

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, March 12, 1885

Gen. Grant.

On the morning of the 4th inst., after the house of representatives had been in session all night, and when it was about to adjourn sine die, S. J. Randall asked and received unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. It was immediately signed by President Arthur, who at once sent a message to the senate saying that he had nominated U. S. Grant for general commanding the armies of the United States, to be general on the retired list, with the full pay of such rank. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

When Gen. Grant received the news he was engaged in writing on his memoirs at his home in New York. A servant handed the general an envelope containing a telegram. He opened it slowly, thinking it was only one of the many expressions of sympathy, with which he has been flooded lately. As his eyes ran over the message his hands trembled slightly and change of color spread over his usually impressive face. He called his wife, and when she came he handed her the announcement that had just come from Washington, that the retirement bill had been passed and signed by the president. The general was visibly affected by this tardy recognition of his services by his countrymen. After the first shock from the good news wore off the general relapsed into his usual stoical condition, and remained for a long time in deep meditation. He then folded his materials and ceased work for the day. His condition seemed steadily to improve. In the afternoon he ordered his carriage and took a two-hour drive in the park, returning greatly refreshed and enjoying his evening meal more than he had for several weeks.

C. L. Webster & Co. of New York city will publish Gen. Grant's personal reminiscences. The work will be in two 500-page volumes, and will be sold only by subscription. The first volume is ready for the press, and will soon be printed. Grant is working daily upon the second volume, which is well advanced.

Concerning Gen. Grant's health, the Medical Record says it is a matter of deep regret that the grave suspicions entertained of the serious nature of the disease are confirmed by diagnosis of the epithelioma of the tongue and face. This disease, the name of which is now perhaps heard of by the general public for the first time, assumes an importance which it could never otherwise obtain. Consequently the newspapers will educate the people with regard to it, so the terms epithelioma, malignancy and infiltration will be as well understood as in former times were those of suppuration, pus, etc. As might have been anticipated, under the circumstances, published reports of the general's condition were very much exaggerated. The disease is by no means as extensive as generally believed. In fact, the ulcerations are small in extent, and are limited to the right pillars of the fauces, the anterior one being perforated at its base, adjoining the right side. The root of the tongue is indurated to a slight extent, as is also the neighboring gland. To the right of the median line are three small, wart-like excrescences, which show a tendency toward cell proliferation. The epiglottis is free from any abnormality, as are all other parts of the throat, although induration of the tongue has existed more or less since last fall, when the patient was first seen by Dr. Douglas. The ulcerations have appeared quite recently. It was during their progress that the general suffered from pain in the right ear, which has now been entirely relieved by local application of a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine. Under the same treatment all pain in deglutition is now entirely controlled, and the patient kept in a very comfortable state. The pulse, which is normally 60 per minute, occasionally reaches 80 beats. The bodily temperature is normal. The appetite is fair, which is saying everything in its favor, as the general is not a hearty eater. His bodily condition is, however, much below par, and is more to be considered at present than local disease. Treatment of the case has been judiciously conservative from the start. Fluid extract of codon is administered internally, and iodoform is dusted from the ulcerations. Contrary to general impression, the tongue itself is not ulcerated, nor has it been, as far as we can learn, at any time during progress of the disease. The troublesome tooth said to have been extracted for relief of lingual ulceration was on the opposite or sound side of the mouth, and was removed to relieve the persistent ache in the left ear.

His excellency Gov. Moody maintains a dignified silence upon the question of the appointment of a United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of our last republican legislature to elect, and what his positive intentions are no one apparently knows but the governor himself.

The river and harbor appropriation bill died on the table of the United States senate during the last hours of the last congress, and now all the government works depending upon new appropriations will be suspended for want of funds.

President Cleveland's first official act was the appointment of his cabinet and his second act was placing his signature to the commission of U. S. Grant as an officer on the retired list of the army, with the rank of general.

Miss Anna A. Bilger of Jacksonville went to Portland last week to graduate at a business college there.

Cleveland's Inaugural Address.

Following is the address delivered by President Cleveland at his inauguration on the 4th inst.:

YELLOW CRISIS.—In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal, by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right to self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety, lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort to the promotion of their welfare.

