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AUSTRALIA.
The First Gold Discovery and Some of the Characteristics of the people.
Gratitude is not a marked characteristic of the people of Australia. The first gold discovery was made in 1851, and the visitor to Australia might travel from King George's sound to the Gulf of Carpentaria without hearing any expression of acknowledgment for two important services which America has rendered to the British colonies lying under the Southern Cross since Gov. Phillip, nearly 100 years ago, bade the "First Fleet" cast anchor in Botany Bay. Separated by a world of waters from the parent states, neglected by an administration whose attention was concentrated in European warfare, the infant colony, for several years after its establishment, was once and again in dire extremity through sheer starvation. British commerce had not as yet found its way to those distant shores, and French privateers preyed on the commissariat vessels dispatched from England. But those early American merchantmen, sailing under a neutral flag, were plowing the southern sea carrying sustenance to the settlers whose huts studded the margin of Sydney cove. In the early day of 1784 starvation stared in the face alike colonists and convicts. Already the settlement was on half rations, and there remained in store but a month's provision when the American ship Hope came sailing between the Heads, laden with stores enough to keep the colony alive for four months.

Over half a century later America was incidentally the means of relieving Australia from at least a portion of the burden of a great embarrassment. New South Wales had ceased to be a receptacle for the felony of the mother country. All Australia swarmed with liberated ruffians, and threatened to lapse into a pandemonium. But in the beginning of 1849 the news of the gold discoveries reached Port Jackson, followed soon by a vessel with 1200 ounces of the precious metal on board. Then Australia caught the gold fever for the first time in her history. A swift current of migration set in across the Pacific. With the orderly and enterprising colonist, there went too the liberated "lag"—the "expirée" whose release was cursing the land in which the scoundrel had been set free. He earned for himself in California an evil pre-eminence under the name of the "Sydney Duck,"—a term not yet forgotten on the Pacific slope.

THE "SYDNEY DUCK" DISPOSED OF.
The "Sydney Duck" died by the revolver and the bowie knife, or was found dangling at the end of a rope which had been fastened round his neck by the "vigilantes," and in relieving the colonies of this vilest of all products of civilization, America rendered Australia a second important service. Australia indeed may be said to owe to California the discovery of gold. As Hargreaves prospected along the rugged Stanislaus, there grew on him the conviction that the contour and geological formation of this auriferous California were curiously identical with tracts of his native Australia which were familiar in his memory. So filled did he become with the impression that he hurried back to Sydney amidst the mockery of men who scouted him as a madman, and struck into the far interior for the spot, by the Summer Hill creek, that had been for months steadily before his mental vision. The first ditch gave "color," four months later Dr. Kerr drove into Bathurst with the "great hundred-weight nugget" under the seat of his buggy, and Hargreaves' discovery has enriched Australia in 33 years to the stupendous amount of \$1,500,000,000.

All the world streamed into the port of Melbourne, burning in a fervid access of the gold-fever. It was then for the first time that Americans in any considerable numbers came to Australia. The earliest arrivals were the miners from California, sharing in the rush to richer fields than the "placers" of the Pacific slope. They, with others of other than British nationality, had to contend against an outcome of the apprehensions of the colonial authorities. A lurking sense of danger, regarded as likely to accrue from an influx of foreigners untroubled with a respect for British law, was shown in a clause of the gold act, which exacted from aliens a double amount of royalty or license fee. But the Californian miners, rich in experience gathered under the shadows of Shasta, were among the most successful pioneers at Ballarat, Mount Alexander, Castlemaine and Forest creek. On the Australian gold fields, some of the characteristics of the Californian mining camp were closely copied.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAR-ROOMS.
The drinking saloons flaunted the familiar banners, blazoned with such titles as "El Dorado," the "International" and the "Empire." Stage coaches of the American pattern, driven by men who might have been own cousins to "Yuba Bill," plied along the forest roads between Melbourne and the gold fields. American mining phrases passed imperceptibly into the local vernacular, where their traces still linger. But on the Australian gold fields there was a fine abstention from crime and roidism. Facilities for lawless acts unquestionably abounded in a wild tract of forest "honeycombed with thousands of ready-made graves," where the miscreant who envied a fortunate digger might

