

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON
Thursday, March 26, 1885

In value, there is as much sugar as wheat consumed in the United States.

Senator Bridges, another member of the Illinois legislature, is dead. He was a democrat and his death, following that of Representative Logan, leaves the legislature once more a tie on joint ballot.

The republicans in congress have addressed a petition to Gov. Moody asking him to call a special session of the legislature to choose a senator. Besides the names of all the republicans in both branches of congress, the petition bears the signature of ex-President Arthur, Jas. G. Blaine and many others prominent in the party. It is said that the idea originated with Senator Edmunds.

If President Cleveland succeeds in sticking to his civil service reform promises, as the New York World pretends to believe he will, it will be against the individual protest of nearly every democrat in the country. As proof, it is stated that on the first day of the new postmaster general took charge he received immeasurably more applications for postoffices than ever before came to the department on the change of an administration.

Four murderers were hanged on this coast last Friday: Jos. Drake at Salem, Or., and Stephen Jones at San Francisco, Cal., both colored, and Silvas and Martinez, Spaniards, at Los Angeles. Drake participated in the murder of David Swartz last May. He declared his innocence till the last. Jones murdered Mary A. Riley, his white mistress, in June, 1883. Silvas stabbed to death a man named McIntyre and Martinez murdered a man for \$200.

Congressman Reagan doesn't like the cabinet, didn't like the inaugural address, saying "it was a great document for the republicans," and he doesn't admire or think much of Cleveland, having said when speaking about the silver coinage question: "President Cleveland admitted that he had never given an hour's thought to the silver question. The letter signed by him was written by some one for him. It contained so many egregious blunders that the president will not be apt to express himself again until he has given at least more than an hour's study to that important subject."

The Rev. Aaron Cleveland, the president's great grandfather, settled in Halifax in 1750, the year after the city was founded, and established a church known as "Mother's Church," after the great New England divine of that day. He remained five years, and was succeeded by a Scotch minister. The church became known as St. Matthew's, and was the first Presbyterian church in the British lowland provinces. It is the leading church in the city to-day. Its library, established by Cleveland, still contains many volumes presented by him and bearing his autograph. There are many relatives of his still in the province.

Paul M. Brennan, the distinguished quack doctor of Portland, died of paralysis at Paso Robles springs, Cal., on the 15th inst., whether he had gone with the hope of recovering from the disease of which he died. The Standard parts with Brennan reluctantly and gives him an unusually lengthy obituary notice, in which it says: "Politically, he was an earnest, consistent democrat, but a friend of the common people." We have always believed that democrats were not friends of the common people, and in the above quotation the Standard inferentially admits that they are not, or it would be unnecessary to make special mention of one who had been.

The Springfield Republican, which ardently supported Cleveland, is evidently dreadfully torn up by the appointment of Manning to the treasury. Here is the best it can say about him: "Manning in the treasury is the enigma of the cabinet, but his views are sound and he may prove a success in administration. Nobody knows him better than the president; nobody else probably would have chosen him for this position." Clearly this is not a first-rate notice. Civil service reform goes to the wall when a great public office is given to an "engima." And what will Manning's friends say to the left-handed gall-and-wormwood compliment that "nobody else probably except Cleveland would have chosen him for this position"? Inferentially the Republican accuses the president of being guilty of something very like nepotism. We suspect that the Massachusetts magwumps, after reading their Springfield organ, will feel like observing a day of fasting, humiliation and remorse.

Hon. James Wilson, the Iowa republican member of congress, did a very magnanimous thing when the Grant retirement bill was brought up during the last hours of the forty-eighth congress. His seat had been contested by the democrat Fredericks, whom the democrats of the house were determined to vote into the seat, "right or wrong," during the closing hours of the session. Wilson, seeing that the Grant retirement bill would fail of passage if this contest was continued, promptly arose in his seat and announced that he would sacrifice himself rather than have that bill sacrificed on his account. The consequence was that Wilson vacated his seat, and Fredericks took his place. Then the Grant bill was passed, and it is a good thing for the democrats that it did, for it is not probable that the general will live until the meeting of the next congress, and if the last congress had ignored his right to his place at the head of the retired list of the army the democratic party would never have lived to hear the last of it.

Hard Times and Worse Coming.

Persons from San Francisco report the business outlook there as depressingly dull at present and they say the best business men of the place predict that the worst has not been reached. That is our view of the situation. We do not believe there will be business prosperity in this country until after the democratic party has defined itself in the coming congress, if it be able to do that, and then its policy may be such as to still further depress business, though of course the leaders will avoid this if possible; but there is such a radical difference of opinion in the party as to what is needed to bring prosperity that the wisest man in the party dare not now predict what it will do. Under such a state of affairs men with capital will not and cannot be expected to invest to that extent necessary to produce general prosperity. It is all very well to rail at capitalists during political campaigns, but drive them from the field and they are soon missed. The man with the money can shut down his works and wait, but a large majority of the operatives are reduced to the most economical subsistence possible.

