

The Coast Mail.

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By JOHN CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor

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PHENOMENAL CITIES.

Growth of the Principal Towns of the United States.

Their Increase of Population During the Nineteenth Century—Figures of the Census for the Decades.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a city in America north of Mexico that contained as many as 75,000 inhabitants. Philadelphia led with 70,000, New York coming in at 60,000; Baltimore third, with 40,000; Boston fourth, with 34,000. When the century was ten years old, Philadelphia was still the leading city, having 96,000, or 271 more than New York, Baltimore running close toward 60,000, and Boston having 15,000 less than Baltimore. Oakland, in this state, in 1880 outranked Boston in 1810 by over 2,000. In 1830 there were but two cities in the United States with a population of 100,000 and over, and New York was the first, with 129,000, Philadelphia having dropped back to the second place, with 108,000. West of the Alleghany mountains there was no place dignified by the name of city. Cincinnati had less than 10,000, St. Louis less than 6,000, Pittsburgh less than 8,000. There was no such place as Chicago till after 1880, and its population as late as 1840 was less than the one-half of Stockton's in 1880. New Orleans had more than trebled her inhabitants from the opening of the century to the end of the second decade, and ranked as the fifth city, and next after Boston. In 1830 New York showed above 203,000, and Philadelphia but 167,000. Baltimore still ahead of Boston, but not equal to Philadelphia, and New Orleans still holding the fifth place. There were still but two cities with 100,000 and over. In 1840 New York had 313,000, Philadelphia 258,000, Baltimore 134,000, New Orleans 102,000, and Boston but 98,000, having exchanged rank with New Orleans, Cincinnati coming next to Boston, with only half as many inhabitants. In 1840 the population of St. Louis was but 16,468, and there were eighteen cities ahead of her, Washington, with 22,000, being one them.

The mid-century decade census returned six cities with 100,000 and over; two with more than 200,000, and one, New York, with 513,647. Boston, with 138,000, had slipped past New Orleans, which has not yet regained her rank of 1840. In the middle of the century there were six cities west of the Alleghany, including New Orleans and San Francisco, rated above 30,000, but Chicago was not one of them. St. Louis had risen to 77,000, Louisville to 48,000, and San Francisco from 500 in 1840 to 34,776 in 1850. The population of Chicago in 1850 was but 29,884. She has added over 600,000 to it in the last thirty-four years according to her latest local census. The whole urban population of the Mississippi valley, including Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and counting in San Francisco, was in 1850 but 484,242 of cities above 30,000. New York alone had 81,000 more than all the cities west of the Alleghany over 30,000 each. So far there had been nothing of that phenomenal growth which has since made the cities of the western cities the wonder of the world.

In 1860 the cities of the union ranked in this order: New York first, Philadelphia second, Brooklyn third with 266,000, Baltimore fourth, Boston fifth, New Orleans sixth, Cincinnati seventh, St. Louis eighth, and but 200 behind Cincinnati, and Chicago ninth with 109,000—an increase of 80,000, or nearly 80 per cent, in ten years. The increase of New York in the same years was but 260,000, or about 56 per cent. The census of the year 1870 was ushered in with the accompaniment of the most appalling civil war of the history of the human race. For four years it was a check upon the urban population of the country. Hitherto the ratio of increase had exceeded 33 per cent, per decade. But in the decade from 1860 to 1870 it fell to but a little over 24 per cent, for the whole country. In this decade New York increased but 136,000, or less than 18 per cent, but Chicago's addition to her population from 1860 to 1870 was 189,000, or 144 per cent, and she took rank as the fifth city of the nation, having passed Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, and New Orleans. San Francisco had advanced from 56,000 to 149,000—an increase of 93,000, or nearly 166 per cent, in the decade. We had caught up with and passed Washington, Albany and Louisville, all of which outranked us in 1860 and we had beaten every city but Chicago in the per cent of our growth.

