The Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON:

Thursday, :::::::::::: April 30, 1885

President Cleveland has appointed Cornelius Schenck of this state to be appraiser of merchandise in Willamette district.

New York speculators purchased heavily of mourning goods in anticipation of Gen. Grant's death, and advanced the price.

Gen. Grant continues to improve and indulge in his daily drives and walks. The old chieftain is a stayer. He has never lost a battle yet.

War between England and Russia is considered inevitable and the declaration, it is said, only awaits the completion of preparations on the part of England, from whom the declaration must come, as the Russians are standing pat on what they now hold.

Otto Schetter of the telegraph office has our thanks for the latest war news. The dispatches in yesterday's Oregonian contained the following headings: "Old England firm." "War considered inevitable on all sides." "Great slaughter of Russians by the Afghans." "Gladstone makes a ringing speech in the house of commons." "The government given £50,000,000 credit."

There are no greater differences of opinion between republicans and conservative democrats than between the various factions of the democratic party. On the tariff, on the silver question, on every phase of national finance, on every question of public policy, domestic or foreign, there is irreconcilable hostility between democratic factions. On one subject only is there harmony—all are agreed that they must have "the spoils" of their presidential victory.

The silver men expect the whole power of the administration to be brought against them in the next congress, and say that the fight has already begun over the organization of the house. They say Randall's friends are working for him for the speakership, and are backed by the administration, and that the influence of the administration is being used to strengthen Randall. They are very wrathful over it, and say that if persevered in it will ruin the democratic party, and they will crush out the administration.

Mrs. Clemens, "Mark Twain's" mother, is 82 years old and living with her son Orion at Keokuk, Iowa. The other day she entertained a reporter with amusing anecdotes of Mark's boyhood days, when he played "hookey" at school. According to the old lady, Mark, like the father of his country, couldn't lie; but for a man afflicted in that way Mark was wonderfully successful in selling worthless wildcat stock in Washoe when silver mining was in the bud and before he amassed the wealth that took him to the Sandwich islands, where he formulated the lecture that led him to the rostrum and into the field that he now fills. Another point in the old lady's reminiscences of her son Sam that will amuse old Washoeits is where she tells of the oath he took on the bible to never swear nor touch intoxicating liquors, and which oath she thinks he kept. If Sam ever took such an oath it must have been under protest and with many mental reservations, for he never kept it. His temperance in his early manhood was generally attributed by his associates to this stinginess, and he was never known to lose an opportunity to get drunk at some other man's expense. At that time Mark was more noted for his dirty and slovenly habits and parsimoniousness than for his humorous writings.

A. A. Lawrence, E. E. Hale and Eli Thayer of Boston are the leading men in the formation of a Utah Emigrant Aid Improvement company with which they expect to solve the Mormon problem. They will start in with a capital of $1,000,000, and the plan of the company is to take up government lands in large tracts in Utah, and assist the right class of emigrants to settle and get well started in life. They hope to begin moving settlers this season. In this way they expect to crowd polygamy out of the territory. Thirty years ago these three men organized the Massachusetts Emigration company, which sent so many free-soil emigrants to Kansas, and helped to rescue that state from slavery. They were in earnest then, and they are just as much in earnest now, it is said; but they will find Utah a very different and much more difficult field to operate in than they encountered in Kansas. These enterprising and wise men will be wiser, if not so enterprising, after they have met the Mormons on their native heath—at shorter range than between Boston and Salt Lake city. It will be easy enough to take up government lands in large tracts in Utah, but the lands will not be worth the taking up, for the Mormons control almost every inch of water in the territory that is available for irrigating purposes, and their title to the water is so well protected that they can soon parch out all the immigrants that the Bostonians may send to Utah. Suppressing Mormonism by theory is one thing and suppressing it by practice is another. By a judicious use of the waters of Utah the Mormons have made the deserts productive, and they have so hedged their vested rights in the water that immigrants cannot cause them any vast amount of trouble. The water is the Mormon stronghold. Wherever it can be made to flow upon the desert lands, there the immigrant will find the Mormon master of the flood-gate, and no one can get the use of the water without the consent of the Mormon. The Bostonians may invest their million, and more too, and still the Mormons will hold the fort and practice polygamy.