Amid party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principles need no apology, and that, in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results to be found in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely party zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of partisanship should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of government is transferred to a new keeping, but this is still a government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat, and exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine with confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievement of our national destiny, we shall deserve to receive all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to that constitution which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people, through prosperity and peace, through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife. By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption as the result of a spirit of unity and mutual concession. In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistent seeking recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of family and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. In this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests, and abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers guaranteed to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions, which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes that solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen owes to the nation, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours. The government which you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the state capital and the national capital, is yours. Your every voter, as assuredly as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus the people's will is impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy, municipal, state and federal. And this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of your faith in the republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in a public place closely to limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of a government economically administered, because this bounds the right of a government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of citizens, and because of public extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudent economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are

still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which, among their fellow citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for settlement of development or the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by history, tradition, and the prosperity of our republic. It is a policy of independence, favored by our position and defined by our known love of justice, and by our power; it is a policy of peace, suitable to our interests; it is a policy of neutrality, rejecting all share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here; it is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson, of peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries; and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to an extent that induces extravagance and waste.

Care for the prosperity of the nation and for the needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from partitioning schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship.

Polymy in the territories is destructive of the family and of religion, and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, and should be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of government and application of business principles to public affairs, and as a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employees, and those who hold their places solely as a reward of partisan service, and from the corruptive influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards. Those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subservience or surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of freedom in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to this relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the federal law. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office and above all, a firm determination of united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke his aid and his blessing upon our labors.

When Cleveland first began his inaugural address the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take a breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long-continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform met with a faint response.

The address was very brief, and at precisely two minutes after 1 o'clock it concluded, with an invocation of the blessing of Providence.

Turning to the chief justice and bowing to him, the president-elect said: "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the chief justice arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again. The president-elect stood facing the chief justice with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKenny of the supreme court stood just to one side of Cleveland and held the bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect also holding it with his right hand. The bible used was a small morocco-covered, gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It was the bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee had it in readiness for the ceremony.

The crowd observed perfect quiet as the president-elect took the oath, and the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the bible, after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the chief justice, they cheered loudly and long.

After receiving congratulations President Cleveland was introduced to the remaining judges of the supreme court, to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward and many of them shook his hands.

As he re-entered the capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance where he first came into the building, and entered his carriage, to be driven in the procession to the White house.

The review of the procession from the president's stand was a grand sight, and it was the generally expressed opinion that a more brilliant pageant had never been seen in this country. All organizations gave the marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the president recognized the compliment by raising his hat.

The brilliant finale of the inauguration proceedings was the ball at night, which was attended by no less than 10,000 people.

The New Cabinet.

Washington was the only president who formed a cabinet to represent both political parties in the administration of the government. He was a federalist, and his first cabinet was composed of three members of the dominant party and two members of the opposition.

This attempt to give both parties a voice in the administration was acknowledged to be a political mistake, and no president has since entertained the idea, the invariable rule having been given to the "party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented."

There have been, however, two widely different ideas respecting the composition of the cabinet, the one adopted by President Lincoln, who placed at the head of the different departments the ablest representatives of the republican party, and the other adopted by President Grant, who selected his cabinet as he had his personal staff while in command of the army. There was no reason to expect that President Cleveland would depart from the invariable rule and invite any but democrats to seats in the cabinet. He has distinctly asserted that this is to be a democratic administration. It will be noticed that he has adopted a sort of compromise between the Lincoln and Grant ideas and made his cabinet partly representative and partly personal. Bayard, Garland, Lamar and, though less prominently, Endicott are representative democrats, who have stood before the country for many years as exponents and defenders of their party. Manning, Whitney and Vilas, on the other hand, have been selected as the president's personal friends, because of their personal rather than their party devotion.

Thomas Francis Bayard, secretary of state, is one of the best and most favorably known of the democrats. He is the third in direct line in his family in the senate, having succeeded his father and been a senator for 15 years. Although a member of the judiciary committee, he has made more reputation in the part he has taken as a member, and when the democrats were in control, as the chairman of the finance committee. There is no doubt but what his natural preference would be for the secretaryship of the treasury. He has great dignity and conservatism. If he will be lacking in anything it will be in aggressive qualities, but as there are no issues pending which will call forth qualities of this kind, it is probable that he will make a very satisfactory secretary of state. He will have great influence in the cabinet.

Augustus H. Garland, the attorney general, is one of the ablest lawyers in the senate. He was a member of the lower house of the confederate congress and afterwards in the confederate senate. When first chosen to represent Arkansas in the United States senate he was refused admission on the ground that the state was not then regularly restored to the union. He made a national reputation for himself by raising the constitutionality of the law requiring lawyers to take the test oath before being permitted to practice in the United States courts. He won his case, as is shown in Vol. 4 of Wallace's reports of the supreme court. He followed the practice of law until 1874. He was elected governor of Arkansas, and by his great coolness and judgment was influential in settling all the disputes in that state as to which faction should have control of the state government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1876, succeeding Powell Clayton. He was re-elected in 1883, so that he has a place in the senate which will endure one year longer than the term of this administration. From his great popularity in his own state it is certain that he could remain in the senate the rest of his life if he should so choose. But it is his legal ambition which would lead him to give up the senate. He has been one of the most loyal of the southern senators since the war, and has never been prominent in the foolish political discussions in the senate when the old issues of the war have been brought up for partisan discussion.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior, served a short time in congress from Mississippi before the war, but he made no particular mark then. During the rebellion he was, until 1863, a lieutenant colonel in a Mississippi regiment. In that year he was sent as minister of the confederate government to Russia. He was regarded by Jeff Davis as the ablest of the confederates, and was sent upon that mission because it was