The four cities ahead of Chicago in 1870 were New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and St. Louis, though the last of these, owing to the fourth place was questioned by Chicago and doubted by the public. In 1870 there were fourteen cities having over 100,000 each, eight over 200,000, four over 300,000, and two over 400,000. New York had but 58,000 less than 1,000,000. From the beginning of the century her increase to 1870 was nearly 900,000. The census of 1880 returned twenty cities having over 100,000, ten over 200,000, seven over 300,000, four over 500,000, and one (New York) with 1,206,299. The rank of the cities having over 500,000 each was New York first, Philadelphia second, Brooklyn third, Chicago fourth, with 569,000, her increase being 269,000, or nearly 80 per cent. The rank of San Francisco was tenth and next to Cincinnati, and our increase from 1870 was 84,000, or a little over 56 per cent. We had passed New Orleans and were rapidly closing on Cincinnati, having distanced Washington, Louisville and Buffalo.

The Judicial Family.

[Chicago Herald.]
With the gradual dying out of the military title "Colonel," "General," and the like, Tennessee has had a wonderful upspringing of civilian titles, "doctor" and "judge" are the commonest of distinctions. "With a more extensive judicial family, said the Memphis Avalanche, "than any other state, her courts are probably behind those of any other state in the dispatch of business. The placid and leisurely elegance of her supreme court, with its referee satellites revolving dully like the spokes of Jupiter, is the crowning charm of the system, the ornamental bang upon the forehead."

A Ladies' Foe.

Havana ladies have adopted the South American manor as a companion and household pet. The little animal should be worn on the wrist or shoulder or else inside the bosom of the dress. At night he sleeps on the pillow of his mistress.

The Current: Telegraphic rates are so cheap in France that last year fifty-eight telegrams were sent for each 100 inhabitants.

"One More for the Life-Boat Crew."

"The lads are afloat, they have launched the boat. When the morning storm-birds flew, O, wife! from the shores they cry, 'One more, With strong, steady hand and true! There are lives to save. On the frothing wave— One more for the life-boat crew!'"

"Nay, shiver not so, that I seaward go, Nor shrink from the night's black hue; There is danger far where our brethren are, And the moments left grow few. There are lives to save From a yawning grave! One more for the life-boat crew!"

"A kiss for the ways of our courtship days, A kiss for love's Eden-view, When the white cliffs woke as the joy-bells broke, And home held a glory new. Heaven's help I crave! There are lives to save— One more for the life-boat crew!"

"This kiss, my sweet, till again we meet, And another I leave with you For the babe at rest on your brave breast— God keep my little lad true, And strengthen his soul When the deep waves roll A call for the life-boat crew!" —The Quiver.

COMING WEST.

Reasons Given by Immigrants for Deserting the East for the West.

"I suppose you are furnished with all sorts of reasons why your visitors come west," said a Portland reporter to Secretary Carlisle of the state board of immigration.

"About as many reasons as there are persons to give them," answered Carlisle. "Chief among the reasons are the cold snaps of the recent winter. A middle-aged man from Vermont arrived the other day and said: 'When I left my home on the 23d of March my \$300 farm was buried under three feet four inches of snow. I've come to Oregon to thaw out. If I can ever get the snow off that patch of mine I'm going to sell it for what it will bring under the hammer and invest here.'"

"A man from Texas says: 'I've got tired of Texas; one year a fair crop, for three years following no crop, or if a crop, the bugs eat it up; all rain or no rain, and a steady supply of fever and ague.'"

"Another from Manitoba says: 'I could stand an ordinary degree of cold, but when it gets so frigid that the thermometer declines to tally the score, I can't stay.'"

"A gentleman from Iowa, who came through recently, told me that he had to work all summer to earn money enough to buy coal during the winter. This last summer was so brief and the winter so long and severe that he did not have money enough to see him through. It was flee or freeze, and he flew."

"A farmer from Minnesota told me that some of his cattle actually froze while standing on their feet. He said one cow stood out in the road in front of his house, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, humped up her back, and actually froze standing."

"People from Arkansas have no cold snaps to chat about, but the memory of the ague they have left behind makes them tremble, even at this distance."

"I suppose some of your visitors are disappointed?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; the disappointment at not finding more of Uncle Sam's land available being most noticeable. A man from Scranton, Pa., told me that the railway folders distributed in that place made the most positive statements as to the immense tracts of government land lying ready for the plow in all portions of Oregon. The same thing was told me by a man recently arrived from an interior town in Illinois."

"Some of the people take the back track?"

