

The Coast Mail. MARSHFIELD, OREGON. Thursday, May 28, 1885

Russia's Demands Increasing and War More Probable.

New York, May 23.—A cable special from London to the Evening Post says: The black war clouds grow much larger last night. During the afternoon a report was circulated, intentionally, from the foreign office, that everything was settled with Russia. In spite of this, so prevalent is the feeling of disquiet in all well-informed circles, that the moment news that the Guards had been stopped at Alexandria spread in the house of commons, every one was ready to believe the worst. Groups of members gathered in the inner lobby, discussing the meaning of the news. In answer to the question, "What does it mean?" only one reply was on every one's lips, viz: "Russia." Sir Arthur Hayter, financial secretary of the war office, wore a look of great anxiety, when admitting in the house the fact of the detention. This naturally confirmed the suspicions. The Guards may, of course, have been stopped for the defense of Suakem, owing to a change in the government's plan, or because new trouble is expected to arise over the Bosphore Egyptian incident; but every one here believes it means more serious complications with Russia.

Russia's Demands Growing. No doubt is felt that Russia's demands are growing daily. The last was proposed for the cession of Manchuk, though there is even a rumor of Russia's proposing to complete neutrality of Afghanistan, which, of course, would mean leaving it open for Russia's intrigues. Meantime, the army, now thoroughly alarmed, is pushing troops forward and fortifying Herat with a heavy battery, presented to him by England. War preparations in India have never been stopped, in spite of contrary assertions. It is suggested that Russia will prolong negotiations till after the general election here, in order to judge of the temper of the country with the new electoral system.

With regard to Gladstone's recent words about his retirement, I am able, as a result of inquiries in the best quarters, to state the following with much confidence: Gladstone will, without doubt, retire upon the dissolution of parliament, but this will not prevent him from taking opportunities during recess to speak a number of times, publicly, in defense of the policy of his administration. Having thus helped the liberals back to power, he will quit public life forever. But if war breaks out it is believed he will resign at once, leaving the marquis of Hartington, now minister-of-war, as premier, to carry on the war.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT HERAT. Latest advices from Meshed state that the British Afghan frontier commission have marched towards Ferwana pass, near Herat.

British officers have arrived at Herat. They were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants. The officers report that the fortifications of Herat are stronger than they had supposed.

FORTIFYING SEBASTOPOLE. SEBASTOPOLE, May 22.—A battalion of engineers has arrived and been set to work extending the fortifications here. The completion of the ironclads on the dock is being hastened.

THE HITCH GROWING HOT.

New York, May 24.—Sun's London cable special: The hitch in parleying with Russia is more serious than is generally believed, and the evasive answers of the ministers in parliament have increased the alarm. The publishing of details of the Bosphore Egyptian incident shows that France is savagely hostile and resolved to force England's difficulties and isolation to the bitter end. Indeed, some believe that the relations between France and England have become strained, and that the stoppage of the guards at Alexandria was directed against France more than Russia. Gladstone's retirement is widely discussed. Nobody is certain, as he does not know himself. His intentions change daily, like his health. Present prospects are that the cabinet will hold together, and Gladstone will not retire till the general elections have been won by a united party under the matchless glamour of Gladstone's name.

The rumor is current in Washington that Spain has renewed her proposition to sell Cuba to the United States. Spain is in a bankrupt state, and the sale of Cuba would greatly relieve the pressure on her treasury. Of course Cuba would be a very desirable acquisition for us, but the transfer would be found to be a very delicate matter in more cases than one. The island has a population of a million whites and more than half a million negroes. Of the latter nearly one-half are still slaves, although thousands have been bought and set free by the government, and all will be emancipated in 1890. Should we purchase Cuba, we would have to take it subject to the conditions of slavery obtaining, or if we declared all its people free we would have to recompense all slave-owners for the slaves we manumitted. The time has hardly arrived for possessing ourselves of Cuba, or the conditions are such as to discourage the consideration of any proposition from Spain, just at present, no matter how anxious she may be to dispose of the Queen of the Antilles. Cuba will become a part of the United States in due time, at the proper time—that is its destiny.

