

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, June 21, 1895.

The Southwest Oregon Recorder Rip Van Winkle is giving this administration credit for doing that which was done by republicans before Cleveland was ever heard of—on this coast. Go to sleep again, old man, and you may have another dream.

Talmage, the eminent divine of Brooklyn, N. Y., comes out in favor of cremation. He finds argument for it in the words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes." He says: "We have always been going on the principle of 'dust to dust, inhumanity.' Now comes in the other part—'ashes to ashes'—that is incineration. Did you ever see that point before? I never did. I really think that resurrection is easier after incineration than after inhumanity."

Herbert F. Beecher has been appointed collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T. He is the son of Henry Ward Beecher and a resident steamboatman of Port Townsend. The telegraph says Beecher's father refused and would not permit any member of his family to speak in behalf of his son's appointments. It seems to us that Henry Ward and Mrs. Henry Ward said and did more than enough before the election to secure for their progeny a better position than the collectorship of Port Townsend, W. T.

Among the clerks dismissed at the treasury department at Washington last week was one who had been several times promoted under the civil service rules. No cause was assigned for the man's removal until after he kicked, when he was told that his dismissal was due to the fact that when the republican national committee was monkeying with the returns and sending out misleading statements, this clerk, with others, left his desk and went to the corridor to hip, hip and hurrah for Blaine when it was thought he had been elected. Every clerk who did that ought to be retained and every one who didn't ought to be dismissed. That's the way we would run the business if only we had the running of it. But great men will differ.

Under the rules and regulations of this reform administration, no man can continue in office who has been guilty of publishing a republican paper; but the publishers of democratic papers are solid. Archibald Skillman, one of the proprietors of the Eureka Sentinel, has been appointed internal revenue collector of the district of Nevada. F. C. Lord, the gentleman that Skillman will supplant, carried a musket and stopped rebel bullets during the war, while Skillman printed a paper and pronounced the war a failure. That's the difference between the two men. Personally, we like Skillman; he is a good man, and we are pleased to see him rewarded by his party. Every man who has had the conviction and courage to publish a democratic paper within the last quarter of a century should now press to the front and be rewarded.

At a session of the international typographical union held at New York last week a resolution was adopted requesting the president, in case a change is made in the office of public printer, to appoint a man in sympathy with organized labor. This modest request should have great weight with Cleveland for, although there has never been much said about it, he owes his election to the union printers of New York city and state more than to any other class of men. All this talk about John Kelly and Tammany, Manning and the mugwumps, and Manning's superior management, is very nice for those fellows, but a thousand or more republican printers of New York voted for Cleveland and against Blaine because the Tribune, a non-union office, was Blaine's chief organ. Had the Tribune been a union office Blaine, instead of Cleveland, would now be president of the United States, and all sensible printers know it.

In speaking of the absence of "hell" in the revised editions of the New and Old Testaments, the Universalists are claiming a great victory over the other denominations that have for time immemorial been dangling the human race over a burning lake of eternal torment, as a means of securing human beings into religion, or an acceptance of all the church dogmas. The ground the Universalists have held in many a tough tussle with Calvinistic hellfire was that sheol, the Old Testament Hebrew word for hell, meant simply the abode of departed spirits, and second that hell itself in the time of King James did not signify a place of eternal torment, but the covered place or the under world. Both these interpretations are sustained by the revisers of the Old Testament, whose explanation of changes says: "Hell, if it could be taken in its original sense, as used in the creeds, would be a fairly adequate equivalent for the Hebrew word, but it is so commonly understood as the place of torment that to employ it frequently would lead to inevitable misunderstanding." In other words, it has taken about two centuries to get rid of the misleading influence of Milton's poetry upon the teachings of the Bible. The New Testament word for hell, gehenna—which was simply the Jewish place of cremation and means the Hinnom, or the lot purchased in furnaces—appears in the margin of the revision of the New Testament. This also was the Universalist rendering of this word. Thus two of the words translated hell in the Bible are disposed of, and hell itself "as used in the creeds" does not mean a place of torment.

