

The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON. Thursday, April 9, 1885.

The decrease of the public debt last month was only \$483,000.

Francis Berton, Swiss consul, died at San Francisco on the 1st inst.

Ex-Senator Slater hopes to be appointed second controller of the treasury.

Several hundred United States mariners have been sent to the Isthmus of Panama to protect American interests there.

The recent law passed by the legislative assembly for the taxation of dogs throughout the state becomes inoperative by reason of the omission of the enacting clause.

It is reported that United States senators have received information through private channels that the president does not intend to make removals from offices that have fixed terms.

At a caucus of republicans of the United States senate it was decided to resist removals from offices that have a fixed tenure by law, except for cause, until expiration of the term.

Whatever the differences may be between England and Russia, their large orders for American ammunition are conclusive proof that they are agreed that it is the best in the world.

The Astorian says: "The first vessel built on this coast was built at Astoria in 1845. It was a schooner, built near Smith's point, for trading purposes, by three men whose names are lost to fame."

Twenty years ago to-day Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant. Preparations have been made for a general observance of the anniversary by the G. A. R. posts of the east, but the occasion will have a touching solemnity, in view of the condition of Gen. Grant, if, indeed, he be not now dead.

Gen. Gordon never rendered his country one true service that Gen. Grant rendered the United States, and yet the British government, unasked, has invested \$100,000, the interest of which is to be paid annually to his family. It is true that this was not done until Gordon was dead, but it should not be forgotten that congress waited until Grant was on his deathbed before it attempted to pay the debt of gratitude due him, and only then after an unseemly wrangle.

Oregonian's After Office.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1885.—On the strength of a conversation had with an intimate friend of Cleveland, I wrote the Oregonian about three months ago that there would be no "clean sweep;" that those who were in office would be permitted to remain until the expiration of the terms for which they had originally been appointed; and I followed this with some advice to my democratic friends in Oregon about the folly of coming here with the expectation that Cleveland, under the force and stimulus of "pressure," would be compelled to abandon his civil service theories. From the number of Oregon politicians of the democratic persuasion now in the city I am forced to the conclusion that my advice was not considered worthy of attention, and I am further persuaded, judging from the careworn and anxious appearance that makes them at present so conspicuous among the congregation of mourners, that they now wish they had acted upon my suggestion and remained at home. The power of "pressure" had been brought to bear upon the president and without the slightest perceptible effect. An ex-senator, and an Oregon ex-senator at that, has not been able to bring Cleveland to that condition of mind favorable to the aspirations of those who insist and assert that "to the victors belong the spoils."

Even when his attention was called to the fact that a federal official in Oregon had neglected to decorate the exterior of his office on the 4th of March last did Cleveland still persist in remaining obdurate, and went so far as to assert in vigorous, if not polite, language that so far as he was concerned this sin of omission on the part of the non-decorating officer was not a sufficient "cause" in his eyes to warrant the wholesale and indiscriminate removal of the entire body of federal office-holders of Oregon and Washington territory. The ex-senator and his companion, the editor of the leading democratic organ of the state, were ruthlessly shocked—so badly shocked, indeed, that they have not as yet recovered their equilibrium. Their confidence in mankind has received a blow from which they will probably never recover; never sufficiently, at least, to again support a reform democrat for office. Satisfied at last that there will be no appointments to minor offices save when vacancies occur, and some having become convinced that no matter how many vacancies there may be they will never be called upon to fill any, the Oregon brigade is now preparing to retrace its steps homeward—dismounted, it is true, and less bold and defiant perhaps than when it sallied forth to break Cleveland's backbone. But then even in this, as in everything else, there is a compensation; the members of this now discomfited brigade have had their eyes opened to the progress of the age, and better still, they have learned that, though not in power, the republican party has stamped the impress of its principles upon the times in which we live, and that these principles have become so interwoven into the spirit and genius of our government that no democratic administration can ever hope to secure and maintain public confidence that does not in a great measure accept and live up to many of its theories.—Fairfax in Oregonian.

Cancer.

Since the suffering of Gen. Grant from cancer has become generally known, constant inquiry is made as to the form of the disease that is gradually wearing his life away, and there seems to be such a lack of exact understanding as to what his disease (epithelioma) is, that any explanation that can throw some light on the subject may be acceptable to the public.

