

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON. Thursday, April 3, 1886.

It is now probable that the settlement between England and the United States will be settled by arbitration.

Geo. T. Thompson... Robert Davis at San Francisco... Both men were seen... Davis was a native of Calais, Me., aged 61 years, and Thompson is a fair-haired Norwegian, aged about 40 years, who came to the coast some three years ago on the ship Alfred D. Snow.

Cosco bay must be coming to the front in the new administration. Yesterday the News said: "A man has been sent to Oregon to look into and study the local political fights, and has quietly returned to Washington. He was in Cosco bay three days, and we are assured that a change will be made in the custom house at Empire City soon and that a good business man and reliable democrat, who has never held or run for office in the county, will be appointed."

Italy derived glory and something more from her part as the ally of France and England in the Crimean war; of France in her war with Austria; of Prussia in her war with Austria, and it is evident that she intends to still further increase her rank among the powers by her part in the next great war. The Sudan is the field for her action as the ally of England, and already she has garrisoned Massowah, on the Red sea, and it is understood that should the threatened conflict in Central Asia require all available British troops she would relieve the entire force now under Gen. Lord Wolseley in the Sudan. Italian troops can endure the climate of the Nile better than British, and their appearance on the Red sea littoral is a significant event for the mahdi.

A. B. Pamborn was found guilty in the United States circuit court at Portland last week of returning to the Umatilla Indian reservation, contrary to section 2148 of the revised statutes, after having been ejected by the agent. The fine fixed by law for this offense is a severe one—\$1000 and imprisonment until it shall be paid—but Judge Deady was obliged to impose it. Pamborn, the culprit, has been something of a man in his day. He is of Scotch descent, and was one of those sturdy, rugged specimens of humanity of which the old detachments of the Hudson Bay company that came to this coast was composed. His life has been nearly always among the Indians and he was at one time an agent of a small tribe. But he and the present agent of the Umatilla reservation did not agree, hence his ejection by the authority of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Last week the News said, in substance, that we had no authority for the statement made in this paper that a petition had been forwarded to Washington in behalf of John Lane for the Cosco bay custom house. In reply we offered to wager the editor of the News a double-eagle that we could produce our authority, and that offer still holds. The other day the publisher of the News waited upon us and wanted to know if we would bet that Lane had sent a petition to Washington. We never proposed to do anything of that kind, and do not now. Our informant may have been deceived and he may not. We have the authority of a gentleman for everything we have said upon the subject, and the report that Lane had applied for the place did not originate in this office. We simply put it in print; that and nothing more. We do not care a fig whether Lane wants the custom house or not. It is certain that there was a report in Washington that he had applied for it. The News now offers to wager \$50 that Lane has not applied for the position, but it does not offer to wager anything that no one else has made an application in his behalf. Our neighbor is altogether too tender-footed on this subject if there be nothing in it.

The Wheel of Retribution.

In the opening of his fifth volume of the "History of Mexico," the latest volume published of the "History of the Pacific States," Hubert Howe Bancroft makes a graphic forecast of Mexican troubles for some 50 years in this paragraph: "Liberty, equality, fraternity; these words fall pleasantly on ears accustomed for three centuries to the grinding of the chains of tyranny. But even now all is not sunshine; and what light there is dazzles rather than cheers. Many years must elapse before the benefits of the long and bloody struggle for independence will be fully felt. But the more immediate infelicities, whence do they arise? After this fashion. There is set in motion among men caring more for themselves than for their country the wheel of retribution, which scarcely stops turning for a half century. Perfidy ruled. But the chief trouble was the faithlessness of Iturbide's army. Iturbide had set a bad example to his troops. Unfortunately for Mexico's future, they learned too well of him. Thenceforth all pretensions, whether personal or otherwise, found a ready support in that large and demoralized element of the army which had no respect for personal opinion, personal rights, or any interest in the national welfare—being always willing to fight for those who paid best, either in money or in some species of personal advancement." The vigor of this paragraph is maintained throughout the volume, which will bear favorable comparison with any other for the best qualities of standard history.

Grant's Greatness.