Private Advertising a Failure.

Within the last few years, says the New York Commercial Bulletin, it has become the fashion with some people to do their advertising in their own private way, instead of through the newspapers. Some distribute cards, some circulars, some pamphlets, some even almanacs, and some inconceivable monstrosities of oddity, circulating them by the hundreds or thousands through the mails. The printer's art has been taxed to the utmost to gratify the tastes of these advertisers. Some of the finest as well as some of the basest specimens of the art of engraving, of chromo-lithography and of color printing are being produced for these purposes, and every conceivable style of fancy paper is brought into requisition. The advertisers vie with each other in the elegance of their designs and the costliness of their devices, taking it for granted that the receivers will conform their estimate of the status of the advertiser to the artistic pretensions of his advertisements. Some people may regret that the noble art of printing, at the period of its highest achievements, should be subjected to such debasing uses; but, to those who thus employ the art, it should be equally a matter of concern that the debasement so completely fails of the object for which it is intended. With him who notices such advertisements at all, the first feeling on receiving one of these superb specimens of typography or engraving is apt to be one of disgust that it relates to the artistic pursuits of his butcher or bootmaker, or that the subjects of its elegant illustrations are chairs and tables, refrigerators and brooms. He throws it down with an indefinable grudge against the man who has been guilty of such a ridiculous prostitution of art, and without exactly knowing it, he is distinctly convinced that a tradesman who spends so much money in such an incongruous way is not likely to be endowed with the common sense of a good man of business or to sell cheaply. In truth, however, those who take any notice whatever of this flood of advertisements form but a very small percentage of those who receive them. They have come to be the nuisance of both the parlor and the counting room. At home they are never opened but with disappointment, because they come in the place of letters really hoped for. In the office the merchant finds his morning mail stuffed with these intrusions upon the serious affairs of his business, which he inwardly curses or impatiently consigns to his waste-paper heap. In short, if a public vote could be taken, it would unanimously declare these drumming missives to be an intolerable nuisance that should be denied the privilege of the mails. Men of business who resort to this method of advertising cannot be ignorant of the fact that the people whom they would reach have become nauseated with it. They must be aware that they themselves disregard all such appeals for patronage, and what reason have they to suppose that others receive their applications with more patience? Sagacious advertisers are beginning to see this, and are returning to the old method of public announcements. The newspaper is in every sense the best medium for advertising, and for a given result it is much the cheapest also. It reaches a far greater number of possible customers than any private announcement can; and it is more certain to receive attention. The private circular is thrown aside as a thing which people have come to regard as a bore, and which is neglected because its recipients have no time to attend to it. The newspaper is used in each day's hours of leisure, and readers find interest in reading its advertisements, as well as its news, because of the variety they present and the information they convey respecting a wide diversity of interests. It may be safely estimated that an announcement made through the press is noticed by fifty readers where, made in a private way, it would reach but one. If, therefore, the same amount were expended in either case, the result would be fifty-fold better from the former method than from the latter. There are, undoubtedly, cases in which the circular is a better method than the newspaper. Such, for instance, as where the matter is necessarily lengthy and the cost of newspaper space would therefore be very large. But such cases are quite exceptional; and the sooner advertisers learn the folly of their present large expenditures in seeking publicity through private means, the better for their pockets and their success.

"Mind Cures."