There are several varieties of cancer, each differing from the rest. The names of these different forms are "scirrhous," "encephaloid," "colloid" and "epithelioma."

Scirrhous, or more commonly called hard cancer, appears as a hard tumor at first, which slowly increases in size, attended with pain and swelling of the glands in the vicinity of the tumor. The tumor gradually softens up, breaks through the skin and forms an ulcerating mass. The patient gradually loses flesh, grows sallow and dispirited, and gradually sinks, worn out by pain and profuse discharge, and this rule holds good in regard to all forms of cancer.

The encephaloid, or soft cancer, appears at first as a soft tumor and might be mistaken for a collection of fluid. It rapidly ulcerates, increases more rapidly than any of the other forms, and soon leads to a fatal termination.

Colloid cancer grows slowly. Its most frequent seat is the intestines, although it may be found anywhere.

Epithelioma, the form of cancer with which Gen. Grant is afflicted, is located on the skin or mucous membrane and, as a general thing, advances slowly. It sometimes appears in a form resembling small warts or excrescence of a cauliflower form. Cracks and fissures appear upon its surface. The pain becomes constant and severe; the patient's health begins to suffer; the glands in the neighborhood become invaded, and the same train of symptoms follow as described above, until welcome death ends the scene.

The question is often asked, Can cancer be cured? To this we can answer that a few—in comparison to the many fatal cases—are on record of cancer being removed and the disease not returning, but these cases are very rare. It is considered that life can be prolonged a few months by removal of the cancer.

The situation of the cancer in Gen. Grant's case complicates any advantage that might offer from an operation, the tissues and glands in the vicinity being infiltrated with the cancerous deposit. The average duration in this form of cancer is about two years, and the disease may exist for some time before the patient's attention is directed especially to it. This form of cancer is considered in many cases to be caused by an irritation set up by a broken and ragged tooth, but in a great many cases no cause can be assigned for it.

Building a Desert Railway.

The line of the Suakim and Berber railway that the British are building in the Sudan is of the ordinary full gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. The material is sent out in 10-mile sections, complete and ready for laying, and it is laid at the rate of three or four miles per day. There is little need of preliminary surveying, that having been thoroughly done in 1875, and having since been carefully gone over by experienced engineers. The line will in the main follow the great caravan route of the Arabs, thus, of course, touching all the wells, which for the eastern half of the journey are numerous, but small. The distance is given on the war map as 241 miles, though some of the routes are 40 or 50 miles longer. For about a dozen miles from Suakim the road is over a gravelly plain, but it then plunges into the mountains rising at the ill-fated Sinkat, a dozen miles further on, to over 950 feet above the sea. It continues through gorges and valleys till it reaches the fertile oasis of Ariab, 119 miles from the coast, which is the chief point of defense for the line. The mountains are left a few miles further on, and from the Bak wells, 173 miles from Suakim, the road to the Nile is a treeless, waterless and stony plain, crossed at one point by a belt of sand dunes five miles wide and rising nearly 75 feet above the plain. This belt will cause the chief mechanical difficulties of the undertaking, for except at one or two points there will be no rock cutting in the mountains, and it is thought that all cutting may possibly be avoided. There will also be little earthwork and no masonry except for culverts. Indeed most of the route is practicable for wagons. Gen. Earle marched over with his Krupp guns, and Sir Samuel Baker, who crossed it three times, insisted that the tramp of an army would be "merely an agreeable promenade." This belief is not shared by the authorities, clearly, or the railroad would not be built.

An Autocratic Bill.

Among other singular bills passed by the late lamented legislature was one that is autocratic in its effect. It provides for the drawing of grand and petit juries, and says that both the juries shall be drawn by the county clerk; if the grand jurors to be summoned to appear on the first day of the term of circuit court and the petit jurors on the fourth day. The singular part of it is the power given to the county clerk. In direct opposition to the present system, he and he alone is given the power to virtually select the seven men who shall constitute the grand jury. When it is recalled that a star chamber, a mystic conclave; it is an institution whose usefulness or whose right to existence a good many people are beginning to question, and this conferring of such power on the county clerk of the commonwealth will not add to the dwindling regard in which the average grand jury is held by the average citizen.—Astorian.

Gen. Grant's Dying Days.

