

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, October 23, 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

Major Jones has taken charge of the government works in Oregon and Washington territory heretofore controlled by Capt. Powell.

A captive wildcat in Virginia has whipped ten champion bulldogs in rotation, and is ready for the eleventh. His owner has named him James G. Blaine.

A confiding southern journal says that "John Kelly has given his right hand to Cleveland." Yes; but he's believed to have a very long knife in his left hand.

A California paper says of Carl Schurz: "The history of modern politics fails to discover the name of any man who has changed countries, acquired a new language and been as great a public figure as he." It is not his change of countries that is so remarkable; it's the frequency of his change of parties. And that is what makes him so "great a public figure."

If the issue of this campaign be not protection against free trade, we should like for some intelligent democrat to tell us what the issue is. So long as the democrats can wield enough power to threaten us with free trade they will harass and unsettle the business of the country. One policy or the other must prevail, and the quicker the question is settled by an overwhelming vote in favor of protection the better it will be for everybody.

A curious accident recently happened the British steamer Coventry, from Liverpool Sept. 22 for Charleston. When 400 miles off Troy island her spare propeller broke adrift between decks and smashed iron plates, frames of the hull and beams. The propeller fell into the lower hold and burst through the shaft tunnel. The vessel nearly foundered. She put into Greenock in distress.

George Murphy, employed on a pile driver at the mouth of the Willamette river, met with an accident on the 13th inst. that will cripple him for life. He was adjusting a ring on the top of a pile, when the rope that held the hammer broke and the hammer fell and caught and crushed both of Murphy's hands. He was taken to Portland, where the thumb and three fingers of the right hand and two fingers of the left hand were amputated.

In terse, strong words Blaine states the objects of the republican party: Peace; commercial expansion; protection of industry; protection of American citizens, at home and abroad. There is no equivocation in his statement, as there was none in the platform of the party which nominated him. No one has to ask twice what the party means to do. Republicans are not trying to make any new promises in congress on any of these questions, nor telling each other that they lie about the action or belief of their candidate; in the strong words of Gen. Logan, they "only ask that the light shall be turned on." If the people do not approve their policy, the responsibility for any disaster that may result must rest with those who reject it. If the people do approve that policy, the republicans ask that it shall be sustained in practical efficiency by the choice of republicans to administer the government.

A machine called a pole-road engine, built at Nashville, Tenn., was tested near that city a few days ago, and excited no little admiration by its achievements. It is something like an ordinary locomotive, but much smaller, and the wheels have two flanges instead of one, and have a "play" of six inches on the axle. It is intended to run on a track made of round poles, laid like the iron rails of a railway, and fastened to the ground by means of wooden pins driven through them into the earth—a cheap railroad, which can be built on the natural surface without grading. It will travel six miles an hour over a road laid through the forest or along a mountain side, hauling a train of 20 cars, each loaded with 2000 feet of lumber. It is particularly adapted to work in mining and milling districts, for hauling ore, coal, logs and lumber. The "Eucambria," as it is called, is to go to Wallace station, Ala., to be used for hauling pine logs to a large saw mill.

The American pilots are out with their protest against Governor Cleveland. They declare, and the facts warrant the declaration, that Cleveland came to the conclusion that the pilots of the port of New York ought to receive no higher wages than the pilots of any foreign port. This is the pure doctrine of free trade. The fact that the conditions of England and the United States were different did not occur to Governor Cleveland. "If our earnings," say the pilots, "are to be measured by those received in Liverpool, Bristol, or other English ports, then the governor may as well apply this process of reasoning and say that the working-men of this country engaged in any industry ought to receive just the same as working-men engaged in similar occupations in Europe."

Daniel McSweney, who was imprisoned in Ireland when James G. Blaine was secretary of state, has returned to New York to use his influence against Blaine. McSweney was naturalized in San Francisco in 1860, and in 1877 he visited Ireland for his health; engaged in business, and in 1881 was arrested as a suspect and was imprisoned for ten months. When McSweney left San Francisco for Ireland he left one of the healthiest places in the world, and he ought to have died or got well in Ireland in less than four years. We suspect that his health had very little to do with his trip to Ireland, where, when he got into trouble, he wanted to crawl

The Line of Our Presidents.

With a single exception, says the Philadelphia Press, the country has never elected a president with as little public experience and training as Cleveland possesses. If the people were to make the mistake of choosing him, he would bring to the high position less preparation and fitness than any man who has ever held it. Much is said of mere availability; but important as this has come to be regarded in the lexicon of the politician, the nation has always been in the habit of selecting its chief magistrate from statesmen of high standing and extended public service.

