The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, : : : : : : : : : October 22, 1885

A Special Session.

In calling a special session of the legislature Gov. Moody has undoubtedly acted in accord with the wishes of all, or nearly all, the members of his party. Democrats oppose, of course. The minority party in such cases always does. There is seldom, perhaps never, an emergency which seems to the minority sufficient to justify a special session of a state legislature or of congress. Beyond doubt, the main object of calling this special session is to secure the election of a senator. The fact may as well be frankly admitted. It will be said, no doubt, that the republicans ought to have elected last winter. So they ought. But they did not. An unfortunate disagreement, the end of which was not foreseen and took nearly all by surprise, prevented. But the Oregonian believes fully that the representatives of the people, coming together again, will correct that error. It cannot have so poor an opinion of them as to doubt that they will.

The principal objection to the special session will be that of expense. But this is really a small matter. It is hardly worth considering at all. The cost of the session will not be more than $15,000 or $16,000, or at most $20,000. The amount is an insignificant one for the state. The argument of dollars and cents in such a matter is of the least possible consequence. If it were, the suggestion might be risked that a senator would be able at least to get the money back this winter in appropriations for the state.

But why not appoint a senator? Because, after very full inquiry, it is regarded as quite certain that there is no authority for it, and that the appointee would not be seated by the senate. Since the adjournment of the legislature last winter the opinions of many eminent senators and ex-senators has been sought upon this point, and the result makes it quite clear that a senator appointed after the legislature had failed to elect would not be admitted. There is no precedent for appointment in such a case.

Democrats may be expected to say that republicans are taking an unfair advantage, for partisan purposes; that they are afraid they can't carry the state next year, and therefore are anxious to get the job off their hands now, making sure of the senator while they can. It would, perhaps, be uncandid to deny that there is some color of truth in this; at any rate it may be assumed that a republican governor would not call the legislature together to elect a senator, if that body had a democratic majority. The truth seems to be that a republican governor has done just what a democratic governor would do if the circumstances were reversed. He has, indeed, done what a democratic governor did in 1859, as we shall presently show; only we believe that his message to the legislature will show that he has done it in a more open and candid way.

Republicans want a senator for the coming session of congress, and they want a senator for the whole term. The fact that, without an election, the seat will be vacant during the coming session, is, of course, the only present reason for calling a special session. The other reasons are more remote, or only incidental, however important they may be. That republicans are averse, however, to leaving open an inducement to a national democratic administration to throw all its influence and exert all its power for a senator next year in Oregon, is not a violent supposition. Nor is it strange at all that they should be willing to remove that temptation out of the way of a democratic administration.

The history of former special sessions in this state is of interest. Special sessions of the legislature of Oregon were held in May, 1859, and in December, 1865. The first was called by Governor Whiteaker; the second by Governor Gibbs. In each case there was a simple proclamation calling the session. When the members assembled the governor, in each case, sent in a message of considerable length, stating, as required by the constitution, the purposes for which the session had been called.

The primary object for which the special session of 1859 was called was, as now, to elect a United States senator. By the expiration of the term of Delazon Smith, Oregon was left with but one senator, and as the republicans were at that time rapidly gaining political power, the democrats were anxious to fortifty themselves in the senate. But in his message to the legislature Governor Whiteaker did not state that the election of a senator was the main object for which he had called that body together. He first gave a number of other reasons, none of them of any great weight, and then referred to the election of a senator as if it were only an incidental thing. He said: "Upon recept of the news of the admission of the state of Oregon into the union, I deem it necessary that the legislature should be convened. Acting under the provision of the constitution, a proclamation was issued; and I now proceed to call your attention to some of the measures which will probably demand your attention."

Some of the measures recommended were well enough, but none of them was of any great importance. It is true there had been no session of the legislature since the state was admitted, but the constitution had provided for every emergencey by declaring that "all laws in force in the territory of Oregon when this constitution takes effect and consistent therewith, shall continue in force until repealed." And again: "All officers of the territory of Oregon, or under its laws, when this constitution takes effect, shall continue in office until suspended by the state authorities." Hence there was no urgency for a special session, except to elect a senator. Election of a senator is the principal reason for calling a session now, and no doubt the governor will say so plainly, in his message to the assemby. There are, however, several imperfections in the work of the late regular session which should, and doubtless will, receive attention.