Petition to Pardon Jeff Davis.

F. G. Horne, editor of the Meridian Mercury, one of the leading democratic papers of Mississippi, has forwarded to President Cleveland a petition asking for the pardon of Jefferson Davis. The petition declares: "This act would relieve the south from a great deal of mortification and distress. Davis deserves his pardon on account of his military and civic services rendered to his country, now at peace. The southern people," Horne says, "trusted you, Mr. President, and they will call you blessed if you grant this petition. It will be the last act of clemency that will wipe out the only remaining vestige of the war." Horne did not consult Davis about the petition. To strip this matter of all prejudice, Why shouldn't Davis be pardoned? True, he richly deserved hanging after his capture because of the inhuman treatment that he permitted to be inflicted upon union men confined at various southern prisons. But as he was not hanged, and as about every one else has been pardoned, what's the use of longer martyrizing Davis? Pardon him, by all means, and then one of the Mississippi senators may resign and give the old man another chance in the United States senate, or Cleveland may give him a cabinet position or a first-class foreign mission.

How High License Works.

The high license law, known as the Harper law, has now been on trial in Illinois long enough to enable us to see how such a system of regulating the liquor traffic works practically in a great and populous state. That law, passed in 1883, fixed the minimum license fee for dram shops at $500, and for malt liquors at $150 only in cities, towns and villages, and authorizes county boards to grant licenses on like terms upon petition of the legal voters of any town or precinct. We have reports of the working of the new system in half the counties of the state, obtained by the Chicago Tribune. In Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, the liqour men are most able to prevent the execution of the law, and yet even there the number of saloons has been diminished by from 500 to 1000 and the city revenue has been increased by more than $1,000,000. In 19 other cities and towns there were, before the enforcement of high license, 733 saloons, yielding a revenue of $89,950. There are now in these places only 468 saloons, but the revenue has been increased to $253,000. The high license fee has had the effect to shut up the low groggeries in towns and their suburbs, which were always the resorts of vile characters, and the consequence is less crime and less drunkenness. The number of arrests has fallen off, and drunkenness has decreased in the larger cities by 30 per cent. There is also an improvememt in the quality of the men who keep the saloons, for the business has grown to be more decent and respectable, so that even those who sell liquor acknowlege that the law is working benficentiy. The report from Cairo is that disorderly conduct and arrests have decreased not less than 50 per cent; from Quincy, that it has materially lessened the police court cases for drunkeness; from Springfield, that the number of arrests has dimінshed over 50 per cent and the increase in the degree of deference paid by saloon keepers to public sentiment and legal authority is fully as distinct as the betterment in other respects; from Joliet, where the license is placed at $1000, that respectable liquor dealers and the police are enforcing the law, which has vastly improved the order of the town. From the rural counties equally favorable reports are sent. No other method of regulating the liquor traffic and diminishing the evils caused by it has been so effective as high license. The taxes of the communities are lessened and their expenses for maintaining public order are decreased. The liquor business gets into the hands of better men, whose interests induce them to assist in enforcing the laws, and both those who drink and those who refrain are better served and protected.

At the Gates of Herat.

The best contribution to the literature of the present Russo-Afghan question is Charles Marvin's "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," advance sheets of which have been sent us by the publishers. Marvin is a young journalist whose long familiarity with Russia's plans, attained by residence in and participation with that country's movements in Central Asia during the past ten years, has probably rendered him the best English authority on the subject of which his volume treats. No one desirous of thoroughly understanding the subject should fail to read the book, and the exhaustion of an edition of 20,000 copies in London and 10,000 in New York, in advance of publication, indicates the demand for an authoritative account of the movements that have placed the white czar's army so near to the "Key of India."

