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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
LAW
OFFICE—EMPIRE CITY,
JULY 1885
J. W. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT
LAW
OFFICE—In O'Connell's new building, Fifth
street, Marshfield, Oregon.
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CRAWFORD & LOCKHART,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT
LAW AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.
OFFICES—In Sengstacken and Smith's new
building, Front and A streets,
Marshfield, Oregon.
We are prepared to furnish abstracts of title
to any parties wishing to buy or sell real estate
or loan money on mortgage security and will
give special attention to examining titles and
conveyances.
Business entrusted to our care will receive
prompt attention.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—
OFFICES—In the east end of Sengstacken &
Smith's new building, over the drug store,
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J. T. MCCORMAC, M. D. C. B. GOLDEN, M. D.
GOLDEN & MCCORMAC,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—
OFFICES—At the Marshfield Drug Store, oppo-
site the Central Hotel,
Front street, Marshfield, Oregon.
DR. DE. MCCORMAC is United States exam-
ining surgeon for the district of southern Oregon.
DR. MILLA SVANE LUND,
GRADUATE FROM WOMAN'S MEDI-
CAL College, Chicago.
Empire City, Oregon.
Residence at I. Harker's.
O. E. SMITH,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
Office—Front Rooms over the Drug
Store, Sengstacken and Smith's
new building, Front street,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
H. S. BONEBRAKE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
At Norton's Variety Store,
Opposite the Blanco Hotel, Front street,
Marshfield.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Promptly supplied at EASTERN PRICES
—AND—
Repairs with perfection, neatness and
dispatch at the lowest rates.
All work entrusted to me is war-
ranted to give satisfaction.
H. S. BONEBRAKE.
J. F. HALL,
COUNTY SURVEYOR
For Coos County, Oregon.
OFFICE, WITH T. G. OWEN, ESQ.,
Upstairs in O'Connell's new building,
adjoining the hardware store,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
PERFECT MAPS of all surveyed and en-
tered lands furnished on short notice.

COAST MAIL.

VOL. VII. MARSHFIELD, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885. NO. 33

The Mind Cure.
Professor David Swing, in the Cur-
rent, published in Chicago, has an in-
teresting article on the influence of the
mind in the curing of diseases, from
which the following is extracted: On
account of the dignity and wise look of
large words, says the professor, science
never uses a simple term when a large
one can be impressed into service. Thus
the sleep produced by long gazing at a
bright object or by the hands of a Mes-
mer is called hypnotism, while sleep
the which comes from disease is called
a profound coma. Following this ten-
dency of science to use high-sounding
terms, those who discovered the value
of the mind in overcoming disease saw
fit to name the fact or theory the meta-
physical cure. As those who are the
parents of a child have the right to
name it, so these discoverers of a new
power in the mind had a perfect right
to call it by the name that most pleased
them.

It has always been known that the
mind can exert a good or bad influence
over the body. The old mental philoso-
phies were full of stories which had ten-
dency to show how persons had taken
to bed after having been told, by a suc-
cession of acquaintances, about the
dreadful paleness of face or of a most
unhealthy expression of the eyes. It
was also affirmed, in the olden news-
papers, that some mischievous wife
made her husband believe that he was
swelling up with dropsy, and should by
all means hasten to the German springs,
and should take her along as nurse, his
condition being so critical. The wife
thus secured a trip to Europe—her art
being that of taking pieces out of her
husband's vests, so that it became al-
most impossible for him to make them
reach around his abdominal body.

The metaphysical cure is, therefore,
not a discovery, but the expansion into
a medical practice of a power which had
once been little else than a curiosity.
A tendency of our age is to utilize
forces. Nothing so pains the American
mind as the thought of having anything
go to waste. We are now in a way
lest there may be an electric potency
that might turn all our wheels; we are
attempting to run engines by snubbeams;
the waste of water power at Niagara is
the grief of many; while those who
have escaped these forms of distress are
made unhappy because the air is not as
full of balloons as the streets are of cars
and wagons.

In such a day it was very naturally
concluded that if mind has a power over
health and disease, let us utilize this
power. Let us not permit the force to
escape all duty, like the waters of Nia-
gara. Let us not permit merely artful
women to use it as a means of inducing
dropsy and a foreign trip. Let us do-
mesticate this mental influence, and ex-
tract from it valuable service.

