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 New stock, reduced prices, small profits,
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 For choice cigars and tobacco cheap, give
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FROM COOS CITY:
THE BEST ROUTE TO AND FROM
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 Good stock, careful and accommodating
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 Stages leave Coos City and Roseburg
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 comfort to patronize Laird's line. ccyl

THE COAST MAIL.

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MARVELOUS DISPLAY.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Peas Weighing Three Pounds Apiece and Mexican Apples with Corners on Them—Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, Grapes and Other Varieties.

(New Orleans Cor. Inter Ocean.)

Horticultural hall as seen from the river landing, or as you approach it through the oak avenue, is by far the most beautiful structure on the grounds. Approaching it in the evening, from the river side, where long lines of light are cast over one of the little lakes, it glows like a vision of the New Jerusalem rising out of the Jasper sea. If ever the whole plan for illuminating these grounds came into complete working order, and the lovely light mingled with the warmth and fragrance of a southern spring evening, nothing more fascinating could be desired.

Inside the hall, on the evening of my visit, a quantity of citron fruits were being arranged for exhibition. Although the season for competitive exhibits, as planned by the premium lists, does not commence until the second week in January, there are at present about eighty tables, covered with produce, from Maine to Oregon, from Minnesota to Nicaragua. These tables extend in long rows in either direction from the grand central fountain; on the one hand the citrons and other semi-tropical fruits, on the other the products of northern latitudes are arranged.

The most considerable display of semi-tropical fruits is from Florida. It embraces oranges in considerable variety, lemons of great size and beauty, limes, shadblows, orange and lemon citrons, and grape fruit. The latter is a beautiful specimen of the citron family, with the shape of an orange, the color of a lemon, and the size of a shadblow. The pale yellow globes are very beautiful, and the fruit is highly prized for its refreshing juice and supposed sanitary qualities by the people of Florida. The tree on which it grows is perhaps the finest representative of the citron family. It resembles the orange, but the leaves are more glossy and beautiful. The great globes of pale yellow fruit are borne in clusters of five or six, hanging throughout the middle of the tree, quite hidden by the luxuriant foliage.

Besides the citron fruits, Florida presents others not so well known among which are soppolinos, sugar apples, sour saps, mame apples, and egg fruit. In the Mexican exhibit I was attracted by the oddness of the little square-cornered apples, the curious form of the opuntia, called the tuna, and the dainty little myrtle oranges. Cocoanuts from Central America, in their huge, green husks, or with the young plants just sprouting from the eyes, attract much attention. To many people an orange is an orange, and although they may be sweet or sour they do not dream that there are very many varieties, with distinct, well marked characteristics. There are at least seventy which have received names. There are quite a number of varieties, and many more will appear with the arrival of the competitive exhibits from California and Florida. The specimens of Mandarin and Tangerine oranges now on the table are very fine. One table of the citron fruits was very noticeable for the range of color in the different species, from the brilliant reddish orange of the Tangerine down to the lemon, and the still paler grape fruit.

Most northern people are much interested in an astonish at the Japanese persimmons, which are shown from California, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. It is amusing to watch the perplexed looks with which these unfamiliar fruits are greeted. There are several distinct varieties shown; some closely resemble a tomato in form and color, while others are acorn-shaped and about the size of a medium Bartlett pear. These fruits will certainly bear transportation, as those from California have already been in the city a month. In the opinion of many these persimmons surpass all other fruits of the temperate zone in their richness of flavor and delicacy of texture.

As far as apples are concerned, Nebraska at present leads all the states of the north and east in the extent, variety and perfection of her exhibit. This must be very gratifying to her energetic and able commissioner, ex-Governor Furnas, whose elegant exhibit of trees and fruit is an ample fulfillment of prophecies made by him when Nebraska was yet a territory, and but an arid, treeless plain.

California's exhibit covers fourteen tables, embracing products of vineyards and orchards, from San Diego to the northern counties, and from the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada to the valleys of the sea. This excellent exhibit embraces oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, apples, pears, grapes, quinces, almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, and last, but not least, Japanese persimmons. Some of the pears are said to weigh three pounds apiece, but it is to be regretted that the season of the pear does not permit an exhibit of numerous varieties of this fruit. The grapes are very handsome, covering about three tables and containing some twenty varieties all of the European class, or, as we on this side of the mountain would say, hot house grapes.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.