"Yes; those who have come here under the notion that this is a sort of paradise; a place where it is hardly necessary to labor. It is well for the state that they go back."

"I suppose the immigrants are somewhat troubled with wit-living representatives?"

"A few have called my attention to certain phases of this sort of work. The 'stool pidgeon,' who carries about with him a certain air of business, has large acquaintance in various portions of the state, but a more intimate one with a shark here in the city is the commonest specimen. He hangs about the entrance to this building and intercepts an immigrant now and then with his siren song. The song is about as far as he gets. Generally the newcomer hands me the fellow's card and asks about his reliability. I tell him, and that settles it. I experience some trouble with the fellow who undertakes to play the immigrant in order to get a half-rate ticket. He generally makes a blunder of some sort, and then I trip him up. When he comes to sign an affidavit that puts him in jeopardy, he wails."

"This has been the busiest day of the immigration season. Up to 4 p. m. I had 64 visitors—all newcomers; 10 heads of families; all of them with some money. More than one-half of these people took tickets to southern Oregon. The hotels are crowded with immigrants, and several hundred more are due within the next three days."

Manning is reducing the force in the treasury department, having discharged 40 clerks who hold their places under the civil service law at one time. They could not have been gotten rid of under any other plan, except that of not being needed. We venture to say that very shortly it will be discovered that the service of these clerks was necessary, but they will not be reinstated. Their places will be filled by democrats. There are more ways than one of whipping the devil around the stump, and all civil-service reformers will find very soon that Manning is master of many methods.

The legislature of Alabama has passed a bill prohibiting state, county and municipal officers from getting drunk. It was the Alabama delegation in congress, he is remembered, which started this scheme of parceling out all the

offices, and which went to President Cleveland with the demand that they be filled up as the delegation dictated. It will be remembered, too, that greatly to the surprise of the delegation, the president hinted something about the civil service law and the tenure of office act, and suggested that each member provide himself with a copy of both. We would ask, therefore, if this act of the Alabama legislature should not be an act entitled an act to get even with the president of the United States, by forcing Alabama to go republican for the sake of having any government at all, state, county or municipal.

Lincoln's Religion.

Lincoln's religious opinions have been the subject of much discussion since his death. Eminent during a long and eventful life for his kindness of heart and his generous sympathy for the opinions of all men of whatever station in life, he listened to the discussions upon religious subjects that were forced upon him, even by zealots, with patient politeness, and because he did not combat them, however extravagant, each one so honored afterward came clamoring before the public to be recognized as the representative of the president's personal views on this subject. Hence the contradictory assertions that he was an atheist, an infidel, orthodox or disbeliever, according to each one's own particular faith. History will little reckon what were President Lincoln's religious views. The nation, to whom his name and memory are dear, care nothing for what he may have said to presumptuous religious zealots, or what such religious zealots may have said to him. The people of this great land of ours, who fondly cherish the recollection of the acts of kindness of him who, "with malice toward none and charity for all," devoted his life to the interests of mankind, will care little for his religion. His great heart of sympathy for all mankind has won the love of the millions who have no anxiety as to whether his opinions were heretical or orthodox, measured by the standard of religious bigots. That he had faith in the great principles of Christianity, that he exemplified them in his life, that he taught them in his family, that he impressed them on his children, are facts established beyond cavil or question.—[Perry's Reminiscences.]

Last week Benj. P. Johnson was taken from the lower Columbia river to St. Vincent's hospital at Portland. About three weeks ago, while slashing brush in the Nehalem mountains, Johnson cut his left foot on the instep with a brush hook. It bled profusely, and customary camp remedies, such as ashes, cowbells, etc., were used to stop the bleeding. These remained in the wound. Soon the leg began to inflame and erysipelas set in, and in a week the limb had swollen to the size of his body. In order to get him to Portland Johnson's friends had to take him 10 miles in a row boat and then 5 miles on logging sleds to a steamboat landing. The hospital physicians regard his condition as dangerous and amputation will no doubt be necessary to save his life. Johnson is 21 years old and of robust constitution.

