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The Benefits of Protection.

Prof. W. E. Sumner of Yale college and Gen. S. L. Woodford recently discussed the tariff question at Brooklyn, N. Y. The debate was held under the auspices of the Revenue Reform club of that city, and attracted to the hall almost twice as many people as could be accommodated. The question was: "Should the tariff laws of the United States be for revenue only?" Prof. Sumner argued in the affirmative and Gen. Woodford took the opposite view. The Yale theorist consumed the first half-hour of the debate by stating his well-matured views on the inequality of the tariff system and the necessity of an immediate return to a free-trade basis. Throughout his discourse he followed in the same line of argument which he has used in all his public speeches and pamphlets. Gen. Woodford said, in answer: "I believe in the tariff, because I am an American and have the good of the American people at heart. I don't care to give our markets over to the importers until the nation's wealth is great enough and its industrial strength enough to give us a fair chance to strike at the markets abroad in return. When the iron industries of Pennsylvania and the cotton mills of New England are sufficiently developed to allow us to compete with European countries on their own ground, then we shall be willing to let them compete with us here. Until then we must have protection, if we would have peace, comfort and contentment among the working classes. The only difference between the views of Prof. Sumner and my own are that he would protect the man with the dollar and the man without it. I repudiate the theory of free-traders, that the man with the dollars can spend them where he chooses. Society demands and the general good makes it necessary that, if it must be spent, it should be spent at home. The second law that was passed by congress in 1787 was to introduce a proper tariff system, and its preamble read: 'In order to develop and encourage American industries.' So we started, and after almost a century we are independent of the whole world in everything. Wages are higher, goods are cheaper and the people are richer. Why? Because the nation has followed in the line marked out by that resolution. So far as the present business depression is concerned I believe that it is due to the constant threats of free traders and the fear of manufacturers and the importer of radical changes in the tariff system. Stop agitation and prosperity will reign. If this country could have anything positively stable and settled in its financial and commercial legislation—if we could have one system continuously—within 25 years Americans would control the manufactures and the business of the world. In conclusion, Woodford said: "The free traders have never dared to ask a vote of the country on the question. They are afraid. Every time that it has been introduced they have been repudiated by the voice of the people."

Extra Session.

The feeling is steadily growing that Gov. Moody will commit a serious mistake not to call an extra session of the legislature. It is true this body had ample time to transact all the business of importance that demanded its attention, including the election of United States senator. It failed to do many things that were expected and did many others that were uncalled for and ought not to have been done. It is hard telling which were the more numerous, its sins of omission or commission. But no good can be subserved by discussing or criticizing the past. The practical question for the governor and the people is, what had best be done now under existing circumstances? In the opinion of the News, the proper policy is for the governor to convene the legislature in extra session, and give that body another opportunity to do what the people elected it to do. The reasons on which this opinion is based are very numerous, a few of which may be stated: The members of the legislature, since they have had time for reflection and consultation with their constituents, are as much dissatisfied with their work as any other portion of the community. They are more so, for in addition to the general feeling of discontent, many of them experienced personal humiliation in having the session close like a turbulent meeting, instead of the adjournment of a dignified, law-making general assembly. These members would rejoice in the opportunity to correct as far as possible many of the mistakes committed at the regular session, and there is every reason for believing that many of them would be rectified. There would be less disposition on the part of the members to consult personal aspirations and more to conform to popular opinion, and this could not fail to be productive of wholesome results. The failure to elect a United States senator and the uncertainty which still exists with reference to the matter, is so immediately, and have the question having a bad influence on business interests. The longer the settlement of the question is delayed the worse this influence will be. If it is the intention of the governor to appoint, he should definitely settle out of the way. So long as the question of appointment or extra session is debatable, so long will the people be in doubt, and the

