

ALWAYS PLEASED



That's the verdict of those who patronize  
**OUR GROCERY**  
Our Stock is Complete  
Our Clerks are Courteous  
Our Prices are Low  
Let Us Please You, Too  
**Anona Cash Grocery,**  
BROADWAY, MARSHFIELD.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

I have placed in public service a car to meet all trains and will make calls on phone orders—phone number 234-J; livery transient feed barn, 234-J; residence, 49-L; main office, 234-J. I do all kinds of draying and hauling—haul anything that is loose at both ends.

I also handle a good grade of coal. Why pay \$5.00 or \$6.00 per ton for coal when I will bring it to your place most anywhere for \$4.50 per ton? Look at these figures and see which looks the best in hard times—Lump, \$4.50; nut, \$2.50; screenings, \$1.00.  
**L. H. HEISNER,**  
Livery and Sales Stables.

**When You go hunting**

you want arms and ammunition that won't fall at the critical moment. Poor arms and ammunition not only mar the pleasure but sometimes endanger the hunter.  
Our arms and ammunition, and, in fact, everything we sell can always be depended upon.

**The Gunnery**  
SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

**LADD, HUNT and Co.**

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

All kinds of repairs and shop work promptly attended to and neatly done.

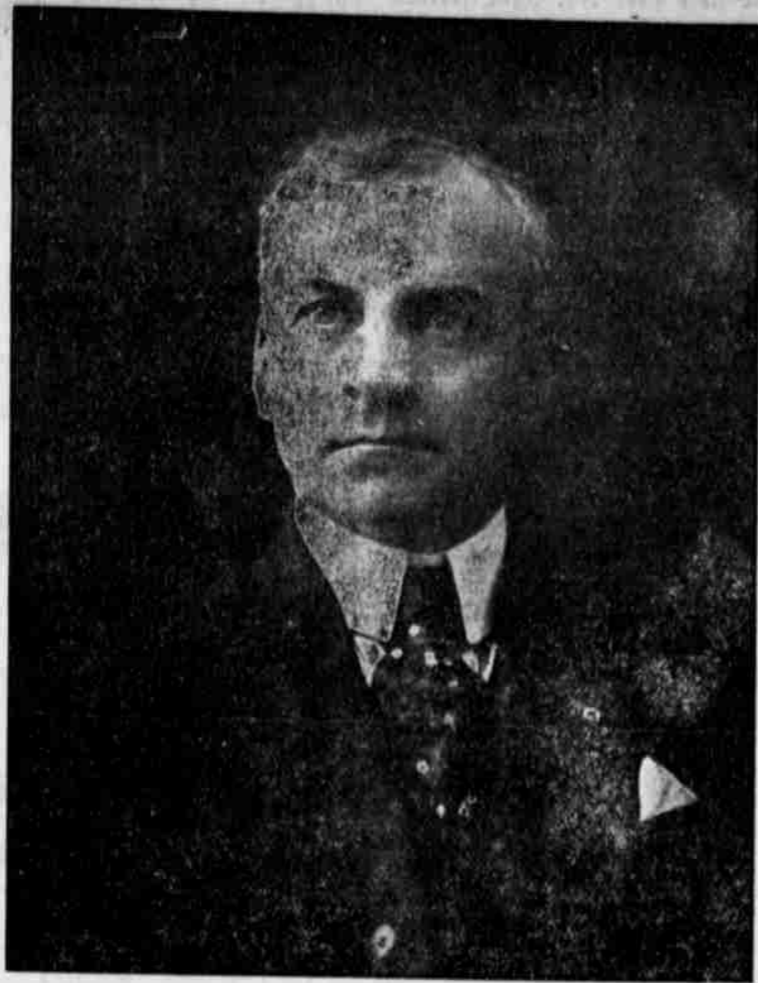
Phone 161X.

**CONTEST NOTICE.**

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., August 30, 1910. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Ida B. Mitchell, contestant, against Homestead Entry No. 14,648 and 04,785, Serial No. 02,560 and 04,785, made October 25, 1907, and March 29, 1909, for N½, SE¼ of Sec. 19, and NW¼, SE¼ and Lot 6, Section 18, Township 24 S., Range 11 W., Willamette Meridian, by Charles E. Butterfield, Contestee, in which it is alleged that said Charles E. Butterfield has for more than six months immediately preceding the filing of said contest, abandoned said tracts of land, and has failed to reside upon, cultivate or occupy said land during all of said time; that said entryman has ever failed and still fails to establish his residence upon said tracts of land, or either of same, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 10th, 1910, before Charles B. Selby, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Marshfield, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 24th, 1910, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roseburg, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed August 29th, 1910, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

Record address of entryman, Allegan, Oregon, and 220 Logan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.  
**GEORGE W. RIDDLE,** Receiver.