The present Russian movement in the direction of India began in 1869, when a small party of Cossack infantry, having among the younger officers the famous Skobeleff, Stolietoff, Russia's envoy to Cabul in 1878, and Grodekoff, the present acting-governor of Turkestan, crossed the Caspian sea and occupied Krasnovodsk, the present terminus of the railway to Askabad. This movement was made to secure a foothold in the Turcoman country, and the long series of skirmishes and reconnoitering expeditions that followed from 1869 to 1878 resulted in transferring a large section of that country into Russian hands, and converting the Turcomans from predatory bands of robbers into fair Russian soldiers. But little headway was made more than this until the crushing defeat of the Russians in 1879 led to the prosecution of the active campaign, which ended in the capture of Geok Tepe by Skobeleff and slaughter of 20,000 of its defenders. By this blow the Russian general shattered the Turcoman barrier which England had thought would prevent Russia's advance for a generation. Skobeleff had suffered too great a loss to take advantage of this at the time, however, and confined his efforts to strengthening Askabad, which had fallen into his hands, and organizing his new territorial acquisition.

To properly understand the subsequent movements a glance backward will be necessary. While war was as yet undeclared against Turkey in 1879, Gen. Skobeleff, then governor of Ferghana, the Turkestan district nearest to India, had prepared and forwarded to the home government a plan for a central Asian campaign. This plan was not lost sight of, even when Skobeleff was ordered to take part in the Turkish campaign, and he finally achieved his object when in sight of Constantinople. Col. Stolietoff, charged with a mission to Shere Ali, the ameer of Afghanistan, and Col. Grodekoff carrying Skobeleff's secret plans, were sent from the camp of the Turkestan forces, accompanied by Pashino, who had served as interpreter to the present ameer, and whose mission was to proceed to India and secretly ascertain the condition of military and tribal affairs on the frontier. The Berlin treaty prevented a full realization of the enterprise. Stolietoff penetrated to Cabul and occasioned the Afghan war, Grodekoff returned to Europe by a famous ride through Herat, and Pashino was arrested at Peshawur and sent back to Russia. The daring plans of Skobeleff were, briefly, that Kauffman was to have led an army to Cabul and organized an attack upon India, while Russian emissaries stirred up another mutiny. If the natives failed to respond the Russian general was to tie the English army to India by threatening it from Cabul. Should the attempt fail Kauffman was to retire upon Herat, there to be met by a succoring army via Askabad and Meshed. Ever since these plans were made public they have exercised the greatest fascination upon the minds of Russian generals and their merits have been generally acknowledged by officials of the Russian government.

But it must not be understood that Russia desires India as her possession. As Marvin says, "the present complications are something more than an obstinate controversy about a few miles of frontier." As was stated in the Oregonian some days ago, Russia wants Constantinople and control of the outlet to the Mediterranean commanded by that city. This desire has been the dream of Russian emperors and Russian statesmen for centuries. England only stands in the way of its realization. The plans of Gen. Skobeleff were based on the belief that the best method of solving the question was by taking up such a position on the confines of India as would compel England to acquiesce in the Russian occupation of Armenia and Constantinople. This policy, Marvin believes, Russia has accepted in full, and by understanding this the movements of that country's generals may be understood, and also the fact that she will never rest until the Russian eagles float over the golden horn.

To return to the movements in central Asia: As soon as Askabad had been placed in a proper state of defense and the new possession organized measures were set on foot for the establishment of friendly relations with the surrounding peoples. About this time England had conquered and annexed Egypt. Russia then determined to advance. Merv was not considered an equivalent to Cairo, but it was worth taking, and by Russian intrigue and duplicity this fertile oasis was soon added to the possessions of the czar and the Russian frontier pushed ahead. The importance of Merv may be seen by the fact that it is the key to Herat. The distance between the two cities is but 240 miles, with water supply all the way. Col. Valentine Baker, several years ago, said: "Strategically, the Russian occupation of Merv would be the formation of a lodgment on the glacis of Herat. It would place Herat at her mercy." Therefore, when Gen. Komaroff occupied Merv in 1884 and turned his face toward Herat, Marvin warned the English government of the danger that threatened, and in a pamphlet published at the time, stated that "the annexation of Merv, being inevitably attended with the incorporation of the Sarak Turcomans, will extend Russian rule to Penjdeh, or to within 140 miles of the key of India."