The restoration of the democratic party to power, it was claimed last summer and fall, would put a stop to all labor troubles. Despite this promise, labor troubles are on the increase in various localities.

"Offensive Partisans."

The public has become familiarized with the term "offensive partisan," but its meaning is not fully understood. It is a coinage of the present democratic administration, and like the democratic party, is susceptible of different interpretations and promiscuous applications, without the applications edifying us. At the first glance, or on first thought, the proper meaning of the term would be generally understood to refer to that class of men who are virulent in their partisanship, unscrupulous in furthering the prospects of their party, and active in working to compass the defeat of their opponents by any sort of means, honest or dishonest, decent or indecent. In fact, the common definition of an offensive partisan is the sort of men who manipulate the primaries, control the caucuses, stand in with the boys, and do not scruple to handle the ballot-box with a freedom wholly unwarranted in law. Joe Mackin, the democratic boss of Chicago, lately convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, for stuffing in illegal votes or altering the returns, or the members of the national democratic committee, who perpetrated the Morey letter forgery, are examples of "offensive partisans." But after coining the term and leaving it without an authentic definition, as it were, the administration is applying it in a way to confuse. Postmaster Palmer of Chicago, for instance, and Nimmo of the national bureau of statistics, and others of a like character, have been removed from office on the score of being "offensive partisans," not for inefficiency, because they have been faithful, attentive, industrious, honest, painstaking and valuable officers in their respective offices. The suspicion, in view of the fact of these removals, therefore, is that the term "offensive partisan" has been invented for the purpose of getting all republicans out of office to whom the tenure of office act applies. This must be it, for in the case of Palmer and others like him, who the president has removed, their partisan conduct has not been conspicuous or offensive, beyond being republicans and voting the republican ticket, or in interesting themselves as good citizens to obtain good government which they believed would be attained by republican success—and it has not yet come to that state that when a citizen is inducted into office he is disqualified from exercising the first rights of American citizenship, having his own mind and expressing it about things, religion, politics or anything else. The president has declared it to be his policy to allow officials not "offensive partisans" to serve out their terms, and as we have said, this declaration ought to be accompanied by a definition, telling what constitutes an "offensive partisan," for the removal of efficient officials under such designation thus far rather arouses the very strong suspicion that republican and "offensive partisan" are synonymous with the present administration. If that suspicion be correct, Cleveland had better give himself up to some sound reflection or thought which will in the end be advantageous to him and his administration. The removals Cleveland has made and will make on the score of offensive partisanship will come up for the consideration of the republican senate. The parties removed or suspended by the president cannot in any event be restored by the senate, but the senate is authorized to pass upon the fitness and qualifications of those whom the president may have appointed to succeed them, and if qualified, efficient officers have been removed on the score of being "offensive partisans," simply for being republicans, what is to prevent the senate from refusing to confirm Cleveland's appointment of their successors on the score of their "offensive partisanship?" A democrat, as a democrat, simply is as much an offensive partisan to a republican senate, presumably, as a republican, simply, is to Cleveland. Such a course as we suggest on the part of the senate will be a logical sequence, justifiable, in view of the interpretation the administration has thus far given to the term "offensive partisan." In other words, this question of "offensiveness" can be made very odorous for the administration.

"Turn the Rascals Out." The democrats before the election asked to have control of the government in order to expose and correct the gross abuses in all the departments. They were declared to exist, and the long continuance of the republican party in power was certain, so it was said, to have bred all sorts of corruption, stealing and neglect in the departments. The shibboleth of the democracy was "turn the rascals out," and no one begged or prayed more strenuously "to get a look at the books" than T. A. Hendricks.

