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BAY VIEW BREWERY
MARSHFIELD, OR.,
Clemmensen & Evanoff,
PROPRIETORS,
Keeps constantly on hand and offers for sale a superior article of
LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MY BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
NEW DEPARTURE!
The undersigned having bought from DR. C. H. GOLDEN the
MARSHFIELD DRUG STORE
Front Street, Marshfield, Oregon,
Solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage extended in the past. Large improvements are being made and the stock heavily increased. Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Trusses, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Plain and Fancy Candles, Notions and Fancy Goods of all kinds. The best assortment of Picture Frames in the county, all sizes and at all prices, kept in stock or made to order at short notice. Full and complete line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty of the purest quality. Painters and Artists' materials of every description constantly on hand. An arrangement to import through New Orleans, direct from Cuba, the finest brands of Havana Cigars and Tobacco. Long acquaintance with leading tobacconists in New Orleans will enable me to secure the finest goods at the lowest prices. The local trade will be solicited in liberal rates. All goods at wholesale as well as retail. Correspondence from neighboring country solicited.
F. A. GOLDEN, Proprietor.
N. B.—Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully compounded.

COOS BAY DRUG STORE
Marshfield, Oregon,
Henry Sengstacken, - - - Proprietor,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils,
Candles, Tobacco and Cigars, Stationery and Fancy Toilet Articles, Pure Wines and Liquors skillfully compounded. Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
N. B.—The Empire City Drug Store will continue under the same management and ownership as heretofore. Orders left at either store will receive prompt attention.
HENRY SENGSTACKEN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—AT THE—
XLNT CASH STORE
—ON ACCOUNT OF—
Dissolution of Copartnership
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
We are selling CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
And we have also determined to sell anything that the people need in our line at the LOWEST PRICES.
Remember, we NEVER FAIL to be continually adding to our stock and that we have put
PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.
Just drop in and try to comprehend our prices, and you will notice that an active trade is always conducted on the small-profits plan.
Upon viewing our immense stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, OIL CLOTHING and RUBBER GOODS, a full assortment of Ladies' and Children's CLOAKS and DOLMANS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, WINES and LIQUORS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PAINTS and OILS, and other articles too numerous to mention, the universal exclamation is, What a perfect store and what cheap goods!
J. LANDO & SON, Proprietors.

THE PIONEER MARKETS,
MARSHFIELD & EMPIRE CITY.
H. P. WHITNEY, PROPRIETOR.
A good supply of
MUTTON, CANNED BEEF, CANNED GOODS, PORK, ETC., ETC., ETC.
and all kinds of
SALT MEATS and VEGETABLES
constantly on hand. Also a
good stock of
GROCERIES.
VESSELS
AND
LOGGING CAMPS
SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

THE BOSS
Spring Mattress!
The Gaylord Patent!
I AM NOW MANUFACTURING
and selling at my shop, at the ship yard, the cheapest and best spring mattress for the price ever put upon this market. It combines strength, lightness, durability, simplicity and adaptability to beds of all kinds and dimensions, and was awarded the first premium at the last Oregon state fair.
Retail price, \$6; wholesale, \$4.50.
Before buying your mattress, examine mine, which is decidedly the cheapest article of the kind on the bay.
GEO. DAVIS.

MILLINERY!
NEW 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.
—ALSO—
Children's Toys
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Cleaning and trimming done to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
A share of patronage is solicited. Please call and examine my new goods.

E. F. COOK,
PAINTER, GRAINER,
—AND—
Paper - Hanger,
MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
I AM PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF work in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.
SPECIALTY.
SIGN PAINTING and GRADING
will receive prompt attention. 0219