The boundary question between Russia and England has been a matter of discussion since 1872, when a line was fixed for a northeast boundary of Afghanistan. The northwest border was left unsettled, and after Russia began to push seriously toward Merv, a line from Sarakhs on the Hari Rud to Khoja-Saleh on the Osus was tacitly adopted as this boundary. In 1882 M. de Giers, in treating with the English government, accepted it, and it is also apparent that the claim that Penjdeh is not in Afghan territory had no foundation in fact. Marvin declares that the Russian policy since the annexation of Merv has been one of duplicity and treachery. The annexation of Merv and of Sarakhs was accomplished by fraud and trickery, and every subsequent advance has been in violation of express engagements. The Russian pretexts for advance, usually statements to the effect that the border tribes were unruly, he shows to be untrue, these having been feeble, proverty-stricken and peaceful, alike incapable of and indisposed to aggressive operations.

When the Afghans found that Russia was advancing southward, and had occupied Sarakhs, they sent a small force to Penjdeh to prevent its capture by a similar stroke of treachery as that of Merv. This was responded to by Gen. Komaroff's occupancy of Pul-i-Khatun, Ak Robat and Pul-i-Khisti, all within the frontier of Afghanistan, and in direct violation of the frontier they had accepted. This was followed by the recent capture of Penjdeh itself. Between Penjdeh and Herat there is practically no barrier. The Paropomisus mountains, so long supposed to be an impenetrable chain of mountains, securing Herat, is merely a range of low hills not exceeding 900 feet in hight, and so easy of access in almost all parts that the passes are of no importance from a defensive point of view. More than this, Marvin says there exists no mountain barrier between Herat and Quetta on the frontier of India; a four-in-hand could be driven all the way from Askabad to Quetta. In explanation of the weight attached by all military men to the possession of that historic city, Col. Malleson says: "Herat is called the Gate of India, because through it, and it alone, the valleys can be entered which lead to the only vulnerable part of India. Those valleys, running nearly north and south, are protected to the east by inaccessible ranges (no longer so considered, however,) to the west by impenetrable deserts. No invading army could dare to attempt to traverse the great salt desert, and the desert immediately south of it, the Dasht-i-Naubad, while a British army held Herat. As long as that army held Herat, so long would an invasion of India be impossible." Marvin also explains the great value of Herat as follows: "Our generals and the generals of Russia value Herat not solely on account of the city, but on account of the resources of the district in which it is situated—resources in corn and beef, which, if swept into any point of the Herat district, not necessarily to Herat itself, would feed an army of at least 100,000 men, and sustain them during a final advance upon India. It is this great campaign ground, and not exclusively the town of Herat, that is the key of India. If a line be drawn south of Herat 100 miles to Furrah, a second west 70 miles to Lusan on the Persian frontier, and a third 120 miles north, behind the points occupied by the Russians, a rough idea may be formed of a district as fertile as England throughout, and possessing marvelous mineral resources. This is the camping-ground, this is the place of arms, which Russia wants, in order that she may be always able to threaten India. There is no such camping-ground anywhere between the Caspian and Herat, and none again between Herat and India. Hence, not without reason, have the ablest generals of England and Russia designated the district the key of India."

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Russian advance will not be delayed long until Herat is in the hands of its troops, unless met by England with a firm repulse. Russia regards the possession of Herat as worth a war. She can lose little, but may gain much. Marvin shows that there are no barriers between the Russian army and India worth the mentioning, and nothing but the presence of an English army at Herat will prevent their advance in that direction. He thinks England cannot consent to Russia's accession of Constantinople because she has never yet attempted to define that occupation, and because it would almost certainly involve not only the annexation of Roumelia but that of Asia Minor, while there can be no guarantee that Russia's conquest will stop at that point, since her most solemn pledges are utterly untrustworthy. Dispatches indicate that a full realization of this fact prevails in England, and that war is regarded as the only method of checking the Russian advance. Whether it will result in the safety of Herat remains to be seen.—[Oregonian.

A Female Enoch Arden on this Coast.

