

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, November 5, 1885

Judge Denny, of Portland, who has been appointed prime minister to the king of Corea, will receive a salary of \$12,000 a year.

Last Saturday W. N. Moore resigned the trusteeship of Douglas county and on Sunday he entered upon his duties as postmaster at Roseburg.

Between 7000 and 8000 immigrants have reported at the immigration rooms in Portland during the last six months. They come to the state to find homes.

Next Monday is the appointed time for the convening of the special session of the legislature at Salem. It is the duty of the members to rectify their errors of the regular session, and next week it will become the duty of the republicans to elect a United States senator generally acceptable to their party.

Jacob P. Leese, who arrived on this coast overland in 1833, who erected the first house on the site of San Francisco, who first raised the American flag on the peninsula of San Francisco, and who celebrated the first 4th of July west of the Sierra Nevada mountains, returned to San Francisco from Texas last week, after an absence of 20 years.

Mah Jim, the Chinaman who murdered one of his countrymen named See Toy, has been convicted at Portland and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of December next. He is not 21 years of age, denies the killing, and says his conviction was a put-up job. Ex-Gov. Woods, Jim's attorney, has given notice that he will appeal the case to the supreme court.

The San Francisco Alta says John A. Logan hesitated as to which side he would enlist on at the beginning of the rebellion war. If he did do that he has never been accused of lukewarmness, cowardice or hesitancy to fight for the cause in which he did enlist, and "you uns" never took time to stop and criticize his grammar when he was campaigning on your trail.

James Maxwell, a sailor, a native of New South Wales, and 41 years of age, is imprisoned at Portland on a charge of having killed Thos. Welch, a shipmate on board the ship Olive S. Southard, at sea, on the 16th ult. Maxwell stabbed Welch with a dirk while they were in the fore-cabin. Capt. Walker, of the Southard, pronounces it a case of unjustifiable murder.

Charley Reed, a crippled bar-tender, and Robt. Neil, a saloon-keeper, had a street duel at San Francisco before daylight on the morning of the 27th ult. They quarreled about money due from Neil to Reed, when the former slapped the latter in the face and the shooting commenced. Ten shots were fired and each of the men received two wounds. Reed died. Neil is recovering.

Jack Burke, the hero of 36 prize fights and a slogger who stood up before John L. Sullivan for six rounds at Chicago several months ago, arrived at San Francisco last week. He came to this coast to fight Mike Cleary. Burke is an Englishman, 23 years of age; formerly worked in the London potteries; was a well-known amateur along the Thames, and has never been defeated. His arrival has created quite a sensation in pugilistic circles at San Francisco.

Last Tuesday elections were held in 11 states. Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York and Virginia elected state officers and full legislatures; Colorado elected a judge of the supreme court; Connecticut elected half its senate and a full house of representatives; Maryland elected two state officers; New Jersey elected half its senate and a full assembly; Nebraska elected a supreme judge, and Pennsylvania elected a state treasurer. The canvass was particularly spirited in Virginia, which will this winter elect a United States senator in place of Mahoney who has worked hard to succeed himself.

Unless we misread the handwriting on the wall, there will not be as much of Cleveland left at the end of his four-years reign as there was of R. B. Hayes. Cleveland's last edict says that during this month he will decline to grant interviews to persons seeking public positions, or to their advocates. This may be later-day democracy, for it is extremely difficult to define democracy nowadays, and it may suit the mug-wump wing of the party, but the old Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democrats will buck, kick and squeal at it worse than mules and stuck pigs. The idea of a big bull-necked chap like Cleveland becoming exhausted thus early in the action, when the fun has hardly commenced!

The world advances. Senator John Sherman of Ohio addressed a large audience at Petersburg, Va., last Thursday night, on the political issues of the day, and he still lives. There was a time within the memory young men when such things couldn't be. Sherman was introduced by Senator Mahone and received a respectful hearing. He argued in favor of a free ballot and fair count, and scored Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for his conduct in the campaign in appealing to the prejudices of the ex-confederate soldiers. In referring to the administration, Sherman said: "The democrats, after waiting 25 years, finally got into power on the plea of 'turning the rascals out.' Instead of turning the rascals out, they have put rascals in. Cleveland, no doubt often misled and deceived, has appointed more penitentiary convicts and jail birds in his eight months than were appointed in the whole 24 years of republican administration." That is a stunning statement from a solid source.

The Foreign Mail Service.

