

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.
Thursday, February 9, 1895.

The secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the land office, rejecting the claim of the state of Oregon to 48,000 acres of swamp land, and has ordered re-examination of the land in controversy, with a view of determining its nature beyond question.

The ship Sterling, which arrived at San Francisco on the 26th ult., reported that on October 25 Juliette Rapille, a native of Italy, fell from the mizzen royal yard to the deck and was killed; also, that on December 15 Henry Richards, a native of England, fell overboard and was drowned.

The ship Cowden Law, from Shields, England, last August, took fire on the 16th ult. about 300 miles southwest of San Francisco. Her cargo consisted of coal, coke, chemicals and mill-stones. Capt. Beattie and his crew, consisting of 28 in all, were rescued on the night of the 18th, by the French bark Leopold and Marie, and taken to San Francisco, after which the steamer Benita went in search of the burning ship. The fire was the result of spontaneous combustion in the coal.

E. S. Stokes of the Hoffman house, New York, was in Washington last week, by invitation of the committee of management of the inaugural ball, who desire him to make arrangements for furnishing the supper. Stokes is the gentleman who slew Jim Fisk, for which offense he served several years in the penitentiary. After his release he went to eastern Nevada and made a fortune in the silver mines. He then returned to New York and again distinguished himself by fitting up and opening the most gorgeous drinking saloon in that ungodly city. He is a high liver and capable of getting up an elegant supper, but it seems to us to be in bad taste for the reform administration to start off on a big supper prepared by such a celebrated murderer and ex-convict.

There is no doubt of the fact that a great improvement has taken place at the Coquille bar since the government work was commenced there, and no one is gladder of it than ourselves; but there is some difference of opinion as to whether the credit of the improvement should be given to Capt. Parker, Capt. Littlefield or God Almighty, or divided about equally between the three. The improvement did not begin until after Capt. Parker raised the training wall with boxes loaded with rock, and it has been going on ever since. Nor is there anything surprising at the formation of the south spit at the mouth of the Coquille, for where it now is there was once a tract of land on which large trees had grown, and the land presented such a permanent appearance that it was salable. The same natural forces that carried that land away might be credited with having considerable to do in bringing it back. But the Coquille work is something about which we have never meddled but very little. The worst strictures upon it that have appeared in this paper came from men over there who are deeply interested in the prosperity of the country and earnestly desire a permanent improvement to be made at the bar. Our greatest grievance is the manner in which the work is generally executed, and especially that at this bay, where we hear of no such remarkable favorable changes being wrought as at the Coquille, where the sands seem to be naturally rolling in and directing the water the way they want it to go. Our esteemed contemporaries in this county are not disposed to treat us fairly in this matter. Instead of presenting arguments in favor of carrying the work ahead without any regard at all for the original plans, they say that we know nothing about such things and that there is some one behind us who wants to get in and make something out of the work. This would indicate that there are chances to "hog" the appropriations and that our contemporaries know something of the modus operandi by experience. They would have us believe that the local engineer in charge is infallible and can do no wrong. We do not believe it, and we are in favor of having his work looked after by some officer or officers other than Capt. Powell, who, in our opinion, never has shown that regard for the Coos bay work that its importance demands. The government has seen fit to send Major Jones to the Columbia to supersede Capt. Powell, and now we should be glad to see Major Jones come down here and take a look at the forest and the 20, 30 and 40 feet of sand being removed to get at the rock to build the jetty, and to take a survey of things generally. It appears to us to be his duty to do so. Everything may be all right. If so, so much the better. It was the original intention to take the rock from Coos river to build the walls for this bay, and considerable trouble was incurred to ascertain where suitable rock, and of large size, could be obtained for the work. All this labor appears to have been wasted. The labor lost in stripping the trees and sand from the quarry at Rocky Point would carry a vast quantity of rock from Coos river to the place where it is needed in the lower bay, and we believe that the work would be greatly benefited by taking the rock from one of the Coos river quarries. The appropriations should be disbursed in a way that would do the most good toward improving the entrance to the bay, regardless of private interests. This is what we would like to see, and it is all we ask. If the present management be good, it should court inspection and approval by higher authority, and if our contemporaries be in favor of substantial improvements they should not shield deficiencies and obstruct investigation.

The Battle of Shiloh.

