

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, March 5, 1908.

Isaac S. Lange, the defaulting ex-secretary of the Chosen Friends at San Francisco, who shot himself with suicidal intent, subsequently died.

Mrs. Senator Dolph is described as one of the leaders of Washington society, and her niece, Miss Odeneal, and her daughter, Miss Odeneal, daughter of ex-Mrs. Mitchell, rank as belles.

Steamer Beaver, 50 years old, been launched in 1855, and was the last vessel in the Pacific, was in at Victoria, B. C., last week, announced in perfect order. Her work in the Pacific was marvelous, if not extraordinary.

Eastern paper says the appointment of Bishop Gross of Savannah to the Catholic arch-diocese of Oregon reveals the interesting fact that Rev. Charles John Seghers, the late Archbishop Blanchet's successor, and before that bishop of the island, has resigned his dignities and returned to the work of a priest among the Indians, to whom he had endeared himself by long service. Bishop Gross was superior of the Redemptionists in Boston when he was appointed bishop of Savannah in 1873. His work in Georgia has been remarkable, and especially, it is said, what he has done for the colored race.

By recent report of the postoffice department there are 50,017 postoffices in the United States. Out of these 2323 are known as first, second and third-class offices and are filled by presidential appointments and confirmed by the senate. All the other offices in the country, numbering 47,694, are known as fourth-class offices, filled by the postmaster general without consulting either the president or the senate. These include all offices where the postmaster receives an annual compensation, exclusive of his commission, of less than \$1000 a year. Thus it will be seen that almost the entire service can be changed by the postmaster general without the consent of the senate.

Hon. Binger Hermann was in Washington city on the 19th ult. In a private letter under that date he says: "In the river and harbor bill, I notice an entire omission of Coos bay, although Yaquina bay, Coquille river, Columbia river, etc., are included for various sums, and yet all reduced from former appropriations. There is now a serious danger that even the present bill will go through, for want of time. If it goes to the senate, an amendment will be offered embracing Coos bay, and I am assured that the conference committee will agree to it. The bill cannot be amended in the house (where, as I now write, it is being considered by sections), owing to a stringent and very arbitrary, as well as unreasonable, rule that no amendments are in order that increase an appropriation."

A Jacksonville correspondent of the Portland Daily News whacks our legislators over the knuckles after this fashion: "The announcement that the legislature had failed in its duty and that the cranky republican minority had sold us out, has received here among republicans with intense indignation. The chickens hatched two years ago, when the bolt from the caucus was justified, have come home to roost and minority rule seems to be established. It will be a long time till you see another republican representative from Jackson county, as it is apparent that the fewer our numbers the more likely we are to be governed by common sense. If it were competent under the circumstances for the governor to appoint, the cranky minority would be punished by the immediate appointment of John H. Mitchell, as soon as Slater's term expires; and if he were not appointed he should call an extra session. We feel here that it is outrageous that a state giving so decided a republican majority should be without full representation in congress, and our party must bear the responsibility. If our party has resolved itself into a few petty factions, only bent on pushing local favorites into the senate, and incapable of single patriotic impulse, its mission in Oregon is ended at last."

It is stated for a fact that President Cleveland will be married at an early day. His intended is about 20 summers old, an ideal of feminine beauty, and at present a pupil of the Wells college, in Aurora, New York. She is a daughter of the late Oscar Folsom of Buffalo, who was a partner of Cleveland and was killed in an accident in 1875. With her mother, she was present at the inaugural ceremonies yesterday. She has been Cleveland's ward in fact, if not in law, ever since her father died. She is said to be a very bright and intelligent lady, and to have all the excellent qualities of her father, to whom Cleveland is said to have been a truer friend than many people will surmise. When the marriage will take place cannot be stated, but it is said to be a settled fact, to be accomplished within a year. Cleveland at first did intend to wed the widow of his friend Folsom, but was met by the latter's prejudice against remarriage. A few years later he saw what a woman his friend's daughter had grown to be, and decided that she was his ideal of womanhood, and he is said to have been true to her ever since. There is no question about Cleveland's intention to marry this girl, but some doubt is expressed as to her readiness to become his wife. Still she is known to be ambitious and sentimental, and the idea of her becoming the mother of her country at an early age may prove a very powerful motive in deciding on the offer of marriage which is certain to be made to her if it has not been made already, by the president-elect.

Another "Horizontal" "What is It?"