Many different theories are advanced as to the cause of the general hard times now prevail all over the country. In our opinion the political change in the administration is largely responsible for it; but others say it is over-production. If it be over-production, that which we are now experiencing not only a foretaste of what free trade would give us? It appears to us that it is over-production must certainly have a tendency to make things cheaper, but the man out of employment experiences considerable difficulty in now getting possession of the dollar that will buy that which cost two some time ago. The consequence is that he economizes and does not buy unnecessary, and this prevails throughout the country until all the markets are sensibly affected by it.

There is and for some time has been a great over-production of lumber at San Francisco. This locality is one that suffers by it, in the mills running on short time and only a few logging camps running at all. The bottom has been knocked out of the prices of lumber, but there is no demand for it, and the over-production goes on, because it takes but little to keep it going. This proves that low prices do not make a marked increase in the demand for lumber, for it is said that dealers are anxious to fill orders at almost any price they can get. What the country needs is a settled revenue policy by the government, so that men of means can embark in business with some definite idea in regard to the market they must meet. Before the late election the democrats said the republicans were ruining the country by over-protection and that the salvation of the industrial class depended upon a change of administration, when all would be well and great prosperity would prevail. The change of administration has been made and now the democrats have an open field before them to give the people the promised prosperity, and they must do it or pay the penalty by stepping down and out at the end of this administration. Excuses are not in order now. They said the disease was over-protection and that they could cure it. Now they call it over-production. What the people want and are impatiently waiting for is that relief that they have been promised.

Few congresses ever had so many and such great opportunities for usefulness as the forty-eighth congress, and never did one so signally fail in the discharge of its duties. When it first convened in December of 1883, the present business depression was beginning to be felt by the commercial and industrial interests of the country. One of the disturbing influences of the time was the fear of adverse tariff legislation. Manufacturers feared to proceed with projected enterprises, lest the tariff should be reduced, and a ruinous competition of pauper labor overtake them. But despite this state of affairs, and the knowledge as well that the democratic party itself was divided on the question, the strong free-trade faction of the democratic party in the house forced the issue by the introduction of Morrison's horizontal monstrosity—an ill-digested measure that did not discriminate between prosperous and long-established industries and those just beginning, or just under way. The entire first and long session of the forty-eighth congress was consumed by the contest over this measure; business of all kinds was depressed by it, and the mercantile depression increased daily as the fear augmented that this infamous free-trade wedge would be driven home by the Morrison-Carlisle faction. The shrewd men of the party, led by ex-Speaker Randall, finally defeated the bill, but not until the long-continued contest over it had evoked fears which paralyzed trade. Those greatly important measures which the interests of the country demanded should be expeditiously settled, such as making provision for establishing upon enduring foundations the national bank system; for the making of a national and uniform bankruptcy law; for the relief of the supreme court or rather the suitors before it; for determining the eligibility of the executive and counting the electoral vote, and for the relief of American commerce, all were neglected or ignored, while the disturbing contest about the tariff went on from day to day. And the second session ignored the consideration of important measures. It was a barren of practical and imperatively-demanded results as the first session. With no partisan prejudice whatever, but because of easily demonstrated proof, it is but just to the republican senate to say that faults of omission and commission chargeable against the for-

ty-eighth congress must be laid at the doors of the house of representatives. The senate was not only energetic in connection with measures of vast and vital national importance, passing among others the bankruptcy bill, the bill regulating the presidential succession and counting the electoral vote, and the educational bill, but it acted as if it entertained a sense of responsibility to the whole country, rather than to the party. The admirable measures of the senate received no attention at the hands of the house, or if considered were defeated outright or by delay. The good that can be said of the forty-eighth congress must be written of the senate, and the censure that is spoken must be said of the house, and deservedly; for, as we have said and as the evidence stands in proof, no party has shown its incapacity for government and a proper conception of the needs of the times and the people as was demonstrated by the democratic majority of the house of representatives of the forty-eighth congress.

The New Administration.

