

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, January 29, 1885

Clubbing Arrangements.

We have a proposition from the Philadelphia Press to club the COAST MAIL with that paper, and we can furnish the two papers for \$3 in advance. The Press is a live, vigorous paper that is alone worth more than the price of the two. It is republican, and of course strongly protectionist, but it contains a vast amount of reading matter interesting and instructive to all—even the mugwumps. We cannot say too much in favor of the Press, and any of our patrons who subscribe for it will never regret it. We shall make arrangements to furnish our readers with sample copies of the Press.

We also have a proposal from the publisher of the San Francisco Chronicle to club with that paper, which will enable us to furnish the MAIL and the Chronicle for \$5.50 per annum in advance. The Chronicle is so extensively circulated and so well known in this region that we deem it superfluous to more than say that we have decided to club with it and that any of our readers who want it can have it on the terms above named.

Our arrangements with the San Francisco Call and the Chicago Weekly News remain unimpaired. We will give you the MAIL and either of these papers for \$2.75, or the three papers for \$3.50.

These clubbing arrangements enable us to furnish our readers with a great deal of reading matter for a small consideration, and it is of a variety and quality valuable to every one. For \$5 we can supply you with five papers that will give you all the news and miscellaneous reading matter that you can digest, unless you have nothing else to do.

Any of our subscribers who have already paid and who want to avail themselves of the new arrangements can have the Press and Chronicle, or either of them, at their cost to us.

We may have been a little tardy about it, but the editor of the Coquille Herald appears to be aware of the fact that we finally got there.

The president has nominated Warren Truitt as register of the land office at Lakeview, and P. O. Swackhamer as register of the land office at LaGrande, Or.

The New York legislature has elected Hon. W. M. Everts to the United States senate, to succeed Hon. E. G. Lapham, the gentleman who succeeded Roscoe Conkling.

Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina has written a letter declaring that the negroes will be protected in every political right now enjoyed by them. It is now in order for Hampton to write another letter and tell what political rights the negroes enjoy in his state.

"An act to prevent persons from carrying concealed weapons without license, and to provide for the punishment of a violation of the same," is the title of a bill that has been introduced in the legislature by Hon. John H. Roberts. The only merit we perceive in the bill is that some revenue might be derived by making it a law. If a man wants to make a walking battery of himself, John proposes to tax him \$2.50 per annum for the privilege. That's cheap enough.

D. M. Ferry & Co. of Detroit, Mich., have favored us with a copy of their Seed Annual for 1885, and also a package of choice seeds of various kinds, for which we are sincerely thankful. The Annual is a neat little work of 112 pages, filled with valuable information and beautiful illustrations of everything cultivated in the field and garden, and it is a work that all agriculturists should have. Ferry & Co. are reliable seedsmen, and persons who have not received the Annual should apply for it and post themselves in regard to Ferry & Co.'s prices.

"Babyhood" is the name of a new and neat little monthly magazine, the second number of which has reached us. It is edited solely in the interest of children—which means every one under 7 years of age. The publishers believe that the baby's affairs are entitled to the best efforts of the best thinkers and writers whose services can be enlisted—professional and unprofessional, at home and abroad—and they have secured the cooperation of specialists of the highest standing and intend to do their utmost to make "Babyhood" a worthy occupant of the important field which it has chosen—a field wholly new in periodical literature. We believe this to be a magazine that should be in every household where there are children, for it furnishes a vast amount of information in regard to their treatment that most mothers need. Price of subscription, \$1.50 a year; \$1 for eight months; \$2 for sixteen months; single numbers, 15 cents. Address "Babyhood," 18 Spruce street, New York city.

A Portland paper of the 21st says: Capt. E. L. Watts, of the American ship C. Southard Harburt, came up before Judge Deady yesterday for trial on a charge of mistreating Dominico Giurcovich, one of his crew. The sailor testified that soon after the ship passed Cape Horn the captain throttled him and lashed him against the mizzenmast. The mate and two sailors testified to the same thing. The captain, who appeared a mild-mannered man, testified that the sailor was called into the cabin to be admonished about his style of steering, and that the only violence used was what was necessary to get him expeditiously out of the cabin again. The captain further stated that the first officer had struck the long-named sailor over the head with a belaying pin and made the blood come. He was discharged. The mate has been arrested, and will be tried for this bit of amusement. One would suppose that a ship's crew would be cool-headed just after rounding the Horn, and that if a man did so far forget himself as to strike another's head with the mizzenmast or a marlinespike, the matter would have been forgotten before arriving here. But some people remember trifles a long time.