Thus came the metaphysical cure
about eight or ten years ago. In the
hands of extremists it is made partly
one of the delusions of the world, but
in the hands of the wise and moderate
it is a tonic of great value, and will dis-
place a large amount of quinine and wild
cherry bitters. Its philosophy may all
be summed up in the fact that the soul
affects the body, and can rouse up its
torpid blood, can make the liver, heart,
lungs, and the brain—that nerve center—
quicken their pace and use up or crowd
out the diseased globules from the blood
and fluids.

This, then, the philosophy of the
mind cure. It can do much for man,
and is not to be reproached because it
cannot do everything. If the influence
of the mind may benefit one sick person
in twenty-five, it will then surpass in
value many popular medicines; and if
it shall prevent many others from falling
into any imaginary illness, it will con-
fer a second benefit upon the commu-
nity. Man is not in a condition to reject
the help of any of nature's kind offers.
By means of all these discovered helps
the evils of ill health may be mitigated,
if not banished from the world. Will,
energy, medicine, fasting, good air,
good food, good water, are all friends of
health, but no one of these is master of
the entire field of ailment. He will act
most wisely who employs all these
causes at different times of need.

With masses of evidence of the power
of mind over matter, either to weaken
it or to build it up, it is high time for
us all to invoke the aid of this spiritual
influence in not a few days of life; but
to call it a general practice of medicine
is to attempt to make a part equal the
whole. This feat the new practitioners
are attempting to perform. They are
even attempting to cure disease when it
is far away from the alleged doctor—
throwing his mental force a thousand
miles, and making it land like a bomb-
shell amid the work of the enemy. This
is that redudion ad absurdum which has
been common in all times.

Singular Case of Hydrophobia.
Louisville special: "The peculiar ill-
ness of two children of J. M. Bryant, of
812 Jackson street, is attracting much
attention in that neighborhood. The
children are respectively 9 and 12 years.
Last week the younger was taken down
with convulsions, and barked and snapped
like a dog. He had to be confined to
his bed, but in some way made his
escape into the street last Friday. His
elder brother pursued, and in bringing
him back the boy scratched him on the
neck with his finger nail. The day fol-

lowing the older brother was taken
down with similar symptoms, which
represent those of hydrophobia very
much. It is stated that about four
years ago the children were bitten by a
dog while visiting their uncle, S. J. San-
ford, of Harrison's creek. Whether or
not this is the cause of the present
trouble no one is prepared to state.
The case puzzles the physicians who
are in charge, yet they deny that there
is any hydrophobia about it. They
pronounce it a nervous disease.

The Ship Railway.
Recently, at the close of one of Cor-
thell's lectures in the large hall of the
Massachusetts Institute of technology,
Boston, Captain Eads was introduced,
and cordially greeted by the large audi-
ence present. We give a few extracts
from his remarks:
"If we came before capitalists with a
proposition to construct a canal across
the isthmus of Tehuantepec, possessing,
as that location does, such great advan-
tages over Panama and Nicaragua in
healthfulness of climate and proximity
to the United States, there would be no
lack of money offered to build it; be-
cause everybody knows what a canal is.
They are as old as the Pharaohs, and
everybody knows that if one is wide
enough and deep enough, a ship can be
floated through it.

We come before the world with a bet-
ter and cheaper method of taking loaded
ships across the isthmus than any canal
can possibly be; but because of its novel-
ty we must overcome the same kind of
unbelief which opposed the introduction
of illuminating gas, the telegraph, the
Atlantic cable, steam navigation, the
power loom, the locomotive, and a
score of other immense benefits which
we now enjoy as commonplace things,
but each one of which had to fight its
way into popular favor against all man-
ner of opposition, selfishness, prejudice,
ridicule, and ignorance. It is but a few
years since George Stephenson was
pleading for the means with which to
build the first few miles of that grand
system of steel highways which now
covers the civilized world with a net-
work far more marvelous and beneficent
than the wildest flight of a poet's fancy
ever pictured, or the dream of an en-
raptured enthusiast ever compassed. If
Stephenson had devoted one tithe of the
thought, energy and talent to secure
the capital for building 50 miles of a
canal or a turnpike instead of that little
piece of railway, he would have had an
abundance of financial aid, because
those means of conveyance are almost
as old as Adam. But who now would
invest a dollar in a stage coach if he
knew that the locomotive would be his
competitor? Who would take stock in
an ordinary canal now, if he knew that
a railway was to be built alongside of
it? The ship railway is simply a pro-
position to carry larger burdens than
have hitherto been carried on ordinary
railways, and the same causes which
led to reduce the cost of transporting
cargoes on the ocean in large ships in-
stead of small ones must tend to lessen
the cost of ship railway transportation be-
cause of that ordinary railway. For the
same reason the ship railway must in-
evitably prove superior to the ship canal.