In the lower house of congress, last Friday, Willis moved to suspend the rules and put on its passage the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for continuation and completion of the works designed in the last river and harbor law. The bill contains the following provision: "That work at Galveston harbor shall be treated as if a sum of \$250,000 had been appropriated by the bill of last year." Willis briefly explained that it had been thought best not to allow the present works of the government to go to waste and ruin on account of a lack of appropriation. For this reason he had, after consultation with a number of gentlemen, brought in a bill appropriating \$5,000,000, or one-seventh the amount which the corps of engineers had stated could be profitably expended during the ensuing year. The bill was submitted as a compromise, because he knew discussion on the regular bill would consume valuable time, and might endanger the passage of other appropriation bills, and cause an extra session. Hiscock, Cannon and others opposed the bill. Cannon said, during the course of his remarks, that last fall democratic orators had told the people that at last the democrats were to be at the helm, and now they came in and moved to pass this crude measure, under suspension of the rules, for fear there might be an extra session in March or April. In other words, they feared to trust themselves. The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed, 190 to 88.

After this substitute for the house river and harbor bill had been laid before the senate and read once, a member objected to its second reading and it was left lying on the table, without having been referred to a committee, but no doubt it finally passed the senate. What effect it will have on the improvements at this bay and the Coquille river is a conundrum that we pass.

General Grant Suffering from Very Poor Health.

A special from New York, based on reliable medical authority, says: Notwithstanding the rose-colored report as to Gen. Grant's health recently given in a medical journal, the truth is Gen. Grant is a very sick man, and his death apparently is not far distant. The public have no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system. It is hoped the affection of the tongue may not prove fatal, but there is as yet no appearance of its not developing into a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, his large and inflamed tongue continues making it painful to speak or swallow. Fluids are the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this distressing malady, Gen. Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia, and it seems it has taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth drawn to lessen the neuralgic torture. His injury in his hip, caused by his fall a year ago, is still a source of great suffering, and forbids physical exercise. It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that Gen. Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes. He works every day with a bandaged head and in unrelenting pain, to finish his military autobiography or history of the war, and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is entirely finished, but not revised, and the second is more than half done. He has not taken time to revise the first volume, because of his apprehension that he may not be able to finish his second volume.

Parliamentary Rules.

"Smith's Diagram of Parliamentary Rules" is the title of a neat little work of 34 pages that should be in the hands of every one who presides, or expects to preside, or would know how to preside over deliberative bodies. The diagram shows the relation of any motion to every other motion and answers at a glance over 500 questions in parliamentary practice, and a key to it contains concise hints and directions for conducting the business of any deliberative assembly. The book is neatly printed in good-sized type, is handsomely and substantially bound, and is of convenient size to carry in the pocket or use on the table. It comes from the "Review and Herald publishing association," at Batte Creek, Mich., from whom you can obtain a copy for 50 cents. Any person who wishes to see the work before sending for it can see it at this office.

Important to Land Claimants.

In accordance with recent instructions from the commissioner of the general land office, it is required that in cases of final proof, claimants must make all their proof at the time and before the officer named in the published notice, and that the practice of notaries public and justices of the peace taking the testimony of witnesses in pre-emption final proof must be discontinued.

W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

The failure of the legislature to elect a republican to the United States senate is not the only blunder it seems to have made. By the republicans changing their base in regard to an adjournment, they appear to have muddled the matter until there has been no legal adjournment of the legislature. Of this there can be no doubt, but what effect it may have remains to be seen. It is contended by some that the bills passed and approved without an emergency clause will be of no force. The new liquor law is one of these, and the liquor men will no doubt test its validity before submitting to its restrictions.

FINAL CLEAN-UP AT SALEM.

Review of the Contest from an Impartial Standpoint.

(Correspondence of the Portland Daily News.)