New and Delineating Processes by Which They are Turned Out.

(Philadelphia Times.)
 "The photographed counterfeit bank bill is very common," said John S. Dye, government counterfeit detective, to a reporter. There are two processes, the "old" and the "new." By the old process the whole of the back of the note is copied and appears in black on the photograph. These are then tinted with pens and brushes by hand. The black, however, can be seen under the tint, which on the seal is blotted and covers the white lines which appear in the genuine note. The numbering is also blurred with color, and the whole of the tinting on the back of the note is badly done and incomplete.

The detection of photographed counterfeits depends upon a critical observation of their character and appearance. Unless they are perfectly new they are off color, and show the reddish brown peculiar to faded photographs. By the new process the seal, numbers and color work on the back, whether pink, purple, chocolate or green, are first entirely removed from the note to be imitated. A negative is then taken from the block which remains. To produce the color work an engraved plate of the seal and the tinted part of the back are used, and the tint is clearly surface-printed in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in combination and changeable. These figures are well done, and in a series, unlike the spurious bills made by the old process, are really dangerous.

"Are there any other methods of counterfeiting besides photography and engraving?"
 "Oh, yes; but they are easily detected, being generally clumsy executed. There are lithographs, etchings and pen-work counterfeits. Spurious \$1 and \$2 United States treasury notes are of this kind, and it is only on account of their small denomination that they are not refused at once. Then, again, the vignette heads are occasionally cut from notes of small value, the back removed and the face neatly cemented over the interior work of poor counterfeit fifties, which are thus made passable."

"How are the public to discriminate between genuine bills and forgeries?"
 "Well, of course, therein lies the possibility of successful forgeries. If the general public was so well acquainted with the appearance of genuine bills, they would instantly be able to detect spurious ones, the counterfeiter's occupation would be gone. Whenever a counterfeit with the exception of a photographic, lithographic, and etching or pen-made one, any of which should be refused at once (a glance of a national bank bill appears, the genuine bill is as rapidly as possible withdrawn from circulation. The fact that a counterfeit has been 'shoved' is published as soon as discovered, and it is the duty of everybody to refuse to receive or very careful in accepting a bill of that denomination. We are even now expecting that in a short time a new spurious bill will be 'shoved.' We have not yet traced it to its origin, but we have our eyes open and are on the lookout."

Prices on the Wing.

(Denver News.)

Changes in the weather may be detected by thermometer, and also by the price of chickens, but much quicker by the latter. On a hot day recently a Larimer street grocer man was asked the price of chickens.

"They're only 10 cents to-day."
 "Why are they so low?"
 "Oh, they makes it. Yesterday they were 20 cents."

"Are they fresh?"
 "Certainly. Just look at them."
 At this point a cool breeze sprang up.

"I guess I'll take a couple of them."
 "Them's 15 cents a pound, and not over fresh."

"Why, I thought you said they were only 10 cents."

"Different weather then."
 By the time the weather had changed to a blizzard, and the store clerk gathered in the fowls, fearing they might be sold, with the remark:
 "Them's 25 cents a pound, and so poor a lot of chickens as you could want to look at. Know they wouldn't give you satisfaction."

A Cave of Marvelous Beauty.

(London News.)

A remarkable grotto has been discovered at Dorgail, in Sardinia. It comprises a vast hall of such magnificence that it excites an exclamation of wonder. High columns with varicolored capitals rise from the marble floor and sustain a pure white roof, from which depend the figures of birds, guns, serpents, baskets of fruit and a thousand other tricks of nature. But the most striking object is an altar ornamented with enormous baskets of colored flowers, and on which are large candelabra and a shrine so exactly imitated that the roof appears to try to open it in order to see the chalice, within. From the roof above hang festoons of flowers, which reach down almost to the altar, as if attempting to conceal it. The most wonderful thing in the hall was, however, the petrified skeleton of a mammoth stag, which was partly destroyed by visitors, and the spine of which has been sent entire to a professor of natural history in Cagliari. The grotto contained six other large chambers, decorated with arabesques in stucco, and full of villas, human figures, open mirrors, and other wonderful imitations of objects of art and nature.