When Gov. Gibbs called a special session in December, 1865, he stated in his message to the legislature that the principal object for which the session was called was "to recommend the adoption of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the last session of congress, for the purpose of abolishing slavery wherever it exists in the nation." Several other matters were, however, pressed upon the attention of the assembly. Both houses promptly ratified the amendment, though every democrat in either branch voted against it. The special session of 1865 met on the 5th of December and adjourned on the 19th. That of 1859 met on the 16th of May and adjourned on the 4th of June. At the session of 1859 the legislature was as largely democratic, as in 1865 it was strongly republican. But the object for which the session of 1859 was called failed, since no senator was elected; and in the "tussle" between the democratic factions nearly all other business was forgotten. The only result of the session of 1859 was to divide the democratic party still further; and so embittered against each other did the factions become that next year the dominant wing of the party was beaten by a coalition and lost both the senators. On the other hand the session of 1865 was perfectly harmonious, did its work up promptly and left the affairs of the state and the party responsible for the session, in good condition, so that the republicans carried the state in the election of the next year.

Special sessions are said to be dangerous to the party that calls them. Perhaps they are; but if so it is due to a merely selfish and factional spirit in the party itself. Members have no right to forget that they are acting in a representative capacity, and not for themselves. Too much of this selfish and factional spirit was exhibited at the session of last winter. The republican party is to be entirely responsible for the session now to be held. The members must agree and elect. To this end selfishness and factionalism must be abandoned. The senatorship is not due to any man, and while it is a position to which any man may honorably aspire, no man has a right, by pushing his own "claims," to stand in the way of a result that would be honorable to the state and fairly satisfactory to his party. If the republicans elect now, as we believe they will, their party will have a good standing for the future. If they do not, their party will have but little ground on which to ask the people to entrust it with legislative power again next year.—[Oregonian

The Victory in Ohio.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Post's leader says: "According to present appearances Ohio democrats have got their thrashing. The majority against them may not be large, but it is sufficient. They have misused advantages which the fair fame of Cleveland's administration placed in their hands, by failing to endorse his civil service policy and treating it with ill-disguised contempt or open-hostility. They went into the campaign with no issue that appealed to the popular desire for reform of any sort. The spoils system and the liquor interests were their main reliance in the campaign. Governor Hoadly was better than his party, but his ability and good character were overborne in public estimation by his surroundings, and outweighed by the bad conduct of the Cincinnati Enquirer gang. It is a surprise to be told that the prohibition vote was taken from the democrats in as large a proportion as from the republicans. It will be well to wait some further testimony on this point. One of the consequences of the election will be the return of Sherman to the senate. He will thus have an opportunity to introduce a bill to reduce the representation of the southern states in congress in proportion as he thinks the colored men are disfranchised. We shall await details of this measure with deep interest. Another consequence and a happier one will be to make the punishment of the spoils democracy in New York more decisive than it would otherwise have been. Hill represents the half-concealed hostility to President Cleveland's policy which dominated the Ohio convention in August. He stands for the spoils system, and will fall with it."

"MAIL AND EXPRESS."

The Mail and Express says: The result in Ohio will put new life, energy, vigor and hope into the republican campaign in this state. They will be worth at least 10,000 votes to the New York republican ticket, and perhaps twice that number. They show the vitality and strength of the republican party under bold, aggressive republican leadership. They are tremendous blows at the administration of Cleveland, whose candidate Judge Hoadly was."

BOSTON "JOURNAL."

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Journal rejoices over the result in Ohio, and says: "The election of the republican legislature is a matter of national importance, since it makes certain the re-election of that life-long, steadfast republican leader, John Sherman. In every way the result is of the greatest importance to the republican party.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The election in Ohio to-day was for state and county officers, for 37 senators and 110 representatives of the general assembly, and upon four amendments to the constitution, changing state elections from October to November, and one changing the term of office for township trustees. Gov. Hoadly is the democratic candidate for re-election, J. B. Foraker the republican candidate, and Rev. A. B. Leonard the prohibition candidate for governor. There are 2017 voting precincts in the state. Comparison will be made with the vote for governor in 1883, when Gov. Hoadly was elected by a plurality of 12,529 over Foraker.

