

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, May 21, 1885

Sheridan has had another ride; this time at Los Angeles, Cal., where a team ran away with the general on the 11th inst. The carriage was upset and the general and his wife were thrown to the ground and badly shaken up, but they were not severely injured.

Unreconstructed rebels, and generals who distinguished themselves by inefficiency in the union army, are now coming to the front and receiving their reward. President Cleveland has assured Gen. Rosecrans of California that he can have the registration of the treasury, collectorship of San Francisco, or a position soon to become vacant on the Mississippi river commission.

A potato planter has been patented by Alva J. Agee and Alex Fraser of Cheshire, O. The box for carrying the potatoes to be planted is mounted on a suitable sulky frame, and has a chute, gate, and dropping tube, the attendant regulating the discharge of potatoes from the chute so that only one potato will rest on the gate at a time; covering hoes follow, so constructed as to regulate the quantity of earth covering the potatoes.

The union sailors of San Francisco are on the war-path. The bark *Aureola* was visited one morning last week, between 1 and 2 o'clock, by a gang of 50 roughs belonging to the Coasters' union, who swarmed up the deck, proceeded to the forecastle, kicked in the door and stole all the crews' clothing. The crew of the *Aureola* all claim to be union men, but it is thought the roughs believed some of them to be non-members.

The trouble between England and Russia is still unsettled. The London Standard says: "To speak plainly, the draft of the Anglo-Russian agreement which was sent to St. Petersburg for approval is found to be wholly unacceptable to the czar's ministers and, though not formally rejected, has been so thoroughly condemned in detail that practically it has ceased to be an agreement. There is something vastly more serious than a hitch in proceedings. We are back in February again, the situation being only altered to our disadvantage." A dispatch from St. Petersburg states Russia has entirely rejected the British proposals. The same dispatch also says that Russia will demand the right to have an acknowledged Russian representative at Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. French diplomats think that this latter demand, if made, will prove more serious than any frontier question.

The national temperance league, which was formed in Boston last January for the purpose of rescuing the temperance cause from the plight into which the political prohibitionists have brought it, begins its work in an encouraging way. The first publication issued is by Rev. Dr. Dorchester, president of the league, and the subject is "Non-partisanship in Temperance Effort." Dr. Dorchester shows by facts and figures that every attempt to advance the temperance reform by third party action has resulted invariably in weakening the cause. He claims that "the third party, after 16 years' existence, has never put a temperance law on our statute books, and that the question of advanced temperance legislation has never been so complicated, embarrassed and hindered as since it has been brought into the antagonisms and prejudices of party strife by third party action." This statement accords with the experience of every observer of the progress made by the temperance cause. Dr. Dorchester's pamphlet will be followed by documents to be written by such temperance advocates as Edward Everett Hale, J. Ellen Foster and others. By the circulation of such healthful literature the national league will do more towards promoting the reform it has at heart than an army of political St. Johns can accomplish.

Hon. John Sherman, who has been visiting his brother in Des Moines, Iowa, has expressed himself in an interview as very strongly in favor of a silver coinage equal to gold. "I hope," he said, "to see people abandon the idea which prevailed a few years ago, of having silver money of less value than gold. We went through the struggle some years ago to make our paper money equal to gold, and the next struggle ought to be to do the same thing with the silver money. Let us have all kinds of money of equal status, whether greenbacks, bank bills, silver or gold. If we do this our silver will circulate in all parts of the world the same as our gold. We can use both silver and gold as the basis of our certificates, which will then be returned as money in every commercial transaction in the world. I am in favor of both silver and gold, and of using both, but they should be coined upon a basis of market value, and in this way our money will be increased instead of being diminished, and will become the standard money of the world. We have been trying for six years to agree with foreign nations upon a ratio of silver and gold, when we can make a ratio based upon a market value that all nations will adopt. It will make active all the silver which has been or can be mined in this country. We are now buying from the miners silver bullion at market rates and coining it at a fictitious value, thus defrauding the miners of a part of their labor and cheating our people by issuing a dollar which they will not board, but will get rid of as rapidly as possible. I am so strongly impressed with the importance of this policy that I am willing to join even with a democratic president in trying to bring it about, though I think the republicans ought to take the lead in the matter, as they have in all beneficial public policies for the past 30 years."