regarded as the most difficult. Russia was the most friendly of the European powers to the cause of the union. After the war he was returned to congress when he made a national reputation by enjoining Charles Sumner. That speech did more perhaps to restore harmony between the north and the south than any other one cause. There was a rebellion against him in his own state on account of it, but he was sufficiently a leader to bring his people around to his view after he had made elaborate explanations at home. His theory was then and still is that the prosperity of the south almost wholly depends upon the existence of friendly relations between it and the north. His next marked public accomplishment was his diplomatic management of the southern interests in 1870 and 1877. It was he who conducted the negotiations whereby the southern states secured their state governments and Hayes was counted in. He was conspicuous again for refusing to obey the instructions of the Mississippi legislature when it requested him to vote for an inflation bill before the senate or resign. He refused to resign and voted with the hard-money people. He canvassed the state on that issue and secured finally the endorsement of his people. He has probably more influence in the south to-day than any other one man.

William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy, is a native of Massachusetts, but a resident of New York city, where he became the corporation counsel—an appointive office—on the downfall of the Tweed ring. The position had amounted to little for many years, but now it suddenly became important—partly because of the mass of litigation over fraudulent claims against the city, but largely through Whitney's celebrity, energy and ability in clearing off the cases. This achievement established his reputation as a lawyer and he maintained it during his continuance in this office, which he at length voluntarily resigned. During his early political career he was a protégé of Samuel J. Tilden, for whom he labored hard in 1876, and into whose cabinet he would unquestionably have gone had the sage of Greystone been elected. His greatest political performance was the organizing of the county democracy in New York city. The work was his entirely, in the inception and very largely so in the achievement. It is his hand that has struck what looks like the death-blow to Tammany. He married a daughter of Senator Payne of Ohio. He will be a valuable adviser of Cleveland, for few politicians better than he are qualified to be a sound cabinet adviser; and he will also contribute an element of popularity to the administration by reason of his sympathies and interests with the Ohio Paynes and their monopoly; but such entertainments as Mrs. Whitney could be depended on to give would furnish the social side of the administration.

Judge William C. Endicott, secretary of war, was born in Salem, Massachusetts. He was appointed by Gov. Washburn to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1862; 1863, and 1867, when he was elected president of that body. He was city solicitor from 1868 to 1869. He is a member of the Massachusetts historical society, and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Endicott is a direct descendant from Gov. John Endicott. Until the Bell and Everett campaign he was an old-line whig. At that time he went into the democratic party. As a lawyer he has been very thorough, and in pleading a case very dignified. As a judge he stood high in rank. He has never been prominent in politics, but was the nominee of the democratic party of Massachusetts for the governorship last year.

William F. Vilas, postmaster general, is a native of Vermont. He commanded a Wisconsin regiment during the war. He has since been a very successful lawyer in Madison, and has filled several positions of public trust. He is one of the professors of law in the Wisconsin state university law school, being a regular lecturer on practice, pleadings, and evidence. He was for some years trustee of the Wisconsin state soldiers' orphan asylum and secretary of the board. He was one of the three leading attorneys appointed to revise the statutes of Wisconsin in 1873, and personally superintended the publication of the revision. He is one of the most active members of the Wisconsin board of state university regents. Col. Vilas was one of the delegates from Wisconsin to the democratic national convention in Chicago, and officiated as president of the convention, being prominently mentioned himself for a place on the ticket. He afterwards made the speeches of notification to Cleveland and Hendricks. He is now member from Madison in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature—the first elective office he ever held—and is the leader of the democratic side of the house. His national reputation as a lawyer began with his famous eulogy of Gen. Grant at the Chicago banquet on the return of Grant from his tour around the world.