When we proposed to deepen the mouth
of the Mississippi with jetties, the peo-
ple of New Orleans had so much more
faith in the Fort Saint Philip canal (a
scheme to connect the deep water of
the gulf with the river, 40 miles above
its mouth) that their various commercial
bodies were immediately called together
and forthwith sent to engineers of note
to Washington to defeat our proposition,
and the house, in response to the uni-
versal demand, actually voted eight
million dollars with which to begin the
construction of a canal which would
have cost fifteen millions at least in
money, and ten years in time, for its
completion. Well, the controversy be-
tween that canal and the jetties is the
highest point in Manhattanville. The
outward swell of the promontory be-
gins at One Hundred and Twenty-second
street and the river bank, and re-
turns to its regular line at One Hundred
and Twenty-ninth street. The summit
of this elevation is almost a level plain
of something more than twenty
acres. On the river side the descent is
abrupt. At its foot, 200 feet below, are
the tracks of that branch of the Hudson
river railroad that runs into the West
Thirtieth street depot. On the north-
east is the ferry to Fort Lee, and on
the north and northeast the red brick
stores, houses and manufactories of
Manhattanville cluster around the base
of the hill. If the observer looks to the
north he has opened before him the
long vista of Riverside park, of drive-
ways, brown stone walls and ancient
oaks and maples, on the steep slopes of
the Hudson. The spot suggests revolu-
tionary war memories. Fort Lee is op-
posite, the old fort in Central park is on
the southeast, Fort Washington is on the
north, and the highlands near West
Point shut in the horizon beyond the
Tappan sea. No structures can be erect-
ed to break the uniformity of the view,
as the water front and park belong to
the city. The temporary tomb to receive
the body will be built of brick.

Grant's Casket and Funeral Service.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26.—An order
was received here to-day by the Stern
Manufacturing company of this city for
the casket in which the remains of Gen.
Grant will be buried. The company is
now preparing a metallic casket of state,

which, when finished, will be the finest
and only one of the kind ever made.
The length is to be six feet and the
weight 250 pounds. The shell will be
of red cedar, covered with the finest
purple silk velvet, with heavy solid
silver mountings, handles and portals.
Inside, the metal is to be of highly pol-
ished copper, one-eighth of an inch
thick, which will be lined with heavy
cream-colored satin, tufted and corded.
There will be a pillow of the same ma-
terial, upon which will be embroidered
in ribbon "U. S. G." There will be a
full length cover of thick French bevel-
ed glass. The casket will be air-
tight. The outside box of cedar will be
heavily lined with lead and with solid
silver mountings and corner trimmings.
It is pronounced as nearly indestructible
as possible. The casket will be ship-
ped to-day.

SARATOGA, July 26.—According to the
present understanding the funeral ser-
vice will be held over Gen. Grant in the
Drexel cottage at Mt. McGregor on
August 14th. Rev. Dr. Newman said,
in speaking of the obsequies, that ac-
cording to the general's expressed de-
sire he will be buried according to the
Methodist ritual, and that the exercises
will be brief and simple. This request
was made by the general some time
previous to his death, and will be carried
out to the strict letter.