Grant's Ways of Winning.

In the May number of the Century Adam Badeau says Gen. Grant was often told that there comes a time in every hard-fought battle when both armies are nearly or quite exhausted and it seems impossible for either to do more. This he believes to be the turning-point; whichever afterward first renews the fight is sure to win. The general or the man who does what can neither be expected nor required is the one who succeeds. This theory was exemplified at Shiloh. At a certain moment in this battle the national troops were thrust back nearly to the river. The reinforcements had not arrived; a part of the command was broken; thousands had been taken prisoner, and thousands had fled to the rear. At this juncture Gen. Buell came upon the field, in advance of his troops, still miles away. It was the darkest moment of the day. He rode up to Grant, near the river, and, seeing the crowds of cravens there, supposed that all was lost. "What preparations have you made for retreating, general?" he inquired. Grant replied, "I haven't despaired of whipping them yet." "But if you should be whipped," said the other, "how will you get your men across the river? These transports will not take 10,000 men." "If I have to cross the river," said Grant, "10,000 will be all I shall need transports for." His army was 30,000 strong. In battle, as in strategic movements, Grant always meant to take the initiative; he always advanced, was always the aggressor, always sought to force his plans upon the enemy; and if by any chance and circumstance the enemy attacked, his method of defense was an attack elsewhere. At Donelson, as we have seen, when his troops were pushed back on the right, he assaulted on the left; and this was only one instance out of a hundred. This, too, not only because he was the invader, or because his forces were numerically stronger, but because it was his nature in war to assail. In the Vicksburg campaign his army was smaller than Pemberton's; yet he was the aggressor. In the operations about Iuka his position was a defensive one, but he attacked the enemy all the same. It was his idea of war to attack incessantly and advance invariably, and thus to make the operations of the enemy a part and parcel of his own. Like most great soldiers, Grant was indifferent to fatigue in the field. He could out-ride the youngest and hardest of his officers, and endured the lack of food or loss of sleep longer than any of his staff. Yet he slept late whenever it was possible, and never put himself to needless trouble. So, too, he never braved danger unnecessarily; he was not excited by it, but was simply indifferent to it, was calm when others were aroused. Badeau has often seen Grant sit erect in his saddle when every one else instinctively shrank as a shell burst in the neighborhood. Once he sat on the ground writing a dispatch in a fort just captured from the enemy, but still commanded by another man. A shell burst immediately over him, but his hand never shook, he did not look up, and continued the dispatch as calmly as if he had been in camp.

Democratic Administration.
When President Cleveland reappointed Postmaster Pearson of New York the Oregonian remarked, in substance, that the administration, having by that one act made an ample record for "reform," would be at full liberty thenceforth to reward the services of its partisan supporters. In other words, that this one appointment would stand as the sum of all the "reforms" that would be attempted by the administration in the direction of clearing the public service of the control of that partisanship which demanded "the offices" as rewards for "work done for the party." This is proving to be a true forecast. No other republican official, however efficient, or however free from what is called "offensive partisanship," has been or will be reappointed; and many have been removed expressly to make room for democratic partisans of the most extreme kind. The rest will gradually follow, and long before the end of Cleveland's term every official (except the York postmaster) will be a thoroughgoing democrat, appointed because of his partisan service. What has taken place already is an earnest of what is to follow. In the eyes of the administration every republican is an "offensive partisan"; but, of course, your most intense democrat, as Whiteaker of Oregon, Pillsbury of Massachusetts, or Kelley of Virginia, should not be called a "partisan" at all, much less an "offensive" one. Cleveland merely tells his party friends to wait a little, because it will not do to make all the changes at once. A little dalliance with public opinion is necessary, but in time the democratic partisans will get all the offices. And the country is asked to believe that when this result shall be reached the public service will be redeemed from partisanship and civil service reform will be fully achieved.