In the earlier days of the republic the presidency went as a matter of course to the foremost leader of the party. The president was named then very much as the premier is selected in England—by the right of recognized intellectual and political ascendancy. For the first 40 years the heads of the republic were chosen from the men who had spent their lives in the public service, and had become pre-eminent in the public councils by their great abilities. Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and the younger Adams were all advanced upon the principle of natural selection. Even General Jackson had gained large civic experience. We are accustomed to think of his career before he won the presidential chair as only that of a successful soldier. But he had served, first, in the lower branch of congress, then in the United States senate and then as judge of the supreme court of his state; and, apart from his official positions, he had been a large factor in public affairs.

Van Buren, who followed Jackson, was the most dexterous political leader of his time, and had enjoyed an almost unrivaled career of public distinction. General Harrison was named in 1840 as the hero of Tippecanoe; but he had been governor of the territory of Indiana at the beginning of the century; and when the state was admitted he served several years in congress, and afterwards as United States senator. James K. Polk had held a commanding position in congress for many years, had risen to the speakership and had been governor of his state. General Taylor is the one president who was chosen without civil experience; but he had served in the war of 1812, in the Blackhawk, the Seminole and the Mexican wars, and his long connection with the army had brought him close to public affairs. His death after only a year of his term left the presidency to Fillmore, who had been a conspicuous leader in congress and a successful administrator in his own state. Franklin Pierce had been speaker of the New Hampshire house, four years in the popular branch of congress, and five years in the United States senate, and had been prominent enough to have the opportunity of declining the attorney generalship.

Buchanan came to the presidency after a long and distinguished career in the house, the senate, the cabinet and the highest diplomatic station. Lincoln had been in congress, and in his famous debate with Douglas had gained a reputation and shown a grasp of the principles of government which few men can acquire through years of labor. General Grant had not held any civil office, but as the head of the army he had been practically a part of the administration for several years, and he had left the country in no doubt of his ability to conduct the government. Hayes had served in congress and had three times been elected governor of Ohio. General Arthur was not elected president; but his training was greater than Cleveland's, for though he had held no representative position, he bore such a relation to political movements that he had practically been in public affairs for 20 years. Cleveland was entirely unknown outside of his own city two years ago, and absolutely his only training was an accidental service of a year and a half as governor. It is with in bounds to say that the country has never elected a president with so little fitness as he possesses, and it will not make that mistake now.

Dear Bread in Europe.

There is a general outcry in Europe that, while wheat has gone down to the lowest point reached during the present century, bread remains as dear as ever. The bakers and the millers are so far the only men who get the benefits of the bountiful crops. Bread sells in London at about four cents a pound, and pays 300 per cent profit to the miller and baker. In some places in the southern part of England the same quality of bread is sold at a little over two cents a pound, and pays a good profit to the producer at that. There is nothing to be astonished at in these extortions of the trade when we take into consideration the fabulous prices which are paid for tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles of first necessity at retail, and the unprecedently low prices at which they are sold wholesale. Tea, for instance, sells at auction in London at about 20 cents a pound, and cannot be bought at retail at less than 60 cents.

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out under his naturalization papers. Other nations have rights that even the United States must respect, and naturalization papers from this nation do not always entitle a man to do whatever he pleases, even in his native land. When the whole truth becomes known in regard to this case, no doubt the position taken by our government will appear right and McSweney wrong.

BLAINE IN MICHIGAN.

He Gives Conclusive Proof that He was Never a Know-Nothing.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—The heat-arroyed reception given to Blaine so far on his trip through Michigan was at Flint. Dispensing with carriages and the paraphernalia of a procession, the local committee had erected a stand on a flat car, on which Blaine stepped from the train. Around the stand was a very large and enthusiastic meeting of several thousand people. Blaine spoke here at greater length than usual. After calling attention to the protective tariff as the great issue of the campaign, and expressing his belief that Michigan as a state was so much interested in protection that she would follow the lead of Ohio, he said:

I have received since I have been in this state two or three letters from persons asking me to state whether I had ever been a member of the know-nothing party. In connection with these inquiries from persons in Michigan, I have received some telegrams from persons asking me to state whether I was not a supporter of Fillmore when he ran in 1856 as the native American candidate for president. Let me say, in full and explicit reply to these inquiries by letter and telegraph, that I never was a member of the know-nothing order, that I never voted for a man who was nominated by it, either for state or national office, and that instead of supporting Fillmore in 1856, when I was a young man of 26, I had the honor to be a member of the national republican convention which nominated General Fremont (cheers), and as the general is now on this platform he will be able to bear testimony that however inefficient my support may have been, it was very earnest and very ardent. (Renewed cheering.) I was then junior editor of the Kennebec Journal, and the paper was entirely devoted to General Fremont's advocacy, and aided in giving him the largest majority ever cast in Maine for the presidential candidate of any party. (Cheers.) The know-nothing order held views in regard to immigration and naturalization with which I never had any sympathy, and from which I never hesitated to express dissent. But, in connection with that subject, let me say that there are at present three wrongs which, in my judgment, require correction.

First—I think that the habit which has grown up on the part of some European countries of sending their paupers to the United States ought not to be longer tolerated. ("Good, good," and cheers.) I believe in the good old American system which requires that each town or each county shall take care of its own poor. ("That's it, that's it," and cheers.) If, in European countries, their laws tend to impoverish their working people, those countries ought to take care of them when reduced to want, instead of shipping them to the United States. (Great cheering.)

Second—And still more objectionable is the practice of shipping their criminals to the United States, as has been done in many cases, criminals being released from punishment on the condition that they shall come to the United States. I think that is a very grave offense against this country, which should not be permitted. (Cheers.)

Third—If a tariff for protection is designed to elevate the laboring man of this country, and secure him good wages (and if it is not for that it is not for anything), then I think the custom which some men are trying to introduce of importing cheap contract labor from foreign countries, to compete with home labor, ought to be prohibited. (Renewed cheering.) It is a species of servitude against the spirit of our laws, and injures all who are in any way connected with it.

These are three evils that I think ought to be remedied, but as to every honest immigrant seeking to better his condition, whether he come from the British isles or from the great German empire, from the sunny climes of the Latin nations or from the brave Scandinavian race of the north, we bid him God speed and give him hearty welcome and hospitality; and when he is admitted to citizenship we assure him protection at home and abroad. (Prolonged cheering.) Once among and of us his rights are equal before the law with those of the native-born citizen. No distinction can be tolerated among those who are clothed with the honor of American citizenship. (Renewed cheering.)

At the conclusion of his remarks, Blaine introduced General Fremont, as the gallant soldier who had led the republican party in its first great political conflict, which, though ending in nominal defeat, was really the preparation for its splendid triumph four years later. The appearance of the general was the signal for enthusiastic cheers. He returned thanks in a brief speech, in the course of which he said: "Mr. Blaine has referred to the fact that he was a member of the convention that nominated me in 1856. The loyal and cordial support which I am giving Blaine is the best testimony I can bear to what he has said about his earnest support of me when I had the honor to be at the head of the republican party in its first great national campaign." (Renewed cheers.)

It is now claimed that Mrs. Lockwood "hugs a delusion." Will the campaign of slander never end?

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Political Celebration in Wisconsin Ends in Murder and Lynch Law.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 16.—F. A. Burton, president of the Blaine and Logan club here, was shot dead by a ruffian known as "Scotty" at 8 o'clock this evening, while the republicans were forming in a procession on Main street. Seven shots were fired in quick succession. The murderer was arrested and hurried to jail before the immense crowd could realize what had occurred. As soon as the fact was known there was intense excitement, and hundreds of men in uniform and carrying their torches, hurried to the court house yard and demanded that the prisoner be handed over to them. "Lynch him," "Lynch him," was the general cry, and at this moment (8:40) there are hundreds of men besieging the jail. Sheriff Scott, Chief of Police Clark and a posse of police are at the jail door, trying to calm the infuriated multitude. No violence has been done yet, and none may take place.

The body of Burton was taken to a drug store, where examination showed that life was extinct, every shot taking effect. Those who stood near the scene of the murder say the man advanced from the crowd on the sidewalk to within a few feet of his victim and fired the first bullet into his back. Burton fell to the pavement, and the murderer followed with six shots into his body and head. He then threw the revolver at his victim and gave him a kick, saying: "That is a son of a— that knows me, and that I have been looking for," or words to that effect. All this was done in a moment's time, and before any one could realize what had happened.

The motive of the murderer is not known. He is said to be a desperate character, who has followed the river for a living. He has served a term in the state's prison. After throwing the first revolver at his victim it was found that he had another in his pocket, but he was arrested before he had an opportunity to use it.