SALEM, Or., Feb. 21, 1885.—The governor will have to appoint a senator. This is the only way out of the trouble now; and it rests with him to choose a good man. He has it in his power to demonstrate the fact that he has more good sense than the legislature had. And there is little doubt but he has. The only danger is that he will doubt himself and proceed, on the basis of borrowed opinion, to make a mistake. About the only fault Gov. Moody has is overcaution. The people would like now to have a senator selected by the governor, and not by outside pressure. They would have been satisfied had the republicans chosen Moody himself, when it became apparent that they could not unite with the Hirsch majority. Now they feel as Prosser of Washington county did when he offered the resolution in convention Saturday, the effect of which would have been to give President Waldo the casting vote for the entire convention. The members of the convention would not concede so much power to Waldo because, in the first place, it did not belong to him, as it does to the governor, if the law of the case is correctly interpreted by those who ought to know; and because, in the second place, Waldo's course during the excitement of the closing hour on Friday night was not such as to inspire confidence. He shut off the changing of votes to Hirsch when he had no right to do so. Senator Weatherford stood upon the platform making a spectacle of himself as he yelled "Too late!" and "Time!" The democrats had been taking all the time there was, in their changing of votes, while the republicans were either dull or perverse in their slowness. All at once Downing of Marion wanted to change his vote, and the president refused to recognize him, because the clerk was beginning to read the vote as it stood on the tally sheet. This extraordinary decision surprised everybody and lost Waldo the good opinion of many republicans. It did not help the case for him when he said, in reply to Simon's protest, that it was of no use to go on changing votes when the changes would not change the result. That was none of his business, as presiding officer; for he knew—and, in fact, a man need not be much of a parliamentarian to know—that the reading of the vote-record is for the express and only purpose of letting members change their votes if they want to. These changes can go on until the reading of the last name on the list. The plain purpose of the reading is to allow each member to finally go upon record as he desires; and as a matter of fact, most of the changing of votes in all parliamentary bodies is done while the clerk is reading the result of the ballot. The chief clerk of the house lost his temper for the first and only time during the entire session, and swore that the tally-clerk should have all the time he wanted to make his footings, and that he was anxious to see him leaning over the desk declaring that all had the right to go on changing their votes, while Blyven of the house shook his finger at him and admonished him that he was meddling with the president's business. It was true enough, but Howlett was enough of a parliamentarian to know that the democrats were getting the best of the convention by a trick, and enough of a republican to be swearing mad at the way everything was going to pieces. It is possible that, with all the time that could have been given, enough republicans would not have gone over to Hirsch to have elected him—it is even highly probable; but it is possible that enough might have changed to have made his election sure, had not this possibility been shut out by the action of Waldo. Men are better party men in the heat of a time like that than they are the morning after or the day before, as was clearly demonstrated by Lyle's change from Mitchell to Hirsch. Lyle was not in the best of humor with Hirsch, for he felt all day Friday that his friend Mitchell was being sacrificed—the victim of a bargain. He felt that Hirsch ought to have released his followers by 9 o'clock that night, and let the Mitchell republicans go to their man; and many others felt that these Mitchell men were more loyal to Hirsch in staying by him than Hirsch himself was loyal to the party and to his old friend Mitchell, when he held on beyond all hope of his own success, and until no republican could be elected. This is what he did. He made a gallant fight, and he may think that he had a good reason for keeping a republican legislature from electing a senator; but it will be hard to persuade any one else to think so, unless it may be such as have reasons for thinking as he does, which they would blush to own.

The fizzle in the effect of the joint recinding resolution leaves little for the republicans to brag of. It would have been better to have stepped out of Salem with a downright defeat which every one would understand, than to make a break for a rump parliament and "peter out" at last. The biggest clock in the world could not increase its value by striking 13 when 1 o'clock came. There is a fitness in everything, even in being whipped.

The whole senatorial tangle and the resultant humiliation is the righteous entailment of the ill treatment Mitchell received at the hands of his party two years ago, and it will be a wonder if the effect does not go on with cumulative force and turn the state over to the democrats. The anti-Mitchell attempt to put him in the attitude of trying to play into the hands of the democrats finds its answer and refutation in the matter as it stands. If the state goes to the democrats, who is to be blamed? Not the friends of John H. Mitchell, surely,

but those who performed behind the scenes, in the great dog-in-the-manger act, by which means a republican legislature failed to elect a senator.

The laws passed by the legislature are some of them wise, necessary and well considered. Most of them are neither. The general appropriation bill was the only piece of legislation of which it may not be said that the state would have done just as well without it. Some of the laws are positively mischievous, and some have flaws through which a dog cart might be driven without injuring the cart or making the law any worse than it is. Some of them will be dead-letters on the statute book, and some will be effective that might be better left alone. They must all take their chances at the hands of the lawyers. Jo. Simon and Cox are the two men of the legislature who know best, from a legal standpoint, how faulty some of the acts are. The main fault is that too much was done, and too little headed off on its way through.

New Laws.

Among the bills passed by the late legislature and approved by the governor were the following:

An act creating a mechanics lien law giving preference to the claims of laborers, mechanics and material men, and prescribing an easy mode of procedure for their collection.