lure him to die in the hole he had scooped to find a fortune in. But the not d'ordre of the mining communities was order. With an efficient police there was no need for lynch law, and there was no appetite for any such provender as a "man for breakfast every morning." One outbreak against constituted authority did occur, celebrated in Victorian annals as the "Eureka Stockade Riot." The Ballarat gold miners resented what they regarded as oppressive acts committed on them by the Gold commission in connection with their mining licenses. They broke into something suspiciously resembling open rebellion, and constructed a rough fortification, out of which they were driven with serious slaughter by a detachment of regular soldiers. Among the ring-leaders of this emetic were men of many nationalities. There was a Hanoverian, a Prussian, a Wurtemberger, a Frenchman, an Italian, a Canadian; and there were several Irishmen, one of whom, the "commander-in-chief," sits now as a speaker of the Victorian parliament, with an empty coat sleeve—the arm that should fill it be left in the Eureka stockade. But no American took part in the disturbances.

AMERICAN SHOPS IN "GOLD" TOWNS.
Other Americans than the sturdy mining man saw the opening which Australia presented as gold was gathered by the handful in her interior, and the cool-headed man with some capital and knowledge earned more money in commerce than in toiling with pick and spade in the bowels of a claim. A great number of American gentlemen started business establishments in Melbourne, and introduced into Victoria a new style of commercial enterprise. For several years a very large share of the swiftly swelling commerce was in the hands of the American houses which had established themselves in Melbourne.

Strange to say, there is to-day scarcely an American in business in all Victoria, either in the capital or in the "gold" towns. It is difficult to ascertain with any approach to accuracy the causes of this curious disappearance. I have made many inquiries, and have received strangely diverse replies. Some will tell you that the American merchants in Victoria, smart and "bright" as they are acknowledged to have been, were somewhat over-enterprising, and when the colony settled down after the gold fever period, found their obligations too heavy for them and "went away." Other informants will complacently enunciate that, clever as the Americans were, their colonial competitors were yet cleverer, and "froze them out."

The young Australian, as has been said, fond of going "home" through America, nor, to do him justice, is he insensible to feminine graces and charms. When he returns to his colony, he may be fortunate enough to bring back with him an American bride who has left and followed him. It is not as if she had gone out into the wilderness, in this desertion of home. She brings with her bright social attractions, and she is made much of in her colonial abode. An American lady has presided over the social life of an Australian colony as the wife of its governor; another American lady has entertained English royalty in her capacity as Lady Mayoress of Melbourne.

The American trotter is slowly coming into favor. There are trotting races now on a Melbourne suburban track, and among the competitors are some imported trotting stallions, chiefly of the Palo Alto stock. But the science of trotting is still in its infancy in Australia, and 2.39 is thought first-rate time on the Elsternwick track. Away in the back regions, whither railways have not penetrated, the "stages" are universally of the old American pattern—long body in fore and aft leather braces. These vehicles were introduced by an American firm—Cobb & Co.—in whose hands, or rather in the hands of their successor under the old name, nearly all the coaching traffic of Australia has been for the last 30 years and more. The original race of Yankee coachmen have quite died out, but they have left behind them their characteristic style of coachmanship and their shout of "all aboard." That expression, never heard in England, is also in use on the Australian railroads, on some of which are run cars of the American pattern.

ODD TRAITS.
The ubiquitous Chinaman is a force in Australia as in America. But the Australians have kept his numbers down by the enactment that no ship shall import him more largely than in the proportion of one Chinaman to every 10 tons; and also by the expedient of exacting from him head-money on landing at the rate of \$50 per Chinaman. There is a Chinese quarter both in Sydney and in Melbourne, and on the outskirts of every mining town there is a Chinese camp, among whose inmates are discreditable females not of Mongolian origin.

As on the American Ohio river, so on the Australian Murray river there are stern-wheel steamers. As in America so in Australia alcohol is a not infrequent beverage; but the Australian takes his poison straight, and is wholly unacquainted with the nuances of compounded drinks. One might write columns on the diversity between American traits and Australian traits, were that the subject prescribed. In nothing is there a wider distinction than in what

may be called the a priori principle in regard to the conservation of human life. The American theory, bluntly put, is that, since it may be presumed a man has a greater interest in keeping alive than anyone else has in his doing so, the onus of self-preservation primarily rests on himself. The Australian theory, on the other hand, is that it is the duty of the state, by every possible precaution and enactment, to take care that the citizen be protected from his own carelessness.—[Philadelphia Press.