Cleveland's administration is nearing its fourth month of power and it has uncovered no abuses, discovered no cheating or swindling, no corruption in the departments, and in several instances official announcements have been made that changes in offices cannot be ordered because the present incumbents by their experience and trustworthy discharge of their duties are essential to the prompt and proper transaction of public business. Yet here and there, occasionally, we still hear rumors that exposure will be forthcoming, and we hear a demand for "the light to be let shine into the departments." There is something sinister and something intended by the continuance, even at intervals and from isolated members of the democratic party, of this assumption that the departments reek with fraud and corruption, as was charged during the presidential campaign. It is altogether possible that it is the design and purpose of the democratic managers just before election to explode pretended scandals, and seek to create sensations

by charges which will be adroitly used for partisan effect. But will such a policy avail or commend itself? If Cleveland or his subordinates know or suspect wrongs in any department, it is their duty to put an end to them at once, and at once to bring the offenders to justice. Republicans do not ask for any concealment of abuses chargeable to them, nor for any immunity for the guilty. Their boast is that they scrutinized their own administrations closely, that whenever wrongs were discovered the wrong-doers were punished, and that the abuses were corrected. If faults exist, therefore, in any departments of the government, good citizens of all parties desire to have them disclosed and remedied, and this is a duty the administration owes to the people. Either the present administration has discovered no abuses, or by failing to expose and correct them has become an accessory to them. No excuse can be made for dallying with crime. The departments are at the disposal of the administration for investigation, and the administration has not failed to institute investigation. Manning has completed an investigation of his department; Whitney is engaged in his; Vilas has gone through his, and yet we hear of no discoveries, no proclamation setting forth the detection of fraud, or corruption, or a neglect of the public service. As we say, if the corruption has been discovered, exists, the administration is not authorized to conceal it. If any member of the cabinet knows of abuses, can point out wrongs, and withhold the exposure, and especially for any partisan or electioneering purposes, he involves himself and the administration, making both liable to grave charges of turpitude in office. Such a policy may be accounted politics, but it will not be regarded as honesty by the people, and will subject all exposures under such conditions or circumstances to the gravest suspicions as to their truth. Abuses cannot exist in the every day work of the departments before the eyes of honest and diligent chiefs, for weeks and months, with suspicion aroused and with every chance for minute investigation, as obtained with the democratic leaders when they took control, and which has been afforded them since. The democratic administration, by its silence now, its adherence to the established methods of the departments and by frequent admissions that the public business is well transacted, promptly and honestly, is shutting itself off from paving any future indictments against the republican administration preceding it. The democratic party has put itself on record that it has failed to find "the rascals" said to be in the departments, and the corruption claimed to exist.

In future the democratic party will have to stand by what it has done; what Cleveland's administration may accomplish. Tracing republican administrations cannot longer be its stock in trade. Political discussion in connection with coming elections will turn on Cleveland's administration; and so far as it has been developed, the republican party is prepared for the issue, will welcome it.

A Second Sam Patch.

New York, May 19.—This afternoon a cab left the New York entrance to the Brooklyn bridge and was driven to the middle of the great span. Here the driver pulled up, and two men got out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top of the bridge a policeman came toward them, brandishing his club and ordering them to "get down out of that!" While he was talking with the young men a covered wagon, containing Prof. E. Odium and a companion, stopped a hundred feet behind the cab. Quickly divesting himself of the blue flannel in which he was dressed, Prof. Odium, clad in a red shirt and trunks, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and poising himself for a moment, he stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river far below him. The people on the bridge sent up a cry of horror when they saw the professor prepare to plunge off the bridge into the river, 135 feet beneath his feet. The policemen, whose attention had been directed from the two men, rushed toward the professor. Before they had gone a dozen feet Prof. Odium, without a moment's hesitation, had leaped from the railing out into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. The river below was at the moment clear of shipping. A tug and a schooner floated lazily in the stream several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with club men and reporters, and Paul Boyton stood near the prow, anxiously watching the bridge. The moment Prof. Odium's body was seen to leave the railing, Hardy E. Dixey, an actor, started a stop watch, which he held in his hand, in order to time the descent. For nearly a hundred feet the professor came down all right, feet foremost. He shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn, and, as if realizing his danger, Prof. Odium brought down his hand with an earlike motion, to aid him in recovering his balance. The movement was, however, made too late. His body had turned so far that it was impossible to change his course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up the water on all sides as if torn with a shell, the body of Odium struck the water on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurriedly pushed itself forward to the place where the body fell, and Capt. Boyton, after seeing that life preservers had been thrown into the water, sprang over the side of the boat and waited for the body to come to the surface. Soon he