Dolph on Timber Lands.

Senator Dolph's bill amending the timber-land act has been reported favorably from the committee on public lands. The measure is one of great importance to Oregon and Washington territory, and there is every promise that it will soon become a law. In reporting the bill back Dolph said:

"The act of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon and Nevada and in Washington territory was intended to authorize the sale of lands chiefly valuable for timber for commercial purposes. In the first section of the act the words 'and not fit for agriculture' occur. They were evidently put in the law for the purpose of excluding from the operation of the act lands which, although timbered lands, are of such a character as to be suitable for homesteads, and which may be profitably cleared and cultivated. The secretary of the interior has construed the law to mean that, if the lands when cleared of the standing timber and stumps would be fit for cultivation, they cannot be purchased under the act, and has suspended all entries of such lands. The result is that the law under this construction is useless and fails to accomplish the purpose it was intended to accomplish. All the land in western Oregon and in western Washington upon which valuable timber grows is good land and will, when cleared, if it ever is, of the timber and stumps, be suitable for agriculture. The natural wealth of western Oregon and Washington is largely in timber, and the timber will never be extensively cut down and burned to clear the land for agricultural purposes. In most cases the man who takes a homestead or pre-emption claim upon such lands intends to secure his title for the timber by an evasion of the law so far as cultivation is concerned. The settler who would make the necessary bona fide improvement upon a quarter section of this heavily timbered land, such as is sought for by timber, and should comply with the requirements of the homestead law, would prove a damage rather than a benefit to that portion of the country. The cost of clearing such land is at least \$100 per acre, besides which the clearing would endanger the valuable timber upon public and private lands by the liability of the spreading of fires which are always set in the clearings during the dry season. Under the present ruling of the interior department the most valuable timber cannot be purchased under the act of June 4, 1878, provided the land could be cultivated after the timber is removed. To expect any one to make a home upon such land until the timber is removed for commercial purposes is idle. To allow parties to secure such heavily timbered land under any law upon the pretense that it is for a home is a farce. It is not taken for agricultural purposes and will not be. It should be sold as timber land. In western Washington it is stated that land can be purchased of private parties, from which the timber has been either cut or burnt off, for \$1 per acre. The amendment proposed by the bill to the existing law is to strike out from the first section the words 'and not fit for agriculture,' and from the second section the equivalent words 'unfit for cultivation and,' so that land in the states and territory mentioned in the law, which is chiefly valuable for timber, and which, in its present state, is unfit for agricultural purposes and cannot be rendered fit for cultivation except by an outlay many times greater than the value of the land after it is cleared, can be sold for its timber, and the timber, instead of being wantonly destroyed for the purpose of clearing the land and made the means of wholesale destruction to the forests of the country, may be manufactured and made to add to the wealth of the country, and the lands by that process fitted for agricultural purposes, so that parties can purchase this land of the government for commercial purposes and not be compelled, if they secure it at all, to take it under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and in most cases to evade the law as to cultivation, to procure title."

The State Insane Asylum.

The condition of affairs at the state insane asylum was pretty fully reported in the governor's message. In the report of the medical superintendent, Dr. H. Carpenter, additional facts of general interest are presented, and some suggestions of value are made. During the period embraced in this report, from October 22, 1883, to November 30, 1884, there were 182 admissions in addition to those received from the East Portland asylum. Of this number, 17 were readmissions. It is gratifying to note that no suicide or serious accident has occurred. Of the 135 discharged, 55 were considered recovered. Since the opening of the new asylum 46 deaths have occurred, several of which closely followed admission, and in respect to those cases the superintendent says it was a mistake on the part of friends to send them to the asylum. He also calls attention to the mistake of friends, which causes great injury to patients, in practicing deception to get them to the asylum. It is better, he says, to treat them with frankness, as they are treated upon their arrival, being informed that their minds are believed to be not right and that they are brought to the asylum for treatment. As many as possible are kept engaged in some light employment, "as experience has shown that employment comes first in the mental treatment of insanity." Attention is called to the difficulty of finding suitable employment for men during the winter months, when no work can be done upon the farm. But amusements are afforded them, and religious services are held nearly every Sunday which

about 150 patients attend with interest.

It is unfortunate that there is not a sufficient appropriation for returning patients to their homes, and for their support until they can find employment. The various railroad and steamboat lines have kindly issued half-fare tickets to many of the discharged patients. But as the superintendent says, "it would be but human and a wise economy to make ample provision for the return of the destitute to their acquaintances."