Planning to Capture the Senate.
The republican majority in the United States senate is the only bulwark of defense against a raid on the treasury and the offices by hungry and thirsty democrats. If it were battered down, Cleveland, even if inclined, could not withstand the horde that would surround him. But his choice of such men as Manning, Thompson and Smith Weed for counselors does not show a desire to keep back the mob of office-seekers, but rather a purpose to satisfy and guide it for his own ends. He probably agrees with Hendricks that the only way to get efficient men in office is to replace every republican with a democrat, but in doing that he will be careful to see that only Cleveland democrats are placed on guard.

So long as the republicans hold the senate the advance of the democratic army of spoils-seekers will be checked. Hence all democrats agree that the thing to be done now is to capture the senate. The success of the southern leaders in overcoming adverse majorities has led to the adoption of their methods in this new campaign. So we find that in Illinois an effort was made to secure a senator by false counting and ballot-box stuffing. Secretary Mackin of the democratic committee and two of his assistants have just been convicted for their part in those crimes. To what extent such methods were practiced by the democrats in Illinois at the last election is still a matter of conjecture. But they have not yet given up the hope of capturing a senator there, and are said to be making large promises of patronage for that purpose.

In Oregon, where another contest for senator was going on, men as close to Cleveland as Thompson and Vilas were caught sending cipher dispatches directing the democrats to support a certain republican for senator who it was said would vote on questions of patronage with the democrats. In Indiana the democrats are planning for the future by redistricting the state for members of the legislature. They now have 46 majority on joint ballot, but fearing the judgment of the voters at the next election they have determined at a caucus to reapportion the state so as to make 103 democratic districts, giving 47 to the opposition. This they believe will assure a democratic successor to Senator Harrison. And while they are engaged in this unequalled and outrageous work of gerrymandering the state they have changed the congressional districts so as to make ten democratic and two republican. In Virginia the election laws have been changed to place all power in the hands of the bourbon democrats and thus make certain the counting-in process in that state. In that way it is hoped to turn out Gen. Mahone.

Now that the democrats have gone systematically to work, on the southern plan, to overturn the majority in the senate, it is not to be expected that they will stop short of any infamy to carry out their purpose. If Grover Cleveland approves what they have already done, his administration will be an extraordinary monument to the sense of the professional "reformers."—[N. Y. Trib.

Another Account of Helman's Accident.

Last week we made a brief notice of the accident to Grant Helman of Ashland, son of Capt. Helman and son-in-law of Gen. E. L. Applegate of that place, who undertook to thaw out some grain powder, with serious results. It seems that he was engaged in digging a well near his residence, and, needing some of the explosive, put a few sticks of it very close to the stove. It went off suddenly, throwing him out of the kitchen with great force and tearing off a hand, the forefinger of which was driven into the flesh of his thigh nearly to the bone. His wife, who was also in the room, escaped with slight injuries, being fortunately alarmed in time.

After the explosion Helman started to go into the kitchen to see if his wife was hurt, and first discovered the loss of his hand when he attempted to catch hold of the door frame. He heard his wife calling him from the front of the house and went back off the porch, walked around the house to the fence and stood leaning there a short time, until his brothers, who were near by, took hold of him and led or carried him to the house. The shock of the explosion was heard almost all over town, and a crowd soon collected.

The scene in the kitchen was one of ruin. The stove and a cupboard near were completely demolished; the windows and doors were blown out; the siding of the kitchen walls was loosened everywhere, and pieces of flesh from the lost hand were sticking out over the walls and ceiling, while blood was plentifully besprinkled everywhere. Helman's arm was amputated a short distance above the wrist and at last advised he was doing as well as could be expected.

Knocking Out the President.