**JUDGE GRANT B. DIMICK**  
Oregon City, Oregon

Direct Primary Candidate  
for

**Republican Nomination for Governor**

Judge Dimick was born in Marion county, Oregon, March 4th, 1869; elected Mayor of Oregon City in 1899, and re-elected for four successive terms; elected Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1904; elected County Judge of Clackamas county on the Republican ticket in 1906.

I stand as a firm defender of the Direct Primary Law and Statement No. 3, as enacted by the people of the State of Oregon by one of the largest majorities ever given an initiative measure, and also the Initiative and Referendum, for the reason that it is a safeguard to the rights of our people, and has been the means of giving to the people of our State valuable legislation.

I have pledged myself to the people of the State of Oregon that if elected, I will, during my term of office, discharge my duty carefully, fearlessly and honestly, and see that all laws are strictly enforced.

That I will oppose any attempt by the Legislature to destroy the Primary Nomination Law or the Initiative and Referendum.

That I will oppose all extravagant appropriation of public funds, and also the creation of additional salaried offices, boards and commissions.

I am in favor of constantly improving our public school system, so that it will be the pride of our State, and give to the children in the rural districts longer terms of school each year without too great a financial burden upon the parent.

We are now compelled to raise by direct taxation seven dollars per pupil for every child between the ages of four and twenty years, and in addition thereto we get nearly two dollars per pupil from interest derived from the Irreducible State School Fund, but we find that those sums are wholly insufficient to properly conduct our public schools, and we are compelled to raise additional amounts by special tax in the several districts.

Now, to overcome that difficulty, I am in favor of amending our present inheritance tax law, so as to have a good, strong, equitable inheritance tax, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom to go into the public school fund of the county in which the property of the deceased is located.

In order to further assist our public schools I am in favor of changing the law so that all corporation annual license fees, corporation organization fees and all other fees now collected by the Secretary of State and State Treasurer be set aside as an additional school fund and distributed annually to the public schools of the State in the same manner as the interest derived from our Irreducible State School Fund.

I believe that the whole expense of State government should be raised by direct taxation in the several counties of the State, so that if the Legislature becomes extravagant in making excessive appropriations and in the creation of unnecessary berths for salaried officers, boards and commissions, that the extravagance of the Legislature will be immediately felt by the taxpayers in the several counties, and economy in public affairs will then become a live issue in State and county politics.

I am a firm believer in the improvement of our public highways, and believe that we can accomplish more along these lines by placing that work under the supervision of good, competent road engineers, as under our present system a large part of our road fund is squandered.

Improved roads should first be built from the shipping points and market centers into the interior of the counties, so that the farmers and taxpayers will reap substantial benefits from the funds expended therefor.

Counties should have rock-crushing plants enclosed by stockades, so that county and State prisoners can be used and guarded at small expense, and the product of those plants used in the improvement of our public roads.

I am opposed to hiring out our State prisoners to private parties to manufacture commercial products that are sold in the open markets in direct competition to commercial products made by honest labor.  
(Paid Adv.)

**JUST IN**  
**Friend Brother's**  
**Fall Suits**

**\$15 to \$18**  
Values for  
**\$12 to \$15**

Seeing is Believing

**FIXUP**



**TELLS HOW TO FIGHT FIRES**

United States Forester Gives Some Instructions of Which Are Quite Timely.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture believe that this year will hold the record for losses from forest fires. Forester Henry S. Graves gives the following instructions regarding fighting forest fires which are of particular interest at this time:

"The principles of fighting forest fires are essentially the same as those recognized in fighting fires in cities. (1) Quick arrival at the fire; (2) an adequate force; (3) proper equipment; (4) a thorough organization of the fighting crew, and (5) skill in attacking and fighting fires. Quick access to fires is accomplished through the work of supervision and patrol in discovering fires before they have gained much headway, and by a well-developed system of communication through the forest by roads and trails.

"A small fire may be put out by one man, but in extensive forests several hours may pass before the fire can be reached. It is important to secure an adequate force of men and to get them to the fire quickly. In a well-organized system of patrol the guard who discovers a fire communicates quickly to other guards and to headquarters by telephone, signal or other means, and indicates the number of men he needs.

