

The Coast Mail.
MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, August 21, 1884

For President,
JAMES G. BLAINE.....of Maine

For Vice President,
JOHN A. LOGAN.....of Illinois

Presidential Electors,
D. P. THOMPSON
WARREN TRUITT
J. C. LEASURE

Land Grants.

The democracy are much concerned about the grant of lands to railroad corporations, and in favor against the republican party for having requested so much of the public domain. The manner in which the democracy are attempting to use this question, or make political capital out of it, abounds in the misrepresentation which characterizes every democratic arraignment of the republican party. There is an absence of facts to substantiate what the democracy charge, and when it comes to regarding the history of land grants in this country, the democratic party is found to have been guilty of inaugurating the policy. Senator Dolph's speech in the United States senate on the 3d ult., which has just reached us in pamphlet form, is an exhaustive document on the land-grant subject. He quotes from Senator Slater's speech on the 17th of April last and shows how ignorant that gentleman was in regard to the matter under discussion. Slater said: "For 78 years, counting from the close of the revolution, the public lands of the United States were regarded as a sacred trust, and were administered by the general government, no matter what party for the time being held the reins of administration, as a trust, with a jealous care for the interest of the people who will ultimately make homes thereon." As Dolph says, Slater sought to contrast the management of the public domain by the general government from the revolution to the time when the republican party came into power with management under republican administration and, by implication at least, the supposed evils arising from the land-grant policy were charged upon the republican party. The policy of making land grants to corporations is an inheritance from the days of democratic rule. It began in 1850, and up to 1857 the democratic party had granted to railroads 33,348,266.72 acres of the public domain. An investigation of these democratic grants discloses two noticeable facts: one is that the grants were to insignificant corporations whose enterprises were only of local importance, and the other is that the grants were largely made to southern corporations. Scarcely one southern corporation, however, had any difficulty in getting a land grant under democratic rule. The democratic party initiated the policy, and under its rule gave millions and millions of acres of roads of no importance and no extent. Since the republican party came into power an era of transcontinental railway extension has been inaugurated, and the grants under republican rule have been to the transcontinental roads which have so developed the west and built up the internal commerce of our country. The land grants under republican rule amount nominally to 156,095,398 acres. But many of these grants were made with conditions which, if not fulfilled, forfeited the lands to the government; and there are many millions of acres of the total which have been actually forfeited, or are still under the government control. These millions of acres therefore reduce the great total, and must be considered in all calculations regarding discussions of the land-grant policy. Of the 156,000,000 acres granted to railroads, 130,000,000 were granted to the transcontinental roads—the Union and Central Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, Northern Pacific and others—which have enabled the corporations to construct roads, and caused the settlement of Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota and other regions of country which have become great agricultural and cattle raising states, adding millions to the wealth of the whole country. As we say, the total area of public lands voted to railroads under republican rule, a considerable part of which is forfeit, or to be forfeit, to the government, is 156,095,398 acres. The total acreage of farm lands, according to the census of 1880, is 539,031,835; and of these, 284,771,042 acres are under constant and regular cultivation. In view of these figures, the democratic assertion that the republican party has "given away the people's heritage till a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than all our farms between the seas," is in keeping with, and characteristic of the misrepresentations with which the democratic platform abounds.

The Rev. Father J. P. McInerney, pastor of the St. Mary's Catholic church at Amsterdam, New York, publishes in the Institute of that place an article on the character of Grover Cleveland, from which we make the following extract: "No man with Cleveland's had record in private life can hope for election at the hands of the American people. The religious and moral elements in our life are too powerful to admit of such a result. The chief reason that Aaron Burr's memory is held in execration is the record of his lecherous life. Our children are taught to hate the memory of the man who invaded the sanctity of that happy home on the Ohio river to seek a victim for his lust. The people cannot be brought to favor any candidate for public honors whose licentious habits preclude the possibility of his representing the best estate of American manhood in the presidential chair. The prohibitionists are banded together for the promotion of the cause of temperance. They refuse to follow either of the old parties in support of the rum traffic. If either of the candidates were a drunkard they would condemn him by name as unfit for the highest office in the land. How much greater reason have the Christian churches of our country to condemn by name the man whose impure life suggests the treatment accorded Aaron Burr. A minister who approached Burr to reconcile him with the church was asked this question by the licentious lawyer and statesman: 'What member of your congregation will permit me to sit in his pew?' The minister withdrew discomfited. He could not name a man who would consent that the wretch should occupy a place in his pew. The attempt to seat him would have aroused an indignant protest from virtuous wives and daughters. The American people will not take kindly to another Burr. The only chance of success for the democracy in the coming election lies in the withdrawal of Cleveland and the substitution of a statesman with a clean heart and clean hands."