The republicans were to have celebrated the Ohio victory to-night with a parade, fire-works and speeches, but the scene has changed as if by magic to a scene of terrible excitement of a far different character. Threats are deep and determined. The city is being greatly aroused. If the crowd had a responsible, cool-headed leader, the murderer would swing in an hour.

A FEARFUL SCENE.

The officers were not able to stay the mob, who refused to listen to arguments. From 9 o'clock to 10 the court house square presented a scene which beggars description. The mob increased in numbers until the entire space on three sides of the jail was a dense mass of humanity, demanding that the murderer be hanged. The torches of the men flared above the sea of heads, and white plumes moved resolutely about the square. The best citizens in the place were present, and watched the fearful scene with blanched faces, but with no expression of sympathy. There were hundreds of women in the throng, and many of them were weeping and wailing about the jail. The excitement was great and steadily increased in force, and the demand at last found leaders, with cool heads, who went methodically about taking the man from the prison and lynching him. Beams were procured, and in a short time the heavily bolted and barred doors on the fourth street side of the jail were hattered in by the crowd, which poured into the first floor rooms. The sheriff and his assistant succeeded in clearing the room the first and second time, but on their rush the mob overpowered them and held their ground. The interior wooden doors yielded like so many plates of glass.

In the meantime the heavy oak door leading to the main stairway on the west side was battered down and the crowd had full possession of the main corridor. While this was going on the crowd became almost colossal about the place, but aside from the rush of the men at the jail the best order prevailed. There was no drunken men in the mob, the whole work being done by resolute fellows who decided to make the murderer pay the death penalty before they left the square.

THE MURDERER REACHED.

Once in the corridors, sledge hammers were used to break in the heavy iron doors, two in number, that intervened between them and the cell room. These soon yielded, and as each advance was made the crowd were apprized on the outside, and constant cheers of encouragement went up.

The prisoner had been confined in a cell on the lower corridor, and the crowd had little trouble in finding their man. He was taken from the cell and dragged into the yard. He was identified as the man who did the shooting, and the officers, when appealed to, declared they had the right man. When he appeared from the jail door, held up by the men who had him in charge, there was a long, peculiar yell that went through the trees and streets, making every one for blocks away realize, without any further assurance, that avial retribution had been completed.

Numerous men were soon climbing the branches of the trees, and in a minute one was selected. A rope was thrown to the man sitting on the first strong limb, which was quickly attached, and everything made ready for the execution.

At this point of the proceedings there was a pause among the leaders. There were some who wanted the murderer to make a statement, while others, more impetuous, urged immediate action. The murderer declined to say anything, except that he was the man who shot Burton. At this juncture the cry went

round, "Pull him up," "Hang him," "Don't let him live a moment longer."

THE DEED ACCOMPLISHED.

It was understood that the light guard company of the third regiment had been ordered out to charge the mob, and there was an impression that the execution would be prevented, but no rally of the guard was made whatever. The mob seized the rope and made a strong pull, but the ruffian freed his hands and the rope broke before he was raised from the ground. In less than five minutes a new rope was thrown over the heads of the crowd, falling within a few feet of the executioner. This was adjusted, the man's hands and arms firmly tied, and in another moment he was hanged in the air, with his face closely pressed against the limb of a tree, and the terrible tragedy was over. Burton was one of the most promising men in Wisconsin. The body was left hanging only a few minutes and was taken down, lifeless, and left in charge of the sheriff.

Chairman Jones' Opinion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Chairman Jones, of the republican national committee, when asked to give his candid opinion on the result in Ohio, said: "I say that the result in Ohio is in the highest degree satisfactory. Three weeks ago we were assured that with energetic work there was a fair prospect of carrying the state by from 6000 to 8000. A later canvass enabled our friends there to give expectations of a plurality of from 10,000 to 15,000. At no time have we claimed more. Of course many who were less informed placed their estimates at higher figures, but that the committee is not responsible for. The Ohio election presages in a certain degree the sentiment of the people on national questions. In fact, in a vote upon state affairs, individual preferences and prejudices operate largely in every locality. It is nowise represented the real strength of the national ticket. For instance, in one town alone, where 80 Irish-Americans voted the republican ticket, there are absolutely known to be 100 votes of that same class that will go to Blaine. Some percentage of the gain from the wage earning and Irish-American elements alone in Ohio is exemplified in the vote of the larger cities. We will carry that state in November for Blaine and Logan by 40,000 majority. Furthermore, we will carry every northern state, and upon a careful calculation, New York state by 50,000 majority—in other words, Blaine will be stronger than the strength developed for the ticket in the local canvass."

From Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—Returns from 60 and semi-official returns from the other 28 counties give Robinson, for secretary of state, 11,321 majority, and Flocking, for board of public works, 17,476. Semi-official returns do not report on other republican candidates, but with 40 counties the plurality of Johnson, for the supreme judge, is estimated at from 15,000 to 16,000. The total vote or majorities by congressional districts cannot be given, but the vote by the counties on congressmen shows 58,544 republican majorities, and 40,126 democratic, a net republican majority of the congressional vote of 18,418.

From West Virginia.

WHEELING, Oct. 17.—As far as heard from 28 counties in this state give a democratic majority of 12,133, and 22 counties give a republican majority of 9,277, a democratic majority of 2856, with four counties to hear from, which may increase the democratic majority 1200. The democratic plurality in 1880 was 16,136, and 3190 over the republicans and greenbackers. This year the republicans and greenbackers fused. It appears, however, that democratic greenbackers in most counties went back to their party, and republican greenbackers did the same, and the campaign was virtually a square issue between the republicans and the democrats. The total vote will surpass any in the history of the state.

Fatal Fight Between Brothers.

Andrew and Joseph Squires, brothers, fought a duel with jack-knives at Fall's mill, Conn., on the 12th inst. Joseph was killed. Both men were skilled in the handling of knives, and backward and forward the men pressed each other, dextrously aiming and warding murderous blows. Before the fight terminated Joseph, who was overmatched, received three gaping wounds in the breast, one in the back of the head, and a long fatal cut that extended from the back of the ear across the jugular vein. In his death agony he struggled out of the barn door, in an effort to get away from his murderer, but Andrew wound one arm around his victim's body, and peevishly plunging his knife into his brother's head as he was dragged along. The cause was whisky and an old feud.

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—
Repaired with neatness, perfection and dispatch at the lowest rates.
All work entrusted to me is warranted to give satisfaction.
H. S. BONEBRAKE

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 20th of this month.
Dated at Empire City, Oregon, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1884.
A. P. OWEN, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon,
October 16, 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 judge or clerk of Cook county, at Empire City, Oregon.

On Friday, November 28, 1884.
Wm. W. Adams, homestead No. 4496, for the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 23 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:
William Brown, John Brown, William McCallough and Charles Lestrain, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.
06343d Wm. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

J. D. GARFIELD,

Front street, Marshfield.

Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in



HARDWARE

—AND—

TINWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FARM TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

OF ALL KINDS.

Stoves and Ranges,

Blacksmiths' Supplies,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints and Oils,

Lamps,

Harness,

Tubs,

Baskets,

Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.

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

my 20

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.

06321

MARSHFIELD LUNCH HOUSE

AND RESTAURANT!

(Formerly Pellet's.)

MATT STORA, Jr., Proprietor

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 always on hand.

Also, choice Wines and Cigars.

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

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

0625 MATT STORA, Jr.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE

late firm of CLEMMENSEN & CO., of the

Bayview Brewery, are hereby notified that

the same is payable to us as successors of Clemmensen & Co., and persons so indebted are requested to call upon us at our place of business and settle their accounts without delay or further notice from us.

CLEMMENSEN & EVANOFF,

Proprietors of the Bayview Brewery, Marshfield, Oregon, September 17, 1884.

DAVID YOUNG. HENRY HUDEN

Marshfield

SODA WATER

WORKS,

Corner of Third and C streets.

HUDEN & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SODA, SANSAPARILLA, GINGER

SALE, ETC., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Constantly on hand and for sale.

Orders from the country promptly filled. Address orders to Marshfield Soda Works.

my 17

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year; 224 pages, 8x11 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use.

Tells how to give exact estimates on family use, order of goods, cost of goods, use, drink, have fun, invaluable.

Books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy free to any address upon receipt from you, of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

101 & 103 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A PRIZE.

Send 6 cents for postage and receive free a costly

trip, or, of either sex, a box of goods which will

help you, or, of either sex, a box of goods which will

help you, or, of either sex, a box of goods which will

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

STEAMER MYRTLE

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

steamer Myrtle will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Uter City every morning

at 7 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Leave Uter City for Marshfield and Empire

every afternoon at 4 o'clock. For Marshfield passengers

leave Empire City for Marshfield and Uter

City every day at 3 o'clock p. m.

Just HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.</