The first of Gen. Grant's series of articles for the Century appeared in this month's number of that magazine, and is the general's first report or written account of the battle of Shiloh, fought on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th of April, 1862. The general says this engagement is less understood, or more persistently misunderstood, than any engagement of the civil war, though correct reports of the battle have been published by Generals Sherman and Badeau and given by Gen. Prentiss in a speech before a meeting of veterans, but all of these appeared long subsequent to the close of the war and after public opinion had been most erroneously formed. Grant says events had occurred before the battle and others subsequent to it that determined him to make no report to his chief (Gen. Halleck) further than was contained in a letter written immediately after the battle, informing Halleck that an engagement had taken place and announcing the result. For the gross mistreatment that Grant received from Halleck about that time, he gives the deceased chief some well-merited and stinging shots. Grant also compliments Gen. A. McD. McCook, now in command at Camp Douglas, Utah, in a way that that gentleman does not admire. Grant says he wanted to pursue the enemy after the victory, but had not the heart to order the men who had fought desperately for two days, lying in the mud and rain whenever not fighting, to pursue. He then continues: "The enemy had hardly started in retreat from his last position when, looking back toward the river, I saw a division of troops coming up in beautiful order, as if going on parade or review. The commander was at the head of the column and the staff seemed to be disposed about as they would have been had they been going on parade. When the head of the column came near where I was standing it was halted and the commanding officer, Gen. A. McD. McCook, rode up to where I was and appealed to me not to send his division any farther, saying that they were worn out with marching and fighting. This division had marched on the 6th from a point 10 or 12 miles east of Savannah, over bad roads. The men had also lost rest during the night while crossing the Tennessee, and had been engaged in the battle of the 7th. It was not, however, the rank and file or the junior officers who asked to be excused, but the division commander." This made McCook mad and he threatens to reply.

Grant speaks highly of Gen. Buell and the friends of that gentleman are content.

In regard to the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the confederate forces until disabled by a wound in the afternoon of the first day, Grant says: "His wound, as I understood afterward, was not necessarily fatal, or even dangerous. But he was a man who would not abandon what he deemed an important trust in the face of danger, and consequently continued in the saddle, commanding, until so exhausted by the loss of blood that he had to be taken from his horse, and soon after died."

In the course of this article Gen. Grant says: "The nature of this battle was such that cavalry could not be used in front. I therefore formed ours into line in the rear to stop stragglers, of whom there were many. When there would be enough of them to make a show, and after they had recovered from their fright, they would be sent to reinforce some part of the line which needed support, without regard to their companies, regiment or brigades. On one occasion during the day I rode back as far as the river and met Gen. Buell, who had just arrived. I do not remember the hour of the day, but at that time there were probably as many as 4000 or 5000 stragglers lying under cover of the river bluffs, panic-stricken, most of whom would have been shot where they lay, without resistance, before they would have taken muskets and marched to the front to protect themselves. The meeting between Gen. Buell and myself was on the dispatch-boat used to run between the landing and Savannah. It was but brief and related specially to his getting his troops over the river. As we left the boat together, Buell's attention was attracted by the men lying under cover of the river bank. I saw him berating them and trying to shame them into joining their regiments. He even threatened them with shells from the gunboats near by, but it was all of no effect. Most of these men afterwards proved themselves as gallant as any who saved the battle from which they had deserted. I have no doubt that this sight impressed Gen. Buell with the idea that a line of retreat would be a good thing just then. If he had come in by the front instead of through the stragglers in the rear he would have thought and felt differently. Could he have come through the confederate rear he would have witnessed there a scene similar to that at our own. The distant rear of an army engaged in battle is not the best place from which to judge correctly what is going on in front. In fact, later in the war, while occupying the country between the Tennessee and the Mississippi, I learned that the panic in the confederate lines had not differed much from that within our own. Some of the country people estimated the stragglers from Johnston's army as high as 20,000. Of course this was an exaggeration."

Gen. Sherman, who was also engaged at Shiloh, receives the following tribute from Gen. Grant: "During the whole of the first day I was continually engaged in passing from one part of the field to another, giving directions to division commanders. In this moving on the lines, however, I never deemed it important to stay long with Sherman. Al-

though his troops were then under fire for the first time, their commander, by his constant presence with them, inspired a confidence in officers and men that enabled them to render services on that bloody battle-field worthy of the best veterans. McClelland was next to Sherman, and the hardest fighting was in front of these two divisions. McClelland told me himself that on that day (the 6th) he profited much by having so able a commander supporting him. A casualty to Sherman that would have taken him from the field that day would have been a sad one for the troops engaged at Shiloh. And how near we came to this! On the 6th Sherman was shot twice, once in the hand, once in the shoulder, the ball cutting his coat and making a slight wound, and a third ball passing through his hat. In addition to this he had several horses shot during the day."