SOLID SHOT FROM SHERMAN.
Re-Opens the Ohio Campaign with a Few Bull's-Eyes.
ARLHARD, Ohio, August 30.—Senator John Sherman opened the national and state campaign this afternoon here. He said:
The republican party, as you know, was formed by the fusion of elements of the old parties with a view to resist the extension and spread of slavery, not only over the western territory, but into the free states as well. Doctrines were advocated by the democratic party that would have carried slavery at the will of any slaveholder into every state and territory of the United States. They held that slaves were property, and, as such, must be protected everywhere. A new generation of men has come upon the stage of life. The heroes of the war are now past the meridian of life. A number of difficult questions have been solved, every one by the republican party, and each of them well solved. Our errors have been on the side of generosity. No deed of violence, no deprivation of rights, no act of oppression marks the history of any republican administration. The southern states have been restored to their place in the union, and the only dishonor attached to the process has been the violation on their part of the conditions of reconstruction and their denial by fraud and violence of the civil rights of colored men. Our currency has not only been restored to the specie basis, but is confessedly better than it was or could be under the old ideas that prevailed. Our credit is untarnished and stands higher in the money markets of the world than that of any other nation, not even excepting Great Britain. I submit to you whether we, as republicans, may not be justly proud of the results of republican administration?
Our national debt, once an object of profound alarm, is being paid off at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year, the excess of taxes being so lightly borne that no considerable portion of the people complain of them and no general demand is made for the repeal of any of them. Indeed, it is a marvelous feature of our condition that to repeal taxes is more unpopular than to retain them, and many of these taxes are themselves a means of prosperity, and not a burden complained of by any.
FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT.
Let us turn from the past to the present political issues, and fairly state, if I can, the underlying difference between the two parties. And first let me say that the republican party believes in the full exercise of all the powers of the national government plainly given or fairly implied from the constitution of the United States, whenever they can be exercised for the common good or the general welfare. The democratic party profess to believe in a strict construction of the constitution, and in limiting the powers of the national government. Still, I have always noticed that whenever they wanted to do anything to subvert party purposes, they do not stand upon theories. They gave to slavery the broadest powers, until it ruled the country. They never hesitated to construe the constitution when they wanted to acquire territory or to strengthen their power.
As our country grows in population and wealth, the necessity of a strong government becomes more apparent and more beneficial. What we need in this great republic—growing greater and stronger with advancing years—is a firm, strong government of the people, for the people, carefully respecting the reserved rights of the states and expending its force only in measures that tend to diversify our industries, advance our intelligence, and strengthen us among the family of nations.
THE TARIFF
Another practical difference between the two parties is the tariff question, and this grows out of the fundamental difference as to the powers of the national government. The republican party believes that taxes on imported goods should be the chief source of national revenue, and that in levying these taxes, called duties, they should be levied not only to raise revenue, but to foster, protect, and diversify American labor and productions. The democratic party favor duties for revenue only, or exclusively—they are very touchy about words—and their leaders try all sorts of phrases to conceal their meaning. This issue is getting clearly defined, and is to-day the chief immediate issue between the two parties. It is true that in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, we have protective democrats, as we used to have anti-slavery democrats or bank democrats, or temperance democrats, but the position of the democratic party is for tariff for revenue only and free trade as soon as possible. Upon this issue, Carlisle was elected speaker of the house, Hurd was nominated in the Toledo district, and Converse was defeated in the Columbus district.
This was the issue that Cleveland favored in his letter of acceptance in favor of his moral issue. He prefers to pose as a moral reformer, rather than as a free-trader, but all the same he would approve any free-trade bill that would pass congress. Who does not know

that if Blaine is elected he will seek to maintain the protective policy which for 25 years has been the policy of the republican party, and who does not know that if Cleveland is elected he will have immediate and continual agitation for the reduction and abolition of all protective duties?
What is the object of these duties, and how do they affect the different classes of our people? The object of protective duties is to encourage home production. As the duty or tax is only levied on foreign goods, it follows that, to the extent of the tax, it is a discrimination in favor of similar goods made here. The domestic manufacturer is encouraged to make them here. If the cost to him here is no greater than the cost of the foreign article with the tax added he can make it here, and thus supply the market with the home product. The advantage to the country at large is that he becomes a consumer of other home products, such as food, clothing, etc., instead of a competitor. If he has no such protection he must reduce the wages of his labor, or the cost of his materials, or go to farming or some other pursuit. The republican party believe that the protective duty, while it may in the first instance increase the cost of the article to the consumer, confers a benefit by the diversity of employment, by increasing the price of labor, and making a market, and in the end, by domestic competition, lower the price of the articles to the consumer.
The threat of the Morrison bill deprived thousands of men of employment, and made stagnant the great protective industries of the country. This, fellow citizens, is one strong reason why the democratic party ought not now to be trusted with national power, for democratic success means reduction of protective duties, and a gradual but sure overthrow of our manufacturing industries.
LIBERAL PENSIONS.
There is one other matter of public policy to which the republican party is fully committed, and which I trust will never be placed under the control of the democratic party, and that is the policy of liberal pensions and provisions for the soldiers of the union army, their widows and their orphans. The republican party is bound in honor, as well as by ties of sympathy for the services and sacrifices of the union soldiers, to extend to all who have been disabled in the war, their widows and their orphans, the most liberal pensions ever granted to the soldiers of any war.
The republican party has placed in nomination two eminent citizens who have been for more than 20 years actively and prominently identified with all the measures of that party. Our candidate for president is a man of the most brilliant qualities, who has been several times speaker of the house of representatives, once a senator and secretary of state, and has been conspicuous in every position occupied by him. I have known him during all the years of his public service, and I believe him to be an able, and honest and true republican, faithful to the principles of our party, with a mind of the highest order, with experience and executive capacity to perform with great credit the high duties of the great office of chief magistrate of the republic. Such is my opinion of James G. Blaine. I shall vote for him as the chosen representative of the republican party, fairly nominated by public opinion in the republican states and by delegates who fairly represented the opinion of their constituents.
SOLDIER AND SENATOR.
And so of the candidate for vice-president. He has been a brilliant soldier, an active senator, a man of high character, and, if the duty of president should devolve upon him, of ample experience and ability to perform the duties of either president or vice-president. The ticket is a strong one, deserving the confidence and trust of every republican. They will add by their administration to the honorable record of the republican party. I believe from the signs of the times that they will be elected by a popular vote that will leave no question of doubt, and will administer their high duties to the advantage of the people and to the honor of the republican party.