An act prescribing the duties of county school superintendents, providing that of the state school fund \$50 shall first be given to each district and that the remainder shall be apportioned in proportion to the school population in the various districts.

An act providing that witnesses summoned within two miles of the place of meeting of the court shall receive neither fees nor mileage. This is a law for the especial benefit of Multnomah county.

An act providing for holding circuit court sessions in the second judicial district, as follows: Douglas county—Third Monday in October and first Monday in May. Curry county—Second Monday in June. Coos county—Fourth Monday in May and third Monday in September. Lane county—Third Monday in April and first Monday in November. Benton county—Fourth Monday in March and third Monday in November. The law takes effect at once.

An act incorporating Empire City. An act incorporating Coquille City.

An act declaring that the following shall be legal holidays: Every Sunday, the 1st day of January, 22d day of February, 30th day of May, 4th day of July, 25th day of December, every day on which an election is held throughout the state, and every day appointed by the president or governor as a day of public thanksgiving, fast or holiday. Negotiable instruments payable on a holiday become due the next business day.

An act providing that on all bills of exchange payable at a future day certain, and on all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts, payable at a future day certain, in which there is no express stipulation to the contrary, grace shall be allowed as it is allowed by merchants on foreign bills of exchange, but this provision shall not extend to paper payable at sight.

An act providing that upon the petition of 100 voters the county authorities shall put the question, "Shall swine be allowed to run at large," to voters of the county at the next general election, the majority ruling.

An act allowing road work to be computed at the rate of \$1.50 per day.

An act to increase the pay of circuit judges to \$3000 per year.

An act authorizing the several counties to pay bounties for scalps of wild animals as follows: For panther or cougar, not more than \$5 nor less than \$2; for bear, not more than \$5 nor less than \$1; for wolf or coyote, not more than \$10 nor less than \$2, and ground or digger squirrel, not more than 5 cents nor less than 1 cent.

An act creating a state normal school at Drain.

An act regulating the marking of domestic animals on the ear and providing that not more than half the ear shall be cut away.

An act suspending criminal judgments against minors under 16 years of age and providing that they be given into charge of charitable institutions, the state not to pay more than \$12.50 per month for the care of each of them.

An act to protect children from indecent publications and pictures, and providing for violation of its provisions, which minutely cover the whole ground, imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years, and a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1500. The law is modeled after the acts of other states that have proved efficient, and it is as simple as it is severe.

An act to prevent deception in dairy products and providing that no person shall sell impure milk and that oleomargarine must be stamped as such, and if used in public eating houses, the fact must be plainly stated on the bill of fare or placarded in full view. For violation, a fine not to exceed \$500 nor less than \$100 is provided, or imprisonment not more than six months. The court, in its discretion, may punish by both fine and imprisonment. The law further provides for a state dairy commissioner, whose duty it shall be to look to the enforcement of this act. He has full power to examine whatever premises he pleases connected with dairying or butter manufacture, and may call chemists and experts to his aid.

An act relieving Curry county from the payment to the state of \$600 on its tax account.

An act requiring that when county bridges to cost over \$200 are to be built that the commissioners shall advertise in a newspaper for bids and shall let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

An act permitting the lender of money to stipulate that the borrower shall pay the taxes, in which case the rate of interest shall not exceed 8 per cent. per annum.

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

A Republican Representative Falls Dead, but it Does Not Simplify Matters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A private telegram just received here states that Representative Logan of Whiteside county, a republican, was stricken with heart disease in the Illinois legislature this morning and fell dead on the floor of the house.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 26.—By the death of Representative Logan the house and senate jointly stands: Democrats 102, including Streeter and Haines, independent democrats; republicans, 101. In order to elect a senator 103 constitute a quorum. Consequently, if the republicans refuse to vote, as they now propose, the election of senator will not take place until after a successor to Logan is elected. It was thought that by the death of Logan 102 would constitute a quorum, but it is understood here by leaders on both sides that such is not the case. Governor Oglesby this afternoon signed an order calling for an election of a representative in Whiteside county, in place of Logan, deceased, to take place March 21. There will be no business done in either the house or senate, aside from taking a formal ballot for senator, until Tuesday. A large number of members are pairing and going home to-night.