The New York World's Washington correspondent says that Secretary Bayard recently sent through the postoffice an important letter to the American minister at Peking upon the subject of the recent demonstration against the Chinese in Wyoming territory. The Chinese minister sent his correspondence on the same subject by a special messenger by way of San Francisco. The American minister's letter goes by the long route, and will arrive in Peking about three weeks later than the Chinese special messenger. Except for the postmaster general's decision to withhold from certain steamships the money congress had placed at his disposal for that purpose the mail with Secretary Bayard's letter would travel as rapidly as the Chinese minister's special messenger. While the American minister is waiting at Peking for information which the Chinese government will be in possession of, he will probably entertain doubts whether there is any real economy in having the American mail carried by the cheapest route. A minister at a foreign court takes pride in receiving the latest intelligence from all important points, especially from his own national capital. The unpleasantness of a minister's position who has to ask for three-weeks time before entering upon the consideration of a matter with the government he is accredited to may be conceived. The Americans have made some reputation in the way of annihilating space, while the Chinese have clung to the old method of doing things, but still the Chinese minister has the sense to appreciate the value of early information on matters to be made the subject of diplomatic correspondence. Bayard ought to have tipped the Chinaman to carry his correspondence too.

Sudden Death of Gen. McClellan.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Gen. George B. McClellan, ex-commander of the army of the United States, died suddenly this morning, at ten minutes past 3 o'clock, from exhaustion, produced by repeated shocks of neuralgia of the heart, at his home on Orange mountain. Though he had nearly completed his 59th year, he had preserved not only buoyant spirits, but a buoyant, youthful appearance. Therefore, when he began, about three weeks ago, to feel pains in the heart, neither he nor his medical man, Dr. Seward, of Orange, nor any of his family, regarded the matter as serious. He and every one else believed yesterday that the troublesome malady was either gone for good or at least for a long time. In that belief the general ordered his carriage yesterday morning, drove to Orange, accompanied by his only daughter, saw several gentlemen on business, and made an appointment with one of them for 11 o'clock to-day. He returned home in excellent spirits, ate heartily at his meal and retired to rest.

About 11 o'clock the pains returned and a messenger on horseback was dispatched down the hill for the doctor, who came back with the least possible delay. When he entered the bedroom of the general he found his patient in extreme agony. The paroxysms returned with a regular frequency, and was alarming, and the homeopathic remedies which the skill of the doctor suggested were no more efficient than those which had been supplied by the intelligent affection of Gen. McClellan's wife and daughter, who had ministered to him unceasingly from the first alarm.

For four hours he suffered the most excruciating agony. About 3 o'clock there was a change. The eyes of the patient began to grow brighter, and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recover its usual ruddy hue. He gave a long, deep sigh of relief, smiled faintly and said: "I feel easy now. Thank God, I have pulled through." Then he sank back upon his pillow, as if exhausted, closing his eyes. The doctor, who was watching his face with extreme solicitude, saw the unerring signs of approaching collapse, and whispered to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was too true. Gen. McClellan raised himself upon one hand, half opened his eyes, and fell back, dead.

New York, Oct. 29.—At Gen. McClellan's office in this city only the mere news of his demise has been received. He had been failing for months past and had not visited his office in two weeks, though it was not expected his illness would result fatally. He leaves a son and daughter, the former just completing his education. As soon as the news spread throughout the city great sorrow was expressed at the general's death. Flags on public buildings were placed at half mast and Grand Army posts have called meetings to express their sorrow and offer a body guard for the remains.

George Brinton McClellan was nearly 59 years of age at the time of his death, having been born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia, where his father practiced as a doctor. His military life began early, as after his graduation, in 1842, at the university of Pennsylvania, he entered West Point. He was second in the graduating class of 1845, and on leaving West Point was commissioned brevet second lieutenant of engineers. The Mexican war then afforded him an opportunity to display his skill and bravery. He was present at the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec. The young soldier won enough distinction in these engagements to be twice advanced, becoming successively first lieutenant and brevet captain. When Mexico succumbed, McClellan returned to West Point and remained there until 1851, when he was assigned to duty at Fort Delaware. Subsequently he became chief engineer

in the department of Texas and accompanied an expedition which explored the sources of the Red river. Later, in 1853-4, he was engaged in the preliminary explorations that were made for the now-completed Northern Pacific railroad, and then collected railroad statistics for the war department. His engineering faculty, which was developed when he was a young man, was put to constant use in his after career. In 1855 he was promoted to be a captain of cavalry and as one of a military commission went to Europe, visited the seat of war, and on returning home wrote an official report upon the "Organization of European Armies and Operations in the Crimea," which was published by order of the government. The first interval of civil life in his career began in 1857, when he resigned from the army and became chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad. He was elected vice president of the company in 1858, and in 1860 was chosen president of the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company.