Professor C. V. Bailey mentions in the Rural New Yorker a simple contrivance that he has successfully used in exterminating bugs on melon and cucumber vines. He says: "I took old oyster and fruit cans (tin) and filled them with a strong decoction of tobacco stems and water; I poured it on the stems hot and allowed it to cool; I set one on each hill and placed therein a woolen string (in thickness about the size of a wheat straw), thoroughly wet it, and allowed it to hang down to the plants. The string acts as a siphon, and draws the liquid out drop by drop, and keeps the plant continually moistened with the offensive liquid, thus driving all insects away. It further assists in the growth of the plants by keeping the roots moist; yet so continual and gradual is the application that the sun neither scalds nor bakes the earth. I merely mention this, as it may be something new, and I assure you it is worthy of a trial, as it proved entirely satisfactory to me this season."

The Bivouac of the Dead.
The following well-known poem was written by Colonel Theodore O'Hara, a heroic soldier of the Mexican war, and read by him at the dedication of the monument erected by the state of Kentucky in the Frankfort cemetery in the memory of her citizens who fell in that struggle. O'Hara was a southern poet and journalist, and for some time was the editor of the Mobile Register. He died in Columbia, Ga., in 1867:
The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind,
Nor troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved one's left behind.
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn, no screaming file
At dawn shall call to arms.
The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past;
Nor war's wild notes, nor glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight
These breasts that nevermore may feel
The rapture of the fight.
Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear is the blood you gave—
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The heritage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

A MANUFACTURED NOSE.
The Wonderful Result of a Number of Surgical Operations.
(From the New York Times.)

Thos. Colt has recently been discharged from Bellevue hospital with a restored nose. He was deprived of his nose a number of years ago by a cancerous affection technically called lupus, which destroyed the nasal bone as well as the fleshy covering, and even the lower eyelids. His treatment was undertaken over 10 years ago by Dr. Thos. Sabine, the professor of anatomy of the college of physicians and surgeons, and has been successfully pursued up to the present time. Dr. Sabine first addressed himself to the task of arresting the disease, and when that was accomplished he restored the lost eyelids by grafting thereon healthy skin taken from the cheeks and forehead of the patient. The more difficult operation of restoring the nose followed. This was done by making use of the third finger of the left hand, from which the nail was first removed by nitric acid. Then the end of the finger was fixed against the forehead between the eyes, the epidermis at the point of contact having been previously removed to bring about adhesion. At the same time the finger up to the second joint was split open on the under side, the flesh stripped off, and the flaps thereby produced were connected with the flesh of the cheek on either side. The hand was fixed in the proper position by plaster of Paris, and held so until the adhesion was complete. Then the finger was amputated at the second joint, and the free edges of the part adhering to the face were arranged so as to form the wings of the nostrils. During all this time the nasal orifice was kept open by a hard rubber tube. The treatment necessarily occupied much time, and involved a number of painful operations, but was completed successfully, and it is almost impossible now to distinguish the nose thus fashioned by surgical skill from one cast in nature's own mold.