"On Friday, the 4th, I was myself," Grant continues, "very much injured by my horse falling with me and on me while I was trying to get to the front, where firing had been heard. The night was one of impenetrable darkness, with rain pouring down in torrents. Nothing was visible to the eye except as revealed by the frequent flashes of lightning. Under these circumstances I had to trust to the horse, without guidance, to keep the road. I had not gone far, however, when I met Gen. W. H. L. Wallace and Gen. (then colonel) McPherson, coming from the direction of the front. They said all was quiet, so far as the enemy was concerned. On the way back to the boat my horse fell slipped from under him, and he fell with my leg under his body. The extreme softness of the ground, from excessive rains of the three preceding days, no doubt saved me from a severe injury and protracted lameness. As it was, my ankle was very much injured; so much so that my boot had to be cut off. During the battle and for two or three days after I was unable to walk except with crutches. During another night of the battle rain fell in torrents, and our troops were exposed to the storm without shelter. I made my headquarters under a tree a few hundred yards back from the river bank. My ankle was still so much swollen from the fall of my horse the Friday night preceding that I could not rest. The drenching rain would have precluded the possibility to sleep without the additional cause. Some time after midnight, growing restive under the storm and the continuous pain, I moved back to the log house on the banks. This had been taken as a hospital, and all night wounded men had been brought in, their wounds dressed, a leg or an arm amputated, as the case might require, and everything being done to save life or alleviate suffering. The sight was more unendurable than encountering the rebel fire, and I returned to my tree in the rain."

Gen. Grant describes "the last charge at Shiloh" as follows: "This day everything was favorable to the federal side. We now had become the attacking party. The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until finally they beat a precipitate retreat. The last point held by them was near the road from the landing to Corinth, on the left of Sherman and right of McClelland. About 3 o'clock, being near that point, and seeing that the enemy was giving way everywhere else, I gathered up a couple of regiments, or parts of regiments, from troops near by me, formed them in line of battle, and marched them forward, going in front myself, to prevent premature or long-range firing. At this point there was a clearing between us and the enemy, favorable for charging, although exposed. I knew the enemy were ready to break and only wanted a little encouragement from us to go quickly and join their friends, who had started earlier. After marching to within musket range, I stopped and let the troops pass. The command 'Charge!' was given and was executed with loud cheers and with a run, when the last of the enemy broke."

Grant says "Shiloh was the most severe battle fought at the west during the war, and but few in the east equalled it for hard, determined fighting. I saw an open field, in our possession on the second day, over which the confederates had made repeated charges the day before, so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing, in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground. On our side federal and confederate were mingled together in about equal proportions, but on the remainder of the field nearly all were confederates. On one part, which had evidently not been plowed for several years, probably because the land was poor, bushes had grown up, some to the height of 8 or 10 feet. There was not one of these left standing unperished by bullets. The smaller ones were all cut down."

As to the number of men engaged, Grant says: "The effective strength of the union force on the morning of the 6th was 33,000 at Shiloh. Lew Wallace brought 5000 more after nightfall. Beauregard reported the enemy's strength at 40,955. According to the custom of enumeration in the south, this number probably excluded every man enlisted as musician, or detailed as guard or nurse, and all commissioned officers—everybody who did not carry a musket or serve a cannon. With us everybody in the field receiving pay from the government is counted. Excluding the troops who fled, panic-stricken, before they had fired a shot, there was not a time during the 6th when we had more than 25,000 men in line. On the 7th Buell brought 20,000 more. Of his remaining two divisions, Thomas' did not reach the field during the engagement. Woods' arrived before the firing had ceased, but not in time to be of much service."

There is quite a discrepancy between

the foregoing and the following figures by William Preston Johnston, in an article entitled "Albert Sidney Johnston and the Shiloh Campaign," which follows Grant's article in the Century. Johnston says Grant "had an army of 58,000 men in camp, nearly 50,000 of whom were effective. Buell was near at hand with 37,000 more, and Mitchell was moving against the railroad at Florence, Ala., not far distant, with an additional force of 18,000. In all Grant had 105,000 effectives. Opposed to him were 50,000 confederate troops, less than 40,000 of whom were available for combat. Gen. Johnston's aggregate was 60,000 men, opposed to about 200,000 federals in all, but the effective forces were as above."

NEW ORLEANS FAIR.