**Mourning Costumes for the Grant
Family.**
New York, July 26.—One of the lead-
ing firms of dressmakers here has re-
ceived a telegram from Saratoga, giving
orders for dresses and bonnets for Mrs.
Grant and other ladies of the family.
All other work was put aside and the
entire force was placed on the order.
Mrs. Grant's dress will be of heavy
black Henrietta cloth. The skirt will
be perfectly plain, with broad bands of
crape around the bottom. The over-
skirt will be simply draped high on the
left side and bordered with crape, which
hangs in graceful folds to the bottom on
the right side. The bodice will be a pos-
ition jacket, with a fichu of crape in
front, which will finish at the throat
with a small crape bow. The sleeves
will be long, and have cuffs of crape to
match the bodice. The bonnet will be a
small poke, covered with crape, and the
veil will be made long and will cover
the entire dress. No pains will be spar-
ed to make the dress plain and tasteful,
for such were the orders given by Mrs.
Grant. Mrs. Sartoris's dress will be of
the same material and trimmed with
crape. Mrs. Fred Grant's dress will be
plain skirt of Henrietta cloth, with a
long overskirt draped in front, and
caught up on the right side very high,
and fastened with loops of crape on the
left side. Mrs. Jesse Grant's dress will
be short tunic—the skirt looped up at
the sides with bands of crape, caught
up and forming a pocket on each side of
the tunic. The dress ordered for Mrs.
U. S. Grant, jr., will have a plain skirt,
with a long overskirt, divided in the
center in front by a broad band of crape
running to the bottom. These dresses
and bonnets will all be finished and
sent to Mount McGregor. Another firm
received a large order for gloves, mourn-
ing parasols and jewelry, as well as for
children's dresses.

**Gen. Grant's "Unconditional-Surrender"
Letter.**
WATERBURY, Conn., July 29.—When
the Century published Grant's article
on Fort Donelson, in December, 1864, it
contained an autograph copy of the fa-
mous unconditional-surrender letter.
The article said no one knew where the
original letter was. The letter read:
HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp near Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862.—To Gen.
S. B. Buckner, Confederate Army.—Sir: Yours
of this date, proposing an armistice and ap-
pointment of commissioners to settle terms of
capitulation, is just received. No terms except
unconditional and immediate surrender can be
accepted. I propose to move immediately upon
your works. I am, sir, very respectfully, your
obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General.

A Fancy from Fontanelle.
The rose in the garden slipped her bud,
And she laughed in the pride of her youthful
blood.
As she thought of the gardener standing by—
"He is old—so old! And he soon will die!"
The full rose waxed in the warm June air,
And she spread, and spread, till her heart lay
bare;
And she laughed once more as she heard his
tread—
"He is older now. He will soon be dead!"
But the breeze of the morning blew and found
That the leaves of the blown rose strewn the
ground;
And he came at noon, that gardener old,
And he raked them softly under the mold.
And I wrote the thing to a random rhyme;
For the rose is beauty, the gardener time.
—Austin Dobson.

Gen. Grant's Last Letter.
Mr. McGREGOR, July 25.—While in
conversation to-day with a correspond-
ent of the associated press, Dr. Doug-
las read the following remarkable docu-
ment, written by Grant in Douglas's pres-
ence July 2.
I ask you not to show this to any one,
unless the physicians you consult with,
until the end. Particularly I want it
kept from my family. If known to one
man the papers will get it, and they
(the family) will get it. It would only
distress them all beyond endurance to
know it, and by reflex would distress
me. I have not changed my mind ma-
terially since I wrote you before in the
same strain. Now, however, I know
that I gain strength some days, but
when I go back it is beyond where I
started to improve. I think the chances
are very decidedly in favor of you being
able to keep me alive until the change
of weather towards winter. Of course
there are contingencies that might
arise at any time that might
carry me off very suddenly. The
most probable of these is chok-
ing. Under the circumstances I am
very thankful for "thankful"
"glad" was written, but scratched out,
and "thankful" substituted to have
been spared this long, because it has
enabled me to practically complete the
work in which I take so much interest.
I cannot stir up strength enough to re-
view it and make additions and subtrac-
tions that would suggest themselves to
me and are not likely to suggest them-
selves to any one else. Under the
circumstances I will be happiest at
the most pain I can avoid. If there is
to be any extraordinary cure, such as
some people believe there is to be, it
will develop itself. I would say to you
and colleagues to make me as comfort-
able as you can. If it is within God's
providence that I should go now, I am
ready to obey his call, without a mur-
mur. I should prefer to go now to en-
dure my present sufferings for a single
day, without the hope of recovery.