saw the white face of the professor rising from the water, and a moment later by his side. Seizing a life preserver near by, he placed it beneath the body of the insensible professor. Blood, mingled with froth, came from the mouth of the daring man. A rowboat soon came to the rescue, and Prof. Odium was taken from the water. A few moments later he was transferred to the tug and restoratives were administered. After considerable rubbing, the eyes of the professor opened. "What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered. "First class, my boy," responded Boyton; "you'll be all right in a little while." But he was insensible again before the words had hardly left his lips. The tug steamed hastily to her slip, and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the frame of the professor, and then, after breathing heavily once or twice, his heart stopped beating and he was pronounced dead. The body was taken ashore and conveyed to an undertaker's. R. E. Odium was formerly professor of a swimming bath in Washington, but latterly has been a clerk in Willard's hotel. It has been his ambition to jump from Brooklyn bridge. He made the attempt once before the bridge was completed, but was prevented from carrying out his scheme by the police. He was 3 1/2 seconds in the air before striking the water. He was unmarried, 33 years of age and a man of good habits.

Too Many Caterpillars. A few evenings since an accident occurred to the Lebanon express train which is unknown in the history of railroading in this state. The train was going up, and had left Salem only a few minutes. When about three miles south of Salem, at what is known as the "Old Garrison place," and while the train was dashing along at the rate of 25 miles an hour, the driving wheels suddenly and without the least apparent effort "let go." It was about 9 o'clock at the time, and getting quite dark. Engineer McDonald, who was handling the throttle, could not account for the trouble. The rails were new steel ones, had been laid a short time before, and he was certain no one had grinded them. He looked out of the cab window, and peering down in the darkness, vainly endeavored to ascertain what occasioned the trouble. He shut off and turned on the steam repeatedly, but to no seeming purpose. "Every time he gave the engines steam, the ponderous drivers went spinning around with lightning speed, but would not take hold of the track. By the liberal use of sand, Engineer McDonald managed to keep the train moving slowly; but the difficulty continued until nearly a mile had been passed. Coming down the next morning McDonald determined to discover what had caused the trouble. When the place was passed, the mystery was explained at a glance. Ground, ties, and rails were swarming—literally alive with crawling, squirming caterpillars. Millions of these pests were migrating from a low swale on the east side of the track to a green hillside on the west and were thus compelled to cross the road. By crushing and grinding the worms the track was rendered as slippery as if lubricated with soap and grease. By the time Salem was reached the under side of the locomotive was perfectly green and white with myriads of dead caterpillars.—Benton Leader.

Henry Bemetharter, working at L. C. Palmer's saw-mill at Vancouver, was attempting to put a belt on a wheel while the machinery was in motion, and was caught in the belt and carried rapidly around the shaft. The lower right arm was torn off and the limb broken just below the shoulder. The suffering young man prayed to be killed at once. The arm below the elbow was amputated and that part above the elbow the doctor expects to save.

The flockmen about Happer lost heavily a week or two since by shearing their sheep and then dipping them in a preparation heated to 125 degrees, immediately after which a cold rain came on and chilled to death 1300 for John Q. Wilson, 300 for Nelson Jones, 500 for W. C. Lacey, 100 for J. L. Fuller and many for Tom McQuaid and others.

This is going the rounds of the press as an evidence of the matchless enterprise of California. "On a recent trail a cedar log 20 feet long was taken to a California match factory and in exactly 20 minutes it was sawed, split, glued, dipped in sulphur, labeled and the matches boxed, ready for shipment."

