all county tax accepted prior to January  
9, 1884, is now payable on presentation. No in-  
terest will be allowed on these warrants after the  
30th of this month.  
Dated at Empire City, Oregon, this 14th day  
of July, A. D. 1884.  
A. P. OWEN, Treasurer.