

# Your Sunday Roast

We have it ready for you.  
Sweet and Juicy.

ROAST BEEF ROAST MUTTON ROAST PORK

## Union Meat Market

Phone Us Your Order. Phone 58.

## Parties Desiring Monuments to be Erected



Would do well to call at the Pacific Monumental Works, South Broadway and make selection from the large stock now on hand. Mr. Wilson has in his employ the only practical marble and granite cutter in Coos county. And none but the best work is turned

## Beaver Hill Coal

MOUNT DIABLO AND JOSSON CEMENT.

The best Domestic and Imported brands.  
Plaster, Lime, Brick and all kinds of builders material

### HUGH McLAIN

GENERAL CONTRACTOR  
OFFICE, SOUTH BROADWAY. PHONE 201

## DRAIN-COOS BAY AUTO LINE

VIA ALLEGANY NOW READY FOR BUSINESS  
LEAVES MARSHFIELD DAILY

BOAT LEAVES ALERT LANDING, MARSHFIELD 5:30 A. M.  
ARRIVE DRAIN 4 P. M. SAME DAY.  
TICKETS FOR SALE AND INFORMATION AT THE BUSY CORNER DRUG STORE, PHONE 298

FAST AND COMMODIOUS

## Steamer Redondo

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS

Sails for Marshfield from San Francisco Thurs., Aug. 11, 5 p. m.  
INTER-OCEAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.  
Phone 44 C. F. McGEORGE, Agent.

"THE FRIEND OF COOS BAY"

## S. S. ALLIANCE

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH BANK ROAD AT PORTLAND  
Will Sail from Marshfield for Eureka, Thurs., Aug. 10, 11 A. M.  
NORTH PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
PHONE 44 C. F. McGEORGE, Agent

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS

## Steamer Breakwater

ALWAYS ON TIME

SAILS FROM PORTLAND AT 9 A. M. ON AUGUST 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 AND 29.  
SAILS FROM COOS BAY AT SERVICE OF THE TIDE ON AUGUST 6, 11, 16, 21, 26 AND 31.  
L. H. KEATING, AGENT PHONE MAIN 35-L

### FAST SERVICE TO ROSEBURG

Our autos, leaving Marshfield at 6 o'clock every morning, connect with the evening train to Portland. Fare \$6.00.  
COOS BAY ROSEBURG STAGE LINE  
OTTO SCHEPPE, Agent, C. P. BARNARD, Agent, ROSEBURG, Ore.  
120 MARKET AV., Marshfield. PHONE 11

## Hello! Hello!

Housewives of Marshfield use

## Marshfield Creamery Butter

If your grocer does not keep it call up PHONE 73-J.  
Free delivery 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

STERILIZED CREAM & MILK  
ICE, BUTTERMILK,  
COTTAGE CHEESE

The cost of repairing the wiring in our building in Marshfield was nine dollars. The owner at once got a reduction of Fifty Dollars per year in the insurance. Think it over.

### Cogs Bay Wiring Co.

PHONE 237-J

### Have That Roof Fixed NOW

See CORTHELL  
Phone 3121

It is worse than useless to take any medicines internally for muscular or chronic rheumatism. All that is needed is a free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

**Not Such a Dude as He Looked.**  
A prominent western man has two sons. One is big and husky, like his father, but the other is more slight, and at times he rather vexes his father by his affectation of rah-rah boy clothes and a general air of lassitude and dudishness. The two sons and the father were in the library one night, and the name of a prizefight referee came into the conversation. The rah-rah boy had been sitting by, twiddling his thumbs, but his ears pricked up at the man's name, and he drawled: "I rather like that chap. He's all right."

"What do you know about him?" the other brother asked rather contemptuously.

"Oh, he gave me a shade the best of it one night."

"Gave you the best of it?" both father and brother shouted.

"Yes. You see, I fight under the name of Young Ryan, and he counted pretty slow one time when I was down."—Saturday Evening Post.