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 lunch 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. MATT STORA, JR. Marshfield, Or., April 9, 1885.

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. I do not wish to push any one unnecessarily; but the purchases from the wholesale dealers MUST BE PAID FOR PROMPTLY to secure to myself and my partners the benefits of LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, and to do this collections MUST BE MADE PROMPTLY. F. A. GOLDEN, Proprietor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Justin" Again After Noltner. To the Editor of the COAST MAIL: The News of last week took "Justin" to task with reference to Tony Noltner's connection with the Democratic Register, printed at Eugene City in 1861. Its authority is "a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the facts." Bah! He will not lose any sleep by reason of the burden of his facts. If he is conversant with the facts, he had better give the whole thing away, or if reticence serves his purpose, he had better close his mouth and wipe his pen dry. "A fool may deny that which will take the wisest man to prove." Equivocation will be of no use to the "gentleman conversant with the facts;" he is either forgetful or knavish. No person known by the title of "Joaquin Miller" ever edited a paper in Eugene City, Lane county, Oregon. A person named Anthony Noltner owned a paper in that town, the name of which paper was changed, through the military influence of Gen. McDowell, from the Democratic Register to the Eugene City Review. Another person, by name C. H. Miller, worked on the paper, ostensibly as editor, but not as "Joaquin," simply because he had not at that time earned the title. The idea embodied in "Justin's" argument was simply that of combating the position of the Standard in reference to its affinity for Russian civilization. Possibly Noltner of the Standard is not the same person who published those papers in Eugene City, in 1861-2; and "Justin" repudiates any other thought but that of explaining that the liberty we enjoy in these United States will bear no comparison and will admit of no affinity or sympathy with the slavish despotism of Russia.

Martin Mackey, tried at Jacksonville for the murder of Percell in Josephine county, was convicted of murder in the second degree.

MARSHFIELD MARKET. Wholesale and Retail Prices. TABLE with columns for ARTICLES, Wholesale, and Retail.

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.

BORN. Near Newport, May 17, to the wife of Chas. Soelden, a son. In Marshfield, May 22, to the wife of Wm. H. Noble, a son. At Myrtle Point, May 25, to the wife of Frank Decker, a son. At Riddle, Douglas county, May 18, to the wife of Wm. Langenfeld, a daughter. Near Roseburg, May 15, to the wife of C. W. Hatfield, a son.

MARRIED. In Marshfield, May 23, by Justice Hyde, Peter Rhoda to Miss Annie Hunt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A. F. & A. M. BLANCO LODGE, No. 48. A. F. & A. M., meets at its hall in Marshfield on the Saturday evening of or before the full moon in each month. Regular meetings for the remainder of this year will be held on the following dates: Saturday evening, June 20; Saturday evening, July 25; Saturday evening, August 22; Saturday evening, September 19; Saturday evening, October 17; Saturday evening, November 21; Saturday evening, December 19. All brothers in good standing are invited to attend. C. W. TOWER, W. M. J. S. MACNAMARA, Secretary. my28

COOS BAY AND ROSEBURG STAGE LINE! JAMES LAIRD, Proprietor. Through in Fourteen Hours FROM COOS CITY! THE BEST ROUTE TO AND FROM Coos Bay. Good stock, careful and accommodating drivers and excellent accommodations on the road. Stages leave Coos City and Roseburg every morning except Sunday and invariably pass through Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers. Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Uter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m. J. S. MACNAMARA, Proprietor.

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 every afternoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers. Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Uter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m. J. S. MACNAMARA, Proprietor.