The Change Argument.

When our democratic friends get a little hard up for political ammunition they never fail to fall back on the old talk about the necessity for a change. For years this argument has been the refuge of the hungry and thirsty in the democratic ranks. It is a tolling argument to men who want something that somebody else possesses, but unfortunately the fellows in possession are not anxious for that kind of a change. The arguments for and against a change are, as a general thing, confined to a limited number. The people are more interested in good government than they are in regard to who shall possess the offices. The men who use the change argument must show some reason for their proposition. Have our democratic friends been conspicuously successful in making such a showing? The argument has been used in every campaign for a number of years, and has in each instance been disregarded. There has not been a presidential election in 24 years that has been followed by regrets on the part of the people that a change was not made. No election can be pointed to with the assertion that the success of the democratic party would have been a valuable event to the country. Quite the opposite. The people have always had reason to be thankful for the defeat of democratic attempts at a change in the administrative affairs of the country. Such was the fact in 1854, it was the same in 1858, in 1872, in 1876, and in 1880. No one would now contend that the repeal of the resumption act, which democratic success in 1876 meant, would have been a desirable thing for the country. No one would now argue that a "tariff for revenue only," which the democrats declared for in 1880, would have been a grand thing for the industrial affairs of the country. But did anybody ever hear of any democrat expressing a desire for a change in the solid south that would divide the electoral vote of the southern states? In this campaign we hear much of 153 democratic electoral votes from the south. An election was recently held in Alabama in which only the democratic party figured. The sentiment in favor of a change does not seem to cut a very important figure in that state. The democrats think, a change is the all-important thing, why do they fail to inaugurate the matter in the solid south? For years they have stifled the true sentiment in states contributing 153 democratic votes in the electoral college. We imagine that some kind of a change is needed where such political conditions exist, but that proposition never seems to be entertained by the democracy of the nation. It is able with our democratic friends is that they want the change all on one side and to suit their ambition for office. When they can show that their success will bring improved government, their talk about offices may be entertained, but until that time they must remember that changes in government are not made for the benefit of officials first and in the interests of the government second. The democrats have always had an erroneous impression on this subject, and it seems to have more than a usual hold on them just at this time.

Their Fear of Issues.

For years it has been impossible to force the democratic party to meet an issue in presidential campaigns. Of course, there are excellent reasons for this, but they will not be admitted by the democratic leaders. The democrats have had sad experience with issues, and have been taught to look upon them as fatal to democratic success. We do not blame our democratic friends for standing in such fear of issues, but we certainly object to their shying off of indignation because the republicans insist on forcing questions into the campaign disagreeable to the average democratic mind. About the last attempt the democrats made to have real issues was in 1868, and the result of that effort was so disastrous that it chilled democratic confidence in issues for all time to come. That was the year in which the democratic platform made an issue in favor of depreciated paper currency. That was the year in which the reconstruction acts were denounced as "usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Those were affirmative issues which the democrats have never forgotten, and it is the memory of results in that campaign that causes the democrats even this day to shudder at the thought of issues. The year 1868 marked the transition of the democratic party from an affirmative bad policy to a negative no-principle policy; and, with possibly one exception, the latter principle has been strictly maintained. The campaign of 1872 was the capitulation period for democracy. The nomination of Greeley and the adoption of the liberal platform marked the complete collapse of democratic political ideas as vital forces in American politics. Democratic issues had been kept alive too long for the good of the country, and the refusal to make a democratic platform in 1872 was an admission that the election of 1868 had killed democratic principles if not the democratic organization. Since 1872 the democratic party has been living on a body politic. Now and then it succeeded in stealing enough capital to assume a very flourishing attitude, but its growth has always been apparent, not real. The party gave up some of its political notions, not from desire, but from pure compulsion. Even down to 1876 democratic hatred of the national debt, contracted in the war for the union, was so great that in congress and national convention the resumption of specie payments was bitterly opposed. This movement was simply an outcropping of the old democratic spirit that was bold in 1868. The principle of boldly opposing the new era of affairs had simply degenerated into a demagogical trick. It would no longer do to oppose the payment of the national debt, but it was allowable to make the payment as unpopular as possible. The general tendency of the democratic policy is of about the same nature today. It is simply a system of fault-finding; of eternal whining on general principles. No attempt is made to make an issue. On the contrary, the struggle is to escape from such a necessity. The democrats treat the free-trade question about as they did the national debt. They wanted to scale down the debt, but not having the courage to advocate that policy openly, they favored depreciated money as the next best thing. They want free trade, but they dare not openly advocate such policy. To get rid of the issue they talk about revenue reform, and when asked what means they answer that to explain would raise the tariff issue, and that is not in this campaign. The leaders and organs really have not the courage to discuss the record of the last session of congress. They wanted almost the entire session in consideration of a tariff bill, which they were ashamed to even refer to in their national platform. It is on such questions our democratic friends