#### Threatened the King.

The honor of knighthood is not one which appeals to everybody. Coke of Norfolk, who considered that he had a far better claim than the speaker to the designation of first commoner of England, strongly disliked the idea of a handle to his name. This fact was well known to George IV. When Coke was chosen to head a deputation praying the king to dismiss from his person and council those advisers who by their conduct had proved themselves alike enemies to the throne and people George announced that he would get even with him. "If Coke of Norfolk enters my presence," he declared, "I swear I'll knight him." The threat was repeated to Coke, who rejoined, "If he dares such a thing I swear I'll break his sword." And as the sturdy Norfolk squire was quite capable of doing this, George refrained from carrying out his threat.—London Chronicle.

The country ought to erect some kind of a memorial to Moisant and Hoxsey—some sort of a shrine to celebrate their cheerful, seasoned pluck.—New York American.

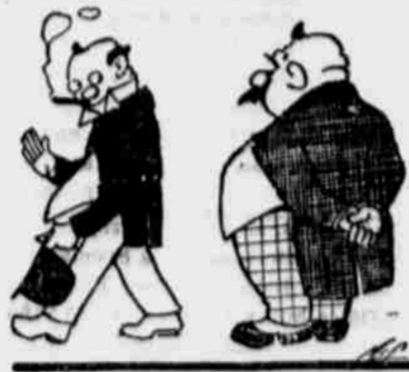
The two heroic aviators, Moisant and Hoxsey, will be remembered as men of large and unusual achievements who died gloriously as pioneers in a new pursuit, not as reckless experimenters.—New York Times.

The death upon the same day of the two aviators, Moisant and Hoxsey, was a sufficiently startling event to bid the promoters of the new sport or industry to pause and consider what is amiss.—New York World.

#### Clumsy Breton Women.

To the casual observer the Bretonne is not attractive or even supremely interesting. As a femme de chambre she is clumsy, slovenly and rough of speech, lacking the graces and neatness of her Parisian sister. She shuffles about in felt slippers, her voluminous black skirts catch in everything, and if she waits at the table d'hote her method of handling cutlery is strongly calculated to sever one's jugular vein. She has no regularity in her work, and at the hour that she ought to be making beds she is probably sitting on the public staircase nursing her baby. She is generally married and, conversely, often ten years younger than you take her to be. To English eyes she is rarely beautiful. Her hair is trained tightly under her cap, her cheeks have seldom any delicacy of tint, and her figure and motions are ungainly and awkward.—Wide World Magazine.

#### One Was Enough.



"Don't you want to hear the end of this story?"  
"Haven't I heard it?" asked the man who was starting to go.  
"Certainly not. There is more."  
"I heard the first end. That will be enough."

#### Summer Itch Now Relieved.

Instant relief for all kinds of summer skin trouble is found in that simple wash—D. D. D. Prescription for Eczema. Get a 25c trial bottle today and prove for yourself the merits of this wonderful prescription. We always recommend it for Summer Itch.—Red Cross Drug Store.

COOS BAY TO DRAIN—Quickest time possible—Holden Auto Line, via Allegany. Through fare \$8.25. Stage, steamer and auto via Gardiner. Through in one day \$7.50. Drain, Coos Bay stage line. Through in two days \$6.50. 50 pounds of baggage free. Norton & Hansen, agts.

#### MARSHFIELD'S POPULAR FAMILY HOTEL THE LLOYD

Rates reduced to: Day—50c, 75c and \$1.00; week—\$2.00 to \$5.00. House-keeping apartments with gas ranges \$10.00 to \$18.00 per month. FREE BATHS.—E. W. SULLIVAN, Prop.

## TWO DEAF MUTES

By MOLLIE K. WETHERELL

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911

Two young ladies entered a railway car, and the only seat vacant was one turned to face another in which sat two young men. No sooner had the girls seated themselves than the young men began to work their fingers in the sign language of deaf mutes. They were well dressed, gentlemanlike fellows, and it was evident from the rapidity with which they talked with their hands that they could neither hear nor speak.

"Isn't it a pity, Grace?" said one of the girls to the other, "that these young men are deaf mutes?"

"And so handsome, too!"

The words were spoken in too low a tone for their vis-a-vis to hear, even if they had been endowed with hearing, for the girls could not quite feel sure of their condition. As the train got under way, making more and more of a rattle, the girls gained confidence and raised their voices. Since no heed was paid to them by the young men, no matter what they said, they finally became used to speaking in their natural voices.