"The efficiency of the fire-fighting crew depends very largely on their skill and experience, and particularly on the skill and experience of the man directing the work. It is not only a question of knowledge of how to assign each man where his work will be most effective, but there must be judgment exercised in determining the general method of attack. The character of the fire, the character of the forest, the condition of the atmosphere, the strength and direction of the wind, the rapidity with which the fire is running, and many other points have to be taken into consideration."

After describing how surface fires may be put out by beating, by throwing sand or loose earth, and by other methods, the account goes on:

"Sometimes the front of the fire is so fierce that it is impossible to meet it directly. One method under such circumstances is to direct the course of the fire. The attack is made on the sides near the front, separating the forward portion of the fire from the main wings. A part of the crew attacks the forward part and others run down and extinguish the wings. The front of the fire, attacked from the sides, is forced gradually and constantly into a narrower path. Usually the front can be directed toward some cleared space, road, pond, stream, swamp, or fire line, when it will be checked enough to admit of a direct front attack. Sometimes by this plan the front may be rapidly narrowed by working from the sides, until it is at last entirely extinguished. The plan of giving direction to the course of the fire has often been successfully carried out when the fighting crew is too small for a direct attack.

"When fires gain such headway that it is impossible to stop them by direct attack, no matter how numerous and efficient the crew or complete the equipment for fighting, back firing becomes the only means of stopping the fire. It should, however, be used only when it is absolutely necessary. One of the commonest mistakes in fighting fires is to overestimate the rapidity of the fire and the difficulty of putting it out. A forest fire is always a frightening spectacle, particularly if it is sweeping in the direction of one's own property. Men often become excited and start back fires when it is entirely unnecessary. Back firing necessarily involves deliberately burning over property. When this belongs to another person and one's own forest seems in danger, there is a great temptation to sacrifice it.

"If it is found that a back fire is necessary, a favorable point is selected in front of the fire, from which to set the new fire. This must be a point where it is safe to start a back fire, such as a road, fire line, stream or swamp. The leaves are ignited at points five feet to a rod apart for a distance not greater than the estimated width of the head of the fire. These small fires gradually meet and form a continuous line, ending back against the wind. A part of the crew is stationed across the road or other break from which the back fire is started and put out at once the small fires which may result from the

**BIG EGG TAKE IS EXPECTED**

Master Fish Warden Reports Such Is Case on South Coos River.

Master Fish Warden R. E. Clanton has issued a report concerning the fish hatcheries of the State. In regard to those in District No. 2 which are in this part of the coast, the warden reports as follows:

South Coos River Hatchery.—The prospects for a big egg take on this stream has never been more promising and the salmon have already put in appearance. However, a raise in the river is also needed badly at this point. Superintendent F. W. Smith has made repairs to the rack and embankment which washed out last winter and feels confident that we will not have a repetition of last year's experience.

Sluslaw River Hatchery.—The racks at this station have been repaired and the station fitted up for our coming season's work. An eyeing station has also been established at the mouth of Lake Creek where an effort will be made to secure additional spawn in the event of a sufficient number of salmon falling to show up at the hatchery.

Umpqua River Hatchery.—The hatchery building at this station is well under way and the pipe line laid for the water supply. Superintendent W. A. Smith also reports that the salmon are beginning to mature, which will necessitate maintaining two crews for a short period.

sparks blown over from the back fire.

"The meeting of the two fires stops at once the head of the main fire. It is usually possible then to attack the wings with the ordinary methods of fighting. It is necessary to attack the wings at once, particularly if there is a strong wind, for otherwise each wing of the old fire would soon form an independent fire with a well-developed head. It is necessary, also, that a number of men be stationed where the original fire and the back fire meet in order to extinguish smoldering fires in tops, logs, and other debris."

"A fire is never out," the bulletin concludes, "until the last spark is extinguished. Often a log or snag will smolder unnoticed after the flames have apparently been conquered, only to break out afresh with a rising wind. After the fire-fighting crew has left the ground it is always well to assign at least one man to patrol the edges of the burned area until it is certain that the fire is entirely out. This may not be for several days."

**H. G. HOY'S STATEMENT TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS.**

I am a Republican.  
I am a candidate for nomination as County Judge.

I am an attorney and am competent and qualified to perform the duties of the office I seek.