want to be excused from discussion. It is the old story that this or that question has been settled, or is not in the campaign. It simply comes to this, that the democrats want their party record left out of the discussion; they want the tariff question suppressed; they want the failings of their candidate smoothed over, and everything arranged for democratic success. Such methods have become stale. The democratic position is no longer entitled to respect. That party must face the issue by its miserable record, its war on the American system, and the political and moral incompetency of its candidate.

Blaine Sues the Indianapolis Sentinel for Libel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 14.—On the 8th inst. the Sentinel of this city contained an editorial charging that Blaine had seduced his present wife in Kentucky and then fled to Maine, where, the young woman and her father following, he married her at the point of a shotgun. This having reached Blaine, he sent the following dispatch to the editor of the Indianapolis Times:

DEAR HARRIS, Me., August 14.—To Col. R. Holloway: I have this moment received the atrocious libel of the Indianapolis Sentinel, which I am sure that honorable democrats, alike with honorable republicans, will justify me in defending the honor of my family, if need be, by my life.

Harrison, Miller & Elam, attorneys, in accordance with Blaine's directions, filed this evening in the United States circuit court suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel company, and John C. Shumaker, its president and business manager, who, it charges, directed and controlled the publication of that paper. The document proceeds as follows: "That on the 8th day of August, 1884 said defendants, wickedly intending to injure, defame and scandalize plaintiff, did maliciously print and publish, in the regular daily issue of said paper for that day, of and concerning plaintiff, a certain false, scandalous and defamatory article, to wit: 'Blaine's History,' which said article, under the name of 'Can Blaine afford it?' The campaign war against Cleveland is, to say the least, indecent. Failing to find vulnerable points in his public record, his enemies have assaulted a supposed irregularity in his private conduct. They have dressed and redressed the affair until the actual facts of it are but a small part of the mangled, filled and puffing light walking in the Blaine republican prints. This besmirching of private character is the stock in trade of the Blaine folks; it is all they have to offer against the democratic candidate. But can James G. Blaine afford this plan of battle? If his flanks are as unprotected as they are currently understood to be, is he not provoking a scathing and by permitting such assaults on Grover Cleveland? The democratic will hardly remain quiet on Blaine's inner life, when his supporters are resorting to scandal-mongering against its candidates. The charges of seduction made upon Cleveland, and which are false upon their very face, can, it appears, be turned on Blaine, and made to stick. There is hardly an intelligent man in the country who has not heard that James G. Blaine betrayed the girl whom he married at the muzzle of a shotgun. The democratic press has had the magnanimity not to put forth these reports, which must cause pain to the members of Blaine's family. The republican papers have long known of them and have allowed them to go unmentioned. If Blaine was scolded enough to deny an innocent girl, after despoiling her, he was craven enough to refuse her legal redress, by giving legitimacy to her child until a loaded shotgun stimulated his conscience, then there is a blast on his private character more foul if possible than the countless stains on his political record. His conduct discloses moral obliquity rendering him undeserving social confidence and an unfit man to be president. A candidate with such a record cannot afford to assail his opponent. As between Cleveland and Blaine, what fair-minded man can hesitate to pronounce for the former, a cleaner and purer man?" Plaintiff lays his damage at \$30,000. This evening it is understood that to-morrow proceedings will be begun against Shumaker and the author of the article, under Grover's libel law, in the state courts. This will compel Blaine's attendance as a witness. Attorneys say the suit and criminal proceeding will be pushed with all possible dispatch.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15.