"Isn't it funny, Belle," said Grace, "to be talking about people before their faces and they not being able to hear a word?"

"There's a fascination about it," replied the other. "Do you know, I am possessed with a desire to say something I wouldn't have them hear for the universe."

"Why so?"

"Oh, on account of the novelty of the thing. Didn't you ever say all sorts of things to some deaf person?"

"Yes, indeed. My aunt Margaret is deaf as a post. I delight to call her names right under her nose."

"Which do you think the handsomer of the two men?"

"The one with the blue eyes and light hair."

"He hasn't a mustache. You know what they say about kissing a man without a mustache—like eating an egg without salt."

"I wouldn't mind a kiss from him even if he has no mustache."

At that moment the two young men ceased their silent communication, and the one with blue eyes, light hair and no mustache looked through the window. His companion was seized with a slight coughing and put his handkerchief to his mouth. But in a few minutes they were wriggling their fingers again.

"For my part," said Grace, "I prefer the one with that soft black beard. I think a beard that has not long grown is very becoming to a young man."

"Why don't you tell him so loud enough for him to hear you—that is, if he wasn't deaf as a minkin?"

"Do you dare me?"

"Dare you? There's nothing to dare. Don't you know that the reason these people can't talk is that they are born without the slightest ability to hear? Not being able to hear, they can't learn how to talk."

"Is that it?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Man, your black beard is very becoming, and you with blue eyes my friend wouldn't mind your kissing her."

Then the girls looked at each other and laughed. It was great fun to be able to talk this way to two nice-looking young men who couldn't hear a word they were saying. Nor could they help looking at the subjects of their remarks to note the absolutely unconscious look on their faces.

Then the conductor came around to take up tickets, and the girls saw that the young men's were for the same station as their own. When the conductor had passed Grace said to Belle:

"How would it do to ask them to come and see us tonight?"

"You can ask them what you like. It won't make any difference. Indeed, you might screech in their ears and they wouldn't hear you."

"Well, then, I'm going to do it just for fun."

"Don't."

"Why not?"

"Oh, it seems as if they ought to hear us, even if they don't."

"Do you suppose if they had heard what we had said about them they could help showing it?"

"Of course not."

"Well, then, what are you afraid of?"

"I'm not afraid. Young gentlemen, we are very much pleased with your appearance. We live at 84 North Adams street. We would be very glad to have you call upon us this evening."

She said all this looking straight at her friend. The young men's fingers were going like lightning. They seemed to have found a new subject of mutual interest.

"What would be the use of their coming to see us?" said Belle. "They couldn't talk to us nor we to them."

"Perhaps they carry slates to write messages on."

When the train stopped at the station where all were to alight one of the young men said to the other in a sonorous bass voice:

"Goodby, Redmond. I'll meet you at 8 at your room."

The girls went home in a carriage, using smelling salts by the way.

The time came when the young men made the girls' acquaintance and the call as well, but it was all done without reference to their first meeting.

## PRIZE EXHIBITIONS

Over Eight Thousand Dollars to Be Awarded to Farmers Who Raise These Crops by International Barley and Hop Exhibit, Chicago, Oct. 12 to 22.

## OF BARLEY AND HOPS

Notable Feature of the American Exposition of Brewing Machinery, Materials and Products—Eminent Experts on the Committee of Awards.

**A**MONG the important crops in the states of the central west, northwest and Pacific coast are barley and hops, both of which require considerable care in cultivation. The chief market for the better grades of barley is the malting industry, which supplies principally the brewing and distilling trades. The principal and almost exclusive market for hops is the brewing industry.

For a number of years American and European scientists have devoted much inquiry to these crops for the purpose of deciding upon which properties are conditioned their value to the consumer.

With regard to barley, there is considerable difference of opinion, the views of American and European investigators diverging to an extent. With regard to hops, scientific inquiry has not yet proceeded far enough to state with any degree of certainty which are the leading characters of the plant that make up its value to the manufacturer who uses it.

#### Departments of Agriculture Study Barley and Hops.

The agronomists and chemists of the State Agricultural colleges and several specialists of the United States department of agriculture have devoted a great deal of time to the study of barley and hops and their improvement. They have been advising the farmers to devote attention to the production of those properties in these crops which are most desired by the consumer. In this work, however, they have met with considerable difficulty from the fact that they have been unable to state positively what those properties are that the consumer desires.