Papermaking in China.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Eighteen hundred years ago the Chinese made paper from fibrous matter reduced to pulp. Now each province makes its own peculiar variety. The young bamboo is whitened, reduced to pulp in a mortar, and sized with alum. From this pulp sheets of paper are made in a mold by hand. The celebrated Chinese rice paper, that so resembles woolen and silk fabrics, and on which are painted quaint birds and flowers, is manufactured from compressed pulp, which is first cut spirally by a keen knife into thin slices six inches wide and twice as long. Funnels, papers or paper imitations of earthly things which they desire to bestow on departed friends, are burned over their graves. They use paper window-frames, paper sliding-doors, and paper villas, and the custom is to offer him an "obsequy" by fashioning a new brand of cigars in his honor. To this we owe the excellent cigars known as the Serrano and the Henry Clay. The London tobacco manufacturers elected to pay Charles Dickens the Cuban compliment. A neat little cigar, costing only 2 cents, was devised and was christened the "Pickwick," which still retains its popularity in England.

Some philosopher had a theory that night is occasioned, not by the absence of light, but by the presence of certain black stars.

WHAT A DEED CONVEYS.

Memoranda of Interest to Buyers and Sellers of Land.

(Exchange.)
 Judge Bennett, of Massachusetts, before the state board of agriculture, said, in substance, that a deed conveying the fence standing on a farm, the facing stuff, post rails, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fence material, just bought and never attached to the soil, will not pass. Standing trees pass as part of the land, so do trees blown or cut down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded for sale; the wood has then become personal property. Manure in the barnyard, or in a corner heap ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so if the owner had previously sold it to some other party and had collected it in a heap by itself. Growing crops pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved, and when it is intended to reserve those it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement would not be valid in law.

Another thing to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops or manure may be removed before that time. As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary that they should be mentioned in the deed, but if they are mentioned or not, and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any one building which has been taken or blown down by the owner, or brought into the house but not yet attached or fitted to it. Lightning rods go with the house. A furnace in the cellar, brick or portable, is considered a part of the house, but an ordinary stove, with a loose pipe, running into the chimney, is not. Pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to work in, mantle-pieces so attached to the chimney as not to be removed without marring the plastering go with the house, but if merely resting on brackets they may be taken away. Pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to the building are a part of it in law, and so are the water-pipes connected there with bringing water from a distant spring. If the farmer had from kettles set brickwork near his barn for cooking food for his stock, or similar uses, the deed of his farm covers them, as likewise the bell attached to his barn to call his men to dinner. If he indulges in any ornamental stoves, vases, etc., resting on the ground and not on his own weight, and sells his estate without reservation, these things go with the land.

Queer People on the "Elevated."

(New York Sun.)

"I am sorry, madam, but you will have to go to the company's office at 71 Broadway to get your quarter back."

The above remark was made at the One Hundred and Sixth street elevated railroad station to a lady who had deposited a quarter in the glass receptacle, while at the same time she held her ticket tightly clasped in the other hand.

"We have no key here to unlock the box," continued the employee.

"Do such mistakes occur often?" asked a reporter.

"Oh, yes, every day. Passengers in a hurry to catch a train will rush from the window with their ticket in one hand and change in the other, and in their haste will drop almost anything. A woman the other evening tried to deposit her baby instead of a ticket."

"Did she succeed?"
 "No. I called her attention to the matter, and the baby was saved, but she lost her train. A shop girl would have given her lunch basket to the company in lieu of a ticket had I not interfered, and yesterday a young man deposited a cigar, and then placed his ticket in his mouth and attempted to smoke it. Some people lose their heads the minute they begin to travel."

Spent-Toed Boots Out of Fashion.

(New York Sun.)