He seemed destined for military renown, notwithstanding that he had broken off his connection with the army. The civil war breaking out in 1861, his services were enlisted by the governor of Ohio in the organizing of volunteers called for by Lincoln's first proclamation. He was appointed major general of Ohio volunteers April 23, 1861, and three weeks later received from the president an appointment to the same position in the United States regular army. He had taken command of the department of Ohio. May 14, when the president issued his commission, he was directed to disperse the confederate forces occupying West Virginia, and acted with such diligence and success that July 14, two months thereafter, he reported that section clear of the enemy.

For these services he received the thanks of congress. After the battle of Bull Run he was put in command of a division comprising the department of Washington and the department of northeastern Virginia. Three weeks afterward he was assigned to the command of the department of the Potomac, and August 20 became commander of the army of the Potomac. When Lieut. Gen. Scott retired November 1 McClellan took his place as leader of the army. From this position he stepped down March 11, 1862, to be succeeded by Gen. Halleck, and again was left in command of only the department of the Potomac, having been relieved of the charge of the others. He had advanced upon Manassas March 6. The enemy had departed when he reached there. He then embarked his army for Fortress Monroe. The siege of Yorktown engaged his attention until May 5. The peninsular campaign followed. It resulted in the retreat of the army to the James, and its withdrawal in August, 1862, to the relief of Pope in northeastern Virginia. McClellan was thus temporarily left without any distinct command until September 2, when, Pope having been defeated, he was placed in command of Washington. He reorganized the troops there, followed Lee into Maryland, and stopped his advance at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam September 14 and 17.

November 7 he moved into Virginia with a plan of operations apparently well considered, but as dissatisfaction had been excited against him in Washington on account of his seeming delay in following up the enemy, he was on that day relieved of his command at Warrenton, and Gen. Burnside took it instead. This terminated his participation in the war, as he immediately proceeded to New Jersey, his subsequent home.

His name was again brought prominently before the country in 1864, when the democratic national convention nominated him for president. Lincoln was almost unanimously re-elected, however, by the federal states, New Jersey, Kentucky and Delaware being the only ones which cast their electoral votes for McClellan. On the day of the election, November 8, he resigned his commission as major general. In 1865 he again visited Europe, ten years after he had first gone there. In 1868, having returned, he superintended the construction of the Stevens floating battery in New York and the building of a railway bridge across Hudson river.

In 1870 he was appointed chief engineer of the department of docks in New York city, and resigned in 1872. In 1878 he became governor of New Jersey. He has been regarded as one of the best civil engineers in the country, and through his talents in that capacity was enabled to acquire a fortune, supposed to be far from small. He has, besides, been the author of various military reports, text-books and manuals, which are looked on as authorities. He visited San Francisco for the second time on the 3d of September last, having gone there for a brief sojourn 14 years previously. His stay there in September extended over only four days. The army officers showed him marked respect while he remained, and had it not been that he was obliged to hurry away, he would have been the recipient of various tokens of honor from the people of that city.

George B. McClellan was a man of patriotic purposes, but utterly unfit for great events. He was cautious, timid, conservative; alike in politics and war a slave to precedent and habit, unable, therefore, to grasp the significance of new events, and unfit for the responsibilities of a national crisis. He was a theorist in war, believed in strategy and display rather than in fighting, and thought imposing military evolutions in great force the true science of war. He never understood the nature of the great struggle in which the country was engaged and did not comprehend the ideas that lay beneath it, north or south. Of the real earnestness of the rebels he had no conception. He could not real-

ize, as Grant did, that the only way to end the war was to destroy the rebel armies, but thought the whole matter might be arranged by compromise. Hence he was extremely anxious to make war in a soft and gentle manner. He did not want to "exasperate" the rebels, since, in his judgment, this would make reconciliation forever impossible. This also was the key to his view as to the proper method of treating the slavery question. In the determination of the republican party to abolish slavery he could see nothing but total destruction of every hope for a reunited country. The rebels, seeing plainly that this was the purpose of the national government, never would submit, never would compromise. McClellan's policy of making war had reference more to the feelings of the rebels than to any other purpose or principle. He did not know and could not realize that the only way to end the war and restore the union was to grind the rebel armies to powder. Necessarily, therefore, his career was a failure. He was of that type of democrats whose purposes were doubtless patriotic, but who really did not know what the war was about. Their minds were enslaved to old ideas, to abuse hoary with antiquity, which they still revered, though the age had outgrown them. To all such the war seemed a dreadful thing, for which the republican party was chiefly responsible; and they so entirely misunderstood the spirit and purpose of the rebels as to believe it possible to induce them by concessions of one kind or another, to abandon their undertaking and resume their relations with the government of the union.