President Cleveland has done an unusual thing in taking two members of his cabinet from one state, and his choice of Daniel Manning of Albany for secretary of the treasury will cause more dissatisfaction in his own party and do more to prejudice his administration at the outset than any of his appointments. Manning began to earn his living when a boy in the Argus office, and it was there that he acquired all his education and experience. Politics was the principal business of the Argus, and the boy took to it as a duck does to swimming. William J. Cassidy, the owner of the

Argus, was not slow in discovering the peculiar talents of his errand boy, and made him a reporter before he was 15 years old. Manning acquired in this position an extensive acquaintance with public men, as the Argus office was then the headquarters of the northern democracy, and he became early initiated in the mysteries of political wire-pulling. While Tweed ruled New York Manning saw his opportunity and secured rich pickings for the Argus company without ever actually identifying himself or the paper with the Tweed ring. When Tilden came to the front Manning and the Argus were anything but friendly to him until it became evident that Tweed was doomed to ruin. As soon as Tilden was elected governor Manning turned completely around and protected the fat printing contracts of the Argus from investigation during Tilden's reform administration by becoming the very organ of the reformer by force of circumstances. In 1876 he became a member of the state central committee, in which he has ever since been considered as authorized to speak for Tilden. Becoming chairman of that body in 1882, he espoused the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's nomination at first. Together with Lamont and Appar, both trusted lieutenants of Tilden, he formed Cleveland's political counsel and practically controlled the patronage. Later he withdrew from the active management of the Argus and devoted himself to the management of the Commercial national bank, of which he has been president for several years. During the last campaign he announced his intention to withdraw from politics on the election of Cleveland, and it is quite probable that he was sincere in this. He never would hold public office, realizing that a politician is more powerful behind the scenes than in a public position, where the public has a right to inquire into his every act. Nobody knows whether Manning holds any decided opinion on public questions, as he is very taciturn by nature, and studiously avoids giving expression to his own views. He is believed to be just the man to do whatever seems best for his party.—Oregonian.

Comments on Cleveland's Cabinet.
New York, March 6.—The Times, referring to Cleveland's cabinet, says of Manning: "To look upon his appointment as a political one would be to question the sincerity of the president's reform intentions, for Cleveland is quite familiar with Manning's record." The Tribune says: "Yesterday we gave such welcome as was possible to Cleveland's promises; to-day we have to comment upon his own interpretation of them, by his earliest official acts. Scarcely in any act during his term of office can he possibly disclose so much of his purpose and bent of mind, his sincerity or insincerity, as in his choice of cabinet officers." It then presents, successively, Manning as the promoter of his civil service intentions; Garland to illustrate the president's regard for the rights of the freedmen; and Lamar, defender of Jefferson Davis, as the defender of sectional fraternity. The Tribune adds: "The sorrow with which these selections will be received by those who have expected from Cleveland the honorable performance of lofty promises will be shared by the wisest members of his party."

Mrs. Catharine Turner of North Powder, Baker county, seeks information as to the whereabouts of her son, Peter Buckley. Gov. Moody has appointed T. C. Mackey of Garfield a notary public. Potatoes sold in Portland at 20 cents per bushel.

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 Amoskeog Gingham, 5 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 CHAM, 14 yards for \$1.00.
Other goods in proportion.

W. P. METCALF,
General Manager.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

March 9.—Str Arctur, Holt, 48 hours from San Francisco, with passengers and merchandise, 6 Scher Scher, agent, 3 1/2 days from San Francisco, to Dean & Co.
Scher Vega, Horn, 7 days from San Francisco, to Newport Coal Co.
March 10.—Scher Enterprise, Lindall, 5 days from San Francisco, to Dean & Co.

Sailed.

March 6.—Str Coos Bay, Lawless, San Francisco.
March 7.—Scher Laura May, Dilling, San Francisco.
March 8.—Scher C. H. Merchant, Olsen, San Francisco.
Scher Fanny Dillard, Tummers, San Francisco.
Scher Laura Maden, Maden, San Francisco.
March 10.—Str Arctur, Holt, San Francisco.

The most positive document that has emanated from Cleveland since his nomination for the presidency is his letter on the silver question, which may be found on the first page of this paper. That letter cooks Cleveland's political goose on this coast for all time.

President Cleveland's inaugural address—to be found in another column—reads well—just as it had been written by a good, solid republican. His actions are now what the people are waiting for.

The steamer Alki, Capt. J. W. Gage, took a cargo of coal from Seattle to Portland last week. She is under charter by the Oregon Improvement company for collier purposes.

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 J. W. Gage & Walt's String Band.
Supper at the Western hotel and the Marshfield lunch rooms.

Tickets, One Dollar.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON, March 9, 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 Thursday, April 16, 1885.
V. J. W. NEAL, settler, declaratory statement No. 4737, for the lots Nos. 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of section 27, and lot 9 of section 28, township 25 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
John E. Noah, Joseph H. Youkam, Thomas G. Matting and James W. Judd, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
Witness: W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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