"The pointed-toe boots," said a downtown shoe-maker recently, "have disappeared forever; at least I hope it is so. For ever. But the chances are that the fashion will come up again in the next twenty years, according to the regular rotation of such things. The pointed toes of the sixteenth century were pretty because they were symmetrically designed, but the abortive specimens of the shoemaker's art which office boys and small clerks are carrying about town, now condemn the pointed-toe boot forever. A man's shoe should be made to fit his foot, and not to make a very narrow at the toe, flat-heeled, and with the toes all bunched up on one side, and rising in a series of little bumps forward of the instep? The square-toed shoe of the policeman is really the most sensible one in the market, though the present shoe of fashion has two points to be condemned. They are making the heel a little smaller and rounding the toes, but bringing them to a point. Pointed shoes are by large margins the favorite, as buttoned shoes become loose, and gaiters untidy, but the lace shoe can always be kept close to the foot, and will keep its shape longer than any other."

Street Feme in Havana.

(Cuba Letter.)

A man passes with a bunch of lottery tickets and scissors, calling out the numbers in a sing-song tone; then a horse or donkey is led by with a load of fruit or merchandise in panniers on either side of his back; or a cow is being milked in front of a customer's house; a man passes with a bunch of live chickens under his arm, or a negro with a huge cigar in her mouth, and then what from distant lands looks like a row of elephants decked in green, but which on closer inspection proves to be a line of seven or eight horses, tied head to tail, so loaded with fresh fodder to a height of eight or ten feet that one can just distinguish the little animal's nose and tail under the undulating mass of stalks.

Burdette: How tenderly you feel toward the dead you have never known as you stand among them.

St. Paul Day: Bloody deeds in the red-armed, merit the frigid frown of the red-eyed law.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1885.—The city is full of people, and the long session of the forty-ninth congress has today at noon. Probably no congress ever opened more quietly and with less excitement than this. As usual there were crowds of people at the capitol to see congress meet. As usual at the beginning of a new session there were many new faces on the floor of the house, and the old-time bustle, confusion and noise. Old members greeted each other familiarly, new members were introduced, and there was an interchange of congratulations during the hour preceding noon. The old house officers were re-elected, except the chaplain, Rev. Lindsay. This place was given to Milburn, the blind preacher of Chicago.

Representative Reed of Maine was honored with the complimentary vote of the republicans for speaker. This makes Reed virtually the leader of the minority.

He is considered the ablest man in the house on a quick retort. He is very strong also in attacking and answering the opposite party in debate. And in the field of the debating ability in the house is on the republican side.

The senate, which is always quiet and orderly, was unusually so to-day. It met, organized by electing Senator Sherman president pro tem., to succeed Hendricks, and adjourned through respect to the memory of the late vice-president, whose chair was covered with black.

The president's message is ready for congress whenever congress is ready to hear it, which will probably be to-morrow. Although great caution has been kept the message from premature publication, its contents are pretty well known. It will be useless for me to give you its points, however, as you will probably read it in full by the time this reaches you.

The forty-ninth is the first democratic congress to meet under a democratic administration since the days of ex-President Buchanan. The country will be watchful to see how much the party has learned since treason shouted in the capitol and plotted in the cabinet.

Twenty-six years have passed away, thirteen congresses have come and twelve have gone since, on the first Monday in December, 1859, James Buchanan, the last democratic predecessor of President Cleveland, sent his annual message to congress.

Some of the senators and representatives who assembled at the capitol to-day were there on the first Monday in December, 1859. If they will cast their eyes over this beautiful city, recalling what it was then and noting what it is now, they will have a gauge by which to measure the change wrought in the nation during those 26 years.

Every measure of public policy which has contributed to the magnificent advancement of the country in all these years has been a republican measure, and has been carried against the united and unrelenting opposition of the democracy.

There is much preparation for the financial battle to be fought this winter. Hon. Manton Marble is still corresponding with members of congress and endeavoring in every way to put before them facts and figures, upon which arguments on the silver question hinge. It is claimed that the basis of financial legislation will be more clearly defined, understood and discussed than ever before.

The Hoar succession bill, or something closely resembling it, is likely to be brought forward early, and there are no indications that the republicans will offer any opposition to it. During the last session the senate secured the adoption of the plan to make cabinet officers the successors of the president and vice-president in case of the death, removal or disability of both. The bill failed in the house by the obstructive management of a democrat from Connecticut, Eaton.

But the first subject brought to the attention of the house will probably be a revision of the rules. Every member wants them changed; there is no question about that. The trouble is in finding enough members who want the same change. Each member sees how a certain change would promote the passage of his little bill, and he will vote for that. In the multitude of schemes, the outcome is uncertain. R.

Keeping Winter Apples.

(Exchange.)

An experienced fruit dealer says he does not want to put apples in the cellar or fruit room until there is a little frost inside the barrel. If good, sound apples, and only such, are put in the barrel, and the apples are well shaken down, and the head pressed in so that there is no danger of the apples shaking in the barrel, a slight frost will not hurt them. By this we mean that the barrel can be exposed to quite a sharp frost for a short time, without its penetrating deep enough into the barrel to chill the fruit to an injurious extent. The great secret of keeping apples through the winter is to store them in a well-ventilated room or cellar, that is kept as near the freezing point as possible, without actually freezing the apples. Apples and potatoes should never be kept in the same cellar, or, if this is unavoidable, the potatoes should be kept

in the warmest part of the cellar, and the barrels of apples, well headed up, near the windows, where, on days when the air outside is only a few degrees above freezing, they can be treated to a cold breeze from the open windows, while at the same time the atmosphere in the part of the cellar where the potatoes are kept does not fall below 40 degrees. With a thermometer in the cellar, it is quite possible to cool off the apples without injuring the potatoes. Do not unhead the barrels until the apples are wanted. It is rarely a good plan to sort over the apples to pick out the rotten ones. Better let them remain undisturbed. Apples in ripening give off carbonic acid, which cannot be allowed to accumulate in the house cellar, but must be removed by ventilation. This deleterious gas, carbonic acid, aids in preserving the fruit, and it is one of the advantages of an outside cellar, that this can be allowed to remain.—[Joseph Harris.]

The Great-Man Manufacturer.

Senor Quesada, the new minister of the Argentine republic, at Washington, is a journalist. It is an old fact that journalists get less recognition in public life in this country than in any other in the world.—[Alta.] The reason is palpable. Politicians consider it the business and duty of journalists to make great men of them.—[Marysville Democrat.]

That is the frozen truth, and what profit, what peace, what reward comes to the journalist? He spends his time, type and talents in behalf of office seekers, drinks more than is good for him, keeps late hours, reaches middle life with nerves shattered, no liver to speak of, and a hot box; alienates friends, neglects his family, and finally dies with a mortgage on his press and the roof that covers the heads of his wife and children, and when his widow goes to the great men he has made, whose every advance from office to office, from salary to salary, he spent his substance and shortened his days and robbed his family to secure, she is found too faded and uninteresting for petty appointment, and is left to the slender resources of a life exhausted in keeping in repair that great-man manufacturer, her defunct husband. "Put not thy trust in princes," was advice directed against politicians. Let a regular journalist come forward as a candidate for a position, and the politician discovers that the newspaper man has so many enemies that it is not prudent for the party to run him, though he made those enemies in advancing the very politicians who are first to discover his ineffectuality. If there is an irredeemable idiot who quarrels with his bread and his butter, he is to be found in the newspaper offices sweating like a glass-blower to elect ingrates to office.—[Alta.]

Robust Health.

Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The faint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each simple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alternative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of Scrofulous and Mercurial impurities and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

Myriads of Cures.

Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sore" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded relief to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, with their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else.

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretence of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much harm. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
 Quail on Toast,
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 and Serrano Chips,
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 and Maple Syrup,
 Oysters in all styles,
 Chocolate,
 Tea, Coffee,
 And every delicacy of the market to order at
 REASONABLE PRICES.
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THE BEST OF MEALS
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FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS

RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER AND
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LOCKHART HOTEL,

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THE EXCELLENCY OF THIS

house is too well known to need any
 recommendation, and travelers have
 long since pronounced it the BEST
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THIS PIONEER HOUSE HAS AGAIN
 been opened for public patronage, and this
 time under a management that will secure to
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