disagreeable way in which political controversies affect financial interests in this country must be taken into consideration by politicians who hope to establish or maintain reputations for sagacity. The senatorial question may be disposed of for four years by convening the legislature in extra session. If the governor appoints, the legislature of the state for the next four years will be embarrassed by senatorial contests precisely as it was this year. It is well known to the members of the general assembly, as well as to all intelligent observers of its proceedings, that the senatorial election became complicated with every variety of legislation. Bills of merely local significance, as well as laws of general and wide-sweeping importance to the people of the entire state, were passed or defeated, as their advocates or opponents were supposed to stand with reference to the claims of senatorial aspirants. This was a most distressing condition of affairs and shows the importance of getting the vexed controversy out of the way of the next general assembly if it is possible to do so. The senatorial question is not the only one that would be disposed of at the extra session. Other important legislation was neglected which, in their cooler moments, and unembarrassed by conflicting personal interests, the members would never have permitted. If they are given an opportunity to correct such mistakes, they will not doubt do so promptly and cheerfully. Gov. Moody ought surely to give them this opportunity. The only objection that can be urged against an extra session is its cost, and the possibility that nothing beneficial will come of it. The expense will be a small matter compared with what a prolongation of the senatorial strife will cost. The dispute ended by a fair election of a good man to the senate, supplemented with the enactment of two or three much-needed laws affecting the commerce of the state, and adjusting the relations of capital and labor credits, the people would settle down to business, and a marked change in the financial condition of the state would quickly follow. Gov. Moody is a practical business man, and cannot be ignorant of the fact that the present uncertainty in political matters is having a most depressing influence upon all departments of trade, and that the sooner this uncertainty is dispelled by definite action on his part, the better it will be for his state, and the more certainly will he commend himself to the gratitude and confidence of the people.—[Portland News.]

The First Move.

The new Administration has played its first move in foreign politics by intimating to Mexico that it will co-operate in resisting the destruction by Barrios of the autonomy of the Central American states. Secretary Bayard speaks only of "moral influence" and "good offices"; but as his colleague Whitney emphasizes his declaration by dispatching ships of war to Central America, this looks as if it might, under certain contingencies, develop into the beginning of a "spirited foreign policy." It has the advantage of a decided indorsement by the senate, which on Tuesday, by an overwhelming vote, adopted a resolution offered by Senator Edmunds declaring that Barrios should be prevented from annexing the neighboring republics.

A Charter Case Settled.

The Rowland Hill case has at last been disposed of. This vessel arrived at Astoria October 29, 1883, from Port Moody, in ballast, under charter to Campbell, Heatley & Co. of Liverpool, to load wheat at Portland. Her charter expired at sundown October 31. The vessel left Astoria in tow on the morning of the 30th, but was delayed by grounding, so that she did not reach Portland until the afternoon of the 31st. The captain immediately prepared for stiffening, and notified the agent for the charterers that he was ready for cargo. The latter refused to accept the vessel, claiming that she wasn't ready for cargo, in that she had not been surveyed after grounding, and was not lined for cargo. She was afterward taken up for wheat, loading by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. at a lower rate, and her owners instituted suit for damages. Testimony was taken at Portland by order of the Liverpool court and forwarded. The case was decided February 23 last in the Liverpool assizes before Justice Day. The following statement of the decision has been received, which, although a meager account, shows the result: "In this case Bigham, Q. C., and French were for the plaintiff and Synott for the defendants. The plaintiff, S. Vaughan, is the owner of a ship named the Rowland Hill, and lives in Nova Scotia, and the defendants are London merchants, the action being brought to recover compensation for a breach of charter. In the charter it was stipulated that the Rowland Hill should be ready to receive cargo at Portland, Oregon, on October 31, 1883, at sundown, and should she not be ready the charter was to be canceled. The ship arrived on that date, but having a load of 300 tons ballast on board, she was not ready to take in cargo, and the charter party was canceled. The vessel was consequently delayed, and the demurrage and difference of freight afterward obtained amounted to \$1500. His lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for that amount."

Why the Wind Changes.

That the changing of the direction of the wind is due to the shifting of situations of greatest heat upon the earth is substantially proved by the fact that in certain regions of the earth's surface, where the situations of the greatest heat and cold do not alter the direction in which they lie to each other, the wind does not change, but always blows in the same direction from one day to another, and all the year round. This occurs in the great open space of the ocean, where there is no land to get heated up by the sunshine of the day and to get cool by the scattering of the heat at night. In those spaces for a vast breadth of many hundred miles the sun shines down upon the surface of the sea, heating the water most along the midocean track which lies most immediately be-

neath its burning rays as it passes across from east to west.

The midway track of the strongest sunshine crosses the wide ocean as a belt or zone, that spreads some way to either side of the equator. Throughout this midway track the cooler and heavier air on either hand drifts in from the north and from the south, and then rises up, as it becomes heated by the sun, where the two currents meet. In both instances, however, in consequence of the spinning round of the earth, the advancing wind acquires a westward as well as an equatorial drift. The air-current as it approaches the midway equatorial zone, where the onward movement of the sea-covered surface of the earth is performed with the velocity of 1000 miles an hour, does not immediately acquire this full rate of speed, and lags back upon the ocean, so that it appears as a drift toward the west as well as toward the equator.