The Times will to-morrow publish interviews with Hon. W. Fuller, Judge W. C. Gouley and Hon. S. Corning Judd, leading democratic lawyers of this state, upon the effect which the death of Representative Logan will have upon the senatorial deadlock at Springfield. They agree in saying it does not change the status of affairs; that the law requires a majority of all members of both houses elected to be present and voting in order to constitute a quorum. The full roster of the joint assembly is 204, and the presence of 103 is necessary to make it a legal body for choice of senator. With this number present and voting, the majority of votes cast, it is claimed, will elect. There are 102 democrats of the joint assembly, and since the death of Representative Logan 101 republicans, so that either party, to secure a constitutional quorum, must have the assistance of one or more members of the opposite party. Representative Logan's place can be filled by special election.

The republican party of this state seems to be in a bad box. There is something wrong with it somewhere, and its leaders had better begin to look after the wrong and apply the proper remedy. The party sends the wrong men to the legislature or the party is deplorably deficient in good senatorial timber. Just now we are not disposed to severely censure either faction for the late failure to elect a senator, but there should have been an election, and the minority did wrong in not centering upon an objectionable man to whom the majority could consistently go after it became apparent that they could not elect their man. There is getting to be a little too much minority rule in legislative bodies. Instead of minorities having rights that the majorities should respect, the minorities manifest a strong inclination to have it all their own way, and it goes that this state cannot elect legislators and United States senators without the wrangling that has characterized the two last legislatures, then they had better turn the business over to the democrats.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE I. O. C. F. WILL GIVE A

CALICO BALL

At Norman's Hall, Marshfield, ON THE NIGHT OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY Tuesday, March 17, 1885.

Each lady must bring a necktie to match her dress. Music by LOCKWOOD & WALT'S String Band.

Supper at the Western hotel and the Marshfield lunch rooms.

Tickets, One Dollar.

NOTICES FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, February 24, 1885.

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, April 10, 1885.

Viz: CHARLES ROBIN, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4277, for lot 3, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 25 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, to-wit: Andrew Hough, Carl Hennickson, W. W. R. Glenn and S. B. Cathcart, all of Coos county, Oregon.

Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845

Patents

STEAMER MYRTLE

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

steamer Myrtle will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Uter City every morning at 7 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Leave Uter City for Marshfield and Empire every forenoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers.

Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Uter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m.

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE

O. S. I. Company

—OFFER—

The Largest and Finest

—STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

Boots AND Shoes

IN THE COUNTY

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE SEEN ON COOS BAY.

PRINTS.

15 YARDS FOR \$1.00.

Lancaster and Amoskeag Gingham, 8 yards for \$1.00.

TICKINGS.

10 YARDS FOR \$1.00.

Heavy Canton Flannel, 5 yards for \$1.00.

Remember all these goods are the newest patterns from the East.

No old stock or second quality goods to get rid of. GRAY WATER-PROOF CLOTH, 75 cents per yard—fine quality.

Don't be deceived and buy poor goods at higher prices than we charge for the best.

LINEN CLOTH, 14 yards for \$1.00.

Other goods in proportion.

W. P. METCALF, General Manager.

de25

J. D. GARFIELD, THE MARSHFIELD

Front street, Marshfield,

Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARDWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FARM TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

OF ALL KINDS.

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints and Oils,

Lamps,

Harness,

Tubs,

Baskets,

Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.

Plumbing, Job Work and Repairing

of all kinds promptly executed.

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WHITE BRONZE

ENDORSED BY SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

PRACTICALLY INDestructible

OVER 45000

MONUMENTS

FRED SCHETTER, of Empire,

Agent for Coos county, Oregon.

MINIATURE MONUMENTS, MADE OF "White Bronze," are on exhibition at my office at Empire. Also illustrated designs of all descriptions of monuments, with prices and full particulars.

Persons wishing to purchase monuments are invited to call upon me and inspect the "White Bronze," the newest, neatest and most durable substance of which they are now manufactured.

FRED SCHETTER, Empire City.

STEAMER MYRTLE

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HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

THE MARSHFIELD

HARDWARE

STORE

KEEPS ON HAND A SUPERIOR

quality of

TIN, COPPER, and SHEET-IRON WARE,

Of home manufacture, in connection with a well-selected stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

Stoves and Ranges,

Wood and Willow Ware,

Farm Tools and Implements,

Coal, Iron and Steel,

Water Pipe and Fittings,

Paints, Oils and Brushes,

Doors and Windows,

Harness and Trimmings,

Lamps and Crockery,

Plated and Granite Ware,

Ropes,

Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition,

Fishing Tackle,

Bird Cages,

Terra Cotta Chimney Pipes,

etc., etc.

Job Work and REPAIRING

done at short notice.

E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

HONGELL & SELANDER.

O'Connell's new building, Front street.

DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES