

Found.

Three sheep with slight split in left ear, probably off Bear Creek road. Owner can have same by calling at undesignated and paying charges. W. F. KENNEDY, Bandon.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., August 7, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, John M. Long, of Bandon, County of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 8491, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section No. 25, in Township No. 29 S., Range No. 14 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before L. A. Liljeqvist, U. S. Commissioner at Marshfield, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November, 1907.
His names as witnesses: Chris Long, Frank Bates, Frank Beyerle and Edward Ohman, all of Bandon, Coos County, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of November, 1907.
BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given that by order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Coos, heretofore made, Rachel N. Elliott was duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of U. S. Elliott, deceased, and that letters testamentary were duly issued to the said Rachel N. Elliott on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1907.
Therefore, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same with proper vouchers to the said Administratrix, at the office of Geo. P. Topping at Bandon, Oregon, within six (6) months from the date of this notice. Dated this 5th day of September, 1907.
RACHEL N. ELLIOTT,
Administratrix of the estate of U. S. Elliott, deceased.
Geo. P. Topping, Att'y for Estate.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Emma Meenm has left my bed and board, and I will in no way become responsible for any debts contracted by her from this date.
Dated this 16th day of October, 1907.
Ed. Meenm, Bandon, Oct. 16th.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Roseburg, Or.
August 21, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that Corrie D. Stillwell, of Bandon, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final Five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 11558 made May 7, 1902, for the E 1/4 of NE 1/4, E 1/2 of SE 1/4 Section 27, Township 29 South, Range 14 West, and that said proof will be made before L. A. Liljeqvist, U. S. Commissioner at his office in Marshfield, Oregon, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1907.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Cash Doyle, Frank Barrows, Alfred West and T. J. Stillwell, all of Bandon, Oregon.
BENJAMIN L. EDDY, Register.

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BANDON, OREGON.

GAMBLER BUT ONCE.

Price Paid For a Parasol by the Founder of Monte Carlo.

M. Blanc, the founder of the casino at Monte Carlo, was very eccentric.

He was never known to play at the table except on one occasion, and then it was a somewhat costly experience.

While on a visit to the Wiesbaden casino with Mme. Blanc he was in the habit of accompanying her on a morning stroll each day. During one of these walks madame complained of the heat of the sun and requested her husband to buy her a parasol. Accordingly the two entered a shop, where madame selected a very pretty article, worth 80 francs, which M. Blanc, with a scowl and a muttered grumble, paid.

When the casino opened at noon great was the astonishment of the croupiers and visitors to see M. Blanc place 2 louis on the red at one of the trente et quarante tables. The attendants hastened to get him a chair, but this he declined, saying he was only going to remain a few minutes. When the cards were dealt he won, and, taking up his winnings, left the original stake on the table. For a second time he won and had now got back the price of the umbrella. But, not content, he ventured another 2 louis, which this time he lost. Somewhat annoyed at this, the founder of the place doubled the stake and won, thus getting back the cost of the umbrella again.

Determined, however, to regain his 2 louis, he staked it again, only to see it raked in by the bank. Thus he kept on winning and losing, but never able to recover the 2 louis, till at last he found himself 25 louis out, all the gold his pocketbook contained. A thousand franc note he had was quickly changed and swallowed up. Then, becoming exasperated, he cashed his check for a large sum and, sitting down, commenced the battle in earnest. Hour after hour passed by, but M. Blanc, his eyes fixed on the treacherous pasteboards, never budged from his post. He kept on planking down heavy stakes until the last deal was declared, when, calmly rising, he seized his yellow cane and made his way through the gaping onlookers into the open air.

On reaching home he found Mme. Blanc playing "patience" with a pack of cards, the offending parasol being on the table.
"Madame," said the old gentleman, "do you know what that thing has cost me?"
"Mais oui, mon ami. It cost you 80 francs."
"Madame," rejoined he, "you are mistaken. I have just paid the bill —91,000 francs."—London Mail.

Strategy.

Patrick Brannigan had contracted to dig a well in the sandy part of the town, and he had dug down some forty feet when on coming to work one morning he found that the last twelve feet of his well had caved in and would have to be dug out again. He sat down by the well to wait for his helpers when a happy thought struck him. He arose, took off his coat, hung it up in plain sight, hid his tools and walked away. A few minutes later his helpers came and, finding Pat's coat and seeing that his tools were gone, came to the conclusion that their boss was buried under the fallen sand and, with the help of all the neighbors, immediately set to work to dig him out. Not till all the fallen dirt was taken out did the men in the least suspect that they had been hoaxed into doing just what the boss was trying to dodge.—Harper's Weekly.

Close and Cautious.

There was a Scottish dominie before whom one morning a certain lad made an exceptionally brilliant recitation. The dominie was very much pleased. So pleased was he in fact that he put his hand in his pocket and gave the boy a half-penny.

An hour or so later another lad distinguished himself. He, too, recited in an admirable manner. The dominie patted his arm and exclaimed, his eyes shining with delight:

"Boy, if I had that ha'penny back I'd give it to ye."—Dundee Advertiser.

Good For Flies.

"Give me, sir," said a man, entering a druggist's shop, "ten pounds of your patent fly poison."

"Ten pounds?" said the salesman rather suspiciously. "That is rather a large order, isn't it?"

"Yes, I know it is," said the man, "but, you see, I liked that half pound I bought here yesterday extremely well. I gave it to a fly, and he seemed to relish it at first, but toward evening it made him quite ill. I propose to keep up the treatment for a week, for I think that in the end I may manage to kill him."—London Scraps.

SERVANTS' LIVORIES.

Had Their Origin During the Reign of King Pepin of France.

So far as the present writer is aware, the earliest mention of "liveries" made in history was during the reign of King Pepin of France, who flourished about the year 750 A. D.

A form of amusement to which King Pepin was partial was what were termed cours plenieres. These were assemblies at which, upon the king's invitation, all the lords and courtiers of France were expected to be present. They were held twice in each year—at Christmas and Easter—and generally lasted for about a week at each time. Sometimes these gatherings took place at the king's palace, sometimes in the neighborhood of one of the larger French cities and sometimes in some rural district. While the festival lasted the king took all his meals in public, bishops and dukes alone being privileged to sit at the royal table. A second table was provided for abbots, counts and other leading men, and at both tables there was shown more profusion than delicacy, both in the quality of the meats and drinks and the manner in which they were served. Flutes, hautboys and other musical instruments were played before the bearers of each course as it was removed from the tables. When dessert was served twenty heralds, each holding aloft a jeweled goblet, shouted thrice, "Largesse, largesse from the most potent of

kings!" As they shouted they scattered among the crowds handfuls of gold and silver coins. Then the trumpets were blown, while the better class spectators shouted and the meaner sort scrambled and often fought vigorously for the money scattered by the heralds.

Charles VII. of France put a final stop to the cours plenieres, alleging that the expense attendant upon his wars with England made it impossible for him to continue them. One of the severest causes of expense, it was explained, arose from the fact that, beginning with King Pepin's time, etiquette and custom alike demanded that the king should upon these occasions give an entire suit of new and gorgeous clothing not only to his own servants and retainers, but also to those of the queen and all the princes of the blood royal. These garments were said to be livres—that is, "delivered" at the king's expense—and from this word the English word "livery" was derived, as was the custom of providing servants with "livery" from the above mentioned practice of certain of the French kings.—London Standard.

A Ready Reply.

It was on a P. and O. liner, and the stewards were being drilled in waiting at table. In the course of the drill they lined up outside the saloon with empty dishes, supposed to contain curry and rice, and on a bell being rung marched to their respective tables and proffered the dish to each seat containing an im-

aginary diner. The eagle eye of the purser noticed that one steward, a cockney named Bill, deliberately passed one of the seats without proffering the dish. He strode up to the table, and his manner betokened trouble for Bill.

"Hi, you! What do you mean by missing that seat?"

"Oh, that's all right, sir," replied Bill, not a bit put out. "That gent don't take curry."—London Illustrated Bits.

A Royal Humorist.

Poorly educated as George III. was, he was capable of a surprising degree of uttering at times shrewd and humorous remarks. In the "Life of George III.," by Lewis Melville, under the title of "Farmer George," there will be found not a few of the royal sayings. When Chief Lord Baron Macdonald, a great snuff taker, and Baron Graham, an inveterate talker, were sitting in the Westminster court, "The court of the exchequer," remarked the king, "has a snuffbox at one end and a chatterbox at the other." George sometimes endeavored to find amusement in poking about Windsor, asking questions of all he met in his rambles. "Well, my lad, what do you want?" he asked a stable boy. "What do they pay you?" "I help in the stables," the youngster grumbled, "but I have nothing but victuals and clothes." "Be content," said the monarch philosophically. "I have no more."—Westminster Gazette.

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