Quite a controversy has grown up, of late, about "mind cures," and there are found those who claim the efficacy of the method, while others denounce it as a fraud. Illustrative of this, perhaps, are the cases of Miss Louisa Alcott and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett can be best instance. The former was a patient in a "mind cure" establishment of Boston, to be treated for writer's cramp and nervous headache. She was subjected to 30 treatments and, as she claims, without being the least benefited. And she declared that her inquiries as to "the cures" effected in this establishment resulted in discovery that the cure existed only in the mind of the curer. On the other hand, Mrs. Burnett, subjected to similar treatment for nervous prostration, declares she recovered and was benefited at once. While no one should be disposed to cavil at any method that is calculated to relieve a mind or body distressed, it is not possible that Miss Alcott's ailments were real, or physical, while Mrs. Burnett's were largely produced by her own imagination? Without doubt, there is in every community a large number whose imaginary diseases take such a form of reality that their bodies are actually affected. There is no community without its hypochondriacs, and they do suffer and are entitled to more sympathy than is bestowed upon them by their best friends. It cannot be denied that suffering in the imagination is quite as hard to be borne as suffering in the flesh. And it seems highly probable that disorders of this kind may be caused by the power of mind over mind, or mind over matter. We every day see instances of the influence of strong minds over weaker ones. Why may we not reason from the basis of this admitted fact that there is something beneficial in this mode of treatment, or that there may be? So long as its advocates claim for it no more than they can accomplish, it can do no harm, and may effect good. It is only when they proclaim their power to perform impossibilities that they begot suspicion and are discredited. A mind diseased can be ministered to in these modern times, but the power of mind to cure an absolute ill of the body is yet to be demonstrated before all the claims for "the mind cure," or any seemingly miraculous cure, can be entertained or believed.

An Oregon Boy Gone Wrong in Idaho.

Isaac N. Hibbs, son of J. S. Hibbs of McMinnville, this state, is just now the hero of a novel postal defalcation at Lewiston, Idaho. Young Hibbs went from McMinnville to Idaho a few years ago and was subsequently a member of the Idaho legislature. In March, 1884, Hibbs was appointed postmaster at Lewiston. Last January a registered mail pouch was robbed. Official investigation developed nothing and the affair was eventually forgotten. On May 2, last, Hibbs left for an alleged silver mine on the upper Columbia. The postal inspector, alarmed at his continued absence, investigated the affairs of the office and found Hibbs' writing receipts for a large number of registered mail packages, destined for fictitious names in different postoffices, supplied from Lewiston. The modus operandi was as follows: Lewiston is a mail distribution point for a large number of offices in northern Idaho and eastern Washington. Hibbs issued money orders for fictitious individuals at these offices, drawn in favor of a bank in the town where the orders were payable. He then wrote to the banks that he would shortly visit town, inclosed the money order and requested the banks to cash them and place the amount to his credit on deposit until he arrived. Later he wrote to the bank that he could not make the contemplated visit and requested that drafts for the amount of money on deposit be returned by registered mail, to the fictitious name attached to the money orders, and always at some office whose mail passed through Lewiston. The drafts arrived by registered mail. Hibbs signed the fictitious names, returned the receipt cards and the transaction was completed. Money orders are limited to \$300 daily in favor of one person, but with forethought and judicious distribution of names and places an opening offers through which unscrupulous postmasters could bankrupt the United States. The amount of the defalcation exceeds \$20,000 and is expected to reach \$50,000—amazing moderation considering the opportunities. The postal inspector says the robberies will necessitate the authorities reorganizing the money order system of the United States and elsewhere. The scheme is surprisingly simple, and the officers are surprised that it was never thought of and worked before. Hibbs was last seen May 30 at the second crossing of the Canadian Pacific, taking in Missoula and Helena and gathering drafts ordered sent there.

The California Offices.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Examiner's Washington special: A large number of prominent democrats than has been seen in Washington since the inauguration arrived last week, filling the principal hotels, reports having been telegraphed over the country that a wholesale sweep of offensive partisans would be made, commencing June 1. Several heads of departments to-day informed the visiting democratic delegation that no change had been decided upon as to the policy of the administration, that appointments would be made as commissions expired, and a general stampede for home is now in progress, several members of the cabinet having intimated that a change in the San Francisco collectorship had been postponed indefinitely.