What One of the State Commissioners Has to Say—The Fair a Success.

[From the Standard.]

Hon. M. Wilkins, one of Oregon's commissioners to the world's fair at New Orleans, has returned from the Crescent city, and the description he gives of the monstrous enterprise will make the heart of the most disconsolate inhabitant beat with joy and gladness. He says he was simply astounded with the sights which met his gaze. He has traveled a great deal in his time, and has devoted himself to agricultural exhibits; he has therefore been a close observer, and has seen many of the most creditable exhibitions which have taken place in the United States; but he admits that the New Orleans fair pales into insignificance all former efforts and ventures. The grandeur of the exhibit and the beauty of the location he finds no adequate language to express. He was gratified to see such interest manifested in the Oregon exhibit by eminent persons from all sections. Oregon's space, though containing less bulk than many others, is fully utilized. The display is artistically arranged, and every article can be easily inspected. Wilkins said that on one occasion he noticed six United States exhibitors, all of whom had served a score of years, making a close observation of Oregon exhibits, and he overheard their favorable comments and expressions of surprise at the wonders of the fair north-west. Wilkins said that it was the general rule for the most prominent visitors at the fair to linger long in the Oregon department and ply the person who happens to be in charge with numberless questions about the country, which most eastern people regard as a myth.

It has been reported that the fair is a financial failure, by certain people who are actuated by motives hostile to the south and southern enterprise. How they arrive at that conclusion, unless endowed with omniscience, they cannot explain in a satisfactory manner. It might as well be said that a crop is a failure the next day after being sown. However, the fair was not arranged as a financial venture, but as an exhibition of the industries and products of the country to be compared with those of others. This was the prime object; the result is triumphant. It makes no difference whether it pays expenses or not, so long as the purposes are achieved. Wilkins said that what arrested his attention the most while in the south, was the character of the people there. He said that there was nothing so absurd and unjust as the willfully malicious stories told about the condition and disposition of the southern people. Wilkins is a republican, but he differs with a majority of his compatriots by having a just heart and clear brain. He said that he failed to find anything which resembled the vicious, unrelenting spirit continually pictured and harped on by the venal press and mischief-makers in the north. This was the happy discovery made by other northern people who had been stuffed with foolish ideas and went south with fear and trembling. On every hand was found civility, hospitality and gallantry. No reference was made to the old war issues, except when a northern man would broach the subject to see what effect it would have. The southern man, the "unconquered, defiant rebel," would only smile at the poor, misguided visitor and explain that he was not paying any attention to the matter now. The dense ignorance of certain northern editors of affairs was a source of much laughter among the visitors. It is expected that the big rush to the fair will commence about February 1.

Last Friday morning John Schneider, recently of this place, was found dead in the hallway of the New York hotel at Portland, just outside the door of the room he had occupied. He left here Thursday morning for Portland with the intention of entering some hospital at that city. He had been working for L. Langenberg almost seven years, but had saved no money, being addicted to drink. The doctors here could do nothing for him, as the coating of his stomach was all gone. He worked at his trade, that of a shoemaker, until about two weeks ago, when he had to quit. Those acquainted with him say that they expected to see him drop dead at any time, and scout the idea of his having committed suicide. He has no relatives in America and little he is known of him, except that he has a brother in Germany.—[Plainsdealer.]

The machinery of Pittman's saw-mill, near Eugene, has been bought and taken to Portland for repairs, with a view to its ultimate shipment to the lower Siuslaw, by way of San Francisco. It will be erected on a site on the Lane county side, two miles below Florence. The capacity of the mill will be about 10,000 feet per day, and the design of its owners is to supply the local demand for lumber.

A. A. McKinnis of Portland has sold to Ira Millard of Green bay, Wis., 7122 acres of land near Gray's harbor, W. T., for \$50,000.

Cleveland and Randall Closed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—What appeared to be a sensational paragraph was printed in the Journal this evening. It was to the effect that President-elect Cleveland was visited late last night by ex-Speaker Randall, in response to a letter of invitation sent him to Washington. Immediately after his arrival here Randall was driven to Cleveland's temporary abode, where the two men held a conference lasting several hours. This morning the talk was resumed and at its conclusion Randall returned to New York. Speaker Carlisle is also mentioned as having been invited by Cleveland and is expected to arrive Saturday morning. Colonel D. S. Lamont, private secretary of the president-elect, corroborates the statement that Randall was here and in consultation with the president-elect, but beyond that was extremely reticent. Rumor has it that the president-elect is not satisfied with the way things are going on in congress and wants Randall and Carlisle to adopt some fresh and vigorous policy. Of course nobody has the smallest information as to what took place between Cleveland and Randall, but it is the general belief that nothing in the line of cabinet appointments was mentioned.