On the north side of the equator the wind blows all the year around from the northeast, and on the south side from the southeast, both in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. These steady and unchanging ocean winds are called the trade winds on account of the great service they render to ships carrying merchandise across these portions of the sea. In sailing from England to the Cape of Good Hope, through the entire length of the Atlantic ocean, ships, before they reach the equator, have to pass over a broad space, where strong winds are always blowing steadily from the northeast. That is the region of the northeast trades. They then traverse a space near to the equator itself, where the northeast wind ceases to blow, and where the air is very still and calm, and they afterwards come to a region south of the equator, where strong winds are continually blowing from the southeast. That is the region of the southeast trades.—[Cassell's Magazine.]

Labor Federation.

A convention of representatives of labor unions and other industrial organizations has been held in San Francisco and has put forth a platform of principles and programme of action. Measured by the intelligence of some of the men taking part in it, the movement is of considerable importance, but judged by the consistency of the principles the convention has enunciated its legitimate hopes of success are not great. The convention consisted of a mixture of advanced socialists, conservative grangers, and matter-of-fact trades-unionists, and the construction of a platform upon which they all can stand was thought necessary, because the principal object of the movement is a grand federation of the labor organizations of the Pacific coast. But it was not an easy task, and it is an open question whether there are not in the declarations put forth a sufficient number of causes of disagreement to balk the effort to bring the several labor and protective organizations referred to into the fold of a common organization. For example, the opening resolution declares that hard times "are the result of a monopolization by non-producers of the natural resources, the tools of production, and the medium of exchange, and must occur periodically until these monopolies are abolished." This presents the views of the ordinary "anti-monopolist," whose remedy generally is simply a destruction of the alleged monopoly and the substitution of freer competition. But another resolution distinctly specifies "competition" as one of the causes that "are fast reducing the working classes to absolute slavery." This is the theory of socialism, which holds that competition is the worst of all the evils from which the workingman suffers. Another resolution announces that this convention "regards the nationalization of land, of the means of transportation, of the circulating medium and of the implements of production as the only satisfactory solution of the labor question." This is full-blown socialism, and if its import is understood, it is not to be believed that all the labor organizations of the coast can be united on such a basis. There are thousands of workmen belonging to labor unions in San Francisco who regard them as excellent devices for mutual protection, and yet who are not prepared to indorse a programme for the abolition of private property and the subversion of the most important existing institutions of society. But if the ordinary trades-unionist is not prepared to come up to the support of the socialist standard, still less is it to be credited that the grangers, who are embraced in the scope of this movement, will concur. The grangers of California are land-owners, some of them having thousands of acres of fertile soil, and they will not indorse any proposition for the nationalization of land, either as a present or ultimate remedy for the troubles of the times. In still another part of this chaotic assemblage of principles, "the continued invention of machinery" is mentioned, along with competition, as a cause of debasement of the working classes. But the grangers have profited by the invention of labor-saving machinery, and expect to profit by it in the future, too much to join a crusade for its abolition or discouragement; while among the other classes who are invited to come into this movement there are some trades which owe their very existence to the invention of machinery. Take it all in all, the way to the organization of all the elements proposed into this trade federation is not clear.—S. F. Alta.

The Chinese Cause.

The fears of the most pronounced alarmist in regard to Chinese immigration to America have not been exaggerated, judging from the following extract from an interview of a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, in the city of Hongkong, China, with the Catholic bishop of Raymond, who has been 26 years in the east, and is now styled bishop of Acantho and vicar apostolic of Hongkong, and is said to be really at the head of the Catholic propaganda in the Chinese empire, and the repository of all its business knowledge and its secrets, and is well known in the United States, having spent some months here in 1881, dividing his time between New York and San Francisco. The entire account which Bishop Raymond gives of Chinese missions is very interesting, but space obliges us to confine our extracts to his practical opinion in reference to the attempted exclusion of Chinese immigration to European countries, and the results of such raids upon Asian communities: "Perhaps," suggested the reporter, "looking at the matter from a religious or ecclesiastical standpoint, you have been surprised that the United States attempt to rigidly exclude the Chinese?" "I am not at all surprised," replied the bishop, "that they have done it, but