PEORIA, Ill., April 23.—A feminine Enoch Arden case developed here yesterday. Three years ago Louis D. Schwendoe and his wife of this city had a misunderstanding which resulted in the wife suddenly leaving the house. Schwendoe, who is a reputable German-American, and proprietor of a hotel here, searched diligently for his wife, but could find no trace of her. At the end of two years he secured a divorce, and remarried. The first lady put in her appearance to-day, only to find her place filled by another. After leaving her husband's house three years ago she went on a steamer to St. Louis, and there noticing a California excursion advertised she purchased a ticket, and in due time landed in San Francisco. Having then but little money, she replied to an advertisement for a German governess for the children of a sea captain, whose wife and child accompanied him on his voyage. Since then the vessel has touched at various ports in France, England and the East Indies, and finally bringing up at Victoria, B. C., where it will remain for some time. Here an unconquerable longing to return home came over the wanderer, and having plenty of money, she came. The first intimation that she was a divorced woman, and that her husband had remarried, was received on reaching here. She had a long interview with her former husband to-day, and then departed to visit a married sister at Matamora, Woodford county, after which she will return to Victoria, and resume her duties as governess. The sea captain's wife died a short time ago.

Bonner of the New York Ledger, one of the most sagacious advertisers in the world, always uses the newspapers. No posters; no circulars; no letters; only sensational advertising in the newspapers; and he is an unparalleled success.

M. S. Hanckle has been arrested by the United States authorities for stealing 60,000 feet of timber from the Umatilla Indian reservation, which was the property of the government. Some time since H. W. Berkely got himself into trouble by cutting this timber down, and to lighten his punishment, turned the logs over to E. J. Somerville, the agent there, who was directed by the government to give the logs to the Indians or to sell and distribute the proceeds among the aborigines. Even after turning over the property, Berkely seemed to consider that he had a right to it, for he gave Hanckle an order. By virtue of this order Hanckle hauled the logs away, and this led to his arrest.—[Portland News.

The Eugene City Guard of the 18th made us smile. The first item on the editorial page said "Cleveland's appointments thus far give general satisfaction to his party," and the second was "Considerable INTERESTING editorial matter unavoidably crowded out." There's cheek.

The French republic has had 21 cabinets during the 15 years of its existence. The Ferry ministry has lasted a little over two years, which, as things go over there, is a long life for a French ministry. The usual term of existence ranges from ten days to a year.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became a miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had children, she gave them CASTORIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

STAR SALOON!

FRONT STREET,

Opposite O'Connell's Hardware Store,

MARSHFIELD, OREGON,

WEBBER & SONDSTROM

PROPRIETORS.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS OF all descriptions and the best brands of imported and domestic cigars dispensed by attentive and gentlemanly barkeepers.

Also pool table and club rooms for the use of patrons. ap30

TIME TABLE

OF THE

STEAMER COMET

DAN ROBERTS, - - - Captain.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer Comet will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Empire at 8:30 a. m. and at 2 p. m. daily.

Leave Empire for Marshfield at 11 a. m. and at 4:30 p. m. daily, excepting Saturday evenings, when she will leave Empire at 6:30 o'clock.

DAN & MANLEY ROBERTS, Managers.

ap30

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT letters of administration of the partnership estate of Matt. Wikman, deceased, were on the 23d day of April, 1885, duly issued by the county court of Coos county, Oregon, to the undersigned, and all creditors of and all persons having claims against the partnership estate of Matt. Wikman, deceased, to wit: against the partnership of Matt. Wikman, now deceased, and Alex. Lund, the undersigned, and surviving partner of said deceased, are hereby notified to present their said claims, respectively, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at the law office of Crawford & Lockhart, in the town of Marshfield, in Coos county aforesaid, within six months after the date of this notice and the first publication thereof.

Dated April 29, 1885.

ALEX. LUND.

Administrator of the partnership estate of Matt. Wikman, deceased. ap30

E. B. DEAN & CO.

E. B. DEAN, D. WILLCOX

AND

C. H. MERCHANT.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment Of

General Merchandise

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE

LUMBER

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER

And

SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED,

and at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

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 GRAINING a SPECIALTY.

Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt tatention. oc19

GREAT NORTHWESTERN REMEDY!

The Best OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PFUNDER'S KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

THOSE WHO WORK EARLY AND late need a wholesome, reliable medicine like PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. As a remedy and preventative of diseases it cannot be beat. It checks Rheumatism and Malaria, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making new, rich blood. All druggists sell it. $1 bottle, 6 for $5. [illegible]

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 ONE DOLLAR!

Lancaster and Amoskeog Ginghams, 8 yards for One Dollar!

TICKINGS 10 YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Heavy Canton Flannel, 5 yards for One Dollar!

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.

LINEN CRASH, 14 yards for $1 00.

Other goods in proportion.

W. P. METCALF, General Manager.

de25

NEW CABINET SHOP

AND

FURNITURE STORE!

ON FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE Postoffice, in the building formerly occupied as a residence by A. Nasburg, where the undersigned has every facility for doing

Cabinet Work of all kinds,

UPHOLSTERING, and

GENERAL JOBBING WORK IN WOOD

At short notice and on liberal terms.

Furniture manufactured and furnished to order at bottom prices.

Handsome Chromos for sale at low figures.

Also Looking Glasses of assorted sizes.

Pictures framed to order to suit customers.

Furniture of all kinds repaired.

COFFINS made to order at lowest rates.

Jobbing Work a specialty and promptly executed at living rates.

ap9 OLE EVANSEN, Proprietor.

R. MAINS,

MERCHANT

TAILOR!

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD

JUST RECEIVED,

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hats and Fancy Suits of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Ready-made goods bought at this shop altered and pressed free of charge.

Give me a call. R. MAINS.

[s1o]

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 bay trade. Hats, caps and underwear; stationery, cutlery, tobacco, cigars and matches.

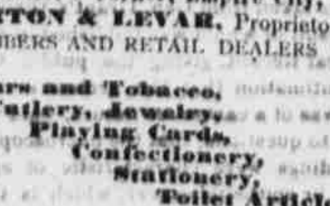
A full assortment of men's clothing, in suits or otherwise; mattresses, bed-clothing and valises.

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 latest styles and finish, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Come and see us at our new store, in O'Connell's new building, Front street. n09

STEAMER

MYRTLE



HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer Myrtle will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Utter City every morning at 7 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Leave Utter City for Marshfield and Empire every forenoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers.

Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Utter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m.

ja21 HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

P. C. LEVAR. F. P. NORTON

EMPIRE

Cigar Store!

Schetter's Corner, Empire City,

NORTON & LEVAR, Proprietors,

JOBBERS AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Cigars and Tobacco,

Cutlery, Jewelry,

Playing Cards,

Confectionery,

Stationery,

Toilet Articles,

Etc., Etc.

Novels and Periodicals for sale.

ja15

DAVID YOUNG. HENRY HUDEN

Marshfield

SODA WATER

WORKS,

Corner of Third and C streets,

HUDEN & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SODA, SARSAPARILLA, GINGER

ALE, ETC., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Constantly on hand and for sale.

Orders from the country promptly filled. Address orders to [illegible] Marshfield Soda Water Works."

my17

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,

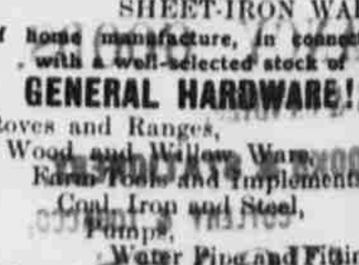
Baskets,

Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc.

Plumbing, Job Work and Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

my29

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,

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.

MONUMENTS

FRED SCHETTER, of Empire,

Agent for Coos county, Oregon.

MINIATURE MONUMENTS, MADE of "White Bronze," are on exhibition at my office at Empire. Also illustrated designs of all descriptions of monuments, with prices and full particulars.

Persons wishing to purchase monuments are invited to call upon me and inspect the "White Bronze," the newer, neater and more durable substance of which they are now manufactured.

fe12 FRED SCHETTER, Empire City.