Senator Voorhees, in conversation with Judge Wallace to-day on the Chinese mission, said Colonel Dwyer, the new minister to China, is in full sympathy with California people on the question of restriction, and will prove himself to be in accord with the people of the Pacific coast on Chinese affairs. Congressman Barclay Henley stated to-night that he had good authority for the statement that no official change in California will be made before expiration of terms of service.

The Latest Democratic Scheme.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Post prints the following: "Joseph B. Fowler was dismissed last Saturday from his position as chief of the pension division of the third auditor's office in the treasury department. Yesterday he was appointed as a third-class clerk in the same division, a position within the classification of the civil service. This appointment raises another question for the civil service commission. It is said to be illegal, on the ground that Fowler's dismissal severed his connection with the government as completely as if, instead of being chief, he had held a higher office. On this ground it is claimed he could not be reappointed."

The Times on the Silver Question.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Referring to Senator Sherman's remarks on silver, and San Francisco newspaper comments thereon, the Times says: "They do not permit us to infer that he is much further on the way to a true solution of the vexed problem than he has been for several years. The radical defect in his last plan is it is rigid. It would gradually, circumstances favoring, substitute for the present \$3 cent dollar, a dollar worth, for the time being, 100 cents, but it would make no provision for changes in the market value of silver likely to occur in the future, as they have occurred in the past. What the country needs is one standard coin—a gold dollar of 25.8 grains, and certificates representing silver at its market value, whatever it may be. Silver would then be as it ought to be, strictly a commodity, of which the purchase and sale would be facilitated by always redeemable certificates."

Pension Rulings.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—General Black, commissioner of pensions, decided to-day not to take favorable action on an application for pension by a soldier who deserted from his second term of service, and again enlisted, during which enlistment he alleges he was disabled. Claimant, General Black says, must seek relief through the war department or through congress. The commissioner also rejected the claim of a soldier who entered service as a substitute, deserted on his way to his regiment, and having been captured and tried by court martial, was sentenced, among other things, to make good the time lost by desertion. It was during his service under his sentence that disease attacked him, and disability followed, for which he claimed a pension.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans of California.

has been appointed register of the treasury at Washington, vice B. K. Bruce, resigned by request to make room for old Rosy. The New York Times says the appointment "has, so far as can be seen, but one merit: It confines the continent, venous old gossip in a position where his writing can be limited to signing his name, and where he can be officially required to keep his tongue reasonably still. A particularly intolerable nuisance is thus, if not suppressed, at least brought within the possibility of control, but it is not pleasant to reflect on the encouragement offered to others of his class to try to get themselves taken care of in a like fashion." The Philadelphia Press says: "Gen. Rosecrans having been retired by the people of California, is at last remembered by the democratic president, and given the office of register of the treasury. It is gratifying to see a union soldier honored occasionally, amid the throng of appointments of ex-rebels, copperheads and renegade republicans. If, however, the president were looking very far for democratic union soldiers he might have found a more acceptable one than a man who distinguished himself in maligning the now sick and feeble hero of Appomattox."

John Ryder, who had a claim down the coast, near Fred Smith's, has been missing for a month, and the probabilities are that he has been drowned.

John Ryder, who had a claim down the coast, near Fred Smith's, has been missing for a month, and the probabilities are that he has been drowned. It seems he had taken a lot of hogs from Smith to keep on the shore. One morning about a month ago, the hogs returned to Smith's, and Smith shortly after went down to inform Ryder of the fact. On reaching the cabin no one could be found about the premises, although there was fire in the fireplace and other indications that Ryder had not been long absent. Diligent search was made and his tracks were discovered going up the beach in the direction of Smith's. The track's were followed until they reached a point where the trail led over a bluff, and immediately beneath which were the breakers. Here all traces were lost, and it is believed that he had started after the hogs and while going over this bluff lost his footing and fell into the breakers. Ryder was about twenty-five years of age, and was a native of Minnesota.—(Gold Beach Gazette.)