Good Hits by a New Orator.
(From the Chicago Tribune.)

One of the wittiest and brightest speeches of the campaign was that delivered by J. P. Dolliver a few days ago upon the occasion of his election as temporary chairman of the Iowa state republican convention. Although Dolliver is a young man of but 26, and has been hitherto unknown, at least outside of his own section, he has already achieved a national reputation by this speech, delivered upon the spur of the moment, which for wit, epigram, satire, and taking qualities will challenge the best efforts of Storrs or even Bob Ingersoll.
This young man, who has already taken the position of the leader of the young republicans in Iowa, evinces all the elements of popularity. If there is anything in oratory which Americans admire it is his brightness, and cleverness, and the faculty of impaling an opponent in epigram, as he did the eastern dudes when he said: "There are republicans who treat their conscience as if it were stock in trade of a baking powder factory. They solemnly protest that everybody's conscience has alum in it except theirs." And again: "You might as well try to fit the hundred-headed dog of the ancient fable with a straw hat as to place a candid and intelligible tariff platform under the feet of the democratic party. They approach that question and nearly every other like a man emptying hard coal ashes in a high wind, with their eyes shut and their backs to the subject."
His speech bristles with epigrammatic hits such as these: "The first act of the democratic party is to file a schedule in bankruptcy;" "Modern demo-

crats of the practical school have no creed except the oath of office." "It is not the fault of Hendricks that the Congressional Record connects him with all the blunders and treasons of recent politics. It is the tax a man pays to his generation for the luxury of having been an eminent democrat;" "The campaign will last long enough to show to every sensible man's eye that no possible combination of tight pants and hay fever can defeat the anxious will of the real conscience of this country;" and "The descendants of Cleopatra might as well bring suit against the estate of Mark Antony as for the democratic managers to parade the venerable gentlemen who were caught between the wheels of the electoral commission." Hardly a sentence of this remarkable speech fails in original and bright illustration and sharply tipped shafts hurled into the democratic ranks. It rounds off with the following neat comparison between Cleveland and Blaine:
"The people of this country like brains—nervous matter under the roots of the hair. In James G. Blaine they find a man the scope of whose faculties is a perfect horizon—a man who knows the size of this nation—a man who knows the history of this nation—a man who knows the rights of this nation—a man who comprehends with a serene faith the mission of the republic and its sublime destiny in the midst of the nations and the ages. Not in vain has this great state—correct in its opinion, upright in its conscience—laid at the feet of Blaine the royal tribute of its affection. He stands to-day, at the very opening of the campaign, at once a standard bearer and a victor. Cleveland, as his letter informs us, believes in Providence, and has the grace to say, in his opinion, 'the Supreme Being will always bless honest human endeavors in the conscientious discharge of public duty.' Iowa believed that before Cleveland ever thought of such a thing. God's providence, you may be certain, never identified the name of Blaine and Logan in eternal reputation with the most splendid pages of American history—the one as a statesman, the other as a soldier—only to see them defeated by a person who at the age of 34 descended a learned profession to become the hangman of a back county in New York."

The extracts we have made are sufficient to illustrate the sparkling and effective qualities of Dolliver's oratory. They are of the kind which will make him a favorite with the people, and will rouse enthusiasm where deeper but dryer men would fail. Humor is always appreciated by Americans, and this quality Dolliver possesses in a remarkable degree. It is stated that he has already been engaged to speak in West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana.
The Czar as a Patron of Sporting.
The emperor of Russia has lately started racing in the park at Peterhof, his country residence near St. Petersburg. No pains have been taken to lay out the course, which is hard as adamant, and full of stones, so that, although the races have been run very slow, and over short distances, half the horses have been broken down. The races are all military stakes, and the officers who ride do not wear colors, but appear in short, white jackets, so that the spectators cannot distinguish one horse from another. The officers are wretched riders, and the horses are sadly deficient in speed. The stands, which cost an enormous amount of money, are most hideous buildings. Better things might surely have been expected, considering that the emperor is familiar with Goodwood, Ascot, and Stockbridge. Polo has also been played in the park, and a strange sight it is, for the players are all mounted on chargers, and one Sunday, when the Cossacks played, it was like Bedlam let loose, and two officers were dangerously injured. On the following Sunday there was a startling change, for it had been intimated that any player would be sent to prison who either caused an accident or met with one, as the imperial party had been distressed by the results of the disasters on the previous occasion.
Horatio King was postmaster general during Buchanan's administration and now lives in elegant retirement in Washington. The only knowledge the public has of him in late years comes from the literary soirees held at his residence during the winter seasons. He has, however, emerged into political activity long enough to write a letter in favor of Cleveland, in which he expresses a hope for the return of the "good old days when democratic officials conducted the government, always subordinating party interests to the public service." Whereupon a cold-blooded statistical follow publishes the comparative administration of the postoffice when King himself was postmaster general and now, with the following figures: Under Buchanan's administration the loss to the postoffice revenues was \$3 16 on the \$1000. During the administration of Arthur the loss on \$1000 has been 13 mills." King may now write another letter on the "good present days."