Reminiscences, anecdotes, facts, and an indulgence in fancy as well as estimates of the character and achievements of Gen. Grant, are all interesting. Every contribution that adds to the general conception of the man, his character, his matter how trivial, is of interest. The details of his home life, as a sufferer from individual attention and eagerness of the American people. It is, therefore, with great interest that the following letter from Gen. Grant must be read, and heretofore unpublished, it is a contribution to history that will enable posterity, and that enables the living, to form a higher estimate of his character than any of his achievements since it was written. The letter is as follows:

GALENA, April 19, 1861.—MR. F. DENT—Dear Sir: I have but little time to write, but as in these exciting times we are very anxious to hear from you, and know of no other way but by writing first to you, I must make time. We get but little news by telegraph from St. Louis, but from all other points of the country we are hearing all the time. The times are indeed startling; but now is the time, particularly in the border slave states, for men to prove their love of country. I know it is hard for men to apparently work with the republican party, but now all party distinctions should be laid aside, and every true patriot be for maintaining the integrity of the glorious old stars and stripes, the constitution and the union. The north is responding to the president's call in such a manner that the rebels may truly quake. I tell you there is no mistaking the feelings of the people. The government can call into the field 75,000 troops, and ten or twenty times 75,000 if it should be necessary, and find the means of maintaining them, too. It is all a mistake about the northern pocket being so sensitive. In times like the present no people are more ready to give their own time or of their abundant means. No impartial man can conceal from himself the fact that in all these troubles the southern have been the aggressors, and the administration has stood purely on the defensive—more on the defensive than she would dare to have done but for her consciousness of strength and the certainty of right prevailing in the end. The news to-day is that Virginia has gone out of the union. But for the influence she will have on the other border states this is not much to be regretted. Her position, or rather that of Eastern Virginia, has been more reprehensible from the beginning than that of South Carolina. She should be made to bear a heavy portion of the burden of the war for her guilt. In all this I can but see the doom of slavery. The northern can do what she will, but she will not interfere with the institution, but they will refuse for all time to give it protection unless the southern shall return soon to their allegiance; and then, too, this disturbance will give such an impetus to the production of their staple—cotton—in other parts of the world that they can never recover the control of the market again for that commodity. This will reduce the value of the negroes so much that they will never be worth fighting over again. I have just received a letter from Fred [Frederick Dent, Jr.] He breathes forth the most patriotic sentiments. He is for the old flag as long as there is a union of two states fighting under its banner, and when they dissolve he will go it alone. This is not his language, but it is the idea, not so well expressed as he expresses it. Julia and the children are well and join me in love to you all. I forgot to mention that Fred has another heir, with some novel name that I have forgotten. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

As will be observed, the letter was written at the beginning of the war, just about the time Sumter fell, and it breathes a spirit of patriotism that Gen. Grant's achievements during the war fully corroborate. His honor, patriotism and earnestness as a soldier during the war will ever remain as unquestioned as his success, but this letter shows more. It shows that at the very beginning Gen. Grant was animated with as sincere patriotism and a determination to contribute to the triumph of his country over rebellion as when success after success was achieved by him, and he was by such successes animated by his own ambition as well as love of his country to succeed. Gen. Grant, as may be seen from the letter, went into the war for the love of his country, and without hope of any reward but such as would come to a soldier discharging his duty faithfully and well. There was no personal ambition inciting him over and above his love of country, and for the sake of that he was ready to sacrifice former associations and the bias of mind begotten of such associations. The letter not only discloses the ardent patriotism of Gen. Grant and his firm unionism, but it shows there was more in the man than showed on the surface; and discloses, as well, that the experience and discipline of war selected in him a worthy object for the success heaped upon him. The letter shows Gen. Grant to have been entitled to all he has won, and that the success he has attained he could not have helped attaining with all the assistance he seems to have had of the consequences of the war. He went into the war apprehending and calculating the costs, the changes it would evolve, and the cost of it in life and money. He spoke of raising ten times 75,000 men, and with a military presence that served him well when he came to command the armies of his country foretold where the great struggle would occur. Before he saw an angry shot fired, or smelt the smoke of fratricidal war, it would seem that Grant had mapped out the campaign that would subdue the rebellion and reunite the country—and it must be regarded as providential that the duty of saving his country was committed to the untired soldier, who told in advance the cost of saving it, and how it would be done, and where, four long years before the final victory at Appomattox verified his prophecy, or foresight.

General Grant Resumes Work.