If elected I will maintain an office or weekly office days at the county seat; will insist on a fair and equal assessment of taxes upon all property within the county, including standing timber, whereby the general rate of taxation will be reduced while the revenue will be increased; will give you the county good roads; and will give you a careful, honest business administration.

Look for my name on your Republican ballot:

**H. G. HOY; "GOOD ROADS; COUNTY SEAT OFFICE; NO PARTNER; NO FAVORITES; THE SQUARE DEAL."**  
(Advertisement paid for by H. G. Hoy.)

**TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF COOS COUNTY.**

I hereby announce myself as a candidate to succeed myself, for the office of County Surveyor, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held on September 24, 1910.

I have been a resident of Coos since a boy, and have followed surveying and engineering the past seven years, and am therefore familiar with every section of the county.

Yours for better roads and a square deal to all sections.

**A. N. GOULD,**  
Present County Surveyor.

**HAVE YOUR HARNESS**  
repaired by a harness maker. Work guaranteed and prices reasonable. See me before you buy your harness.  
**E. L. HOPSON,**  
Corner Front and Central Ave.

**SOME HOT SHOT FOR ASSEMBLY**

Judge McGinn Has Some Plain Words For Betrayers of People's Rule.

The Portland Oregonian, which can scarcely be accused of being friendly to the anti-Assembly Republicans, gives the following report of the address of Judge Henry McGinn at the great anti-Assembly rally in Portland last Saturday and which was attended by nearly four thousand people. The Oregonian says:

"Referring to some of the men who were in the Assembly, he said: 'Now there is W. D. Fenton, an able lawyer, who in his youthful days in Yamhill was a Democrat. But when he came here he turned Republican. The corporations caused him to change, for he was now a corporation man and he must be in line with the party in power, the party that was running things.'

"Do you want Mr. Fenton to name a ticket for you? Do you want Standard Oil or the Southern Pacific to make a ticket for you? Then they have done it. They did it at the Assembly."

**Wilbur Called Hard Names.**

"Then there was Ralph W. Wilbur. Who is Ralph W. Wilbur? He is a pest. He represents the most heinous, most damnable concerns in the world, the indemnity insurance companies which seek maimed employes and their widows from getting redress. I charge that Ralph W. Wilbur and the companies he represents have even polluted the jury box, and this is one of the men who helped select candidates for the Assembly. Do you want to vote that insurance company's ticket for office? If you do it is nominated—and it includes Wallace McCamant and George H. Burnett. The greatest calamity that could come to this State, beyond the destruction of crops, would be the elevation to the Supreme Court of Wallace McCamant. I do not oppose him because he is a corporation man, but because in the past ten years he has opposed every popular and liberal measure having as its purpose the curtailing of the corporate interests. In the twenty years I have known him I have never known him to show any evidence of having a heart. He has brain power, but he has no heart power and the two must be combined to make a man."

**McCamant Gets No Favors.**

"Mr. McCamant asked me last night if I would support him if he gained the nomination. I will give the answer now. If you had 2,000 nominations, Mr. McCamant, I would not support you for the Supreme Bench of this State.

"And there's another man who had a hand, Mr. Charles H. Carey. He is a most polished gentleman. In his profession he has no superiors anywhere. He believes the people were put here to mourn and the corporations to glorify. He represents the railroads and the telephone and telegraph companies. He is the enemy for every measure for the good of the people.

"Then there's another, Mr. George W. Stapleton. He came here from Washington, where he was a most splendid Democrat. But when he got into this neck of the woods and became a lumbermen's lawyer he suddenly began to fear that if we do not do away with the direct primary law we'll get Democrats into office.

**Huston Offended, He Declares.**

"And there is a gentleman named Huston. He's quite offended at what I have said about him, and says I am getting personal. I intend to be personal. I want to proclaim that 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' He, too, was long an ardent Democrat. Then he became a corporation man and suddenly develops a fear that Democrats will get into office. And I mustn't overlook Mr. Franklin Griffith, the man who does the handy work around the Legislatures for the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company.

"September 24 is a red letter day," said Mr. McGinn, in concluding "Upon that day it is to be decided whether the Assembly shall select your candidates for you. If it is, then you have given away your birthright, and you haven't even got the mess of pottage."

Take your **SUNDAY DINNER** at **THE CHANDLER**. Special menu and **ORCHESTRA**. RESERVE tables for PARTIES by PHONE.

**MRS. A. G. AIKEN**  
will have her fall and winter millinery on display on and after

**SEPTEMBER 14**