Our esteemed contemporary, in season and out of season, never waries in saying that the republican party has outlived its mission and that the spoils of office have held it together for many years past. If that be true, our troubles are over. The republican party is out and the democratic party is in. The change will be one of greater difficulty for the democracy to realize than the republicans; one whose requirements will be more burdensome and exacting on the democratic than on the republican party. Heretofore, and for 24 years, the democracy has been kept together solely through opposition to the republican party. Its only policy has been to oppose and obstruct republican legislation. It has been without any other policy. When in power in congress it has originated no policy, nor effected anything, contenting itself with being opposed to republican measures without suggesting anything as a substitute for them. For 24 long years it has not had a policy, a united opinion on any national question. It has been a free-trade party in some states, a protection party in other sections of the country, a hard-money party here and inflationists there, civil-service reformers in some states, and again Jacksonian democrats of "to the victors belong the spoils" type in other regions of the country; and the only bond of unity has been its opposition to the republican party. Its want of a policy has been demonstrated not only when in power in congress, but when assembled in national convention. It has then attempted to harmonize the diversity of opinions in the party by meaningless phraseology in its platforms susceptible of as many interpretations or constructions as were the words of the oracles of the ancients. Now the democratic party is in power, and must decide upon a policy of its own. It cannot shrink from the responsibility, as it has done, by throwing it upon a republican administration; nor will it be able to divert public attention by filing allegations against the republican party. The democratic party for the next four years will be the government—it must both recommend, originate and have a definite policy on all national questions, and it must initiate legislation, or go down as a party incapable of controlling the destinies of our people, involving all the great and growing interests of the country. And the democratic party assumes power poorly equipped for its duties by experience. A party of obstruction and opposition, it must now become a party to direct and initiate, to propose and perform. It has the spoils at its disposal now, and that motive for holding together, but the party in inaugurating and conducting a democratic administration is confronted by the diversity of opinion entertained in the party on every single question of material importance and concern. There are irreconcilable differences in the party on the tariff question. The party is divided on the silver coinage question, and the president and his faction have already been rebuked by the silverites for entertaining the views the president expressed at their solicitation. But above all, and as a mockery even of the bond, the hope of the spoils, that has held the party together, comes the declaration of the president that he cannot give as the leeches would have him give, give, give. There are grave difficulties staring the new administration in the face, hydro-headed difficulties, differences, factional opinions and sectional demands which cannot be avoided, and which, no matter how the administration may decide, will give umbrage. The predominance of the east, and the utter absence of the recognition of western interests or opinions, in the cabinet would seem to indicate as a beginning that the administration is not possessed of much political judgment and sagacity, especially as the selection of the cabinet followed Cleveland's anti-silver, anti-inaugural message to congress. The fact in view the situation from whatever quarter of the political landscape we may, and looking back upon the wonderful incapacity the democracy has developed when in power, we can safely proclaim that the democratic outlook is of the gloomiest, without a rift in the clouds that assures the party of the possibility of a prolongation of its power or escape from the censure of the people at the end of four years.

Gen. Rosecrans, who aspired to a cabinet position, is now said to be anxious for a cheap berth, and as a place that is as near a sinecure as possible would be most acceptable, he is willing to take that of architect of the capitol, which pays \$4500 a year. Except as a first-class humbug, Rosecrans is a total failure.

Partial returns and estimates place the number of applications for office under the new administration at a little less than 100,000. There are 100,000 places to fill. Let's see: 500,000 in 100,000 won't go.

Party and President.

The editor of Harper's Weekly is of the opinion that "merely as a democrat Cleveland would not have been elected," and remarks that the distrust of the democratic party was somewhat allayed by the victory of its fresh and progressive tendency. The opinion is also expressed that the success of Cleveland's administration depends upon the fidelity with which he adheres to the notions which have made so dear to the magwumps. Curtis might as well say that Cleveland would not have been elected without the assistance of the prohibitionists, and that hence his success would depend upon his fidelity to that branch of his support in the campaign. The trouble with Curtis and his magwump friends is that they are infatuated with the idea that minority rule in this country is all right, if Curtis and company belong to that minority. Cleveland is a democratic president. He either represents the principles and ideas of the democratic party or he represents nothing more than President Cleveland. If he represents the policy of prohibition he is certainly not a democratic president. If he belongs to the magwumps he is not a democratic executive. We take it for granted that he will be a democrat, and as far as is reasonable sustain the policy and general principles of his party. That he intends to do so is evident in the appointment of Whitney and Dan Manning to his cabinet from New York. Manning represents the things in politics that Curtis pretends to abhor. Manning made his way in the political world by proving himself a capable machine politician. He gave Cleveland the democratic nomination and his fine work was apparent in giving New York to his candidate. Can any person be found in the United States who can point to a single public act of Manning's which was calculated to establish his claims to high official station? He has been rewarded purely for political services to Grover Cleveland, and he served Cleveland in the interests of the democratic party. The idea that Cleveland can be a successful president as a non-descript is the merest nonsense. If the democratic party possesses any principles worth saving, if it has any policy vital to the best interests of the country, Cleveland can serve his country best by standing with his party and for its principles. He cannot separate himself from his party, and insist that he is the royal judge of what shall be done by the president of the United States. Even the democratic party does not care to elect a king in a free country. If the democratic party is worthy of a successful administration, Cleveland can succeed by representing all that is worthy of success in his party. If his party fails, the president will fail also. He cannot make a good administration in spite of his party, but he can make a very poor administration as the representative of a very bad party.

