

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, October 26, 1884

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

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

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

THE OHIO ELECTION.

A Republican Majority of 12,000 and a Gain of Several Congressmen.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—Returns from 43 counties in the state show net republican gains of 12,028. Of the 45 counties yet to hear from, 21 gave republican and 24 gave democratic majorities in 1883. Cayuga, Lucas and Franklin are among the number to hear from.

Frank H. Hurl, the champion free-trader, is defeated in the tenth district, and Campbell is elected in the third district.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—2 P. M.—The republicans elect congressmen in the first, second, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth districts, and the democrats elect congressmen in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, fifteenth and twenty-first districts, with the exception of the sixteenth and seventeenth still in doubt. Fifty-three counties complete give a republican gain in all of 19,974.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—4 P. M.—The republican majority in Ohio will be about 12,000. The congressmen stand 10 republicans and 10 democrats, with the exception of the sixteenth and seventeenth still in doubt. We cannot give further particulars until the official returns are received.

The only news we have from West Virginia is that the democrats elected their governor by a majority of 10,000 or 12,000.

Henry Ward Beecher has discovered just what Cleveland is fit for—to hold up to the youth of the country as a frightful example.

Vermont and Iowa have been republican ever since 1854. They are out of debt; their people are as intelligent as any in the world; they are not behind in schools, in virtue, nor in prosperity.

There are well informed politicians who think that New York city will give Blaine a plurality over Cleveland. That would insure Blaine's election and defeat Cleveland by at least 40,000 in his own state.

Democratic papers are speaking of Carl Schurz as a martyr in being driven out of Germany. The fact that the Germans drove him out commands our respect, even if they do repudiate our hogs; but if they will take him back again, we will forever remain silent on the hog question.

The Recorder says Jim Wilson of Curry county wants to bet all he has, even to his shirt, that Blaine will be left. Nobody up this way has any use for Wilson's dirty linen, but if he has any coin to put up that Blaine will be defeated he can find in this place takers for more money than he can bring here. There are several moneyed men on the bay anxious to bet on Blaine, and we have not yet heard of a democrat being unable to get all the bets he wanted.

Idaho territory is being overrun by an overflow of Mormons from Utah, which joins it on the south. The democratic convention of the former territory, which met to nominate a candidate for delegate to congress, voted down a resolution denouncing the Mormons. It appears that the Mormons have become so numerous that the democrats are bidding for their support. By rejecting the resolution referred to, the democrats of Idaho virtually endorsed Mormonism, with all its abominations.

Cigar smokers, says Dr. Felix Bremont, in the Journal d'Hygiene, should always use a long holder and renew it frequently. Havana cigars are by far the least hurtful. Dry cigars contain less nicotine than damp ones. It is better to smoke slowly than quickly. Cigarette smoking is the most pernicious form of smoking, while the smoking of pure, dry tobacco from a porous pipe frequently renewed is the nearest possible approach to hygienic excellence.

A new and peculiar feature of the Chinese problem was developed at San Francisco last week. A Chinese woman, who left there three years ago, with two children that were born there, returned with them and another child which had been born while on her visit to China. The mother and the two elder children were allowed to land upon proof of former residence, but the infant was refused permission to come ashore. The mother having gone ashore cannot now return to the ship, as the customs officers do not allow any communication between the Chinese on shipboard and those on shore. In the meantime some Chinese women, who are in transit for other points, are taking care of the young Mongolian.

Fred S. Strang of Salem, the young man who was recently admitted to a cadetship at the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., died there on the 3d inst. It is reported that he was a victim of hazing. The Oregonian says the story goes that in the treatment to which all new cadets at Annapolis and West Point are subjected by senior cadets, young Strang received injuries which caused a rupture, and he died from the effects of an operation for its cure. What gives color to the rumor is the fact that Fred was in good health when he left Salem, and must have been physically sound when he was examined, else he could not have been admitted to the academy. Still it is possible that the injuries might have been received during exercises in the gymnasium.

Stunning Facts and Figures for Free-Traders.

The matter of chief importance treated of in the annual report of Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics, is the enormous magnitude of our internal commerce. It is shown that the value of the products of the various industries of the United States is seven times the total value of our foreign commerce, nearly three times the total value of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times the total value of the foreign commerce of France, including in each case both imports and exports. The total value of products of industries in the United States is also shown to be a little more than twice the total value of exports of merchandise from all the countries of Europe. The United States is now the largest manufacturing country on the globe. The value of products of American manufacture consumed at home is five times the value of the manufactured products of Great Britain and Ireland, exported to all other countries, and more than fourteen times the value of exports of manufactured products from France to all other countries.

The relative value of internal, as compared with the foreign, commerce of the country is also illustrated by statements showing that 99 per cent of the coal mined in this country, 95 per cent of our iron and steel products, 93 per cent of the products of our leather industry, more than 99 per cent of our manufactures of wool, 95 per cent of the product of cotton manufactures, and 97 per cent of our manufactures of glassware, earthenware and stoneware, are consumed in the United States.

The report shows that the total value of exports of merchandise from, and imports of merchandise into, California, Oregon and Washington territory, for the year ended June 30, 1884, was \$83,563,814; the value of exports was \$46,338,284, and imports \$37,179,330.

Is It Irrelevant?

The Philadelphia Press says Governor Cleveland does not meet the people, as Blaine does, but he writes political epistles which stamp the poverty of his intellect and the hollowness of his policy. His letter to the Columbus meeting has but one idea, and that is a platitude. He insists that the issue of the canvass is "the establishment of pure and honest administration," and he adds: "Let me show the people a way to this, and warn them against any cunningly designed effort to lead them into other paths of irrelevant discussion." What are these paths? What are the matters of "irrelevant discussion?" Does Cleveland refer to the charges of personal immorality which have gathered like a dark cloud around his name? Or does he allude to the tariff question? He may mean either or both. The one plain thing is that he declares everything beyond the issue of honest administration a matter of "irrelevant discussion." The tariff question fills the public mind. It overtops all other political issues of the day. It is the one subject of supreme importance to the business, industrial and laboring interests of the country. The democratic house gave more time to it at the last session than to any other matter. It threatened the nation with the Morrison bill, which assailed and imperiled all our manufacturing enterprises. And yet Cleveland says the tariff question is an "irrelevant discussion." Cleveland's own proposed issue is not "irrelevant," but it is without any foundation. He can make no issue of honest administration against the republican party. Fidelity in the handling of the public money is the supreme test of public honesty. The official records show that while the loss on every \$1000 received and disbursed was \$3.56 under Pierce and \$3.81 under Buchanan, it was only 24 cents under Grant, only three-tenths of one cent under Hayes, and less than one-fifth of a cent under Arthur. That shows the honest administration under republican rule as compared with democratic rule. Cleveland can make no issue on that question which is not to the disadvantage of his own party. And at the same time he declares that all other questions, including the paramount subject of the tariff, are "irrelevant." General Hancock four years ago called the tariff question "a local issue." Cleveland goes farther, and calls it "irrelevant."

The Wool Industry.

Under the fostering care of the republican party, the wool industry of this country was rapidly becoming one of the greatest and most profitable that our people could engage in. A democratic congress came into power, and by unfavorable legislation almost destroyed it. Thousands of sheep owners have gone out of the business, and others are only holding on hoping that the legislation which ruined them may be repealed and the former duty on wool be restored. Their only hope is in the election of a republican congress. Everywhere we hear that wool growers are deserting the democratic party.

On this subject C. R. Fowler of Ohio has just written to the chairman of the democratic state committee of that state a powerful letter. Fowler has always been a democrat. He received a letter from the chairman of the committee stating that he had "been recommended as a democrat of intelligence and devotion to the principles of the party," and advising him of his "appointment to the important place of advisory committee." In replying, he says: "I have been a democratic voter since my majority and an earnest worker at the polls, but believing that the interests of American citizens in American industries should predominate rather than the devotion to the principles of any party, and believing that if the

democratic party be now placed in power it would be controlled by men who would ignore the great principles of protection, I find myself in the present campaign unable to support either the platform or the ticket, and would respectfully decline the appointment named."

In a letter to the press, in which he makes public this reply, Fowler discusses at length the attitude of the two parties, both in congress and in conventions, concluding as follows:

"I think the wool-growers of our country can better afford to build their future upon the broad principles of protection and on a platform that recognizes sheep husbandry rather than to rest their hopes on a platform that declares for a 'tariff for revenue only' or 'for government expenses exclusively,' and mentions not their industry. The tariff of 1867 was a republican measure, and to that measure wool-growers owe all the prosperity they have had; also, had it not been for the republicans of the house, the Morrison bill reducing our present protection 29 per cent would have passed. Hence, considering the political complexion of the votes in the last congress, considering the defeat of the protectionists in democratic convention, and the renomination of those of free-trade tendencies, considering the entire past policies and the present platforms of the two parties, I believe that for future security the wool-growers' industry will be safer in the hands of a republican majority, and would advise all wool-growers to so vote, unless the past record and present promises of candidates is conclusive evidence that they will work and vote to foster and encourage rather than to destroy our industry."

Land-Grant Legislation.

Secretary McPherson, in answer to various letters asking for information concerning land grant legislation, has prepared a statement showing the position taken by both the republican and democratic parties with respect to the granting of lands to aid the construction of railroads. He reviews the history of land grant legislation from the administration of John Quincy Adams, when the United States first adopted the policy of granting alternate sections of land to states in aid of public improvements. The first grant was made to Indiana and Ohio, in aid of the Wabash and Erie canal, in 1827. From this date to 1861, numerous acts were passed granting land to states and corporations, and were approved by various democratic presidents. The aggregate number of acres thus granted was 55,000,000, of which Alabama received 3,500,000, Arkansas 3,500,000, Florida 3,000,000, Illinois 2,500,000, Indiana 6,500,000, Kansas 4,500,000, Louisiana 1,500,000, Michigan 4,000,000, Minnesota 12,500,000, Mississippi 2,000,000, Missouri 2,000,000, and Wisconsin nearly 5,000,000.

All these grants were for purposes local to states in which the corporations were created. In 1862, when it was proposed to construct railroads through the territories to the Pacific ocean, the grants were made directly to the corporations. The first was to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads; the next to the Northern Pacific, and the next to the Atlantic and Pacific, and the last to the Texas and Pacific. These grants aggregated 146,000,000 acres. In some cases the conditions have not been complied with, and bills declaring the grants forfeited have passed one or both houses of congress. Since 1871 no new grants have been made, nor are any likely to be made, all parties having declared that a sufficient amount of the public domain had been given for the purpose of improving the transportation facilities of the people. He shows by the records that the question of making grants was never a partisan one, and cites, as an instance to show how little partisanship entered into this legislation, the fact that Samuel J. Randall failed to vote upon the question of passage of the Northern Pacific grant and was not paired. On the Northern Pacific grant in 1864, the largest of all, being for about 47,000,000 acres, there was no recorded opposition in the senate, and the majority in the house was 24 votes. The votes were divided between the two parties, about in the proportion of their respective strength in the two houses.

Coincident with the passage of the first railroad grant to the Pacific road, the republican party placed upon the statute books the homestead law, under which to this date 663,722 independent entries have been made. The land thus actually taken up by settlers amounts in the aggregate to over 83,000,000 acres. This beneficent act was persistently fostered by the democratic party when in power, and when the thirty-sixth congress passed a modified homestead act President Buchanan vetoed it upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. The existing homestead act was one of the first approved by Abraham Lincoln.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The commissioner of the general land office has submitted a report of the operations of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. Sales, entries and selections of public land embraced 26,334,041 acres; Indian lands, 697,129 acres; total, 27,031,170 acres, an increase over the year 1883 of 8,101,157 acres, and over 1882 of 13,222,003 acres. Receipts from disposals of public lands, \$11,840,993; from Indian lands, \$938,137; total, \$12,779,130, an increase over 1883 of \$1,073,394, and an increase over 1882 of \$4,392,750, to which is to be added \$10,275 received for certified copies of records, making the total receipts of the year \$12,789,405.