There is not a country in Europe, excepting Denmark, Switzerland, Scandinavia and the Netherlands, not engaged in war, or which is not on the verge of a conflict or which is not employing armed forces to acquire colonial possessions. There is war in Africa, war in China and threatened war in Afghanistan. All the eastern continent is in ferment. When we come to the western hemisphere, again do we observe man's inclination to fight. There are insurrections and revolutions in several of the South American states and Central America, while uneasiness prevails in Mexico. The United States, of all the civilized countries of the world, seems to be the only nation at peace, though to be sure there is a heap of skirmishing going on among the democrats for the spoils of office.

England is beginning to boast of her military resources. This is a bad sign, for when she does not expect to go to war she constantly complains of her defenseless condition. In point of fact, England is crowded with idle men, and men working at starvation wages, and very many of these will gladly take the risks of army life for the sake of the support. England will not lack men for any conflict in which she chooses to engage, but whether or not she can arm and equip them with the promptness demanded by modern warfare is another question. Men are of little account nowadays without the material of war.

The Western Rural states that a difference in the yield of milk of four quarts a day, even at 2 cents a quart, is equal to \$24 a year, which is the interest at 6 per cent on \$300. A difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. With 10 cows this counts up pretty fast. A pure bred Ayrshire or Jersey cow will easily make this difference in the value of the yearly products; as there is no extra cost for the keeping, the increase is all profit.

NEW CABINET SHOP FURNITURE STORE!

ON FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE Postoffice, in the building formerly occupied as a residence by A. Nasburg, where the undersigned has every facility for doing Cabinet Work of all kinds, UPHOLSTERING, and GENERAL JOBBING WORK IN WOOD. At short notice and on liberal terms.

Furniture manufactured and furnished to order at bottom prices. Handsome Chronos for sale at low figures. Also Looking Glasses of assorted sizes. Pictures framed to order to suit customers. Coffins made to order at lowest rates. Jobbing Work a specialty and promptly executed at living rates.

OLE EVANSEN, Proprietor.

A certain western democrat, whose trip to Washington was prolific in nothing but disappointment, says that he had his misgivings when he read in the papers that the president was accustomed to play "a mugwump game of cards called penocle." "Poker," he adds, "is the genuine democratic game."

In a special to the Boston Herald it is stated that George Gray, the newly elected senator from Delaware, "is as handsome a man as can be found in the country." This is a very gratifying piece of information and indicates that Delaware is fully alive to the question of senatorial qualifications.

Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, who shot and killed her husband in the street in front of their residence at San Francisco last December, has been acquitted.

E. B. DEAN & CO.

E. B. DEAN, D. WILLCOX, AND C. H. MERCHANT.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment Of

General Merchandise

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE

LUMBER

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED

and at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

DAVID YOUNG. HENRY HUDEN

Marshfield SODA WATER WORKS,

Corner of Third and C streets, HUDEN & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SODA, SARSAPARILLA, GINGER

ALE, ETC., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Constantly on hand and for sale.

Orders from the country promptly filled. Address orders to "Marshfield Soda Works." my17

W. G. WEBSTER,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Harness, Saddles and Brides, Crockery, Etc.

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Custom Boots made at short notice and repairing neatly and promptly done. Call and see me.

N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty. ap24

PIONEER MARKETS,

MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.

O. Schetter & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

Successors to H. P. WHITNEY.

A good supply of

MUTTON, BEEF, CANNED GOODS, PORK, ETC., ETC., ETC.

and all kinds of

SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES

constantly on hand. Also a

good stock of

GROCERIES.

VESSELS

LOGGING CAMPS

SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE

FRANK ROSS. J. N. CRAWFORD.

COOS BAY

FAMILY MARKET

Front street, Marshfield, South of the Postoffice,

DILLON & ROSS, Proprietors.

HAVING JUST OPENED OUR NEW

postoffice, we are prepared to furnish, at the lowest living rates, the best of

Beef, Veal,

Mutton, Pork,

Salt Meats of all kinds,

Vegetables, Canned Goods and

FAMILY GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Vessels and Logging Camps promptly supplied.

Such a share of public patronage as first-class goods, low prices and square dealing entitle us to be respectfully solicited by

JAS. CRAWFORD & ROSS.

H. KEINO. A. SUDERLUND

PIONEER SALOON,

Front Street, Marshfield, SUDERLUND & KEINO, Proprietors.