The election in this city began without any disorder, and up to 10 a. m. no arrests have been made. Two causes contribute to this result, the division of precincts so that no more than three or four hundred voters are in any one, and the rain, which prevents crowds from collecting. All judges are provided with printed lists of what are considered fraudulent registries, and voters are watched with care. Rain is reported almost all over the state last night and to-day. This will doubtless have the effect to cause a light vote throughout the state.

Rain ceased here between 11 and 12, but the sky was not entirely clear. The vote polled at 11 o'clock showed fully up to the average. Good order has been maintained, though drunken men are to be found around some of the voting places, in spite of the state law requiring all places where intoxicating drinks are sold to be closed election day. Rain was reported in the central and northern parts of the state at noon.

The chairman of the republican state central committee issues the following at 1:30 a. m. "If the present ratio of gains is kept up we estimate Foraker's majority over Hoadly at 21,000. Our advices on the legislature indicate a republican majority on joint ballot, but we are waiting for a more definite report from Hamliton county. We cannot get the democratic committee to give any estimate."

Republicans elect two senators in Cuyahoga district, and two representatives in Franklin county; one in Union and one in Hardin counties. The democrats elect one in Franklin county.

Returns from 754 voting precincts in the state give Foraker 143,727, Hoadly 128,635, Leonard 9611; net republican gain, 12,652. This includes more than one-third of the state.

A private dispatch from Lucas county says the legislature there is in doubt, with the chances favoring the republicans. An analysis of the vote shows that the prohibition candidate has gained democratic votes.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Morning returns from Hamilton county and even from Cincinnati are not all in. This fact is cited by both parties as evidence of fraud and both the Commercial Gazette and Enquirer openly charge the opposite party with fraudulent practices. The Enquirer claims that the democrats have carried Hamilton county by over 1000 majoritv, electing all their candidates for the legislative and county offices. It claims that the legislature will be democratic in both branches by a majority large enough to remove all danger and dispute.

Unofficial returns from 175 of the 208 precincts in Hamilton county give Foraker 31,006, Hoadly 28,976, Leonard 861.

The democratic state committee claims election of 51 members of the house of representatives certain, and 12 doubtful, and 21 sure in the senate. The figures given for Hamilton county in previous dispatches have been further ratified and it is now confidently claimed by republicans that they have elected the entire legislative ticket in Hamilton county, except possibly Robert Harlan for representative, and that democrats have elected the clerk, prosecuting attorney and members of the board of control. Complete returns for the county have not yet been made. It is charged that in one precinct there were 200 more voted than registered voters.

Estimates made here on the legislature, excluding Hamilton county, give the republicans 17 senators and 60 representatives. The legislature is composed of 37 senators and 110 representatives, of which 74 would be a majority on joint ballot, This would make the legislature republican without Hamilton ton county. Chairman Bushnell of the republican state committee estimates the senate at 17 republican, with four close districts to hear from, house 58 republican, with six close counties to be heard from. This excludes Hamilton county.

The Times-Star has returns from all city precincts except four, which put a different phase upon Hamilton county. The totals are: Foraker, 32,487; Hoadly, 30,584; Leonard, 889. If this is accurate, and it has confirmation from at least one other source, it would show that the republicans have carried their entire legislative ticket with possibly the exception of Robert Harlan, who runs behind the others.

News from Belmont county, which was doubtful, says both republican representatives are elected. This makes the republican total in the house 61. Republicans now claim 78 certain on joint ballot out of 147, and think they will get more.

The Voice of the Gentle Bulldozer.

Most readers of this paper doubtless noticed the dispatch from Vicksburg (Miss.) published yesterday, which stated that republicans there were much excited over an editorial in the Commercial-Herald of that city, to the effect that if the republican candidates in the county (Warren) should be elected, lynch law should be employed to bring about such a state of affairs as will not be forgotten in generations.

It would seem that the republicans of Vicksburg, in getting excited over a little matter of this kind, were quite too sensitive. Since that has been the regular thing in the south for many years they ought by this time to be getting used to it, so as to be able to hear it uncomplainingly. Besides, they ought to know that any objection on their part to such a proceeding merely keeps up civil strife and postpones the era of reconciliation and peace. But men will at times be unreasonable.