New York, April 3.—Gen. Grant omitted his drive to-day in order that he might devote his time to preparation of matter for his book. The general dictated, and his utterances were taken by a stenographer. He continues to improve in health. In an interview with

Col. Fred Grant, had this evening, he said: "The general dictated to the stenographer for nearly an hour, nearly enough matter to make 22 or 23 pages of his book. He is now dictating the Appomattox campaign, and from his dispatches and other data is enabled to give a perfectly straight and lucid account to the stenographer. He is, without doubt, looking and feeling better than he has been at any time since the 1st of December. We are now almost certain of his complete restoration to health. He will remain here until the 1st of July, when he will go to Mount McGregor, about 11 miles from Saratoga. That is at present all the arrangements that have been made. I have not had a chance to know what the doctors had to say on Wednesday, but I believe their report was a very favorable one. He experiences no difficulty whatever in swallowing or speaking, and his improvement in the past few days is really phenomenal."

May 1.—Gen. Grant passed a very quiet night. To-day the general has been dictating to a stenographer matter for his book. "The general still improves in all I can say to-night," said Col. Fred Grant this evening. "He dictated for an hour and a half to-day, and will finish up the Appomattox campaign to-morrow. He begins now to feel confident himself that he will recover."

Will There Be War?

The preparations for war between England and Russia interest the whole civilized world. In all the business centers of the world the effect is felt as the news varies about the likelihood of war. If it should be declared, the war would be one between giants, and before it would end other European powers would become embroiled in it, for they would become concerned in the adjustments involving territory that would follow a cessation of hostilities. As is known, the ostensible cause of the trouble between England and Russia is the claim set up by Russia to a barren strip of country on the northwest frontier of Afghanistan, which in turn England claims belongs to Afghanistan. As a matter of fact, there is no English territory involved in the controversy. It seems strange, then, that England would engage in war for this strip of country many hundreds of miles from its possessions. England regards Afghanistan as a rampart for the protection of its Indian possessions. Afghanistan taken, and Russia would be master right up to the borders of India—it is to keep this dangerous enemy away that England will fight to maintain Afghanistan inviolate from the rapacity of the Russians. Russia of late years has been pushing her conquests in Asia from the Caspian sea, and two years ago, when she seized upon Mery, England was thrown into such another fever of excitement as now. War then was averted. Will it be now? It would seem that Russia would be more disposed to avoid it than England, as she is bankrupt, while the credit of England is unlimited. But Russia has a large population, a restless, semi-barbarous people, war-like and indifferent to the impediments of modern armies, to do her fighting in Afghanistan, and it may well be questioned whether Russia will hesitate to go to war on account of the lack of money. If she acquire Afghanistan it will compensate her for what money may be expended, for upon its conquest will be based the acquisition of richer territory. If England cannot hold Afghanistan against Russia, she will not be able to stay Russia's march into a partial possession of India, at least. Russia is, probably, about as well prepared now to test its opportunities in Asia as it will ever be—and failing, will only be set back to the borders it now occupies, which, if it succeeds, as we say, its gains will be great and have the effect at home of harmonizing the people and allaying the disaffection of the country which has given birth to nihilism and like conspiracies, or hostile associations. Russia, it would seem, seeks rather to precipitate war than avoid it. The attack on the Afghans, of which we have been informed, would rather indicate it. England, even with this overt act to overlook, is disposed to avoid war. She has much to lose, even if Russia were set back to the Caspian sea, in the expense a war in Afghanistan will entail. Diplomacy can accomplish for England as much as war, and at considerable less expense. War may indisputably establish Afghanistan as a bulwark for India, but if diplomacy can be made available it will accomplish the same thing. Russia, on other hand, will get nothing by diplomacy, while she may by invoking war. If war comes, therefore, Russia will force it, though England is altogether better prepared and equipped for it.

Alarm at Victoria.

The people of British Columbia are in a high state of alarm on the prospects of war between England and Russia. At Victoria companies of citizens are drilling nightly and two cannon have been mounted in position to put daylight through whoever or whatever may appear with hostile port. Many of the people have sent their movable valuables to Port Townsend or Seattle in Washington territory and are themselves prepared to take to the woods in case of assault. The exposed position of Victoria affords serious grounds for fear. The city lies within easy gunshot from the open sea and would afford a fine day's sport for the Russian fleet which is now in Chinese waters. Just now there is but a single ship at Esquimalt capable of defensive work and it could do nothing to beat off the whole Russian fleet. And there is not an immediate possibility of better defense. This situation is perfectly well known by the Russian commander in China and his first movement on the announcement of war is expected to set sail for Victoria. It is quite generally feared that if the city is found defenseless, or nearly so, a heavy tribute will be demanded, and if it be not forthcoming that it will be battered to the ground.