THIS OLD AND POPULAR SALOON,

under the new management, has been

furnished with a stock of

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

Which are served by courteous barkeepers. A share of patronage solicited and appreciated.

Agents for Philadelphia Lager Beer. my22

Bon Ton Saloon!

Holland Building, - - - Front Street, MARSHFIELD, J. NASBURG, - - - Proprietor.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

HONGELL & SELANDER. O'Connell's new building, Front street, -DEALERS IN- BOOTS, SHOES -AND- clothing!

Ladies' fine and coarse shoes, boys' boots and shoes, and gent's rubber coats, boots and shoes in great variety. Our ready-made boots and shoes were manufactured expressly for the bay trader. Hats, caps and underwear; stationery, cutlery, tobacco, cigars and matches. A full assortment of men's clothing, in suits or otherwise; mattresses, bed-clothing and valises. Custom-made boots and shoes a specialty, for which we keep the best French kip, calf and sole leather. Our entire stock is of the latest styles and finish, and as cheap as the cheapest. Come and see us at our new store, in O'Connell's new building, Front street, no9

EXCHANGE SALOON,

Front street, Marshfield, N. P. HANSEN, Proprietor,

DEALER IN CHOICE BRANDS OF

Gibson's well-known Whisky.

A A Whisky and fine

Brandy, Wines,

Cigars, etc.

Also-Agent for the renowned Chicago Lager Beer and Porter, at wholesale and retail.

Also-The celebrated Boca Beer, on draft or in bottles. no30

ARCADE SALOON!

Front st., opposite Whitney's Market, MARSHFIELD, R. M. HUTCHINSON, - Proprietor

A NEW RESORT, SUPPLIED WITH

Choice Wines,

Liquors, Cigars,

Ale, Porter,

Lager Beer,

and all the appointments of

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON.

Patrons appreciated and the wants of customers promptly attended to by gentlemanly barkeepers. Give the new saloon a trial. no20

NASBURG & HIRST,

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OON.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER; keep constantly on hand in our large and commodious store, a well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting of the best staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

of all kinds, the choicest

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber and Oil Clothing,

Oil Cloths, Silkpops, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Tools,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Choice Wines and Liquors; Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Wood and Willowware, School Books and Stationery, Furnishings, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our extensive show cases are filled with the finest

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B.—All goods purchased at our Store will be delivered free of charge at any point on the route of the steamer Mvrtle. v1-14

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 2 o'clock p. m.

Just HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

Execution Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION, tested the 21st day of March, A. D. 1885, of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Coos, on a certain decree, do hereby give notice that I, the undersigned, as sheriff of the said county, in favor of GEORGE H. WESTON, plaintiff, and against the HARDY COAL MINING COMPANY, defendant, commanding me, as Sheriff of the County of Coos, to sell the premises hereinafter described, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the satisfaction of the sum of \$17,340 62-100, by the said decree adjudged to be due from the said defendant to the said plaintiff, together with interest thereon from the 28th day of May, A. D. 1875, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the costs of and upon this writ, I will,

On the Second Day of May, A. D. 1885, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, offer for sale, at public auction, at the Court House door, in Empire City, in the said County of Coos, and then and there sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, all those certain pieces and parcels of land described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter and lots one, two, three and four, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two of township twenty-four south, range thirteen west; also the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and lot one of section one, in township twenty-five south, of range thirteen west; also the east half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and lot four and five of section two, in township twenty-five south, of range thirteen west; also the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter and lot one of section thirty-six, in township twenty-four south, range thirteen west; also the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter and lot one, two and three of section twenty-five, in township twenty-four south, of range thirteen west; also lot two of section eleven, in township twenty-five south, range thirteen west; all of said tracts being situate in said County of Coos and said State of Oregon, and containing in the aggregate 280-100 acres, together with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum, interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated at Empire City this 21st day of March, A. D. 1885. Sheriff of the County of Coos, in the State of Oregon.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

LANG'S

WOOD and COAL always on hand, which will be delivered anywhere at the lowest rates. A. LANG.

LIVERY STABLE

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

HORSES TO LET AT ALL HOURS.

Hauling done at short notice. COAL and WOOD always on hand and delivered at the lowest rates.