The republicans of Mississippi, it will be remembered, decided to nominate no state ticket, since fraud would make any attempt to elect it a farce, or violence would make such attempt a tragedy; but in a few counties local tickets have been nominated, with what effect upon sensibilities of the democratic bulldozer and ballotbox stuffer the utterance of the paper at Vicksburg shows. The Yazoo Herald has also been "stamping out" opposition in its part of the state by saying: "Democracy means obedience to the will of the white voters of Mississippi, as nearly as such will can possibly be arrived at. Opposition means breaking down the ascendancy of the party of civilization." Yet Mr. Thurman and others have been assuring everybody that the political rights of the colored men of the south are not in the least interfered with or abridged.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier also throws a strong light on the situation. "It will be admitted," it says, "that the means adopted by the democratic party to control the government of the state since 1876 can only be justified on the principle that the end justified the means, that 'there are crimes made venal by occasion,' and we simply exercised the God-given right of revolution and by that means overcame obstacles that threatened the liberties of a free white people." "The present government of South Carolina is a government by the whites. The colored people know that they took no part in our state elections. They are not so foolish as not to understand their relation to the government to-day, and they are submissive from necessity and not from choice."

The Southron, a paper published at Gainesville (Ga.), is also a witness. In a recent editorial on Sherman's speeches in Ohio it frankly said: "We propose to help Senator Sherman out in his statement that the votes are not honestly cast or fairly counted in thousands of polling places in the south, and we give this, the ninth congressional district, as a medium of the rascality practiced, some of the districts being five times worse and some better. The simple truth is, colored voting at the present in the south is a humbug, farce and fraud upon the American ballot, and unless it can be more honestly done it would be better for the blacks and whites not to have it at all, as it works, as Mr. Sherman says, great unfairness to the states having no colored voters. These are facts, and the Southron, as a truthful, independent, democratic journal, don't intend to try to disguise them."

It is plain that the people of Ohio know well enough that Sherman's speeches were no exaggeration of the truth. The republicans lost the presidential election last year by not pressing this momentous question. Had Blaine made the speech two weeks before the election that he made two weeks after it he would have carried the country by storm. Against that storm democratic opposition could not have stood for a moment in any state outside of the southern confederacy.—[Oregonian.

Murder at Roseburg.

[From the Plaindealer, October 16.]

About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening word was brought Sheriff Taylor that a man had been killed near the rock cut just below town. Upon investigation the report proved true, and Justice Gaddis, acting coroner, immediately summoned a jury and proceeded to the scene of the killing. Upon examination it was found that the man had been shot in the temple and that death was instantaneous. The body was then taken to the court-house, where the coroner is still examining witnesses in the case as we go to press.

Three witnesses have been examined, only one of which, Mike Delespie, knows anything about the case, he having been an eye-witness to the affair. He says that the shooting was done by one of two men, whose names could not be learned. The two men and James Sullivan, the deceased, were quarreling, but no hostile demonstration was made until the man drew his pistol and shot Sullivan. Delespie then started to get his coat and leave, but was told to stop or he would be killed. He was then brought towards town and when on the bridge over Deer creek an attempt was made to throw him off, but he escaped from the two men and came to town and gave the alarm.

The following is a description of the two men engaged in the killing. One was aged about 22 years, with no whiskers, and had on a pair of brown overalls, blue shirt and a small round brown hat. The other is about 35 years of age, but looks older, has a short, sandy mustache, and wore a light-colored coat and black hat. He was about five feet seven inches in hight and would weigh about 145 pounds. They were both either Germans or Swedes. As yet they have not been arrested, but will probably be caught to-day.

Jas. Sullivan, the deceased, was known by several persons now in Roseburg, who met him at Salem and other places, and he is said to have been a hard-working and industrious man. I is supposed that he was in search of work and unfortunately stopped with the tramps at their camp below town. He was traveling alone and arrived in Roseburg Wednesday evening.

Five tramps that were in town the night of the murder have been held as witnesses and are now confined in the county jail.

[From the Oregonian.]