The citizens of New Westminster are quite as badly scared as the Victoria people. Not a few of the people, it is said, are prepared to move over on United States soil at the first alarm.—(Oregonian.)

The large brick building on Rimcoo hill formerly known as the United States Marine hospital was in 1876 donated by congress to the city of San Francisco, with the proviso that it be used exclusively as a sailors' home, the failure to comply with such provision to result in a reversion of the property to the United States. November 1, 1876, the board of supervisors accepted the grant under the conditions and subsequently leased it to the Ladies' Seamen's Friend society, to be used as a sailors' home. The lease was to last for three years, at a yearly rental of \$1. On the expiration of the lease others were granted, and the last, granted in 1882, will expire November 1, 1885. The sailors' union has been examining the condition of the home and claim that the purposes for which it was established are being violated. The members state that the Ladies' Seamen's Friend society sublet the building to McDaniel Swannock, under the name of superintendent, and Swannock is running the institution for his private gain, and not as a home, as intended, and that the net profits last year amounted to \$30,000. When the lease expires the sailors' union will endeavor to secure the place and run it on the co-operative plan, the principle of cost being the limit of price. In case it should secure a lease, the union will make arrangements for providing a library in the home. It claims to be able to maintain the place, charging sailors only \$3 a week, instead of \$5, as now charged. Counsel have already been engaged to present this offer and plan before the board of supervisors. Mrs. H. S. Tucker, president of the board of managers of the Ladies' Seamen's Friend society, and Samuel Soule, president of the board of trustees, have written to the supervisors asking for an investigation of their institution.—(Chronicle.)

Where Will the Fighting Be.

In case of war between England and Russia, an interesting question is, Where will the fighting be? Of course Afghanistan will be looked upon and regarded as the center of hostilities, but there is no concealment about England's intentions to make the Russian provinces along the borders of the Black sea as uncomfortably warm in a war way as all the hosts of Moscow hope to make it luridly dangerous and disastrous for England and her allies in Afghanistan. England will conduct a very offensive war against Russia, so far as her great and able navy will afford, hoping by its conquests and the damages it may inflict a compensation for whatever acquisitions Russia may make by land aggressions. The Black sea is the weak spot in the military defenses of Russia in any war with such a superior naval power as England. Nothing will be so potent to create pacific notions at St. Petersburg as the bombardment of Odessa, on

the Black sea, or the capture again of Sebastopol, in the Crimea. England's ostentatious declaration that in the event of war the seat of it will be made around the Black sea is easily, therefore, understood. By the treaty of 1866, at Paris, the right of Turkey to forbid the passage of the Dardanelles to vessels of war was conceded and made imperative by all the European powers. Russia protested against this clause of the treaty, as it excluded its navy from an outlet into the Mediterranean sea in the event of war, and since the treaty was made Russia has repudiated this clause of it by building, arming and equipping vessels of war at its Black sea ports. Now, however, so strange and changing are the exigencies of governments, Russia is most concerned in the observation of this treaty stipulation by Turkey, and is urgent that it shall be kept, so as to prevent English men-of-war from an ingress into the Black sea. She now upholds what she has repudiated. If Turkey permits an English fleet to enter the Black sea to attack the Russian navy and desolate and bombard her cities, she will invite an attack from her lifelong enemy. If she refuses entrance to the English, the mooring of an English fleet off Constantinople, or Stamboul, would make her accede. But again, if Turkey did accede, and England sailed a fleet into the Black sea, all Europe would be concerned. The treaty of Paris would be violated, and the powers of Europe are pledged to its maintenance. The fact is, look at a war between England and Russia from whatever standpoint, and it presents so many complications, is so likely to involve so many interests and will so damage and destroy property, that it is well, in this civilized day, that all the arts of diplomacy and the good sense of the two governments should be exerted and exhausted to avert it.

In Memoriam.