The curtains were down in the Towner mansion on Friday and the street in front of the premises was sprinkled a foot deep with the sound-deadening sawdust. Col. Lamont went about with pensive step and slow, holding a handkerchief to his eyes, and denied himself to everybody, except messengers who brought supplies of arnica, soothing syrups, camphor, liniment and court-plaster. It looked as if Cleveland was a pretty sick man—and he was; as if he had met with a distressing accident—and he had.

His friends are inclined to say as little as possible about the sad affair, but some of the salient particulars have been made public. It seems that some days ago, momentarily losing sight of the fact that the office of president being essentially executive the incumbent of that office ought to regard himself as a non-combatant, Cleveland enlisted in the silver fight. Placing a chip on his shoulder, displaying a banner bearing the inscription "In trust the question of suspending the coinage and purchase of silver to me," he rushed into the field and challenged his opponents to come on. As his backers witnessed this fine display of martial spirit they pranced proudly about, remarking: "Just see how brave Cleveland is. O, it will be a cold day for the men who believe congress should attend to its own duties when they fall foul of him. One blast upon Grover's bugle horn will be worth a majority of the congressional votes."

Well, on Thursday, Warrior Cleveland walked into the democratic house of representatives, his banner flying, blood in his eye and the chip prominently displayed upon his shoulder. It was a magnificent sight, full of the pomp and circumstance of war. Old army officers who witnessed it declared that it was the most impressive display of the sort since

"The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." At length the doughty chieftain came to a halt, and fixing his eyes on a group in which were Bland, Reagan, and other foemen worthy of his steel, he exclaimed in tones of thunder: "A cordial invitation is extended to any gentleman who is laboring under the ludicrous mistake that he can knock the chip from my shoulder to have at me."

Precisely what happened after this probably never will be known. Cleveland himself says that no sooner had he delivered his invitation than a chunk of old red sandstone struck him in the abdomen. He believes that Reagan threw it. On the other hand, Lamont swears that he saw Bland jump on the president-elect with both feet and cram the chip that had been referred to down the president-elect's throat. Smith Weed telegraphed to Tilden: "Grover was awfully punished—when I left the sickening scene no less than 117 fellow-democrats were sitting on him." . . .

Mechanics' Lien Law.

The mechanics' lien law adopted by the legislature is in many of its features a good measure, but it is not entirely free from objections. Its merits are perfect protection for mechanics, laborers and material men, simplicity of construction, which makes it easily understood, and its direct and inexpensive plan for the collection of claims. But on the other hand it will greatly burden builders, and it must to some extent limit the building operations of men who will not permit themselves to be annoyed with the details of the work. The chief idea of the new law is to give claimants for labor, material, etc., liens upon the owner of the building or improvement, and this idea is followed out in elaborate detail. It puts the men employed upon a work in such relation with the owner as to almost relieve contractors from obligation. The law declares that every man who does labor upon or furnishes material for any building, structure or improvement of any kind shall have a lien upon the same, whether furnished at the instance of the owner or his agent, and every contractor or person having charge of the work in whole or in part shall be considered the agent of the owner for the purposes of the act. The lien upon a structure carries with it a lien upon whatever rights may lie in the owner to the ground upon which the structure stands. All liens created by the new law upon any structure are to be preferred to all the prior liens or incumbrances upon the land upon which such structure stands, constructed subsequent to the date upon which the improvement was begun. Every improvement constructed upon any land with the knowledge of the owner or a person having or claiming any interest therein, shall be held to have been contracted at the instance of such owner, and the interest owned or claimed shall be subject to any lien in accordance with this act, unless such owner or person claiming an interest therein shall within three days after he shall have obtained information of such construction give notice in writing upon some conspicuous

place upon said land that he will not be responsible for such improvement. Claimants under this law are required to file their bills with the clerk of the county within 60 days of the last service or after having ceased to furnish material; and the clerk is required to keep a special book for the recording of such claims. Suits may be brought to enforce liens created under the law and the courts upon entering judgments are directed to allow as part of the costs all sums paid for filing and recording the lien and also a reasonable amount for attorney's fees; and all suits to enforce the act are to have precedence over all other civil suits except those to which the state is a party. No payment to a contractor or sub-contractor made within the 60 days' time stated above shall be valid for the purpose of defeating or discharging any lien, unless such payment so made to such contractor has been paid to laborers, mechanics, material men, etc. If such payment has been so distributed, it shall be valid only to the extent of such distribution. Contractors shall be entitled to recover upon a lien only such amount as may be due to them after deducting all claims of other parties for work and materials furnished. Whenever any mechanic or contractor shall have procured materials for use in any structure such material shall not be subject to attachment for any debt due by the purchaser except that due for the purchase money thereof. Nothing in the present law shall affect any lien heretofore acquired, but the existing lien law is repealed.—[Portland Daily News.