As I have stated, I am thankful for
the providential extension of my time,
to enable me to continue my work. I
am further thankful, and in a much
greater degree, because it has enabled
me to see for myself the harmony which
so suddenly sprang up between those
engaged but a few years ago in deadly
conflict. It has been an inestimable
blessing to me to hear kind expressions
toward me in person from all parts of our
country, from people of all nationalities,
all religions, and no religions; of con-
federate and national troops alike, of
soldiers' organizations, of mechanical,
scientific, religious and other societies,
embracing almost every citizen in the
land. They have brought joy to my
heart, if they have not effected a cure.
So, to you and colleagues, I acknowl-
edge my indebtedness for having
brought me through the valley of the
shadow of death, to enable me to wit-
ness these things.
U. S. GRANT.

Where Grant's Remains Will Rest.
New York, July 28.—The site chosen
for Grant's tomb is on a sort of promon-
tory on the Hudson river, and is the
highest point in Manhattanville. The
outward swell of the promontory be-
gins at One Hundred and Twenty-second
street and the river bank, and re-
turns to its regular line at One Hundred
and Twenty-ninth street. The summit
of this elevation is almost a level plain
of something more than twenty
acres. On the river side the descent is
abrupt. At its foot, 200 feet below, are
the tracks of that branch of the Hudson
river railroad that runs into the West
Thirtieth street depot. On the north-
east is the ferry to Fort Lee, and on
the north and northeast the red brick
stores, houses and manufactories of
Manhattanville cluster around the base
of the hill. If the observer looks to the
north he has opened before him the
long vista of Riverside park, of drive-
ways, brown stone walls and ancient
oaks and maples, on the steep slopes of
the Hudson. The spot suggests revolu-
tionary war memories. Fort Lee is op-
posite, the old fort in Central park is on
the southeast, Fort Washington is on the
north, and the highlands near West
Point shut in the horizon beyond the
Tappan sea. No structures can be erect-
ed to break the uniformity of the view,
as the water front and park belong to
the city. The temporary tomb to receive
the body will be built of brick.

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy.
MONTREAL, Canada, July 28.—Wm.
Desplaces and Kimball Rocelle, French
Canadian farmers, living ten miles
from here, near the town of Valois,
were actors in a terrible tragedy yester-
day. Desplaces was married to an
attractive woman, in whose fidelity he
had until recently every confidence. He
was in the habit of employing all the
time he could spare from his farming
operations in traveling through the
country with a peddler's pack, and his
absences were sometimes extended. He
was lately told by neighbors that
young Rocelle was a frequent visitor at
his house during his absence. Two or
three days ago he started on one of his
peddling trips, telling his wife that he
would not be back for a week. Last
night he returned, and his worst fears
were realized. Frenzied with rage, he
shot and killed the couple, without
awaking them, and sent a bullet into
his own brain, falling dead instantly.

WHITE BRONZE
ENDORSED BY
SCIENTISTS
PRACTICALLY
INDESTRUCTIBLE
OVER
15000
MONUMENTS
FRED SCHETTER, of Empire,
Agent for Coos county, Oregon.

NEW CABINET SHOP
—AND—
Emporium
Furniture
ON FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE
Postoffice, in the building formerly occu-
pied as a residence by A. Nasburg, where the
undersigned have every facility for doing cabinet
work of all kinds, upholstering and general job-
bing work in wood, at short notice and on lib-
eral terms.
Furniture manufactured and furnished to order
at bottom prices.
Handsome Chromos 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 and
assorted sizes kept on hand.
We are also prepared to do contract work,
such as house building, repairing, and every-
thing in the carpentry line.
Jobbing Work a specialty and promptly exe-
cuted at living rates.
O. E. EVANSEN,
ap2 VICTOR LACKSTROM, } Proprietors.