In speaking of this matter, the Oregonian is not entering a protest against removal of republicans and appointment of democrats. On the contrary, it would have no reason for regret if every republican office-holder were dismissed at once. What it is commenting on is the hypocrisy of the pretense set up by the administration that is going to divorce the public service from partisanship. Many republicans in office, nearly all indeed, have given such support to their party as they could. Will democrats in office do less? Republican officials, generally, it is claimed, got the places they have been holding through service to their party. This, we are told, is for the principle of civil service reform which the present administration is resolved to adopt; and yet this ad-

ministration is making service to the party to which it owes its existence the first and indispensable requirement to the official places at its disposal. To mention one example among hundreds, the postmaster at Chicago has just been removed because he was a "partisan" and the member of the democratic national committee from Illinois has been designated as his successor.

In pursuance of this so-called policy of "reform," this pseudo method of divorcing the public service from "offensive partisanship," the administration is selecting, in nearly all cases, old democrats of the most intense confederate antecedents; bourgeois of the ancient regime who have stood still while events have moved on; extreme copperheads of the war period; unscrupulous party managers and scientific "fixers" of elections. Against many of these selections even the mugwumps, though very anxious to approve the administration as a means of justifying themselves for their part of creating it, have made earnest protest; but their protest has been wholly unreasonable, and even absurd. The appointments to which they so vehemently object fairly and justly represent the democratic party. Higgins, the "fine worker" of Maryland; Pillsbury and Chase, who perpetrated the great electoral fraud upon the people of Maine; Kelley, of Virginia, who recently said in a public speech that the government which he is selected to represent at a European capital is founded on "a gross and bloody outrage on public rights"—meaning the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion; Lawton, of Georgia, one of the few remaining companions of Jefferson Davis whom the constitution of the United States debar from office, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, who wrote when the rebellion broke out that he "wanted to see union blood run deep enough for his horse to swim in," are and have ever been earnest and loyal supporters of the democratic party; and, as the appointment to office of just such men was exactly what was to be expected in case their party won the presidency, the mugwumps have no reason whatever to be surprised, and their indignant protest is alike impertinent and senseless. Well may the democratic press float their objections, telling them, as the language of leading organs does, that it is presumptuous on their part to call for the rejection of a man because he has been "an avowed and energetic democrat" through the long struggle, and that every epithet of "copperhead" and the like that the mugwump press hurled at the appointees, "is deserved by and agreeable to Grover Cleveland, who was at one with his party when these characterizations were leveled at it, and who then believed it was right and who now believes that it was then right." In this statement the democratic press has a clear and satisfactory advantage over the mugwump argument.

The democrats are not to be blamed for wanting the offices. On the principles that have heretofore prevailed in the administration of the government it is their right to have them. Naturally, too, a democratic president, who "believes that his party has been right all the time," will appoint to office representative democrats of the old pro-slavery-secession-copperhead-bedrock-bourbon school. In the present aspect of the case only two things are to be said about it, namely, that the mugwumps, who created this administration, are ridiculous and absurd in protesting against the logical result of their own acts, and that the administration itself is hypocritical in pretending that it is going to reform the civil service and divorce it from partisanship merely by turning republicans out and putting democrats in.—Oregonian.

The Newcomers to Oregon.
The material or cash value to Oregon of each immigrant per head is more a matter of speculation than anything else, but through a system adopted by Secretary Carlisle, of the state board, it is possible to open a tolerably fair debit and credit account, or strike a dollar-and-cent balance. He commenced that plan last December, and for that and the succeeding month of January, the average amount of cash brought by the immigrant was \$2900. An examination of the record for April and so far in May shows that the average has increased to upwards of \$3000.

During the past ten days, a great many people, who had gone into western Washington under the impression that they would find an extensive farming region, returned here and took tickets to points in the Willamette valley. More than 85 per cent. of the immigrants arriving at the rooms of the state board are from the northern states. There is every indication that there will be an unparalleled influx of immigration to this state this fall; especially from the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Michigan, Illinois and Nebraska. An immigrant who has been at Yankton, Dakota, for the past four years, and who arrived yesterday, tells us that that locality just as soon as they can harvest the growing crop. He says many of them will abandon their farms rather than remain to endure the discomforts of another winter. He says it is not a good place to live, where a man has to struggle through three months of summer in order to provide fuel enough for nine months of winter. Much the same report is brought by the Iowa and Minnesota people.