Cleaning Out the Augean Stable.

The Rochester Union gravely informs its readers that the democratic party is about beginning the task of "cleaning out the Augean stable of republican profligacy and corruption." A great many other democratic newspapers are giving utterance to this particular sort of bald nonsense. They insist that the party which has successfully governed the country in war and in peace for a quarter of a century is to be regarded as an Augean stable. They also insist that the mission of the Cleveland administration will be to clean out the stable.

All this is buncombe pure and simple, and stupid buncombe at that. Those that indulge in it would do well to glance back ten years. The democrats came into power in congress in 1875, promising that they would "turn on the lights," that they would "clean out the Augean stable of profligacy and corruption." What came of such promises? Why, several investigating committees were appointed with the express purpose of making things lively for the republicans. These committees went nosing about the departments, earnestly endeavoring to come upon an Augean stable. They were clothed with all necessary powers. They could send for persons and papers, examine witnesses and lay bare records to their hearts' content. Nevertheless they had their labor for their pains. They were compelled to report, in effect, that there was no Augean stable; that they had turned on the lights only to discover that republican administration could not be successfully attacked. The country has not yet forgotten this chapter of political history. It remembers it and laughs contemptuously when it hears democratic newspapers once more calling the republican party an Augean stable and bragging that "our party" is going to clean it out.

Let the Union and its fellow-organs clear their minds of cant. Whatever its sins of omission or commission, the fact remains that on the whole the republican party has been a good faithful servant of the people. History will bear witness that it was the right arm of the nation during the great struggle for the preservation of the union from the dastardly assaults of democratic traitors, north and south. And history will also bear witness that it was equally successful in conserving the prosperity of the nation which it has rescued from dismemberment and dishonor. The republican party glories in its record. How about democracy's record? Does any democrat take any pleasure in contemplating the course of his party since 1860.

Dyed-in-the-wool democrats will never forgive the republican party its patriotic record in all that it recalls of democratic disloyalty and shame. They merely succeed in directing attention to that fact when they name their opponent "an Augean stable."—[N. Y. Trib.

The Chinese, among other things, are noted as the most cunning and ingenious of all smugglers, and custom-house officials on this coast have to keep their wits continually about them to discover violations of the law. Not a vessel arrives from China in any port without the inspector discovering some new mode by which the cunning Mongols have attempted to bring their most valued drug, opium, into this country free of duty. The latest scheme discovered is reported from San Francisco and was the result of a sudden freak upon the part of an agile custom house officer. While Inspectors McLaughlin, McCrary and McCoy were aboard the City of Tokio, one of his colleagues banded McCoy to climb the mainmast. McCoy slipped off his coat and mounted with the agility of an old tar. When he reached the top spar he uttered a shout, which caused his companions to look up in apprehension, but they saw him still clinging to the rigging, which he was examining closely. He commenced to unwind some string, and in a few moments descended with eight 5-oz boxes of opium which he had found lashed to the top spar.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MRS. M. 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. E. 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.
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.
Ready-made goods bought at this shop
altered and pressed free of charge.
Give me a call.
R. MAINS.

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 of the
market afford.
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 of the market affords,
and patrons of the house receive prompt and
courteous attention.
TERMS—Board and lodging, per week, \$5 00
Board by the day, 1 00
Single meals, 50

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.
FEBREY & HOLLAND,
Proprietors.

**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 wines and Cigars.
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.
oc25
MATT STORA, Jr.
TREASURER'S NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
all county scrip accepted prior to January
9, 1884, is now payable on presentation. No in-
terest will be allowed on these warrants after the
30th of this month.
Dated at Empire City, Oregon, this 14th day
of July, A. D. 1884.
A. P. OWEN, Treasurer.