without going through the civil service examination, and being legally certified. Should the commission decide that the appointment is a legal one, the door will be opened wide for filling the offices with as many democrats as any official could desire. The head of a bureau can now remove his chiefs of divisions, and fill their positions by appointment. Under the precedent made in the case of Fowler, these appointments can be reduced to clerks, the removal of the latter creating the desired vacancies. New chiefs of divisions can then be appointed, and the same programme followed until any number of clerical positions is filled. This would be even more legal than absolutely to dismiss a man, and then appoint him to a clerkship, without saying as much as "by your leave" to the civil service commission.

The Review announces the death of Silver Tail, the Douglas county race horse that attended the races at Hall's prairie in this county last fall. The horse snuggled himself and was so badly injured that he was afterwards shot. Geo. Genger owned Silver Tail and he was valued at \$500.

Dr. J. F. W. Sanborn has taken to Roseburg a load of coal from a vein that he has discovered on the East Unquapa river, about 25 miles from Roseburg. The Plaidealer pronounces the vein almost inexhaustible and the quality of the coal the best ever taken to Roseburg.

We received a call from Allen Arrington this week, who, with his wife, is visiting at Aaron Rose's. He has not yet fully recovered from the severe attack of typhoid pneumonia which laid him out last fall, and he looks still considerably emaciated.—(Plaidealer, 5th.)

A vote upon the relocation of the county seat of Josephine county has resulted in favor of Grant's Pass by a decisive majority.

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 STOKA, JR., Marshfield, Or., April 9, 1895.

Important Notice.

Outstanding accounts at Golden's drug store since the 1st of September, 1894, are posted to April 1, 1895, 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 patrons the benefits of LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, and to do this collections MUST BE MADE PROMPTLY. F. A. GOLDEN, Proprietor.

Important.

I have within the past week sent out a large number of bills. Please take notice that such as are not heard from promptly will be handed to an attorney for collection without delay. It is not my desire to inconvenience any one who is willing to pay but is unable. It is only necessary for such to convince me of this fact, and they will not be disturbed. Respectfully, F. A. GOLDEN.

Dwelling Rooms and Offices to Let.

Dwelling apartments and office rooms are offered for rent very cheap. In O'Connell's building, Front street, Marshfield. For particulars inquire at the hardware store. my7 1m

The Champion for 1895.

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.

We have the light Champion Mower and the ball-joint forward-cut Champion. [ap30] EUGENE O'CONNELL.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.

When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became a maid, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had children, she gave them CASTORIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Look! Look!
GOODS at COST
—AT—
NORTON & LEVAR'S
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.

THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE SOLD WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, as they intend to close business at that place. Merchandise Piles, Gent's Jewelry, Notions, Cutlery, Cigars and Tobaccos, ALL AT COST! Now is the time to buy. June 10, 1895.

GREAT NORTHWESTERN REMEDY!

THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER & KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR
THOSE WHO WORK EARLY and late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like THE OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. It cures and prevents all diseases of the blood. It checks Rheumatism and Malaria, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making the blood pure. All druggists and dealers sell it. \$1 bottles, 6 for \$5.

and young man, reclining in each other's arms, crying vigorously. A hack was called and the woman driven to the city receiving hospital, where at 2:30 p. m. she gave birth to a girl baby. The name given by the woman was Mrs. Emma Croesbie. About 11 months since she married George Croesbie in Oregon, and had lived with him but a short time when she discovered that he had a greater fondness for beer and cards than he had for his wife. They came to this city and she supported herself by working in a restaurant on Third street, near Mission, until her condition forced her into retirement. Yesterday she sent for her husband, and her tale of woe so touched his heart that he broke down and they went together until the landlord's attention was attracted.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE FOURTH
—AT—
Empire City!