New York, April 2.—An hour after midnight Gen. Grant was asleep. At that time Col. Fred Grant was in doubt whether his father would be alive at daybreak. He had little hope that such would be the case, but in that he was happily disappointed. Day dawned and Gen. Grant was yet breathing. The doubt of his son was based upon the fact that the disease had spread through the mouth and above the palate, into the head.

The back of the throat was eaten into, and the gums on the right side of the teeth were partly consumed, the posterior and anterior arches in the right side were gone, the palate on the right side was raw, and though the general spoke feebly, it was with difficulty, and with scarcely any use of the tongue. Anxiety was further augmented by a statement from Dr. Shady to the effect that unless there was a strong rally through the night the general could hardly survive until early daylight. From 1 o'clock until daybreak the general rested with intervals of fitfulness. Drs. Douglas and Shady were with him, and Rev. Dr. Newman was in the house during the night. Gas was turned low in the sick room and in the library. Physicians and members of the family watched and chatted until about 3 o'clock. When Col. Grant and one of the physicians went on watch, daylight had come and the hour was 5 o'clock, when it was deemed wise to administer a stimulant. Dr. Shady gave the general a hypodermic injection of brandy. This was medicated slightly and was administered hypodermically because of the patient's inability to swallow.

The occasion of the stimulant was of the gravest character. The patient seemed sinking rapidly. The household was gathered around quickly; every member of the family was at his bedside, and both physicians in closest attendance. At 5:30 the group in the sick room believed the patient was passing away, and the doctors were of the opinion that the general would not live five minutes. Stimulants were administered hypodermically, and, as Dr. Newman puts it, "That wonderful tenacity of life and strength and intellect still sustained the general." His mind was clear as daylight. He had lived to see again, and he was able, at what was deemed a critical hour, to speak more freely than in the early night. Injections of stimulants were continued at short intervals, and when he had revived a trifle and was a little stronger, he glanced at the members of his family. The physicians, Dr. Newman and attendants were all grouped still at the bedside and he uttered these words: "I bless you all."

At 6 Rev. Dr. Newman engaged the family in prayers, and another day of anxiety and of waiting was fairly ushered in. From midnight no person left the house nor called until 6:05 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, who was Gen. Grant's pastor in Washington, called. He did not enter when told by the watcher that there had been new evidences of trouble throughout the night. At 7:45 o'clock Dr. Newman, who had gone for a walk, was sent for in the greatest haste. At 8:20 Senator Chaffee called, and shortly afterwards Nellie Grant appeared at one of the windows, and looked as if she had been crying. U. S. Grant, jr., left the house at 8:30. When asked about his father he merely shook his head. Gen. Badeau called at the house about 8:50, and Dr. Newman returned to the house at 9 o'clock. Dr. Shady left the house at 6:15. He said the general was then resting easily.

The following bulletin was issued at 10:10 by Dr. Douglas: The general remained asleep in bed until 9:30, when he arose and tried to go down stairs. He was gently induced to return to his room and chair, where he is now sleeping. When he took his place in his chair nourishment was brought to him, which he took without objection. In other respects his condition is as good as at 7:30.

Dr. Douglas said that the general was conscious when he tried to go down stairs, but the physician could not express any opinion as to how long the patient might live. At 12 m. there was no material change in Gen. Grant's condition. He was then very weak.

The following bulletin was issued at 12:30 p. m.: Gen. Grant is sleeping quietly and naturally in his arm-chair. He rouses occasionally to cough and expectorate, which he does without apparent pain or discomfort. He says he feels comfortable. His pulse is fuller, stronger and more natural in volume. He is perfectly conscious and replies lucidly and tersely when addressed. He is surrounded by his family and kept perfectly quiet.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, at 3 o'clock, left the house, where he had been in consultation. He said: "When I went in Gen. Grant was asleep, but he awoke and recognized me." The doctor said that the general, during his visit, could breathe through his nose. He is of the opinion that the general will probably live through the night. His greatest danger, the doctor thinks, is to be feared between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Dent left the patient soon after, and said his brother-in-law's condition was about the same.