I have sometimes wondered that they did not do it before. Competition is impossible with them, either in labor or in trade. When I came to Hongkong 26 years ago there were a great many foreign firms here doing a prosperous mercantile business. Only two or three are left besides those engaged in shipping. Of the American firms not one is left. At Canton the trade has all gone into Chinese hands. All the flour that comes to this part of China from California is handled by Chinese merchants. How is it possible that foreigners can compete with them when their mode of life is so different? The foreign trader must have a place of business for which he pays several hundred dollars rent per month. The Chinaman is content with a store for which he pays \$10 per month. Where the foreign merchant pays \$100 per month to his clerks, his Chinese competitor pays \$10. The Chinaman gives no parties, is satisfied with coarse clothes and plain food; therefore small profits suffice him and he is able to sell his goods often 40 and 50 per cent. less than his European rival in the next block. No civilizing merchant can survive such competition except for a limited time. The mistake has been in employing compradores, the natives who represent the individual or firm in its relations to their own people. They learn the business and soon set up in opposition. No matter how much the firm may lose, they always make money. When Dent & Co. failed, their comprador purchased a whole street. What might have happened to California, except for the restriction act, is happening to Hongkong, and has already happened to Tonquin, Anam, Cochinchina, Siam, Singapore, Manila, Borneo, Java, Mongolia, Manchuria and Tibet. They have all been overrun by the hordes who have swarmed out of China, north, south, east and west, and filled every avenue of labor and business, to the exclusion and destruction of the native populations. Then the moral aspect of the question cannot be disregarded. Children should not be intrusted to Chinese nurses and servants, for they are certain to imbibe ideas and acquire habits that will ruin them as they grow larger. America is fortunate in stopping the immigration of Chinese in-time."

Death being Hastened by Worry over the Grant & Ward Failure. New York, March 22.—Grant is reading more about the trial of James D. Fish than anybody can who relies on the published reports, for the newspapers squeeze each day's proceedings into a quarter to a half column, while he gets a stenographic verbatim report. This is provided to him, on his urgent request, by order of Judge Benedict, who is presiding in the United States court where Grant & Ward's silent partner is being tried for violation of the banking laws. Short-hand notes of the testimony are taken to the general's house every evening and read to him. It was through Fish's connection with the swindle that Grant was drawn into it. He was president of a leading bank of reputed solidity and possessed considerable wealth. Therefore, when he seemed to trust young Ward implicitly Grant blindly followed his example. To this day Grant is not clear in his mind whether Fish was Ward's confederate or victim, and he is a self-constituted jury, determined to convict or acquit the prisoner on the evidence.

GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. Grant's inability to sleep comes not so much from the condition of his body as from unrest of mind. He has it firmly rooted that he is going out in disgrace and under a cloud, and all that his friends can say to him in no wise changes this belief. He talks very freely with certain of his intimates on the subject, and he tells them of his mortification and chagrin that he should have been duped by Ward, and that so many persons should have lost money by him. He tells his dearest friends that the responsibility of battle and of leading the armies of the nation gave no such concern as has this Ward business—that his rest in the white house in the critical period when the country was recovering from the effects of civil war was sweet compared to the rest that has come to him in the last nine months. He had hoped that fortune might in some manner smile on him, so he might return to those who have lost the money thus wasted. He would write, he would work, he would do anything to remove this stain from the family; but he was attacked by a disease that must prove fatal, and soon he became too weak and too sick to stir out of the house. So he silently and grimly, and without a word of complaint, keeps to his couch and to his easy chair and thinks. He knows that he must die soon, and he is oppressed with a fear that he is in disgrace because of the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, through the dishonesty of one of the partners. He does not seem to fear death, his friends say, but he does desire to make good all losses sustained by Grant & Ward. This thought, and the idea that he is in disgrace, is hastening his death.

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South Front street, Marshfield, JOHN SNYDER, Proprietor. I HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN CHARGE of the above-named well-established hotel, and am sparing neither pains nor expense to insure my guests the best of accommodations. THE TABLES AT THE WESTERN Are supplied with the best market affords, and patrons of the house receive prompt and courteous attention. TERMS—Board and lodging, per week, \$5 00 Board by the day, 1 00 Single meals, 50 00

BLANCO HOTEL.

Marshfield, Coos County, Oregon. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS And Reasonable Charges. Having lately completed a large addition to the above hotel, and having had an extensive experience in this line of business, we can safely guarantee to our patrons comfort and accommodations excelled by no other house on the bay. The reading room of this hotel contains the leading papers of the Atlantic States and the Pacific coast. FERREY & HOLLAND, Proprietors.

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HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Crockery, Etc. Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods. Custom Boots made at short notice and repaired neatly and promptly done. Call and see me. N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty.

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