Emper 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.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE GROUND.
Prayer by Rev. I. Richardson; music; singing by the glee club; reading of the declaration of independence by Hon. S. H. Hazard; music by the Empire City brass band; oration by John A. Gray; music; recitation, "Drake's address to the American flag," by A. E. McCloy; music by the band; barbecue and dinner; salute of thirteen guns; music by the band.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES AND AMUSEMENTS.
Foot race: 100 yards; open for all; prize, \$5.
Foot race: 200 yards; open for boys 12 years old and under; prize, \$5.
Foot race: 50 yds. as you please for 30 minutes; first prize, \$1; second, \$4; entrance fee, 50 cents.
Sack race; prize, \$2.50.
Shooting at 10 glass balls; prize, \$10; entrance fee, \$1.
Rifle shooting, 40 yards, off-hand; 60 yards, with rest; 5 shots; prize, \$5; entrance fee, 50 cents.

Potato race; first prize, \$3; second, \$1.
Running half-hammon jump; prize, \$5.
One running jump; prize, \$3.
Three standing jumps; prize, \$3.
Climbing greased pole; prize, \$5.
Fat men's race; 75 yards; contestants must weigh 300 pounds or more; prize, \$3.25.
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, 300 yards; first prize, \$20; second, \$10; entrance fee, \$5.
Scrub 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. B. and A. 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.
myatid FRED JARVIS, Chairman.

Fashionable

DRESS-MAKING
BY
Mrs. W. F. Hill

AT HER RESIDENCE, NORTH FRONT STREET, first door north of Mark's furniture store, Marshfield.
Cutting and fitting in the latest styles a specialty.
Patronage thankfully received, work promptly executed, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction. my10

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.
In the Town of Marshfield.

LOT 4 IN BLOCK 54—GOOD FRAME
House, 1½ stories; good building and garden. Price, \$350.
LOTS 2 AND 3 IN BLOCK 54—GOOD
frame dwelling, 1½ stories; good wood and other outbuildings, a dozen fruit trees and a large garden. Price, \$500.
LOTS 4 AND 5 IN BLOCK 27—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 time.

LOTS 2 AND 3 IN BLOCK 24—FRONT
Myrtle street; good two-story frame dwelling, with sufficient outbuildings, garden, well, etc. Price, \$1200.
Farm Property.
188 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING
land; 73 under crop; 45 pasture and 30 acres marsh land; good pasturage for stock; over 100 acres of marsh land; 25 head of cattle, 4 fine horses, 22 hogs, good wagon, plow, Acme harrow, moving machine, and complete outfit of farming implements. This place is under good cultivation; well watered by living springs; good dwelling house; barn 60x24 feet; other outbuildings; 80 to 100 bearing fruit trees, and is situated on the deep-water channel of Ithmus 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 or fewer, again, horses, plow, harrow, wagons, and farming implements generally; good springs of living water; situated 3 miles from Florence, on the north fork of the Stikine river, Lane county, Or. Will be sold for \$4000; half cash, balance on easy time, with interest. Just the place for any one wishing a dry stock range, and cheap at \$4000.

173 ACRES GOOD FARMING AND

improved; 100 acres bottom land; all good 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 & ROCKHART, Lawyers and Real Estate Agents, Marshfield, Coos county, Or.

420 ACRES OF LAND; 120 ACRES

meadow land; some high and some low, and all in grass. Hill land timbered, 1½ miles from age on river; good fishing ground; fine site for a cannery; good dwelling house; barn, 40x20, with sheds; 60 choice fruit trees; fine ranch for stock or dairy purposes; 30 head of cattle; in good condition; keep 100 head, and can be made to keep more or fewer, again, horses, plow, harrow, wagons, and farming implements generally; good springs of living water; situated 3 miles from Florence, on the north fork of the Stikine river, Lane county, Or. Will be sold for \$4000; half cash, balance on easy time, with interest. Just the place for any one wishing a dry stock range, and cheap at \$4000.

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