Gen. McClellan was the representative man of this great mistake. Hence his military career was a colossal failure. It could not be otherwise. Since he did not know it was necessary to destroy the rebel armies, but firmly believed the whole difficulty could be arranged by agreement or compromise, he could not make war in an aggressive way; he did not want to hurt the rebels seriously, because he believed it was not only unnecessary but would be unwise to do so, and consequently he never was ready to push the enemy. Indeed, he was quite incapable of regarding the rebels as "the enemy," and the armies under his command never fought a considerable battle that the rebels did not push upon them. For an aggressive forward movement he was never ready, and never could have been. After his utter failure in military life he naturally became the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency, — naturally, because he had become the recognized exponent of the view of the war which had been exemplified in himself and in his feeble campaigns. Consistently, therefore, the democratic party, in its national convention of 1864, declared the war a failure and demanded that measures be taken to secure immediate cessation of hostilities; and it completed its work in a consistent way by naming McClellan as its candidate. Under him the war had, indeed, been a failure, because he did not and could not understand that destruction of the rebel armies was the indispensable preliminary condition to achievement of success. It was not a matter of opinion or of sentiment, but of physical force; and this he and his party never could comprehend.

Undoubtedly McClellan desired the success of the national cause. But he made the mistake of supposing that this could be accomplished by conciliatory measures, attended by a show of force and the mere pageantry of war. Suppression of the rebellion, subjugation of the rebels, were terms that to him seemed harsh, needless and even unwise, since he believed that the spirit which actuated them would stand as an insuperable barrier to reconciliation and peace. He believed that after military force had been fully tried it would still be necessary to treat with the rebels for restoration of the union; and it was his constant idea that they would never treat, if concessions were not made by the national government. The people were in no mood at the time to consider these absurdities. In their impatience with McClellan many thought him to be playing a dastardly and even disloyal part. This was unjust; for, like a great many of his fellow-countrymen, he simply did not comprehend the crisis, did not realize what the war was about, did not see in it a conflict of opposites that could end only in subjugation of forces inimical to nationality and to civilization. Indeed, he did not see that the rebellion was founded on such forces; and therefore all his other mistakes came of natural consequence. He did not know that the issue must be fought out, but thought always that the disagreement was somehow to be "fixed up;" and in his judgment the more aggressive the effort on the part of the national government, and the fiercer the fighting, the more difficult it would be to get the consent of the south to a treaty of peace with submission to the nation. It is not strange that the people, in the agony of the war, were impatient with all this; but reflection has long since convinced them that McClellan's conduct did not spring from disloyalty, but from incapacity to comprehend a great crisis, from his conservative mental habits, from his political connections and from a total misconception, shared by so many others, of the nature and spirit of the great conflict.

The policy of such a man at the head of the armies was naturally a policy of hesitation and delay. McClellan was never ready. His thought was of protocols rather than of battles. His letter, written in 1862 from the banks of the James to President Lincoln, may be studied now as a complete revelation of his character. To such a man a Tactus, in six words, would hold up a mirror.

For the friends of a certain man in Portland, who occasionally lingers with the wine cup far too long for his own good or that of his family, are now having a laugh at his expense. His son, poor little innocent, chanced to hear some older people talking about sleep and pined in his childish treble after this fashion: "Pa gets awful sleepy sometimes; he came home the other night and was so sleepy he couldn't get into the house, but just laid down by the woodpile right out doors!" If the insinuations of his companions are not enough to bring the blush of shame to that man's cheek, the thought of his little boy, who may some day know why "Pa slept out doors," ought to make him resolve to forego forever the society that leads him into such temptation. If we may believe what is often written, such incidents as this have been the turning point in men's lives. May it be so in this instance.—[Oregonian.]

The friends of a certain man in Portland, who occasionally lingers with the wine cup far too long for his own good or that of his family, are now having a laugh at his expense. His son, poor little innocent, chanced to hear some older people talking about sleep and pined in his childish treble after this fashion: "Pa gets awful sleepy sometimes; he came home the other night and was so sleepy he couldn't get into the house, but just laid down by the woodpile right out doors!" If the insinuations of his companions are not enough to bring the blush of shame to that man's cheek, the thought of his little boy, who may some day know why "Pa slept out doors," ought to make him resolve to forego forever the society that leads him into such temptation. If we may believe what is often written, such incidents as this have been the turning point in men's lives. May it be so in this instance.—[Oregonian.]