Nothing has occurred for years that created so much general interest as Blaine's telegram, and his manly and haughty tone inspired republicans with enthusiasm and a determination to see the case prosecuted to the bitter end. Democrats say that Blaine has pursued the only manly and honorable course left open to him, and that the Sentinel committed a mistake that cannot but injure the democrats in the contest. One democratic politician said today: "If the Sentinel's publications had been made against my family I would go gunning after the editor of the Sentinel five minutes later." It is said that when a copy of Blaine's letter was received by the editor he exclaimed "Great God!" But later he refused to converse with any one about the matter. Senator Harrison has taken hold of the case, and proposes to prosecute it with vigor.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Blaine's libel suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel provokes considerable discussion in political circles to-day, and the opinion is general that his prompt action in the matter will cause the story to react in his favor. There was a disposition in some quarters to deride it as being done merely for effect, the trial to be after the election, but this was silenced by the assurance that the case must be tried in the October term of the Indiana courts, and will be disposed of before election day.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch (dem.) is honest enough to tell just what the idea of the democratic platform makers at Chicago was. It says: "The platform speaks for itself. Everybody knows what it is. It is a conspiracy. It means everything, and means nothing. But it will do well enough to rally the party. It does not obscure the real issue, which is to give the people a change of government at Washington. There is another man for Brother Upton to look after. It is surprising that Upton can perceive 'no practical difference between the two platforms,' when so many other editors can."

Inquisitive reporters have unearthed some disagreeable facts connected with the Greeley expedition. Private Henry was shot for having repeatedly stolen provisions and liquors from the larder after the party had been put on short rations, and the survivors of the expedition were compelled to subsist on the flesh of their companions who died of starvation.

The czar of Russia has appointed a commission to revise the law relating to Finland, in the direction of a complete suppression of the local government. The diet of Finland will be limited to a consulting role, the initiative of all laws will be delegated to the governor general. The reasons for this project are that the nihilists are making Finland the basis of plots against the czar and his government, and that the plots are connived at by the Finnish authorities and people. In consequence of the inquiry into the conspiracy at Warsaw, it has been arranged that the czar will arrive at Fortress Modlin, outside of Warsaw. The Berlin police have expelled a great number of Russians. Permits will be granted the remainder, allowing them to stay from 3 to 12 months, according to the urgency of their business. It was the czar's intention to visit Warsaw about the middle of this month. He will not remain in Warsaw, but will reside at Sciencowice, from which place he will attend the maneuvers and the review and will afterwards go upon a hunting excursion. The Warsaw police have closed a number of coffee houses and restaurants. All other places of this sort are required to close their doors at 8 o'clock every night, and to remain closed altogether on Sundays and holidays. The city is, to all intents and purposes, placed in a minor state of siege.

The defeat of Hon. George L. Converse for renomination in the thirteenth Ohio district retires the strongest "incidental" protectionist among the democrats in the house next to Randall himself. The Ohio democratic tariff plank having been repudiated by the party at Chicago, it was only consistent that the most zealous champion in the Ohio delegation should be repudiated also. With Converse laid on the shelf, the vote of the wool interest in Ohio doubtless will be cast solidly this year for the republican ticket. It could hardly be otherwise, in any case, in view of the silence of the democratic national platform in regard to Ohio's great staple and the known hostility of nearly all democrats to protecting it, while the republicans make a restoration of the duty on wool a distinct article in their profession of faith, and from that party alone can the restoration desired be hoped for.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT!!

The undersigned, WISHING TO GET OUT OF THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS, Is now offering his entire stock AT COST FOR CASH! S. C. ROGERS, South Coos River.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSEBURG, OREGON, August 14, 1884. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT TO ACT OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 2, 1860, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington territory, that HENRY RHODES has applied to purchase the north half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 25 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, August 5, 1884. 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 the clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City, Oregon, on Friday, September 19, 1884.

On Friday, September 26, 1884.

Statement No. 4735, for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 29, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

On Friday, September 26, 1884.

Statement No. 4735, for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 29, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

BISHOP SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL!

A Boarding and Day School for Boys. THE SEVENTH YEAR UNDER ITS present management will begin September 2, 1884. Boys successfully fitted for college or for business. Five resident and three visiting teachers. Discipline thorough. For further information and for catalogue containing list of former pupils, address

J. W. HILL, M. D., Drawer 17, Portland, Or. Head Master.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION will attend at the office of the county clerk of Coos county, Oregon, on

Last Monday in August, 1884.

And publicly examine the assessment rolls and correct all errors in valuation of lands, lots and other property, and it is the duty of all parties interested to attend at the time appointed.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all county scrip accepted prior to January 9, 1884, is now payable on presentation. No interest will be allowed on these warrants after the 30th of this month. Dated at Empire City, Oregon, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1884. A. P. OWEN, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. DEAN & CO.
E. B. DEAN, D. WILLCOX
AND
C. H. MERCHANT.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment Of

General Merchandise

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.