From the tables accompanying this report it appears that of the 182 admitted to the new asylum, 104 were natives of the United States, 61 of foreign countries and 17 unknown nativity. The great majority of them were between the ages of 20 and 50 years. The laboring class furnished the largest number, 39, and next to that the farmers have the largest representation among the patients, there being 27 farmers and 12 housewives of farmers. There was but one sheep-herder. Of the supposed causes of insanity, intemperance shows the largest number of victims, 28, one of which was a female. Vile habits caused the insanity of 18. The cause of 50 cases is put down as unknown. Of those, the cause of whose malady is known, if we include in the number 9 caused by domestic trouble, it appears that 55 of the 122 were the fault of the patients. Married life failed to preserve the sanity of 48 males and 24 females. On the other hand, single life seems to have told less severely upon females, 77 single males and only 18 single females being among the patients. It appears that two, one male and one female, were discharged because they were not insane. The regimen of the patients appears to be good and sufficient, and the proportion of the "recovered" and the "improved" is gratifyingly large. The legislature should promptly provide for a different system of sewerage, as the health, not only of the inmates but of the residents of the surrounding neighborhood, is menaced by the present bad arrangement. Proper protection against danger from fire should also be afforded at once.—(Portland paper.)

Settling Old Scores.

The house committee on military affairs seems to be opposed to placing Gen. Grant on the retired list of army officers. At a meeting of the committee the other day, a motion authorizing the chairman to call up the bill passed by the senate the 14th inst., and having for its object the retirement of General Grant, was lost, 8 to 2. Those opposing the proposition were Rosecrans, Slocum, Morgan, Wolford, Murry, Connelly, Lyman and Bayne. Those favoring it were Cutcherson and Steel. The following telegrams account for Rosecrans' attitude:

CITY POINT, Sept. 26, 1864.—Major General Halleck, Washington. If Gen. Rosecrans does not send forward the regiments belonging to the Gen. Sherman, arrest him, by order, unless the president will authorize his being relieved from his command altogether.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, Oct. 17, 1864.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. On reflection, I believe that safety demands the removal of Rosecrans from the appointment of a subordinate general in his place. The present movements of Hood's army, especially if he should go on to the Mississippi river, may make it necessary to have a commander in Missouri who will co-operate.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

It is stated that these dispatches are now made public for the first time.

New Text-Books.

Following is a list of the text-books adopted by the several county school superintendents for use in the public schools of this state for the four years ending October 1, 1879:

Orthography and Pronunciation—Watson's Independent speller, Pronouncing Hand-book, 3000 words, and Swinton's Model Word books.

Word Analysis—Swinton's.

Reading—Watson's Independent series.

Pennsylvania—Spencerian system.

Arithmetic—Birk's series.

Geography—Monteth's Elementary and Comprehensive.

Grammar—Sill's Practical Lessons in English.

History—Barnes' Brief History of the United States and Barnes' Universal History.

Science—Monteth's Popular Science and Steele's series in Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Botany.

Book-keeping—Lytle's system and blanks.

Letter-Writing—Westlake's How to Write Letters.

Literature—Westlake's Common School Literature.

Science of Government—Young's.

Vocal Music—Leon's Preliminary series.

Algebra and Geometry—Brooks'.

The republicans of the California legislature have elected Hon. Leland Stanford to the United States senate, to succeed Hon. Jas. T. Farley. For many years past it has been customary for the republicans to depend for success upon democratic blunders. The blundering business appears to be getting over to our side of late. Blaine, according to our own witnesses, was blundered out of the presidency. Stanford is president of the Central Pacific railroad company, and a good man, but if his election to the senate by the republicans be not a blunder that will cost them the state of California at the next election, and hurt the party generally, then we will be agreeably mistaken. As this coast is now represented in the United States senate, the railroads and all other wealthy corporations seem to be all right.

Several prominent Portlanders visited ex-senator J. W. Nesmith recently at the state insane asylum. The old gentleman was very much pleased to see them and so expressed himself. But it is apparent that his case is hopeless. One mania that possesses his distracted mind is that it is through machinations of members of the democratic party he is deprived of his liberty. The object of shutting him up, he says, is to prevent him from participating in the fruits of the democratic victory. Therefore, he implored his friends to represent his situation to the proper authorities, and he felt confident that he would be released from the asylum. The asylum authorities say that they have little hopes of his recovery. This will be sad news to the many admirers of this once brilliant man.

A B. C. ROMANCE.

John Russell Jilted by Janet Hutchinson.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Jan. 17.—A rather amusing instance of a futile attempt to banish the woe of celibacy, on the part of an ancient up-country rancher, has just occurred here. John Russell is a well-to-do, honest old farmer way up in the Chilliwack wilds, who is credited with a desire to improve his lonely condition and take unto himself a better half; as it were, a companion and cheerful helpmeet. Last November Russell was down here with several other Chilliwackers, and it is supposed he made known his desire. At any rate, one of his companions told him of a female acquaintance, Miss Janet Hutchinson, of Brantford, Ont., a maiden not too young and giddy, who was supposed to have a desire to make a similar change in her condition, and who in all probability would be glad to enliven with her presence his up-country home. Russell jumped at the opportunity, and accordingly a letter introducing the would-be Benedict to the Ontario maiden, and hinting of Russell's intentions, was dispatched by the mutual friend, and in time a tender missive from Miss Hutchinson found its way through the Chilliwack snows to the home of the old rancher. This was sufficient encouragement for Russell, and the next mail conveyed from him a proposal (written to the mutual friend, as the love-sick swain is not versed in the art of writing) for the lonely maiden to share his home and cheer his remaining years. He also gave instructions for her to reach here, if she accepted the proposition, which she did, you bet. Russell was informed about when she would reach New Westminster, where he was to come by stage and rail to meet her, and the would-be bride arrived here last Friday, the 9th. She should have arrived two days before Christmas, but was detained in the snow-bound train. She was, from appearance, on the shady side of 45, not handsome but quite pleasant appearing. She stopped at the Occident and the romantic little affair soon became known, and she was quite an object of interest to the boarders. Landlord Austin, at her request, telegraphed Russell that she was here, and received a reply to keep her until his appearance. A couple of days ago the Chilliwacker arrived here, supremely happy and pretty anxious to meet his fate. Their meeting is said to have been quite affecting. Thursday was fixed as the wedding day. A wedding dinner was prepared and Landlord Austin and wife were engaged to act as groomsmen and bridesmaids. Then suddenly a change came over the spirit of "love's young dream." It was noticed that the day after Russell's arrival he and Miss Hutchinson did not dine together, and the same day the old farmer paid his hotel bill and started back up the country alone, probably a wiser and sadder man, with a vow regarding never to try any more matrimonial speculations. Much curiosity was evinced by those who had known of the circumstance, but it was not gratified by the fickle maiden, who only says that a "kind of seamy feeling went over her" the first time she saw her would-be husband. It is supposed that when it came to the point and she saw the rough, lonely life she would be obliged to live, she preferred to continue in her state of single blessedness and independence. She left on the steamer Idaho yesterday on the return transcontinental trip to her home in Ontario, the jilted old farmer with culpable generosity having paid her fare back.

Another Vessel Wrecked on Shoalwater Bay.

FT. CANBY, W. T., Jan. 19.—The British ship Dewa Gungadur went ashore on the north sands of Shoalwater bay, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, half a mile from the Abbey Copper wreck. All hands, 13, were saved by taking to the boats. The captain, John Battersby, states that the vessel will be a total loss. The causes of the disaster were dense fog and the strong current setting towards the sands, and no wind. The Dewa Gungadur was from Calao, in ballast. Following is Captain Battersby's statement: "Sighted land at the Columbia river on Thursday, the 15th; a strong southeast gale drove the ship to sea again; Saturday night shaped the ship's course to pass Toke point light, 15 miles distant, the wind being then northwest; Sunday, 2 a. m., saw the Toke light about 12 miles off, and hauled the ship off land; 15 minutes after there fell a dead calm, and a fog set in; at 3 a. m., saw breakers to leeward; sounded, and found 7 fathoms of water; let go the starboard anchor, with a 30-fathom chain; about 4 a. m., a light southerly breeze springing up, we slipped anchor and stood off land; half an hour after getting under weigh the wind hauled to the west; stood on, and passed close to the breakers on Shoalwater bar; continued standing on until about Toke point; the fog cleared a little, showing the top of the headland; there being heavy breakers close to leeward, and the wind being very light, and the ship drifting on toward the rocks, I decided to wear around, and try to obtain anchorage inside the bar; about 8 a. m. the ship struck, and swung her broadside on to the sea; one hour afterwards the ship was thumping heavily, and the seas breaking over her; all hands took to the boats, and with much difficulty got ashore; I left the mates and crew in charge, and at 4 p. m. left for Astoria, to get assistance if possible."

Captain Battersby thinks the heavy seas may drive the ship on the beach, where she may be dismantled, but he has no hopes of her getting off.

Last week Capt. C. F. Powell left Portland on an official visit to the east, to be absent about six weeks.

We cordially recommend to the attention of our readers that sterling republican journal, the Philadelphia Weekly Press, with its many different departments filled with fresh news, interesting stories, crisp paragraphs, and choice agricultural information. We have made a favorable clubbing contract with the publishers, and shall with pleasure forward to subscribers the Philadelphia Weekly Press and the Coast Mail for \$3 a year. On the strength of this arrangement we will have a copy of the Weekly Press forwarded to each of our subscribers for inspection.

Slater of Oregon voted against the bill to place General Grant on the retired list. But he has been doing all he could during six years to get Fitz-John Porter on the retired list. Grant hurt the rebels and Porter didn't, and that is enough for Slater.—(Portland paper.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT my wife, LINA THELIN, has left my bed and board, without my knowledge or consent, and all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her after this date.

JOHN THELIN,
Norway, Coos county, Or., January 27, 1885.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

—FOR A—

Grand Masquerade

At Norman's Hall, Marshfield,
ON SATURDAY EVENING,
February 21, 1885.

WHICH WILL BE THE GRANDEST and most enjoyable affair of the season.

The hall will be brilliantly illuminated, to display costumes to the best advantage, and every one is guaranteed a good time.

The grand march will take place at 9 o'clock p. m., headed by Gilson's Band in full-dress uniform.

The Marshfield Brass Band will be in attendance and furnish music for the grand march.

Music for the dance will be furnished by Lawson & Walt's Quadrille Band.

Supper at the Western Hotel and the Marshfield Lunch-Rooms.

TICKETS: Gentlemen, ONE DOLLAR; Ladies, FIFTY CENTS.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon,
January 22, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Coos county, at Empire City, Oregon,

On Friday, March 6, 1885.

Witness the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

John Voskam, Robert Heron, Fred Hansen and John Smith, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon,
January 22, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Coos county, at Empire City, Oregon,

On Friday, March 6, 1885.

Witness the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

John Mikkelsen, J. T. McCormac, Charles Lichtner and Charles Rodin, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon,
January 22, 1885.

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 Coos county, at Empire City, Oregon,

On Saturday, March 7, 1885.

Witness the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

Wm. Weir, S. Miller, Julius Larson and Chas. Westman, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, by an order of the County Court of Coos county, Oregon, dated the 27th day of January, A. D. 1885, the undersigned was duly appointed administrator of the estate of MATT WIKMAN, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, said administrator, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, at the office of Crawford & Lockhart, in the town of Marshfield, in said county of Coos.

Dated at Marshfield, Or., this 28th day of January, A. D. 1885.

JACOB WIKMAN, Administrator.

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 1 o'clock. Leave Uter City for Marshfield and Empire every forenoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers. Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Uter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m.

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE

O. S. I. Company

—OFFER—

The Largest and Finest

—STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS

—AND—

Boots AND Shoes

IN THE COUNTY

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE SEEN ON COOS

PRINTS.

15 YARDS FOR \$1.00.

Lancaster and Amoskeog Gingham, 8 yards for \$1.00.

TICKINGS.

10 YARDS FOR \$1.00.

Heavy Canton Flannel, 5 yards for \$1.00.

Remember all these goods are the newest patterns in the East.

No old stock or second quality goods to get rid of. GRAY WATER-PROOF CLOTH, 75 cents per yard—quality.

Don't be deceived and buy poor goods at higher prices—we charge for the best.

LINEY CRASH, 14 yards for \$1.00.

Other goods in proportion.

W. P. METCALF, General Manager.

de 25

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,

Blacksmith's 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.

E. O'CONNELL, Prop.

NEWS DEPOT

—AND—

TOBACCO STAND!

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

F. P. NORTON, Proprietor.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CIGARS & TOBACCO!

GOODS SOLD ON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN!!

You pay for what you get and you get what you pay for.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Full Line of Cigars, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Notions, Newspapers and Magazines.

New goods received by every steamer and sold at bottom prices. Call and see me.

E. B. DEAN & CO.

E. B. DEAN, AND D. WILLCOX

C. H. MERCHANT.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment of

General Merchandise

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE

LUMBER

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

AND SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED

and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Send 6 cents for program and receive free a copy of our new book of goods which will help all, in either sex, to save money right away than anything else in this world. For more information the workers absolutely sure. At once send TAWE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE MARSHFIELD

HARDWARE

STORE

KEEPS ON HAND A SUPPLY

OF ALL

TIN, COP

ON WAR

WILL

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,

Blades and Trimmings,

Glassware, and Crockery,

Plated and Granite Ware