A Blunder Discovered.

Our legislature at its last session passed a registration law in which they virtually remodeled our whole election laws; at least under its provisions important changes are made. The legislature passed it with a provision, as we are reliably informed, that a general election shall be held in the several election precincts and polling places in this state on the first Monday in June, 1886; but through some error committed by the enrolling committee or their clerk, it was enrolled so that it provides, in section one, for said election in 1885, which, in this latter shape, was signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house and approved by the governor. The effect will be to involve the legality of the whole measure, or law, on the simple ground that the bill signed and approved is not the one passed by the legislature. Again, it is provided by the constitution that general elections shall be held the first Monday of June, biennially. The last election was in June, 1884, and the next, according to the aforesaid bill and law just passed and approved, must be in June, 1885. It is, however, a principal in legislation that one section of a bill or law may be unconstitutional, and yet the remainder may be good and stand, and the first section held null and void while the rest be held good, and our general election could be held in June, 1886 under the old law, were it not for the fact that the last section of the aforesaid bill, just passed, repeals all laws in conflict with it. Now then, will it stand? The constitutional provision declaring elections to be held in June, biennially, must of course govern, hence the bill just passed would virtually have no force and effect, and the labors of our legislature stand for naught, on account of the carelessness of an enrolling clerk. This, together with the failure to elect a United States senator, ought to be sufficient reason for the governor to call the legislature together for an extra session, and have the error corrected, and besides settle all questions as to the legality of the adjournment of the legislature. Certainly, Gov. Moody can have no reason to hesitate as to the course to pursue when he comes to consider the seriousness of all those questions involved, and we trust he may work for the interests of the state and reconvene the legislature without unnecessary delay.—(Plaindealer.)

From a curious computation made by the New York Sun it appears that President Cleveland's inaugural address contained 1688 words. While much shorter than some inaugurals, it is greatly longer than others: Washington's second inaugural address contained but 134 words; Johnson's, 362; Arthur's, 431, and Lincoln's second, 688. Millard Fillmore took office without making an address. The longest inaugu-

ral was delivered by Harrison, 8578 words; the second longest by Polk (4004 words); and the third longest by Monroe. A no less interesting comparison is that showing the number of times different presidents used the pronoun "I" in their inaugurals. In Arthur's address and in Lincoln's second it occurs but once, but in the address delivered by Lincoln on the occasion of his first inauguration he employed the word 43 times. Van Buren and Harrison came next in the order of egotism, having each given the word place 38 times. Cleveland used it but five times.

Joe Day, says a Portland paper, rather prides himself on his skill in boxing. He ran across a noisy old fellow in a saloon a day or two since and ordered him out. The old fellow intimated that Joe could not put him out. Joe said, "I'd just like to put on the gloves with you." "Faith, thin, that is just what I'd like, too," said the old chap. It was soon arranged that they should step around to Joe Taylor's and have a friendly bout. On the way round Joe invited every one he met to come along and see the fun, as he had struck a "pudding." Among the parties thus invited was a reporter, who has a grudge against puddings, and went along to see one afflicted. The parties put on the gloves and Joe walked into his pudding, who hit straight out from the shoulder and landed a solid one on Joe's nose, knocking him clean through the ropes. Just how the battle fared afterward the reporter cannot state, as he went out of that crowd like shot out of a gun. But he thinks there is considerable difference between striking a pudding and being struck by one.

The Boston Transcript tells the following story of the late mistress of the white house: At her reception two weeks ago, among others who were presented to her by Marshal McMichael, the master of ceremonies, was Dr. Mary Walker. This nondescript personage, wearing tight trousers and a little coat and carrying a cane, presented a most grotesque and ridiculous figure utterly out of keeping with the surroundings. Mrs. McElroy spoke a word or two to her rather unexpected guest; and, as it so happened, the next person that was presented to her was a Miss Mann. To her Mrs. McElroy made the neat remark, "I have just been presented to a woman who would like to be a man. I am pleased now to meet a man who is content to remain a woman."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Palace Restaurant

THE BEST OF MEALS

Served in style at all hours and at moderate prices.