COOS BAY FAMILY MARKET
Front street, Marshfield,
South of the Postoffice,
DILLON & ROSS, Proprietors.
HAVING JUST OPENED OUR NEW
and neat meat market just south of the
postoffice, we are prepared to furnish, at the
lowest living rates, the best of
Beef, Veal,
Mutton, Pork,
Salt Meats of all kinds,
Vegetables,
Canned Goods and
FAMILY GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
Vessels and Logging Camps promptly sup-
plied.
Such a share of public patronage as first-class
goods, low prices and square dealing entitle us
to is respectfully solicited by
J. A. J. CRAWFORD & ROSS.

PIONEER MARKETS,
MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.
O. Schetter & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Successors to H. P. WHITNEY.
A good supply of
MUTTON, CANNED
BEEF, GOODS,
PORK, ETC., ETC., ETC.,
and all kinds of
SALT MEATS AND VEGETABLES
constantly on hand. Also a
good stock of
GROCERIES.
VESSELS
AND
LOGGING CAMPS
SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE
W. G. WEBSTER,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Harness, Saddles and Brides,
Crochery, Etc.
Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing
Goods.
Custom Boots made at short notice
and repairing neatly and promptly done.
Call and see me.
N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a spec-
tacularly.
ap24 sep10



Miscellaneous Advertisements.
MRS. M. TOWER,
MILLINERY
—AND—
DRESS-MAKING!
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.
HAS ON HAND A NEW AND
fine stock of
Millinery and Dress-Making Goods!
All orders promptly attended to.
MILLINERY.
NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!
MRS. C. F. LUSH
(AGENT FOR W. E. BURN),
FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Opposite the Central Hotel.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM
the ladies of Marshfield and vicinity that
she has just received
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW GOODS
EMBRACING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS,
And Millinery Goods of all kinds.
Children's Toys
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Cleaning and trimming done to order and
perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
A share of patronage is solicited. Please call
and examine my new goods.
LOCKHART HOTEL
EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.
THE EXCELLENCY OF THIS
house is too well known to need any
recommendation, and travelers have
long since pronounced it the BEST
HOTEL SOUTH OF PORTLAND.
MRS. E. M. LOCKHART,
Proprietor.
REOPENING
—OF THE—
Palace Restaurant
THE BEST OF MEALS
Served in style at all hours and
at moderate prices.
DELICIOUS
ICE-CREAM
At all times, night and day.
E. P. BUCKLEY,
Formerly Steward of the steamer Coos Bay.
MARSHFIELD
LUNCH HOUSE
AND RESTAURANT!
(Formerly Behrle's.)
MRS. R. P. SMITH, --- PROPRIETOR
MEALS AT ALL HOURS!
Board by the Day, Week or Month.
Meals, - - Twenty-Five Cents!
Till after Midnight, when they will be
From 50 Cents to \$1 00.
Ball Suppers a specialty and par-
ticular attention paid to Ladies and
Families on all occasions.
Give me a call. MRS. R. P. SMITH.

CENTRAL HOTEL!
Corner of Front and A streets,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
JOHN J. KRONHOLM, --- PROPRIETOR
THIS WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE
HOTEL has just been entirely refitted
and furnished throughout and is again open to
the public for patronage.
New beds and spring mattresses have been
placed in almost every sleeping room of the
house and neither trouble nor expense has been
spared to put everything in first-class order.
At the bar is to be found the best brands of
wines, liquors and cigars.
A new entrance to the dining room has been
made that opens on Front street, and the tables
will always be supplied with the choicest of
the market affords.
m33 J. J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor.

THE WESTERN HOTEL
South Front street, Marshfield,
JOHN SNYDER, : : : : Proprietor
I HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN CHARGE
of the above-mentioned well-established hotel,
and am sparing neither pains nor expense to in-
sure my guests the best of accommodations.
THE TABLES AT THE WESTERN
Are supplied with the best of the market affords,
and patrons of the house receive prompt and
courteous attention.
TERMS—Board and lodging, per week, \$45 00
Board by the day, 2 00
Single meals, 50
a17 sep10

BLANCO HOTEL,
Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS
And Reasonable Charges.
Having lately completed a large addi-
tion to the above hotel, and having had
an extensive experience in this line of
business, we can safely guarantee to our
patrons comfort and accommodations ex-
ceeded by no other house on the bay.
The reading room of this hotel
contains the leading papers of the At-
lantic States and the Pacific coast.
FERREY & HOLLAND,
Proprietors.