It is significant that where Secretary Carlisle issues one round trip ticket over the Oregon and California road he fills up 20 locators' tickets. In reply to the question, "Do you want a round trip ticket?" nearly all newcomers reply, "No, I've come to stay." A good many of these people stop here to cast in their

lot with the rapidly accumulating population of this city, but the great majority pass on to join their forces with the husbandmen of the Willamette valley.

The just arrived immigrant from the cold side of Michigan or the summit regions of Dakota never grows weary of standing before one of our fruit stores and contemplating the strawberries and tomatoes. You can hear his mouth water-up.

Yesterday a Dakota man visited the state board rooms, and he became so enthusiastic over the sight of green things that he went a few blocks to a residence, begged a handful of grass, put it into an envelope with a letter and mailed it to his friends near Yankton. Said he, "That'll tell me about what the dove told Noah."

A large percentage of those who come from California go to eastern Oregon. The man who expects to find money growing on trees in Oregon is discovered here and there among immigrants. Most of the immigrants from the western states are pretty well posted on the actual condition of things here in Oregon. Not a few of the latest arrivals have come in consequence of close correspondence with those who came a year ago and made homes. This close correspondence has certainly given a great impetus to immigration.

The object of the state board was to make Oregon known to strangers, but every day there comes an illustration of the fact that it is making the state known to Oregonians. During the last few weeks several men of sound health and strong bodies, who were scarcely making a living in Portland, have been wise enough to profit by the information collected at the state board rooms and have taken land for a home in the country. Instances of this kind are becoming frequent, and are sure to become more so.

Through the courtesy of the agents here representing railways centering at Chicago, the state board has been enabled to make a judicious distribution of a large amount of immigration literature during the past week. The present early spring, and the delightful weather found by immigrants upon their arrival here, will make Oregon famous the world over and do more than all else to advertise this region.—Oregonian.

A Change in the Price of Beer.
Owing to the rise in the price of malt, beer will be sold on and after this date at the rate of \$9 per barrel, five-gallon cans, \$1.50 each.

Syrup of Figs.
Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. is Nature's own true laxative. This pleasant liquid fruit remedy may be had at the Coos Bay drug store, Marshfield, or at Sengstacken's store at Empire City. Sample bottles free and large bottles at 50 cents or \$1. It is the most pleasant, prompt and effective remedy known to cleanse the system, to act on the liver, kidneys and bowels gently, yet thoroughly; to dispel headaches, colds and fevers; to cure constipation, indigestion and kindred ills.

Notice to Debtors.
Having sold my interest in the Marshfield livery house and retired from the restaurant business, it becomes necessary for me to have a settlement, and all persons indebted to me, by note or book account, are requested to make prompt payment, as I shall feel justified in resorting to stringent measures with those who do not heed this notice.

Important Notice.
Outstanding accounts at Golden's drug store since the 1st of September, 1884, are posted to April 1, 1885, and are ready for collection. Parties interested will oblige by PROMPT SETTLEMENT. Do not wish to pay any one unnecessarily; but the purchases from the wholesale dealers MUST BE PAID FOR PROMPTLY to secure to myself and my patrons the benefits of LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, and to do this collections MUST BE MADE PROMPTLY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
SMALL BOATS TO LET BY THE DAY OR ANY OTHER WAY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING NOW the proprietor of the small quarter of the kept for hire at the Marshfield drug store, is prepared to furnish the public, on demand, anything in the line line, from a skiff to a scow or schooner, at prices that all can afford to pay. When you want a small boat, call on the undersigned, at the Coos Bay market, Front street, near the postoffice.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROCESS.
LAND OFFICE AT PORTLAND, OREGON.
May 16, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named and duly appointed administrator of the estate of THOMAS J. BEALE, deceased, and any all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, said administrator, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, at my residence at North Street, in the county of Coos, state of Oregon. GEO. W. BEALE, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Beale, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by order of the county court of Coos county, Oregon, dated the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1885, the undersigned was duly appointed administrator of the estate of THOMAS J. BEALE, deceased, and any all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, said administrator, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, at my residence at North Street, in the county of Coos, state of Oregon. GEO. W. BEALE, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Beale, deceased.

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavor, with true efficacy of action, has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular. Sample bottles free and large bottles for sale by Henry Sengstacken, Marshfield and Empire City.