A Deadly Air Ship.

The French are especially active in trying to solve the problem of aerostation. M. Tiesandier, a celebrated French aeronaut, has constructed an air ship which he has been able to propel and steer on several occasions in any direction he chose, but he has had to have propitious circumstances in his favor, and a really manageable aerostat has yet to be invented. A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, however, has interviewed Frederick Gower, who claims to have invented an aerial torpedo—not an aerial torpedo-boat—which, by taking advantage of air currents, can be made to float over an enemy's camp or army and discharge its missiles automatically upon the heads of those whom it is designed to destroy. He proposes to give his machines just sufficient buoyancy to keep them at the elevation at which they should travel, and this is done by an automatic arrangement for discharging ballast or gas, as the occasion may require.

A correspondent writing from Drain, Douglas county, says: Considerable excitement prevails over the discovery of a tin mine three miles west of this place. Several claims have been located on a ledge known as the Cleveland and Hendricks ledge. From the character of the rock, experts claim that it is a genuine tin mine, and no mistake. Some of the rock has been sent to San Francisco for a more extensive assay. The mine was discovered by Aaron Allen.

Miss Clara M. Wood of Portland was married a few days ago to W. Hinkle of Corvallis. Miss Wood is the person who figured in the breach of promise case some time ago, and obtained a judgment of several thousand dollars against Dr. Davis, formerly of Eugene City, for refusing to marry her.—[State Journal.]

Hon. Ben Simpson, late postal agent in this state, was recently married in Georgia. He was transferred by the department to Georgia, where he is still in the government service.

David Brown was killed near Monroe, Benton county, a few days ago by being thrown from a horse. He was 65 years old and came to Oregon in 1853.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 29, 1895.

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

On Monday, March 16, 1895, viz: LENA YOKAM, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4213, for the lots Nos. 3 and 4, of section 31, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

Hiram Grant, Joseph Hodson, Jonathan Hodson and Jean Jones, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

—FOR A—

Grand Masquerade

At Norman's Hall, Marshfield,

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

February 21, 1895.

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 Gideon'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 Lockwood & Walt's Quadrille Band.

Dressing-room at the Central Hotel.

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

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

E. F. COOK,

PAINTER, GRAINER,

—AND—

Paper - Hanger,

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF work in his line at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

SIGN PAINTING AND GRADING A SPECIALTY.

Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. oct9

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

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 BAY.

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 from the East.

No old stock or second quality goods to get rid of. GRAY WATER-PROOF CLOTH, 75 cents per yard—48 quality.

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

LINEN CRASH, 14 yards for \$1.00.

Other goods in proportion.

W. P. METCALF,

General Manager.

THE MARSHFIELD



HARDWARE STORE

KEEPS ON HAND A SUPERIOR quality of

TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE.

Of home manufacture, in connection with a well-selected stock of

GENERAL HARDWARE!

Stoves and Ranges,

Wood and Willow Ware,

Farm Tools and Implements,

Coal, Iron and Steel,

Pumps,

Water Pipe and Fittings,

Paints, Oils and Brushes,

Doors and Windows,

Harness and Trimmings,

Glassware,

Lamps and Crockery,

Plated and Granite Ware,

Ropes,

Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition,

Fishing Tackle,

Bird Cages,

Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe,

Etc., Etc.

Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

E. O'CONNELL, Prop'r.

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. ap10

E. B. DEAN & CO.

—AND—

E. B. DEAN, D. WILLCOX

AND

C. H. MERCHANT.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL

Assortment of

General Merchandise

—AND—

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE

LUMBER

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

And

SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED

and at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

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. may20

HONGELL & SELANDER.

O'Connell's new building, Front street.

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS, SHOES

—AND—

Clothing!

Ladies' fine and coarse shoes, boys' boots and shoes, and gent's rubber coats, boots and shoes in great variety. Our ready-made boots and shoes were manufactured expressly for the lay trade. Hats, caps and underwear, stationery, cutlery, tobacco, cigars and matches.

A full assortment of men's clothing, in suits of otherwise; mattresses, bed-clothing and valises.

Custom-made boots and shoes a specialty, for which we keep the best French kip, calf and sole leather. Our entire stock is of the