The commissioner renews his recommendation that the pre-emption laws be repealed, and that the homestead laws be amended so as to require proof of actual residence and improvement for

two years, before homestead entry may be committed to cash payment. He recommends the repeal of the timber-culture act, the act providing that lands covered by relinquishments shall be subject to entry immediately upon cancellation at the land office, the desert land law and the timber and stone land act.

There were 1076 miles of railroad constructed during the year under various land grants.

The commissioner says that the portion of public lands still remaining should be economized for the use of actual settlers only. An act reserving public lands, except mineral and timber reserves, for entry under the homestead law, with amendments to prevent evasion of its wise restrictions, would be a measure meeting this end.

In conclusion, the commissioner points out the necessity for the immediate adoption of some measure by which natural forests may be preserved at the headwaters of important rivers and their tributaries, and in such other situations where their preservation is expedient for climatic effect, and other reasons of utility. He says there is no good reason why lands worth from \$25 to \$100 per acre for timber should be sold for \$1.25 and \$2.50 per acre, as at present, and he favors the withdrawal from sale or entry under the existing laws of all distinctively timber lands in the United States, until examination and appraisal can be made. After examination permanent timber reserves should be established where deemed desirable, and provision made for the sale, at not less than the appraised value, of the remainder.

Hendricks Corrected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Thomas A. Hendricks has been making speeches in portions of the west on national finances, in which he displays a remarkable ignorance of treasury fiscal operations, or, if acquainted with such operations, he is playing the role of a demagogue and is seeking to mislead the people. Hendricks, taking up the fact that the treasury contains over \$450,000,000, informs his audiences that this vast sum of money is improperly withheld from business channels, either through bad administration, or for ulterior and partisan purposes, and that the presence of this large sum has a tendency to induce corruption and loss to the government through the influence it exerts on congress in making large and unnecessary appropriations. Hendricks should know that less than one-third of the \$450,000,000 belongs to the government, and that the balance actually owned by the government is regarded by all financiers as necessary to maintain United States notes or greenbacks at par. That the speeches of Hendricks on this subject are producing a mischievous effect is shown by the fact that the United States treasurer has received a number of letters from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio making inquiries as to the correctness of his statements, and in reply to these Treasurer Wyman to-day sent out the following explanation of what constitutes the \$450,000,000 now held:

On September 30, 1884, the cash in the treasury, exclusive of minor coins (one, two, three and five cent pieces), but including fractional silver coin (amounting to \$29,474,160.89), was \$351,182,508.12. Of this amount there was held—

First—For the redemption of bonds and payment of interest past due but not yet presented, \$20,643,983.66.

Second—For the redemption of gold certificates in circulation, \$87,389,090.

Third—For the redemption of silver certificates in circulation, \$96,891,251.

Fourth—For the redemption of certificates issued on deposits of United States notes (act of June 8, 1870,) \$15,630,000.

Fifth—For disbursing offices, such as pension agents, paymasters, etc., subject to their checks, \$23,640,921.92.

Sixth—For drafts and checks of the treasurer, not yet presented for payment, \$8,057,534.29.

Seventh—The 5 per cent. fund for the redemption of national bank notes, which fund is made up and belongs to the banks, \$12,575,074.63.

Eighth—For the redemption of notes of national banks that have failed, gone into liquidation, or are reducing circulation, \$39,358,283.10.

Ninth—Balance of the postoffice department account, \$3,462,048.86, making a total of moneys held for special purposes of \$307,948,460.85, which is, therefore, not applicable for purposes other than as specified, and leaving an available cash balance of \$143,234,041.27.

A call of bonds, to mature Nov. 1, 1884, requiring for their payment \$10,000,000, will reduce the available cash balance on that date by that amount. Of the amount of available cash, \$95,500,000 was obtained by the sale of bonds under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to create a fund for the redemption of specie payment. The amount of the reserve for this purpose has, as a matter of prudent administration, been maintained by the secretaries of the treasury at about \$138,000,000, or at about 40 per cent. of the amount of the United States notes outstanding, fixed by law, at \$346,681,016.