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS

By every steamer and

SERVED IN ANY STYLE DESIRED.

E. P. BUCKLEY,

Formerly Steward of the steamer Coos Bay.

Execution Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued the 1st day of March, A. D. 1885, out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Coos, on a certain decree and order duly rendered by the said Court, in favor of GEORGE H. WESTON, plaintiff, and against the HAYLEY CO. MINE COMPANY, defendant, commanding me, as Sheriff of the said County of Coos, to sell the premises hereinafter described, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the satisfaction of the sum of \$17,300 00-100, by the said decree adjudged to be due from the said defendant to the said plaintiff, together with interest thereon from the 28th day of May, A. D. 1875, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the costs of and upon this writ, I will,

On the Second Day of May, A. D. 1885,

At one o'clock in the afternoon of the said day, offer for sale, at public auction, at the Court House door, in Empire City, in the said County of Coos, and then and there sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, all those certain pieces and parcels of land described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter and lots one, two, three and four, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township twenty-four south, of range thirteen west; also the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and lot one of section one, in township twenty-five south, of range thirteen west; also the east half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and lot one of section thirty-six, in township twenty-four south, of range thirteen west; also the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and lot one of section two, in township twenty-five south, of range thirteen west; also lot two of section eleven, in township twenty-five south, of range thirteen west; all of said tracts being situate in said County of Coos and State of Oregon, and containing in the aggregate 807 88-100 acres, together with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum, interest and costs aforesaid.

Dated at Empire City this 21st day of March, A. D. 1885.

W. W. SIMPSON,

Sheriff of the County of Coos,

in the State of Oregon.

F. C. LEVAV, F. P. NORBON

EMPIRE

Cigar Store!

Schetter's Corner, Empire City,

NORBON & LEVAV, Proprietors,

JOBBERS AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Cigars and Tobacco,

Cutlery, Jewelry,

Playing Cards,

Confectionery,

Stationery,

Toilet Articles,

Etc., Etc.

Novels and Periodicals for sale, 2c

Secretary Lamar and Attorney General Garland have ordered the sale at public auction of all horses, carriages and equipments which are the property of their departments, excepting those used for trucking purposes—the proceeds of the sales to be covered into the treasury and the sales to take place as soon as consistent with the interests of the public service. The result of this order will be a return to their regular duties of seven clerks who have been employed as drivers. It is a good order, and we hope the successors of Lamar and Garland may not be called upon to repeat it.

A boy fishing for suckers at one of the Portland docks last week hooked a sturgeon that weighed 150 pounds. For some time it was doubtful whether the boy would catch the fish or the fish would catch the boy, but science prevailed and the boy landed the fish and sold it to a Chinaman.

The official expenses of the inauguration ceremonies are said to have amounted to \$45,000, while the private expenses are estimated all the way from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. This is away ahead of Jefferson's extravagance in riding a \$300 horse when he was inaugurated.

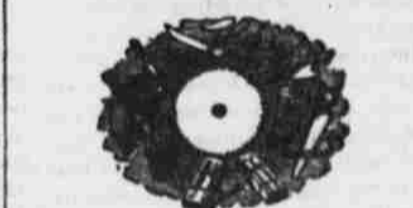
When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she became a Child, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became a Man, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA!

J. D. GARFIELD,

Front street, Marshfield,

Adjoining the Marshfield Drug Store,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in



HARDWARE

—AND—

TIN WARE

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.

157-20

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 BAY.

PRINTS.

15 YARDS FOR \$1 00.

Lancaster and Amoskeag Gingham, 5 yards for \$1 00.

10 YARDS FOR \$1 00.

Heavy Canton Flannel, 6 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—fine quality.

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

LENEN CHAMBR, 14 yards for \$1 00.

Other goods in proportion.

W. P. METCALF,

General Manager.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.



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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,

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Glassware,

Lamps and Crockery,

Plated and Granite Ware,

Rope,

Rifles, Pistols and Ammunition,

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Etc., Etc.

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FAMILY

MARKET

Front street, Marshfield,

South of the Postoffice,

DILLON & ROSS, Proprietors.

HAVING JUST OPENED OUR NEW

and best meat market just south of the

postoffice, we are prepared to furnish, at the

lowest living rates, the best of

Beef, Veal,

Mutton, Pork,

Salt Meats of all kinds,

Vegetables,

Canned Goods and

FAMILY GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Vegetables and Legging Crops promptly supplied.

Such a share of public patronage as first-class

goods, low prices and square dealing entitle us

to it respectfully solicited by

J. W. CRAWFORD & ROSS.

E. F. COOK,

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PAPER-HANGER,

MARSHFIELD, OREGON.