The Plaindealer of last week contains the following tribute to the late Col. Beale:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Thomas J. Beale, in his 67th year, and having labored with us over 30 years in the quarry, was called from labor to refreshment by our Celestial Grand Master in the east to the middle chamber, to receive his wages and take his seat in that grand lodge, "most made with hands, eternal in the heavens," therefore he is dropped.

First—That the lodge be resolved in mourning for 60 days and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, in memory of our departed brother.

Second—That in this our sad bereavement we recognize the fact that Laurel lodge has lost one of its oldest, best and most respected members. His children a kind, considerate and loving father, and Douglas county an old pioneer and one of her best citizens. He walked uprightly before God and man, squaring his actions by the square of virtue, and remembering that he was traveling upon the level of time to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Third—That as our departed brother has gone to his long home, the silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl broken, the pitcher broken at the fountain and the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall his dust return to the earth, as it was and his spirit shall return unto God who gave it. And, like the spire of evergreen we planted at his head, his soul will live forever, being watered by the beautiful river that flows through the land of the lost.

Fourth—That we extend to the children, relatives and many friends of our deceased brother our sympathy and condolence and would admonish them that the will of God is accomplished. The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

GEO. W. HOOPER, BUNGAR HERMAN, Committee. ASHER MARKS.

Quite a force of men are engaged on the new tramway which is being constructed near Fort Stevens, at Point Adams, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as the circumstances will permit. No contract has been let for this work, the government having undertaken to complete the improvement by day labor. This tramway will be about 1500 feet long. The four large barges which were built in Portland by Steffen have been completed and turned over to the government. These barges have all been taken down to Astoria.—[Standard.]

In the United States district court at Portland, last week, J. J. Cook of the British ship Ohau Bay was fined \$750 for landing, without a permit, 400 cigars, valued at \$250. Cook pleaded guilty and was let off as low as the law would permit.

The Gazette says Tom Cunningham caught a 9-foot sturgeon in Rogue river that he said had three eyes, but the Gazette is skeptical as to the extra eye.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became a miss, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had children, she gave them CASTORIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY KERN, COOPER, HAS MOVED HIS SHOP TO MARSHFIELD and is located on McKnight's lot at the north end of Front street, where he is prepared to manufacture Beef Barrels, Butter Barrels, Fish Barrels, And all that or any other character of coopering at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms. [Scrip.]

R. MAINS, MERCHANT TAILOR! FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD JUST RECEIVED, SPRING & SUMMER 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. [Scrip.]

E. F. COOK, PAINTER, GRAINER, Paper-Hanger, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF work in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. SIGN PAINTING and GRAINING a SPECIALTY. Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. oct9

The Coast Mail and the San Francisco Weekly Chronicle \$3 50 Per year in advance.

GREAT NORTHWESTERN REMEDY! THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER, PLEASANT, AND EFFECTIVE. THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

at the stump lodged against another tree in falling across a ravine, when Wright walked out upon the tree and chopped into it until it suddenly broke in two, precipitating him into the ravine and falling upon him, inflicting injuries from which he died a few hours afterwards.

In Memoriam.

The Plaindealer of last week contains the following tribute to the late Col. Beale:

WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Thomas J. Beale, in his 67th year, and having labored with us over 30 years in the quarry, was called from labor to refreshment by our Celestial Grand Master in the east to the middle chamber, to receive his wages and take his seat in that grand lodge, "most made with hands, eternal in the heavens," therefore he is dropped.

First—That the lodge be resolved in mourning for 60 days and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, in memory of our departed brother.

Second—That in this our sad bereavement we recognize the fact that Laurel lodge has lost one of its oldest, best and most respected members. His children a kind, considerate and loving father, and Douglas county an old pioneer and one of her best citizens. He walked uprightly before God and man, squaring his actions by the square of virtue, and remembering that he was traveling upon the level of time to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Third—That as our departed brother has gone to his long home, the silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl broken, the pitcher broken at the fountain and the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall his dust return to the earth, as it was and his spirit shall return unto God who gave it. And, like the spire of evergreen we planted at his head, his soul will live forever, being watered by the beautiful river that flows through the land of the lost.

Fourth—That we extend to the children, relatives and many friends of our deceased brother our sympathy and condolence and would admonish them that the will of God is accomplished. The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

GEO. W. HOOPER, BUNGAR HERMAN, Committee. ASHER MARKS.