The credit of the government is second to that of no other nation, and this too in spite of the democratic party. There was not a step in the direction of the re-establishment of credit that was not persistently opposed by the democratic party—not one. And now, behold the paper money of the country, all of which is issued under the authority of congress, equal to coin, and the secretary of the treasury paying three-per-cent. bonds in advance of maturity. In 1860 a democratic president found it difficult to borrow at 12 per cent. per annum; now a republican president is able to pay off three-per-cent. bonds in advance, and has paid off one hundred millions within a year. The contrast is a very striking one. And this is no more impressive than the record of the democratic party from 1860 to the present hour.
Yet this is the party that asks the country to turn the republican party out, and it asks this upon promises merely and in the face of a record that should destroy any party.
And where does its chief strength lie? In 1860 it put the country in readiness to be destroyed. Now it comes up with 153 votes from the solid south—at least, it claims the south—and but for the votes it will certainly have from that section there would be nothing of the party but a mere shell. It would fall to pieces. When the south rebelled it had the democratic organization of the north to build upon. Now the latter, in the effort to regain control of the government, has the solid south to build upon, and a very broad foundation it is, there being 153 votes, which is only 48 short of a majority of the electoral college.
Instead, therefore, of making this election a question of men, it should be mainly a question of parties. Are the people of the north ready to put a party in power with the democratic record, and that if put in power must get in by the votes of the states that in 1860 undertook to leave the union? Would that be safe? Would it be wise? Are the people ready for an experiment of such startling proportions? These are burning questions, and of immediate importance.

The political information from New York is of the most gratifying character. The reports from all sections of the state agree in showing an overwhelming and irresistible current for Blaine and Logan. The evidence on this point is of the most conclusive character. Indeed, it is so strong that if testimony were not all one way it would be almost incredible. If the election were to be held now, Blaine would carry the state by an immense majority, and there is no prospect of any change so marked as to reverse this current.
There is an old fellow in Hamilton county, Ohio, who is nearly 102 years old, and he has been chewing tobacco for the last 75 years. Nothing less than strychnine will kill some men.

Burning Questions.
(Commercial Gazette.)
The republican party has been in power in the national government about 23 years. Part of the time, it is true, the democratic party had control of the house of representatives and did all the mischief it could, and throughout the whole period it showed that it was capable of much harm to the country if it had the power. But both parties have made a record in those 23 years, and this is before the people and ought to be studied, especially by the young men as they reach the voting age. Men are judged not near so much by what they promise as by what they perform, and this is the rule that should be applied to party organizations.
If we find a man who has been wrong all his life; who, when not in a position to do wrong, showed that he would have been wrong if the opportunity had been presented, no sensible person would place much dependence upon the promises he might make. Finding a party that had control of the government for near a quarter of a century; that lost it and for near another quarter of a century has sought to regain it, it is natural enough, and it is quite proper to ask: What has this party done to entitle it to the confidence of the country? It is sufficient for the present to inquire: What has it done or tried to do in the last quarter of a century?
When it stepped out of power the government it had so long mismanaged was without money, and in very poor credit. Buchanan borrowed, with great difficulty, at equal to 12 per cent. per annum. Traitors had scattered the army and navy, for the express purpose of making it easy for rebels to destroy the union. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, there was no money in the treasury; there was neither army nor navy; he had nothing to build upon but the patriotism of the loyal people of the north, and even this the democratic party, as an organization, sought to destroy. In spite of this democratic organization, the rebellion was suppressed; the union was saved; slavery was abolished, and the states were restored to their places in the union, and now there are fifty-six million people under one government, and the flag floats over free soil and free men.

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