Capt. Powell informs the Plaindealer that the work of improving the Umpqua river between Gardiner and Scottsburg is being prosecuted with good effect. Three of the rock reefs that extended across the channel have been blasted out, and there are two more that can only be removed by blasting. The removal of the three reefs gives two feet of water at low tide, and the removal of the two remaining reefs will give three feet, which will greatly benefit navigation and enable boats to pass up and down without much difficulty or danger. Between Scottsburg and the mouth of the Umpqua the spring tides are nearly seven feet. By taking advantage of the tides a depth of from nine to ten feet can be secured. It is thought the remainder of the old appropriation will be sufficient to make all the improvements needed at this time.

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.

J. N. NELSON,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDY,
NUTS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
At the stand of the late Mike Mulaney,
North of O'Connell's Hardware Store,
Front Street, Marshfield.

For choice cigars and tobacco cheap, give me a trial.
J. N. NELSON.

W. G. WEBSTER,
DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
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 specialty.

NEW CABINET SHOP
—AND—
Emporium
Furniture
ON FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE, in the building formerly occupied as a residence by A. N. Sargent, where the undersigned have every facility for doing cabinet work of all kinds, upholstering and general jobbing work in wood, at short notice and on liberal terms.

Furniture manufactured and furnished to order at bottom prices.
Handsome Chromes 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 disassembled sizes kept on hand.
We are also prepared to do contract work, such as house building, repairing, and everything in the carpentry line.
Jobbing Work a specialty and promptly executed at living rates.
OLE EVANSEN,
ap2 VICTOR LACKSTROM, Proprietors.

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 deceased hereinafter described, I will on
Thursday, November 12, 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.

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 antelope. 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, no9

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
In the Town of Marshfield.
LOT 4 IN BLOCK 54—GOOD FRAME House, 1 1/2 stories; good outbuilding and garden. Price, \$350.
LOTS 2 AND 3 IN BLOCK 54—GOOD frame dwelling, 1 1/2 stories; good wood-house and other outbuildings, a dozen fruit trees and a large garden. Price, \$550.
LOTS 4 AND 5 IN BLOCK 27—LARGE two-story frame house, newly furnished and well finished throughout, over 12000 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 1 AND 2 IN BLOCK 24—FRONT-LARGE 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—60 ACRES bottom; 100 acres hill, seeded in grass; good timber on hill land. Good stock ranch or farm. Good spring of living water. Dwelling house, 28 by 35, 1 1/2 stories. Barn, 35x45. Will support 100 head of stock. Situated about 4 miles from Marshfield, near Coos river, Coos county, Or. Will be sold for \$2750—\$2900 down at date of sale; balance on 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; 77 under till; 45 pasture and 50 acres marsh land; good pastures 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 60x80 feet, other outbuildings; 80 to 100 bearing fruit trees, and is situated on the deep-water channel of Catches 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 \$5000; half cash and mortgage for balance. Easy terms.
173 ACRES GOOD FARMING AND improved; well watered; fair buildings; 30 head of stock and farming implements sufficient to carry on the business. Situated on navigable water, about 6 miles from Marshfield. Will sell the entire property for \$4900.

420 ACRES OF LAND: 120 ACRES meadow land; some high and some low, and all in grass. Hill land timbered, 1 1/2 miles frontage on river; good fishing ground and fine site for a cannery, good dwelling house, barn, 40x60, 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 stock or dairy, and cheap at \$5000.

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

THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and September, containing 3,500 illustrations—A whole Picture Gallery. Direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These UNVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
237 & 250 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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 at the least 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. GEO. DAVIS.

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,
Crochery and Glassware,
Paints and Oils,
Lamps,
Harness,
Tubs,
Baskets,
Gun, 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 Crochery,
Plated and
Granite Ware,
Ropes,
Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle,
Bird Cages,
Terra Cotta Chimney Pipes,
Etc., Etc.
Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.
E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

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 Lugging Cams promptly supplied. Such a share of public patronage as first-class goods, low prices and square dealing entitle us to be respectfully solicited by
JAS CRAWFORD & ROSS.

PIONEER MARKETS,
MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.
O. Schetter & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Successors to H. P. WHITNEY.
A good supply of
MUTTON, CANNED
BEEF, GOODS, ETC., ETC.,
PORK, 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.