Quite a force of men are engaged on the new tramway which is being constructed near Fort Stevens, at Point Adams, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as the circumstances will permit. No contract has been let for this work, the government having undertaken to complete the improvement by day labor. This tramway will be about 1500 feet long. The four large barges which were built in Portland by Steffen have been completed and turned over to the government. These barges have all been taken down to Astoria.—[Standard.]

In the United States district court at Portland, last week, J. J. Cook of the British ship Ohau Bay was fined \$750 for landing, without a permit, 400 cigars, valued at \$250. Cook pleaded guilty and was let off as low as the law would permit.

The Gazette says Tom Cunningham caught a 9-foot sturgeon in Rogue river that he said had three eyes, but the Gazette is skeptical as to the extra eye.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became a miss, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had children, she gave them CASTORIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HENRY KERN, COOPER, HAS MOVED HIS SHOP TO MARSHFIELD and is located on McKnight's lot at the north end of Front street, where he is prepared to manufacture Beef Barrels, Butter Barrels, Fish Barrels, And all that or any other character of coopering at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms. [Scrip.]

R. MAINS, MERCHANT TAILOR! FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD JUST RECEIVED, SPRING & SUMMER 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. [Scrip.]

E. F. COOK, PAINTER, GRAINER, Paper-Hanger, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF work in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. SIGN PAINTING and GRAINING a SPECIALTY. Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. oct9

The Coast Mail and the San Francisco Weekly Chronicle \$3 50 Per year in advance.

GREAT NORTHWESTERN REMEDY! THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER, PLEASANT, AND EFFECTIVE. THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PRUNER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be equalled. It cures Rheumatism and Malari, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. [Scrip.]

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 ONE DOLLAR! Lancaster and Amoskeog Gingham, 8 yards for One Dollar! TICKINGS—10 YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR! Heavy Canton Flannel, 5 yards for One Dollar! 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—good quality. Don't be deceived and buy poor goods at higher prices than we charge for the best. LAYEN CRASH, 14 yards for \$1 00. Other goods in proportion. W. P. METCALF, General Manager.

NEW CABINET SHOP AND FURNITURE STORE! ON FRONT STREET OPPOSITE THE Postoffice, in the building formerly occupied as a residence by A. Naasore, 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. Also Looking Glasses of assorted sizes. Pictures framed to order to suit customers. Furniture of all kinds repaired. COFFINS made to order at lowest rates. Jobbing Work a specialty and promptly executed at living rates. J. D. GARFIELD, Proprietor.

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, Pumps, Water Pipe and Fittings, Paints, Oils and Brushes, Doors and Windows, Harness and Trimmings, Glassware, Lamps and Crockery, Plated and Granite Ware, Rope, Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Bird Cages, Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Etc., Etc. Job Work and REPAIRING done at short notice. E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

A PREMIUM FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Believing that the most acceptable and useful Premium that can be offered to our subscribers is a metropolitan newspaper replete with the news of the day, we have made arrangements with the proprietors of the SAN FRANCISCO Weekly Call TO CLUB WITH THE Coast Mail. The regular subscription price of our paper is \$2 50 PER YEAR. Now, we will furnish BOTH PAPERS FOR ONE YEAR (including the magnificent "Bird's-Eye View of California," especially drawn for the WEEKLY CALL) for \$2 75 PER YEAR. Both papers sent to one or two addresses, optional with the subscriber. The SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CALL (8 pages) is the most widely distributed and meritorious weekly on the Pacific coast. It is the weekly edition of the sterling newspaper, THE MORNING CALL, whose reputation among newspaper men is world-wide, and whose circulation is exceeded by only one newspaper (the Chicago News) west of New York. We take pleasure in offering our subscribers this golden opportunity to obtain the news from abroad as well as that at home. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE. Address all orders to COAST MAIL, Marshfield, Coos Co., Oregon.

EMPIRE Cigar Store! Schetter's Corner, Empire City, NORTON & LEVAR, Proprietors, JOBBERS AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Cigars and Tobacco, Cutlery, Jewelry, Playing Cards, Confectionery, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc. Novels and Periodicals for sale. DAVID YOUNG, HENRY HUDEN, Proprietors.

THE COAST MAIL AND THE SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CALL \$2 75 Per year in advance.

THE COAST MAIL AND THE SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CALL \$2 75 Per year in advance.