In the purchase of barley and hops the individual judgment of the buyer,

Mich.; Professor C. F. Bull, St. Paul, Minn.; Professor Alfred Atkinson, Bozeman, Mont.; Professor R. C. Doneghus, North Dakota; Professor H. V. Tartar, Corvallis, Ore.; Professor E. D. Ball, Logan, Utah; Professor R. W. Thatcher, Pullman, Wash.; Professor R. A. Moore, Madison, Wis.

**Cleaning Barley For Seed.**  
One of the principal difficulties that have obtained in the growing of barley as well as other crops is that sufficient attention has not been paid to



HEAD AND STEM OF WHITE CLUB BARLEY.

the seed, not only in the matter of fanning out all dead and degenerate berries, so as to seed only good and live grain and produce a good crop where no grains will fall to sprout, but also because there has been a lack of uniformity as to variety or strain. This is perhaps of more than ordinary importance in the case of barley and is one of the matters that will engage the attention of the barley and hop exhibition at Chicago in October, 1911. The barley which is used for malting purposes is put through an artificial process of sprouting in mass, in which necessarily all grains are treated alike. It stands to reason, however, that where plump and thin grains, mellow and flinty ones, starchy and albuminous grains are all steeped and sprouted under like conditions they will necessarily grow differently and cannot yield a uniform malt. This causes serious troubles to the consumer when he works up the malt in the further processes of manufacture and makes it difficult for him to finish off a uniform product. It stands to reason that where the different kinds of grains are all seeded in the same soil in like manner at the same season and grow under the same weather conditions the berries of different characters cannot possibly develop alike. The result will be an uneven stand, differences in the time of maturing, different action in the stack, etc.

**Pedigree Grain.**  
Different strains of barley will grow differently on different soils and in different climates.

In order to produce the best crops which will also be the most abundant it is therefore necessary to use pure strains, or, as the scientists call them, "pedigree" grain, where all the berries are of the same variety or strain and will behave alike under similar conditions. It is also necessary to find by experiment what particular strain is best suited to certain soils and climates.



STEMS OF WHITE CLUB AND MANCHURIA BARLEYS.

based upon personal experience, has been the controlling factor, and as the individual judgment is often biased by personal preference and even prejudice it has been difficult to define what character of goods would best meet the requirements of the market.

#### Improvement of Barley and Hops.

A movement is under way to bring about improvement in the growing of barley and hops and to lay down certain standards by which they can be valued regardless of the personal equation.

At the present stage this movement is crystallizing in an international barley and hop exhibit, which will take place Oct. 12 to 22, 1911, at Chicago, in connection with the American Exposition of Brewing Machinery, Materials and Products. For this exhibit there will be available a prize fund of over \$8,000, which will be apportioned to the different varieties and strains of the crops with a view of giving the greatest possible encouragement to the farmers who raise them.

The growers who may wish to participate in the exhibit should address the committee on awards, 1508 Republic building, Chicago, and ask for the necessary application and entry blanks. The committee on awards embraces not only a number of the most eminent experts among scientific men, growers, dealers and consumers of these crops but also specialists from the agricultural department of the United States and the several barley and hop growing states. Among those serving on the committee on awards are the following:

United States department of agriculture, bureau of plant industry—Professor M. A. Carleton, Professor H. V. Harlan, Professor W. W. Stockberger; bureau of chemistry—Professor J. A. Le Clerc.

Agricultural experiment stations—Professor G. W. Shaw, Berkeley, Cal.; Professor Charles E. Saunders, Ottawa, Canada; Professor Alvin Keyser, Fort Collins, Colo.; Professor F. D. Farrell, Boise, Ida.; Professor V. M. Shoemaker, East Lansing,



HEAD AND STEM OF MANCHURIA BARLEY.

mates and also what method of planting and cultivation is best adapted to the varieties and types. A great deal of work has been done along these lines by scientific investigators, particularly at the agricultural experiment stations of Wisconsin and Minnesota. These scientific men are serving on the committee on awards for the barley and hop exhibition which will take place in Chicago in October, 1911.