Later reports from Roseburg show that at least four and, perhaps seven, were engaged in killing the tramp at that place Wednesday evening. The man went by the name of Sullivan, probably an alias. It seems that eight tramps congregated in town that day from different directions, each being unknown to the other before they met in Roseburg. They "painted the town red" until toward dark, and then started north on the O. & C. track. Sullivan, who owned a watch, sold it for $4. The remainder of the gang wanted him to divide, and he refused, whereupon they attacked him with stones and clubs and beat him to death. Then they fired several shots into him. This was about half past 7, near the trestle half a mile from town. One of the tramps came back and notified the city marshal that they had found a man apparently murdered. He afterwards half confessed his participation in the deed. Three of the tramps were arrested besides the informant and all four are in the county jail. The other three escaped. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that Sullivan's neck was broken. It is likely that this was done with a club before the pistol shots were fired. The gun-shot wounds were sufficient to cause death.

Over at Seattle the women have all agreed to do their own washing and thus forward the anti-Chinese movement. Now there's some style about that. Whenever the ladies take hold in earnest the cause they favor is assured of success. If the women of Seattle don't get tired, and if the men don't get expecting too much in the way of polished linen, the Seattle Chinese laundries will have to go out of business.—[Astorian.

Treasurer's Notice.

I will pay all scrip indorsed prior to July 12, 1884, and Nos. 135 and 158, indorsed July 12, 1884. No interest will be allowed after that date. A. P. OWEN, County Treasurer.

Empire City, Or., Sept. 21, 1885.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

In the Town of Marshfield.

LOT 4 IN BLOCK 54.—GOOD FRAME House, 1½ stories; good outbuilding and garden. Price, $550.

LOTS 2 AND 3 IN BLOCK 54.—GOOD frame dwelling, 1½ stories; good woodhouse and other outbuildings, a dozen fruit trees and a large garden. Price, $650.

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 $3000. Reasonable terms will be made with any one desiring time.

LOTS 1 AND 2 IN BLOCK 24.—FRONTAGE of 84 feet on First by 100 feet on Myrtle street; good two-story frame dwelling, with sufficient outbuildings, garden, well, etc. Price, $1200.

Farm Property.

160 ACRES OF LAND—80 ACRES bottom; 80 acres hill, seeded in grass; good timber on hill land. Good stock ranch or farm. Good spring of living water. Dwelling house, 18x36, 1½ stories. Barn, 85x40. Will support 100 head of stock. Situated about 4 miles from Marshfield, near Coos river, Coos county, Or. Will be sold for $3750—$2500 down at date of sale; mortgage for balance. This place is just the thing for any person wanting a small place within easy distance of town.

183 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land; 73 under dike; 45 pasture and 50 acres marsh land; good pasturage for stock; over 100 acres of marsh land; 25 head of cattle, 4 fine horses, 22 hogs, good wagon, plows, Acme harrow, mowing machine, and complete outfit of farming implements. This place is under good cultivation; well watered by living springs; good dwelling house; barn 60x48 feet; other outbuildings; 80 to 100 bearing fruit trees, and is situated on the deep-water channel of Catching slough, about 5 miles from the town of Marshfield. Will be sold with or without the stock, machinery and farming implements. At present the place will keep 100 head of cattle and can be made to keep more. For dairying or stock raising purposes, this is desirable property, and cheap at $7000; half cash and mortgage for balance. Easy terms.

173 ACRES GOOD FARMING AND grazing land; 80 acres bottom land, improved; well watered; fair buildings; 20 head of stock and farming implements sufficient to carry on the business. Situated on navigable water, about 6 miles from Marshfield. Will sell the entire property for $2500.

420 ACRES OF LAND; 120 ACRES hill and 300 acres marsh; all good meadow land; some high and some low, and all in grass. Hill land timbered, 1½ miles frontage on river; good fishing ground and 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; will, in present condition, keep 100 head, and can be made to keep 200 or more; span horses, plows, harrow, wagons, and farming implements generally; good springs of living water; situated 3 miles from Florence, on the north fork of the Siuslaw river, Lane county, Or. Will be sold for $4000; half cash, balance on easy time, with mortgage. Just the place for any one wanting dairy or stock ranch, and cheap at $5000.

For further information, apply to or address
CRAWFORD & LOCKHART,
Lawyers and Real Estate Agents,
my21 Marshfield, Coos county, Or.

STEAMER MYRTLE

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer Myrtle will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Utter City every morning at 7 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Leave Utter City for Marshfield and Empire every forenoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers.

Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Utter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m.

fe21 HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JOHN KENYON,

DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS.

TOYS & CANDIES,

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

CUTLERY & TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

AND

NOTIONS.

HONGELL & SELANDER.

O'Connell's new building, Front street,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES —AND— Clothing!

Ladies' fine and coarse shoes, boys boots and shoes, and gent's rubber coats, boots and shoes in great variety. Our ready-made boots and shoes were manufactured expressly for the bay trade. Hats, caps and underwear; stationery, cutlery, tobacco, cigars and matches.

A full assortment of men's clothing, in suits or otherwise; mattresses, bed-clothing and valises.

Custom-made boots and shoes a specialty, for which we keep the best French kip, calf and soleleather. Our entire stock is of the latest styles and finish, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Come and see us at our new store, in O'Connell's new building, Front street, nov

SMALL

BOATS TO LET

BY THE DAY

OR ANY OTHER WAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING NOW the proprietor of the small boats heretofore kept for hire at the Marshfield drug store, is prepared to furnish the public, on demand, anything in the boat line, from a skiff to a scow or schooner, at prices that all can afford to pay.

When you want a small boat, call on the undersigned, at the Coos Bay market, Front street, near the postoffice.

my21 J. N. CRAWFORD.

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

THE BOSS

Spring Mattress!

The Gaylord Patent!

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING and selling at my shop, at the ship yard, the cheapest and best spring mattress for the price ever put upon this market. It combines strength, lightness, durability, simplicity and adaptability to beds of all kinds and dimensions, and was awarded the first premium at the last Oregon state fair.

Retail price, $6; wholesale, $4 50.

Before buying your mattress, examine mine, which is decidedly the cheapest article of the kind on the bay.

ja10 GEO. DAVIS.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, September 21, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before ANDREW LOCKHART, notary public, at Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon,

On Thursday, October 29, 1885,

Viz: ROBERT A. CHURCH, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4922, for the northeast quarter of section 21, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

Walter Duggan, Eldridge Norton, George Phillips and Frank Niday, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

oc1td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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On Thursday, October 29, 1885,

Viz: ELDRIDGE NORTON, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4955, for the southeast quarter of section 21, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

Robert A. Church, Walter Duggan, George Phillips and Frank Niday, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

oc1td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Administrator's Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of and by virtue of an order of the county court of Coos county, state of Oregon, made and entered of record on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1885, authorizing, empowering, directing and licensing the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of JOHN F. WEAVER, deceased, to sell the real estate of said decedent hereinafter described. I will on

Thursday, November 12th, 1885,

At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, sell at public auction at the west door of the county court house in the city of Empire in said Coos county, Oregon, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described property and premises, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in Section 26, Township 24 South, Range 13 West, containing 74.50 acres of land in Coos county, Oregon.

A. M. CRAWFORD,
Administrator of the Estate of John F. Weaver, deceased. oc15

The Coast Mail

And the Philadelphia

WEEKLY PRESS

$3 00

Per year in advance.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. D. GARFIELD,

Front street, Marshfield,

Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HARDWARE

—AND—

TINWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

FARM TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Stoves and Ranges,

Blacksmiths' Supplies,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints and Oils,

Lamps,

Harness,

Tubs,

Baskets,

Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.

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

my29

THE MARSHFIELD

HARDWARE STORE

KEEPS ON HAND A SUPERIOR quality of

TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE,

Of home manufacture, in connection with a well-selected stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

Stoves and Ranges,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Farm Tools and Implements,
Coal, Iron and Steel,
Pumps,
Water Pipe and Fittings,
Paints, Oils and Brushes,
Doors and Windows,
Harness and Trimmings,
Glassware,
Lamps and Crockery,
Plated and Granite Ware,
Rope,
Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Bird Cages,
Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Etc., Etc.

☞ Job WORK and REPAIRING done at short notice.

E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

FRANK ROSS. J. N. CRAWFORD.

COOS BAY FAMILY MARKET

Front street, Marshfield,

South of the Postoffice,

CRAWFORD & 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 supplied.

Such a share of public patronage as first-class goods, low prices and square dealing entitle us to is respectfully solicited by

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A good supply of

MUTTON, BEEF, PORK, ETC CANNED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

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