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

GREAT NORTHWESTERN REMEDY! OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PAINDRIVERS KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR. THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like DR. PERRY'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be beat. It checks Rheumatism and Malaria, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists and dealers keep it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5. 019

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.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES AND AMUSEMENTS. A 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, 50 yards; open for 20 minutes; first prize, \$5; second, \$4; entrance fee, 50 cents. Sack race, prize, \$5. Shooting at 10 glass balls; prize, \$10; entrance fee, \$1. Rifle shooting, 40 yards, off-hand; 50 yards, with rest, 5 shots; prize, \$5; entrance fee, 50 cents. Potato race: first prize, \$5; second, \$1. Running half-hammon jump; prize, \$5. One running jump, prize, \$5. Three standing jumps, prize, \$5. Climbing greased pole; prize, \$5. Fat man's race; 75 yards; contestants must weigh 300 pounds or more; prize, \$1 25. Ladies' walking match, go as you please for 10 minutes; prize, \$5.

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 3. Second race, 500 yards; first prize, \$50; second, \$25; entrance fee, \$5. Scurly race, 400 yards; first prize, \$10; second, \$5; entrance fee, \$2. Slow race, 400 yards; riders to change horses; prize, \$5. All horses barred from the race subsequent to that in which they have taken a prize, and at least two horses to start in all races.

MISCELLANEOUS. Steamboat race; prize, \$15; entrance fee, \$5. At 6 o'clock p. m. parade of the secret order of the Birds of Paradise, in command of the chief of hoodlums, D. H. and A. S. S. Thirty-eight guns at sunset. Grand ball in the evening by the Empire City brass band. The public generally are cordially invited to participate in this celebration. All military and civic organizations that intend to participate with us are requested to report to Morton Tower, marshal of the day, as soon as practicable. By order of the committee. FRED JARVIS, Chairman.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. In the Town of Marshfield. LOT 4 IN BLOCK 54.—GOOD FRAMING. 1 1/2 acres, 1 1/2 stories, good outbuilding and garden. Price, \$550. LOTS 4 AND 5 IN BLOCK 54.—GOOD FRAME DWELLING, 1 1/2 stories, good wood-work and other outbuildings, a dozen fruit trees, and a large garden. Price, \$500. LOTS 4 AND 5 IN BLOCK 37.—LARGE two-story frame house, nicely furnished and well finished throughout; over 2000 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 time. LOTS 2 AND 3 IN BLOCK 44.—FRONT. LARGE 4 1/2 feet on First by 100 feet on Myrtle street; good two-story frame dwelling, with sufficient outbuildings, garden, well, etc. Price, \$1500.

Farm Property. 183 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land, 75 under till; 45 pasture and 60 acres marsh land; good pastures for stock; over 100 acres of marsh land; 25 head of cattle, 4 fine horses, 20 hogs, good wagon, plows, Axes, barrow, mowing machine, and complete outfit of farming implements. This place is under good cultivation; well watered by living spring; good dwelling house; barn 60x40 feet; other outbuildings; 80 to 100 bearing fruit trees, and situated on the deep-water channel of Johnson's field. 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 ploughed, sown, and ready for planting in the fall. This is a desirable property and cheap at \$5000; half cash and mortgage for balance. Easy terms. 173 ACRES GOOD FARMING AND improved; well watered; fair buildings; no head of stock and farming implements sufficient to make 20 head of cattle; from Marshfield. Will sell the entire property for \$5000. For further information, apply to or address CRAWFORD & LUCKHART, Lawyers and Real Estate Agents, Marshfield, Coos county, Or.

NEW CABINET SHOP AND FURNITURE STORE! ON FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, in the building formerly occupied by a residence by A. Nalburg, 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 Chandeliers for sale at low figures. 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 liberal prices. OLE EVANSEN, Proprietor.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, and all other subjects of general interest. It is published every week, and is the most valuable and reliable of all the papers published in the United States. It is published by MERRILL & CO., 15 N. 2nd St., New York.

PATENTS. Messrs. Munn & Co. have secured the Patent Office practice before the Patent Office, and are prepared to prepare and prosecute applications for Patents in all the countries of the world. They also have secured the Patent Office practice before the Patent Office, and are prepared to prepare and prosecute applications for Patents in all the countries of the world.