LUMBER

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

And SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED

and at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

NASBURG & HIRST,

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OGN.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER; keep constantly on hand in our large and commodious store, a well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting of the best staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

of all kinds, the choicest

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Oil Cloths, Slippers, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Tools,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Choice

Wines and Liquors; Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Wood and Willowware, School Books and Stationery, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our extensive show cases are filled with the finest

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B.—All goods purchased at our Store will be delivered free of charge at any point on the route of the steamer Mvrtle. v1-14t

THE WESTERN HOTEL

South Front street, Marshfield,

JOHN SNYDER, : : : : Proprietor

I HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN CHARGE of the above-named well-established hotel, and am sparing neither pains nor expense to insure my guests the best of accommodations.

THE TABLES AT THE WESTERN

Are supplied with the best market affords, and patrons of the house receive prompt and courteous attention.

TERMS—Board and lodging, per week, \$5 00

Board by the day, 1 00

any Single meals, 25 00

CENTRAL HOTEL!

Corner of Front and A streets, MARSHFIELD, OREGON,

JOHN J. KRONHOLM, . . . Proprietor

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND FAVORITE HOTEL has just been entirely refitted and refurnished throughout and is again open to the public for patronage.

New beds and spring mattresses have been placed in almost every sleeping room of the house and neither trouble nor expense has been spared to put everything in first-class order.

At the bar is to be found the best brands of wines, liquors and cigars.

A new entrance to the dining room has been made that opens on Front street, and the tables will always be supplied with the choicest market affords.

my J. J. KRONHOLM, Proprietor.

BLANCO HOTEL,

Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS

And Reasonable Charges.

Having lately completed a large addition to the above hotel, and having had an extensive experience in this line of business, we can safely guarantee to our patrons comfort and accommodations excelled by no other house on the bay.

The reading room of this hotel contains the leading papers of the Atlantic States and the Pacific coast.

FERREY & HOLLAND, Proprietors.

W. G. WEBSTER,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Crockery, 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. ap24

E. A. ANDERSON,

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!

MRS. C. F. LUSE

(AGENT FOR W. F. BURN.)

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, Opposite the Central Hotel.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the ladies of Marshfield and vicinity that she has just received

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW GOODS

EMBRACING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS,

And Millinery Goods of all kinds.

Children's Toys

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Best cleaning and trimming done to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Please call and examine my new goods.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE MARSHFIELD

HARDWARE

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., Etc.

Done at short notice.

E. O'CONNELL, Proprietor.

ANOTHER NEW STORE

—AND—

NOVEL EMPORIUM

ON FRONT STREET, In the building south of Norman's

LEUNG SOO, HOP KEE CO.

—DEALERS IN—

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear, Japanese Lacquered Ware, and Chinese Groceries.

Also, an extensive assortment of Japanese Chinese novelties, both useful and ornamental, elegant silk shawls for the ladies and beautiful pieces of various designs for both ladies and gentlemen; unique parasols for young and old; for the boys, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention in this advertisement.

New goods and all kinds of California fruits and vegetables, in season, received by the steamer and sold at reasonable rates.

Men's shirts made to order.

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 hats in great variety. Our ready-made boots and shoes were manufactured expressly for the trade. Hats, caps and underwear; stationery, cutlery, tobacco, cigars and matches.

A full assortment of men's clothing, in suits, overcoats, trousers, bed-clothing and robes. Custom-made boots and shoes a specialty, in which we keep the best French kick, call on sole leather. 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.

MARSHFIELD LUNCH HOUSE

AND RESTAURANT!

(Formerly Behr's.)

LACKSTROM & STORA, Proprietors.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

From 15 Cents to \$1.00.

Till after Midnight, when they will be From 50 Cents to \$1.00.

Board by the Day, Week or Month.

A variety of the best brands of San Francisco Beer all ways on hand.

Also, choice Wines and Cigars.

Fresh Eastern Oysters by every steamer—served in any desired style.

Special attention paid to Ladies and Families. Give us a call.

oc25 LACKSTROM & STORA.

FRANK P. NORTON,

(Successor to Chas. Charnack.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CIGARS & TOBACCO!

First door south of Norman's Hall, Front street, Marshfield.

GOODS SOLD ON THE