The improvement noted at 2:45 continued until 5:45, when the general had his throat attended to at his own request, which gave an opportunity to examine it closely. There is no increase of ulceration, and the parts are not so angry in color as a week ago. He has the appearance of one refreshed by a good sleep. There has been a decided improvement all day. To-day at one time he said: "I am not suffering now." At 6:30 p. m. a member of the household stated to a reporter that the general was considerably improved. It is the belief of this person that the general

may live three days. He was, at the moment, reposing easily on a sort of couch, made up of two chairs, although he had lately shown some restlessness by walking up and down. At 5 o'clock U. S. Grant, jr., and his wife drove away to their hotel.

About 8:30 p. m. Gen. Grant intimated to Dr. Shady that he would like to take his own temperature and also see how his pulse was. Dr. Shady gave him a thermometer and the general put it in his mouth and kept it there for about five minutes. The general also set his stop watch and placed it in his lap, and put his second finger on his pulse. At one time the watch seemed about to slip to the floor. The general retained the thermometer in his mouth. Nevertheless, the general was able to take his own temperature and record his pulsations, and this feat was regarded by Dr. Shady as indicating that his intellectual perceptions were clear and unclouded. When Gen. Grant made the request for a thermometer Dr. Shady said: "We must humor a sick man, general," at which the general smiled.

At 9 p. m. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris and several other members of the family were about the sick man's bedside. Newman and ex-Senator Chaffee were also present. Dr. Shady regarded the ability of Gen. Grant to exercise his mental faculties and hands at the same time as very hopeful and was quite sanguine at that hour that Gen. Grant would pass a comparatively easy night. Cyrus W. Field called about 9:35 p. m. Field says: "He (Gen. Grant) is a man of wonderful vitality. Despite his low condition he is able to walk across the room."

About 9 p. m. Stephen B. Elkins called at the house of Gen. Grant. He visited the general's room, where he remained until nearly 10 o'clock. He told a reporter that Gen. Grant was inclined to be talkative, but was discouraged by Dr. Shady. In Elkins' opinion the "general's mind was perfectly clear, and his appearance about the same as a week ago." Elkins informed the general that he had received dispatches from prominent men all over the country, asking for news of his condition. Gen. Grant, who was sitting in a large arm-chair, answered: "Yes, I understood so." Just before Elkins left the general asked for something to eat. Liquid food was given him. He partook sparingly, helping himself. Elkins believed the general would live through the night.

At 10 p. m. Mayor Grace, Gen. James and U. S. Grant, jr., called. After they had entered the house a venerable-looking man, with snow-white hair and faltering steps, walked from Fifth avenue in front of the Grant mansion. Here he lifted his hat and bowed his head, as if in prayer. He remained thus for a minute or two, and then ascended the steps. The colored servant who answered the bell told the old gentleman Grant was very low, and the visitor went away weeping.

At 10:30 p. m. Gen. Grant was resting in an easy chair, after having enjoyed conversation with his family for half an hour. He has taken nourishment with apparent relish. His pulse is still steady and his mind clear. An anodyne has been administered for the purpose of securing early sleep. He has no pain.

It is stated on good authority that the disease, which is well down in the sufferer's throat, has made much progress during the last two days. Gen. Grant has difficulty in breathing, as the cancer has also extended to the rear of his nose. He cannot submit to examination, on account of pain. His weak condition could not stand it.

Dr. Shady says his bulletins truly tell the patient's condition up to the time of their issuance, but he cannot say when the general will drop off.

New York, April 3.—Despite reassuring bulletins of this morning and afternoon, there was anxiety in the Grant household during the day. Col. Grant was at no time reassured. He felt that his father was growing all the time weaker, and might expire any hour. Dr. Shady returned to the general's house at 4 and at that hour Dr. Douglas went home to return at 11. Both doctors were on duty all night. During the afternoon John Jacob Astor called; also, A. J. Deyel of Philadelphia. C. P. Collins, Dr. Tiffany, Hamilton Fish, Dr. Newman and Senator Chaffee left together.

One of the gentlemen expressed a belief that the general was growing weaker constantly. The visitors were not in all cases shown upstairs. United States Senator Don Cameron was in the sick room some time. Mrs. Grant sat near her husband during the afternoon, but the general spoke to no one except his physicians, lest his throat should be irritated. Chaffee soon returned to the Grant residence, and at 10:30 left for the night. He said morphine had been administered and a good night's rest was expected. Gen. Grant is the most wonderful man in combatting disease I ever heard of," said Chaffee. "He walks about the room unaided, notwithstanding his extremely weak condition. A short time ago he walked into an adjoining room and affixed his autograph to four pictures. The strokes of the pen were as bold and firm as when the general was in good health.