The Champion for 1885.
We are agent for the Champion Mower. As the name of this famous machine is a sufficient guaranty, we only need say that we will sell these mowers in Marshfield at the same price and upon the same terms they are sold in San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOURTH
—AT—
Empire City!

Grand Celebration!
BARBECUE AND CLAM-BAKE!

Programme.
THIRTEEN GUNS AT SUNRISE.
Procession to be formed in front of the Golden Eagle hotel at 10 a. m., under direction of Morton Tower, marshal of the day.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Empire City brass band; marshal and aids; president of the day, W. P. Metcalf; chaplain; orator; reader of the declaration of independence; Grand Army of the Republic; Liberty car; early pioneers of Coos county; civic and military organizations and all other celebrators of the day.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES AND AMUSEMENTS.
Foot race, 100 yards; open for all, prize \$5.
Foot race, 100 yards; open for boys 12 years old and under; prize \$5.
Foot race; open as you please for 30 minutes; first prize, \$5; second, \$4; entrance fee, 50 cents.
Sack race; prize, \$20.
Shooting at 10 glass balls; prize, \$10; entrance fee, \$1.

Horse Racing.
First race, 600 yards, open to all Coos and Curry county horses; first prize, \$50; second, \$30; entrance fee, \$10; all horses to be entered before July 9.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
In the Town of Marshfield.
LOT 4 IN BLOCK 54—GOOD FRAME House, 1 1/2 stories, good outbuilding and garden. Price, \$550.
LOTS 2 AND 3 IN BLOCK 54—GOOD frame dwelling, 1 1/2 stories; good wood house and other outbuildings, a dozen fruit trees and a large garden. Price, \$650.
LOTS 4 AND 5 IN BLOCK 97—LARGE two-story frame house, nicely furnished and well finished throughout; over \$1000 worth of household furniture, entirely new, will be sold with the property; a large garden. This property faces three streets and, for any one desiring a location for a hotel or boarding house, is very desirable and cheap at \$5000. Reasonable terms will be made with any one desiring to buy.

183 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land; 73 under crop; 45 pasture and 65 acres marsh land; good pasturage for stock; over 100 acres of marsh land; 25 head of cattle, 4 line horses, 22 hogs, good wagon, plows, Acme harrow, mowing machine, and complete outfit of farming implements. This place is under good cultivation; well watered by living springs; good dwelling house; barn 60x48 feet; other outbuildings; 80 to 100 bearing fruit trees, and is situated on the deep-water channel of Isthmus slough, about 5 miles from the town of Marshfield. Will be sold with or without the stock, machinery and farming implements. At present the place will keep 100 head of cattle and can be made to keep more. For dairying or stock raising purposes, this is desirable property, and cheap at \$7000; half cash and mortgage for balance. Easy terms.

173 ACRES GOOD FARMING AND grazing land; 80 acres bottom land, improved, well watered; fair buildings; 30 head of stock and farming implements sufficient to carry on the business. Situated on navigable water, about 6 miles from Marshfield. Will sell the entire property for \$2500.

For further information, apply to or address CRAWFORD & LOCKHART, Marshfield, Coos county, Or.

The doctors say there is no marked change in Gen. Grant's condition.

Those wishing to celebrate the Fourth of July should call at the New Variety store and see the new line of jewelry for ladies and gentlemen. Ladies' names taken and orders for same sent and promptly filled.

The best family remedy is undoubtedly Plunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. Harmless, it accomplishes relief where many other medicines failed to do so. It may be safely given to the infant as well as the adult.

When baby was sick, we gave her Plunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. When she was a child, she cried for Plunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. When she became a miss, she clung to Plunder's Oregon Blood Purifier. When she had children, she gave them Plunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE
For Delinquent Taxes.

STATE OF OREGON, J. S. County of Coos.
To the Sheriff of Coos County—Greeting:
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to collect the taxes charged in the foregoing list of delinquent tax-payers by levying upon the goods and chattels of such delinquent tax-payers, and none be found, then upon the real property, as set forth in said tax list, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes so charged, respectively, with all legal costs and expenses, and that you pay over all moneys so collected—except your legal fees—to the County Treasurer of said county, and that you return this warrant, with the assessed tax list, to the County Court on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1885, with all your acts endorsed thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, affixed this 15th day of April, 1885. [SEAL.] J. J. LAMB, County Clerk.