A. U. WYMAN,
United States Treasurer.

A Characteristic Speech by Butler.

A great demonstration in behalf of Gen. Butler took place at Oil City, Pa., last Friday night. After thanking the assemblage for the demonstration, he spoke of the great distress in that city, and said the depression was caused by an unequal division between labor and capital. He went before the Chicago convention and asked them to put such a plank in the platform as would get an equal division for labor and capital, but they wouldn't do it.

At this point fireworks were exploded from the top of a bank building, evidently by persons not connected with the demonstration. Butler demanded that

they be stopped. "You had enough fireworks here ten years ago," said he, "and if it is not stopped I will lead you to stop it. We have lights, we are in the public streets, free for everybody, and I will not allow any banker or capitalist to interfere with it."

Continuing, he said there was a difficulty behind the scenes which affects that city particularly. "You think," said he, "that the tariff is going to do everything, yet a southern oligarchy controls all the negro labor of the south; they have better iron in the mines of Georgia than here, and by laborers there working at half price they are enabled to get ahead of you. The negro works for half because he cannot protect himself. It took the war to free the slaves, a war the like of which was never known, and which filled the land with blood. Our cause is greater than that of the abolitionist. It is intended to free forty million workmen. If it cannot be done by the ballot, as sure as God reigns and our cause is just, so shall we punish this land again by red-handed war, by freeing the white race. I hope that may not come."

General Butler then arraigned the republican and democratic parties, and called on the voters to join the people's party, and urged that they stand together and thus hold the balance of power, and form a new party.

No Rest for the Wicked—More Ministers After Cleveland.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Fourteen prominent clergymen of this city have been looking up Cleveland's record. They assert that he has continued his alleged misconduct up to the present time. Witnesses, whom they claim to be reliable men and women, told the most astounding and painful stories about the governor's clandestine relations with certain women. The ministers, however, refuse to reveal the names or tell what the witnesses said. Members of the Buffalo association of ministers have prepared the following circular. It is to be sent to a legion of anxious inquirers:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1884.—We are in receipt of a large number of letters from all parts of the country, making inquiries concerning the moral character of one of the nominees for the presidential office, and also in many cases asking whether it is true, as was quite widely published, that during his candidacy for the governorship of this state he was generally indorsed by ministers of this city. It is true that during his candidacy for the governorship Cleveland did receive, largely, the confidence of clergymen. Acting in their individual capacity, in ignorance of the facts concerning his private life and believing that he gave promise of a pure and wise administration, many of them gave him their cordial support; but while thus referring to the truth of the past, it is but fair and right for us to add that since that time evidence has been laid before us which fairly and, as we believe, unanswerably impeaches not only the past but also the more recent morality of Cleveland, as respects his temperance and chastity. We willingly excuse ourselves from the unpleasant task of entering into details, which, however, are in our possession, and not as mere vague rumors, but in the form of positive statements by witnesses cognizant of that to which they testify.

REV. DR. VAN BOKKLE,
Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church.

A Mysterious Box at Castle Garden.

New York, Oct. 10.—Six weeks ago there landed at Castle Garden a man who told the officials that he was a member of the Irish constabulary, and had come out to track down some members of a secret association, who had not only attempted to murder him, but had planned the destruction of buildings and the assassination of eminent personages in Great Britain. He left a large box in the baggage room, which he said he would call for at an early day. From that time he has not been seen or heard from. Yesterday afternoon the box was opened and found to contain the drawings of buildings in England and Ireland, with models of infernal machines appended, and dotted spaces indicating where the machines could be used to the most advantage. One drawing contains a design of a constable's house, and a document detailing a plan to blow up him and his family. There are besides models of dynamite machines, with notes explaining how to use them, and lists of suspects. The superintendent said the documents and plans in the box were of such a character that the government might desire to get possession of them first, as there was a likelihood the owner had been put out of the way here. In the superintendent's opinion a published description of what was in the box could defeat the ends of justice. That such important documents had not been claimed by the owner, he believed, was a strong indication that he had been foully dealt with.

"Butler First, Blaine Second, and Cleveland Never."