General Grant was able at 10 o'clock to walk unaided into his library and sign an important document. The anodyne has been administered, and he is now asleep in his chair. His general condition remains the same as stated in the last bulletin.

The important document alluded to in the 11 o'clock bulletin was a family paper. Dr. Shady has just said: "Gen. Grant's condition is very good to-night, but it cannot be told at what moment he will die. The anodyne administered produced sleepiness." Dr. Shady says he never saw so much exhaustion in a

man suffering with disease of such small magnitude. This exhaustion, the doctor thinks, is due largely to recent shocks—the fall on the ice when leaving his carriage, neuralgia, the extraction of teeth, business trouble, etc.

An inmate of the household of Gen. Grant said to-night that the true history of Gen. Grant's death-bed scene of Tuesday morning, when it was feared the general was about to breathe his last, is as follows:

About 4 o'clock in the morning the old soldier suddenly gasped and presented all the symptoms of a death struggle. The family physician and Dr. Newman rushed to his side and nearly all gave him up. Drs. Douglas and Shady held a hurried consultation after which Dr. Shady filled a hypodermic syringe full of brandy, and injected the contents into the general's arm. The extreme pallor, so characteristic of death, gave way to a healthful looking flush, and Gen. Grant was given, for a time, a new lease of life. This promptness on the part of Dr. Shady saved the general and prolonged his life so as to enable him to sign some papers of great moment to his family. It also saved a great figure in American history to his countrymen for at least some days.

After the general recovered he pleasantly said to the surgeon who had performed the signal service, "Well, you've prolonged my agony for a while." "Yes," answered Dr. Shady, "we will have you with us for some time." Dr. Newman was overjoyed at seeing the general recover so rapidly, and prayed fervently. The eyes of the ladies were suffused with tears of joy when they saw death averted. A minute's delay at the time would have made a great change in the history of the case. It is understood that if Gen. Grant dies his funeral will take place in Washington and his interment near there.

President Cleveland has settled the New York city postoffice question by re-appointing Henry G. Pearson, thus killing two birds with one stone: slapping the republicans in the face with a sop to the mugwumps. Pearson is accused of so managing the affairs of the office on the day of the last presidential election as to prevent many of the employees from voting, by which the republicans think "blaine" lost, and therefore they wanted Pearson to go. It is all right. If he was a traitor to his party, the enemy are welcome to him, and if he simply did his duty, it is right that he should be retained.

Almost every republican paper we pick up nowadays has something to say about the "big split" expected among the democrats." If the democrats can get up a bigger split for 1888 than the republicans had in 1884, the Lord be praised and let it come. But they will not do it. After having been trampled down and walked over by republican hoofs for the last quarter of a century, the democrats are now too solid to split just yet awhile.

On the afternoon of the 30th ult., in the town of Union, Katie Hefflein, a girl aged 16 years, the daughter of a farmer living three miles from town, was riding horseback double with her sister, Katie being in front. She complained of dizziness, and a moment or two afterward dropped the horse, fell to the ground upon her head and instantly expired. No examination was made, but it is believed her neck was broken by the fall.

Harry McCue, the original discoverer of coal on Whatcom lake, W. T., has located a fine 10-foot vein of excellent lignite coal between Lakes Whatcom and Padden, which can easily be shipped to Bellingham at small expense.

Lewis O'Neill, convicted at Jacksonville of murdering Lewis McDaniel, has been sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, the 21st of next month.

Archbishop Seghers preached his farewell sermon at Portland on the 29th ult., and on the 21st he started to Alaska.

Steve Bailey is in the Cour d'Alene mines, prospecting for good investments.

T. B. Merry returned to Portland from the east on the 1st inst.

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

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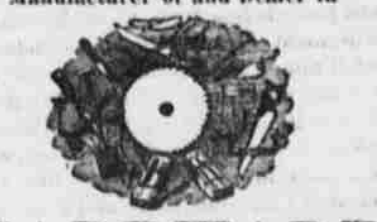
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