By virtue of warrants for the collection of delinquent taxes for the years 1883 and 1884, duly issued out of the County Court of Coos county, state of Oregon, to me, the sheriff of which the foregoing is a true copy, I have, in default of personal property, as set forth in the lists accompanying said warrants, levied upon and will on SATURDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1885, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to wit, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in said county, in Empire City, offer for sale and sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, all of the herein-after described real property, to satisfy the amount of taxes charged thereon against the person to whom such real property is assessed, and all costs and expenses of such sale. The property so taxed, the name of the person to whom assessed, the amount of taxes due thereon, and for what year due, are particularly described and set forth as follows, to-wit:

Lot 4, block 4; northwest part of lot 3, block 4, Coos county, assessed to H. E. Costello; taxes due for 1883, 84 cents; for 1884, 42 cents.

Lot 1 and 2, section 24, township 26, south, range 12 west—42 80-100 acres; assessed to T. O. Hutchinson; taxes due for 1883, \$2 31; for 1884, \$4 20.

Lot 1 and 2, block 12, Clement's plat of Marshfield; assessed to Tom King; taxes due for 1883, \$4 20.

Southwest quarter of section 10, township 25 south, range 12 west, assessed to Jephia Green for 1883; taxes due, \$13 50.

Southwest quarter of section 8, township 25 south, range 12 west; assessed to J. E. Hodges; taxes due for 1883, \$5 72; for 1884, \$6 30.

Lot 10, block 20, Coos county; assessed to H. H. King; taxes due for 1883, \$1 20.

Tide land fronting lot 6, section 34, township 26 south, range 12 west—1 84-100 acres; assessed to Robert McKey; taxes due for 1884, 42 cents; for 1883, 42 cents.

Lot 2, section 18, township 25 south, range 13 west—44 acres; assessed to H. H. Barrett; taxes due for 1884, \$1 05; for 1883, \$1 05.

Lot 7, 8 and 9, block 12, Coos County; assessed to J. D. Bennett; taxes due for 1883, \$25 94; for 1884, balance, \$1 86.

West half of northwest quarter and southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 25, township 27 south, range 12 west; assessed to G. W. Martin; taxes due for 1884, \$4 20; for 1883, \$5 95.

Lots 4 and 5, block 12, Coos County; assessed to J. W. Stuart; taxes due for 1883, \$5 15.

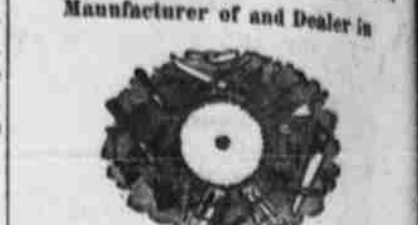
Lots 8, 9 and 10, block 13, Coos County; assessed to Jesse Woodward; taxes due for 1883, \$4 20.

East half of southeast quarter, section 33, township 26 south, range 12 west; assessed to Uriah Root; taxes due for 1883, \$8 40; for 1884, \$5 83.

W. R. SIMPSON, Sheriff of Coos county, Oregon.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. D. GARFIELD,
Front street, Marshfield,
Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in



HARDWARE
—AND—
TIN WARE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FARM TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS
OF ALL KINDS,
Stoves and Ranges,
Blacksmiths' Supplies,
Crocery and Glassware,
Paints and Oils,
Lamps,
Harness,
Tubs,
Baskets,
Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.

Plumbing, Job Work and Repairing
of all kinds promptly executed.
my 20

TIME TABLE
—OF THE—
STEAMER COMET



DAN ROBERTS, . . . Captain
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the steamer Comet will run as follows:
Leave Marshfield for Empire at 8:30 a. m. and at 2 p. m. daily.
Leave Empire for Marshfield at 11 a. m. and at 4:30 p. m. daily, excepting Saturday evenings, when she will leave Empire at 6:30 o'clock.

DAN & MANLEY ROBERTS,
Managers.

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 4 o'clock.
Leave Uter City for Marshfield and Empire every forenoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passenger.

Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Uter City every day at 7 o'clock p. m.
1621 HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

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 trade. Hats, caps and underwear; stationery, cutlery, tobacco, cigars and matches.

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