New York, Oct. 10.—The Sun has an editorial headed "To Young Voters of California," in which it says: "We have received an inquiry from a citizen of southwestern California, one of the most beautiful and prosperous portions of the United States, and from its interesting character and positive ideas we think proper to answer it publicly."

Then follows the letter, stating that the writer is doing all he can, like many others in his locality, for Butler, for whom he will cast his first vote. "We do not wish, however, should our favorite be defeated, to see Blaine get away with the baggage. What I want to learn is, will Butler have the privilege of giving his votes, should he fail of enough for his own election, to any other

candidate that he chooses, and if so do you think he would turn in favor of Blaine?"

The Sun replies: "It is no part of Butler's design, as we understand it, to make any deals with opposing parties. He is engaged in founding a new party, more democratic than the democrats, more truly conservative than the republicans, and at the same time the purpose of the Sun is something different from this. We have by no means renounced the old democratic faith of Jefferson and Tilden. We still hold that faith as the wisest political philosophy yet evolved by the mind of man, but we hold it necessary to defeat Cleveland, even at the expense of defeating a democrat as Van Buren and Adams defeated the party in 1848. Our ideas differ radically from those of our correspondent. Our motto is, 'Butler first, Blaine second, and Cleveland never.'"

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is very much alarmed about the state of Blaine's health. It says: "If elected to the presidency, James G. Blaine may not live through his term of office." The Post-Dispatch is sure Blaine has Bright's disease of the kidneys. The alarm we regard as unnecessary. A man who can endure the labor which Blaine has been performing for many months, must be remarkably healthy. But in any event, if the country should be so unfortunate as to lose Blaine during his term, Logan would be his successor, and everything would move on satisfactorily.

As long as there is a man alive who, as a child, witnessed any of the horror and bloodshed of the democratic rebellion, the rebel democratic party cannot succeed in a national contest.

It is alleged that Blaine spent a million dollars to secure the nomination of the June convention over such men as Edmunds of Vermont. Cleveland made no such eager effort.

The vigilantes are doing solid work for the republican cause in Montana. They have already this season hanged 33 horse thieves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, October 8, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN S. SMITH has applied to purchase the west half of the southeast quarter of section 12, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, township 25 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian, under the act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory.

Any and all persons claiming any of the above-described lands must file their adverse claims with the register of the Roseburg land office during the sixty-day publication hereof, and failing to do so, their claims will be barred by statute.

Oct 6 1884 Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

H. S. BONEBRAKE,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Front street, Marshfield.

AT NORTON'S CIGAR STORE, NEXT TO NORTON'S HALL.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Promptly supplied at EASTERN PRICES

—AND—
Repairs with neatness, perfection and dispatch at the lowest rates.

All work entrusted to me is warranted to give satisfaction.

Oct 2 H. S. BONEBRAKE.

J. D. GARFIELD,

Front street, Marshfield.

Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Hardware

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FARM TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS
OF ALL KINDS,
Stoves and Ranges,

Blacksmiths' Supplies,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints and Oils,

Lamps,

Harness,

Tubs,

Baskets,

Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.

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

may 29

CLOSING OUT!!

The undersigned,

WISHING TO GET OUT

—OF THE—
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Is now offering his entire stock

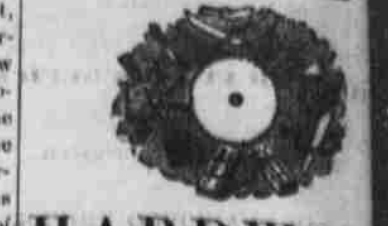
AT COST FOR CASH!

S. C. ROGERS,

South Coos River.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE MARSHFIELD



HARDWARE

STORE

KEEPS ON HAND A SUPER

TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON

Or home manufacture, in common 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,

Ropes,

Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition,

Fishing Tackle,

Bird Cages,

Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe,

Etc., Etc.

Done at short notice.

E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

E. F. COOK,

PAINTER, GRAINER,

PAPER-HANGER

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

work in his line at short notice and on

most reasonable terms.

Sign Painting and GRASSING A SPECIALTY.

Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention.