ROSEBURG REVIEW

FRIDAY, MARCH, 18, 1887.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

The legislature of every state are besieged at every session with propositions to tinker the laws concerning marriage and divorce, and the legislature of Oregon is no exception to the experience of other states. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts favored the conferment of divorce jurisdiction upon the probate court, a measure which many able jurists support, believing that a permanent tribunal like the probate court would investigate all suits for divorce with more thoroughness than it is possible for a supreme court judge, going around a circuit, to do. This change would be salutary, in our judgment. Beyond this, more can be done by strict marriage laws, which seek to prevent illegitimate and improper unions, or at least make them more deliberate and therefore more difficult. So long as bad marriages are made easy the annual crop of divorces will not diminish. Law might make it more difficult to secure a divorce, but law could not cure the evil state of moral and physical repulsion that sends people to the courts for relief. Practically there is no help for divorce by deliberate desertion, which is sure to follow a refusal of legal separation when the applicants are in earnest in their appeal.

There are two irreconcilable theories of divorce. The clergy have generally opposed the idea of marriage as a mere legal contract that may be set aside by the state, and agreed that divorce should only be granted for adultery; but the common sense of mankind conquers the narrowness of the church in the courts and in the legislature, and this kind of common sense is after all nothing but moral sense, purified from all superstition and bigotry by experience with the everyday working world that appeals to courts for justice and relief. Few states have consented to restrict legal divorce to adultery. New York is one of the oldest of our states, has a very intelligent rural population and a most enlightened civilization; its divorce laws are as strict as church can require, and yet its marriage laws are very loose and there are as many divorced couples, as many offenses against marital fidelity and public chastity generally among the rural population of the Empire state as there are in states where liberal laws on the subject of divorce are the rule. South Carolina never allowed divorce even for adultery, and yet there are as many persons of mixed black and white blood in South Carolina in proportion to our population as in any of the other of the old slave states, and there have been as many offenses against marital fidelity. Practically the limitation of divorce to adultery does not seem to abate the evils it is counted upon to cure, for society gains nothing by attempting to keep two persons together, who never ought to have been together, and have therefore become a source of chronic social discord and moral corrosion to each other. Limitation of divorce to adultery only offers a premium for its commission by those desperately bent on separation. Humanity is against the voice of ecclesiastical law on this point, and says that desertion, chronic intemperance, intolerable severity defined with strictness, not accepted as a mere pretext, or a life of infamous crime are fair grounds for divorce. A grossly dissolute man, a brutal husband, may make home a hell to an upright woman, demoralize and degrade both her and her children by his daily outrage of all the decencies of life, and this innocent woman must stay lashed for life to this moral corpse unless she is fortunate enough to be able to prove an act of adultery. A woman may be deserted by a vagrant husband without cause, and yet be obliged to struggle on alone with the load of children her loafer husband has left her to carry, and nothing can divorce her, says the church, but death or adultery. The justice of humanity long ago refused to accept this doctrine, that no man shall be released from a wicked woman or a woman from a wicked man except for adultery. It is well to surround the institution of marriage with all the added restraints of religion, but there is a practical side to marriage which cannot be regulated or reformed by reviving the old ecclesiastical theory of marriage and divorce.

This old theory did not extirpate but rather promoted the growth of the social evil by keeping two persons together who could do no worse and might do better if divorced from a dead body of marital duties and affections. Crimes against the marriage relation seem to be as common in Catholic countries, where the church recognizes no divorce, as under the more liberal policy of Protestant countries. France, Austria and Italy are more corrupt in this respect than England or Prussia. It is no more possible to make people virtuous and happy in the conjugal sense by law than it is to make them temperate by law. There are certain economic advantages that can be secured to the state in the administration of conservative laws on the subject of divorce and marriage; but, after all, the increase in the number of divorces means something of deeper origin than laws can cause or cure. In a wide sense an appeal for divorce means the confession of a mean, low-toned idea of marriage on the part of man or wife which has resulted in a mutual moral inflamation that finally drives the injured party to the courts for relief. Of course there are exceptional cases where divorce is plotted on both sides, but, as a rule, the great mass of divorces are for cause; the explosion of a bad marriage; a marriage that never ought to have taken place, and seldom does take place where boys and girls are resolutely taught a noble and high-toned philosophy of marriage. We are not altogether sure but by the law which in some states permits parties divorced for adultery to marry new parties, secures better morals than the denial of the right to enter again the married state. Sound lawyers and upright men, like Gov. Andrew, argue with great force that lawful marriage of even people who have once abused it is better for society than concubinage; that it is not infrequent to find persons thus divorced leading lives of peace and fidelity in a second union, and it is not easy to answer this argument.—Oregonian.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

To Editor Of The Review: The great issue before the civilized world to-day is the liquor traffic, its evils and the best method to correct the same. It is unnecessary to go into any details of the wretchedness, misery, crime and poverty that flow directly from the liquor traffic as upheld, licensed, fostered, encouraged and legalized by the government of the United States. These evils are universally acknowledged and have in one form or another entered almost every American home. Our senses are dulled and blunted by the continual evidence of the harmfulness of this traffic. Its magnitude has been so far its greatest protection. But these evils are beginning to be dealt with according to an enlightened public sentiment. Maine, Kansas, Iowa and Rhode Island have set the example of sovereign states making the traffic in intoxicating liquors a crime, and in this manner, seeking to dig up the tree by the root. The southern states, by local option, have placed one-half of their counties under prohibition. The great state of Ohio by a splendid vote also enacted the prohibitory amendment which was overruled by the supreme court in accordance with the demands of the liquor dealers. The territory of Dakota likewise in the constitution it proposes for its state government, by a vote of the people, has placed a prohibitory section. In fact, voters of Oregon, prohibition has always carried when left to the voters of an American state. It is pre-eminently the American method of dealing with the liquor traffic. No one need have any fear of the result in Oregon. The liquorites will be routed, horse, foot and dragoon in November next. The American people have listened to the only argument of the opposition, which briefly, is "you can't prohibit," and they spurn it. It is an insult alike to the manhood and the spirit of the age, and the descendants of the revolutionary fathers who "prohibited" English tyranny, and of that later generation who "prohibited" slavery, will vindicate their high opinion of American citizenship by "prohibiting" the liquor traffic. The battle is on and victory shall be with the right. S. F. Floed.

The first fashionable season which the mistress of the White House has seen in her present position, closed a week ago. One feature of it at least, is worthy of note. Of the innumerable printed and spoken comments made respecting her, she herself says there has not been one hyper-critical remark that reached her. On the contrary they have been complimentary and kindly in the highest degree. When it is remembered that Mrs. Cleveland without experience, entered upon the most difficult social duty that a woman could attempt, and that she is the youngest mistress that the presidential mansion ever had; trusting solely to her own womanly instincts, good breeding and good heart, it is not speaking too strongly to say that her success has been really wonderful.

Hon. L. F. Lane writes a splendid article upon the "Pocket Veto" in this issue, and rather takes us to task for our little criticism on the president last week. Now while we do not feel that we were wholly wrong, we see clearly that there is much unexpended money to be used to profit in the next two years, and we suffer most keenly in this section. We sometimes think that we know more about theology than about politics anyway.

The new railroad organization to be seen elsewhere in our columns to-day is an enterprise of most commendable importance. This company is composed of our best men, and will attract the attention of the active capital seeking investment on this coast. Much more will be said next week in reference to this undertaking that will be of incalculable benefit to our grand and growing country.

The article on "Marriage and Divorce" from the Oregonian in this week's Review is an able one. We cannot concur in every point made by the writer, but as a whole it comprehends the true situation. The loose ness in marital relations in this country is wonderfully alarming.

THE POCKET VETO.

Roseburg, March 15, 1887.

Mr. Editor: Upon the subject of the amount of money unexpended from former appropriations and yet available on rivers and harbors in which Oregon is interested the Oregonian of the 8th of this month contains the following item:

"An Oregonian man called on Capt. Charles F. Powell, U. S. Engineers, yesterday, to inquire the amount in his hands still unexpended. Capt. Powell did not have exact figures at hand, but gave from memory the following statement, which is approximately correct:

Mouth of the Columbia R. about	$180,000
Yaquina bay a little less than	70,000
Coos bay	10,000
Coquille river	10,000
Cascades canal	130,000

The appropriations for rivers emptying into Puget sound have been about half used up.

The office of Major W. A. Jones was visited for the purpose of learning what amount remained for the lower Columbia and Willamette, upper Columbia and Snake, and upper Willamette, but that officer was not in."

Now then, when the facts are ascertained and the figures added up it will be found that there is an unexpended balance in the treasury in favor of the Columbia and its tributaries, and for the improvement of our harbors of nigh unto a half million dollars. The Oregonian of Monday last is authority for the statement that Senator Mitchell says that sixteen million dollars of the last appropriation for this kind of work throughout the United States remain unexpended, and yet some people grumble that Cleveland has not sanctioned the appropriation of more to remain unutilized for a year at least. A glutton might desire to eat two meals at one sitting, none other would. The appropriation of money for the mere glory of doing so is not right; it is neither wisdom nor patriotism. You must remember Mr. Editor that congress has about seven regular appropriation bills to pass each session. On the first day of the session each body is furnished with plain, intelligible estimates of what is required, carefully prepared by the various departments. There is no reason why these measures should not pass within the first eight weeks and the president given ample time to examine them and not rushed as he is at the end of each session. Congress could then devote their leisure to private interests and public buncombe. It should also be remembered that many items creep into the river and harbor bill that greatly prejudice its approval upon constitutional grounds to the disparagement of meritorious measures. The appropriation of public money to improve local rivers, having their rise and flow exclusively in one state, never was and never should be democratic policy. It is contrary to the teachings of Monroe and other wise and good men of that party.

I regret that so small a balance remains in favor of Coquille and Coos bay. It argues that the former appropriation was disproportionately small or the officers in charge have been prudently and properly at work. These items I apprehend however, in view of the size of the bill did not influence the action of the president in the premises. I expect republicans to abuse the president because he is a democrat, but he should not be condemned in the household of his friends, without at least reasonable reflection. Cleveland is a very pure, practical, clear headed man. L. F. Lane.

DRAIN ITEMS.

Beautiful weather.

Another Grand Concert Wednesday night.

Miss Dickenson of Eugene is the guest of Miss N. M. Russell.

Capt. B. S. Littlefield of Coos Bay left for his home this morning.

Miss L A. Goodell of Yoncolla is the guest of Miss Mary Farmer.

A meeting for the purpose of electing city officers will be held on the 17th.

The Misses Myrtle Russell and Mollie McCallister returned from Eugene Saturday evening.

A family of immigrants arrived here from North Carolina recently, they are seeking a location in this vicinity.

An effort is being made by the members of the M. E. Church to organize a large choir for special Easter service.

The express office has been moved from Calwell's grocery, to the Echo building, and ye editor appointed agent.

It is understood that Ed. Mar formerly runner for the Drain Hotel leaves us soon for newer fields and pastures green.

Miss Mercie Applegate leaves us soon to take charge of the school at Scotts Valley. May success attend you Mercie.

Our town is being overrun with one horse shows and lectures which are of no benefit whatever to our citizens. During the entire winter not one concert which has visited Drain has been worth the price of admission.

It has been for a long while a source of wonder to us, (and to others) how certain individuals in the different towns which we have visited have managed to subsist. And we had almost concluded that we should never become enlightened concerning the subject until recently while perusing one of our prominent weekly Journals we happened accidentally upon an article relating to an "association of retired capitalists" that had been organized in one of the towns on the Pacific coast. The aforesaid article seemed exactly to correspond with, and describe so accurately the parties of whom we spoke in the beginning, that we were forced to the conclusion that these were of that association, very "tired" constitutionally so, and with little "capital." How nice it must be to belong to such an organization having no business of your own to attend to, but attending to every one else business instead. Orsini.

OREGON SOUTHERN PACIFIC COAST & UTAH RAILWAY.

Articles of Incorporation of the Oregon Southern, Pacific Coast & Utah Railway.

Know All Men By These Present.

That we, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of incorporating under the laws of the State of Oregon, a corporation, to be known by the corporate name of "Oregon Southern, Pacific Coast & Utah Railway."

And we hereby certify that the objects for which this copporation is formed are:

For the purpose of locating and securing the right of way, and also for the building, operating and owning said Railway above named. The initial or starting point of said Railway shall be at or near Salt Lake City, Utah Territory; thence westerly by the most practical route, across the Territories of Utah and Idaho, to the head-waters of the North Umppua River, in the Cascade Range, State of Oregon; thence down said River to a point near the mouth of the East Fork of the North Umpqua River, in Douglas County, Oregon; thence by the most practical route to the city of Roseburg in said Douglas county; thence down the South Umpqua River, to its junction with the North Umpqua River; thence down the said last named River, to a point near the town of Elkton in Douglas County, intersecting with the Umpqua Valley and Drain Railroad, at or near said town of Elkton.

That its principal place of business shall be in Roseburg Oregon.

That the period of its existence shall be Ninety-nine years.

That the number of its incorporators are five, namely: Asher Marks, D. S. K. Buick, J. W. Mullen, S. C. Flint and Chas. W. Johnston.

That the capital stock shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 12th, day of March A. D. 1887.

Asher Marks,
J. W. Mullen,
D. S. K. Buick,
S. C. Flint,
Chas. W. Johnston.

State of Oregon, County of Douglas } ss.

On this 12th day of March, 1887, before me, John Lane, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared, Asher Marks, D. S. K. Buick, J. W. Mullen, S. C. Flint, Chas. W. Johnson, known to us to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and they are severally, duly acknowledged to me, that they executed the same for the purpose therein expressed.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.] JOHN LANE,
Notary Public.

The incorporators of the "Oregon Southern Pacific Coast, & Utah Railway," met on the 17th in the parlor of the Douglas county bank, and organized for business by electing Asher Marks of S. Marks & Co., President; D. S. K. Buick, Vice President; C. W. Johnston, Secretary; S. C. Flint of the banking House of Humphrey & Flint, Treasurer. The Secretary will open books for subscription to the capital stock of the company shortly.

Riddle Items

March 15, 1887.

Items scarce.

Another vacant house of Riddles has at last found an occupant.

Bouse Riddle of Medford is with us again, he remembers his namesake (Riddle.)

Miss Sarah Rice and Miss Winston of Dillards are visiting relatives, Mrs. Alice Riddle of Riddle's.

We have been having some very warm days the last two weeks, which seem more than welcome after the many dreary days of the past.

Our city now affords a first class singing school, it consists of 23 scholars and is conducted by Mr. Robinson who is a late resident in this place.

Miss Mellie Quinn and Mr. Sydney Mynatt of Riddle started for W. T. on Monday's train where they intend spending a few of the hot summer months with their relatives.

Mrs. B. F. Lohr of East Portland arrived at our little burg Saturday last accompanied by her brother William Webber, the latter being at Portland for medical treatment. Mr. W's health is slowly improving.

Miss Millie Nichols returned home on Monday's train from Roseburg, where she has been employed as assistant teacher in the public school at that place. Miss Millie now has charge of our school and we know she will do her part as a teacher.

Old Maid and Mollie seem to take quite an interest in the violets. Old Maids always worry about something so she can rest her mind about violets, she stood the wintry blasts of the past and now the spring days have come. I feel satisfied of my situation don't feel disposed to emigrate to a spot where violets perish in the snow storm and baby Pansy is imposed upon. Old Maids have queer notions of their own.

Mrs. Lohr left for Dillards on Thursday's freight as the train haulted at the station, she was met by her better half with a conveyance to bear them to their new home which Mr. L. Purchased of Ulysses Rice opposite Dillard station. Mr. and Mrs. L. has all the chance to enjoy a country life everything around seems to welcome them even the blate of the lamb to the whimmer of the horse also a soft and tremulous tune can often be heard about the house and secluded spots. Home sweet home, be it ever so humble there's no place like home. Violet.

Notice For Publication

Land Office at Roseburg Or. Feb. 24, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Roseburg Oregon, on Thursday April 14, 1887, viz:

Wm. Britt,

Homestead Entry No. 3242 for the N ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of S E ¼ and S E ¼ of S W ¼, section 10, Tp. 26, S R 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Hiram Barker, Thos. Shrum, Wm. J. Clifton, J. F. Barker, all of Roseburg P. O. Douglas county Or.

Chas. W. Johnston,
Register.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas.

Sol. Abraham, Plaintiff
vs
George Tarrant and Anna J. Tarrant, Def'ts.
} Suit in equity to foreclose a mortgage.

To George Tarrant and Anna J. Tarrant, defendants above named, in the name of the state of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause by the first day of the next regular term of said court, to-wit, the first Monday, the 2nd day of May 1887. And you will take notice that if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit: That the mortgage mentioned in the complaint upon the following premises, to-wit: An undivided half interest in all that portion of the northwest quarter of the north west quarter, the south half of the north west quarter, and the south west quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section number four (4) in township thirth-three (33) south, of range six (6) west lying south of the line of the track of the Oregon & California Railroad Company containing 330 acres more or less. Also the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-one (31) in town. thirty-two (32) south of range six (6) west containing 105.94 acres. The east half of the south west quarter and south east quarter of section thirty-one (31) the north half of the south west quarter and south east quarter of south west quarter of section number thirty-two (32) south of range six (6) west containing 360 acres. Also the south west quarter of the south west quarter, the north east quarter of the south west quarter, the south west quarter of the north east quarter and the east half of the north east quarter of section three (3), the west half of the west half of section ten in town. No. thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 361.21 acres. Also the north west quarter, the west half of the north east quarter, the east half of the south west quarter and west half of south east quarter of section two (2) in town. thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 404.32 acres. Also south east quarter of the north west quarter, the north east quarter of the south west quarter and north half of south east quarter of section five in town. thirty-three (33) south, of range six (6) west containing 160 acres. Also lot number one of section eight (8) and lots three and four and the south west quarter of the north west quarter of section nine (9) in township thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 169.71 acres. Also lots one and two and south half of the north east quarter of section (5) in township thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 160.95 acres. Also the north half of south east quarter, the south east quarter of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section nine in town. thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west containing 199 acres. Also all that portion of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section four in town. thirty-three (33) south of range six (6) west lying north of the track of the Oregon & California Railroad company containing thirty (30) acres more or less. And also all that part of the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section four in town. thirty three (33) south of range six (6) west Willamette Meridian lying and being south of the line of the track of the Oregon & California Railroad company. All said lands and premises are situated in Douglas county, Oregon and contain in all Two Thousand three hundred and forty acres more or less and embrace their interest in the heretofore unsold town property at the town of Julia, sometimes called Glendale, and also the saw mill situated at that place. Together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. May be foreclosed and the said premises ordered to be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said debt to-wit, Fourteen Thousand Dollars together with interest on thirty-five hundred dollars thereof from the 22nd day of January 1886 and on two thousand dollars from the 22nd day of May 1886, and on three thousand dollars from the 22nd day of January 1887 and plaintiffs costs and disbursements in this suit. And that plaintiff have Judgment against the defendant George Tarrant for any balance that may remain unpaid and that he have execution therefor. This summons is published by the order of Hon. R. S. Bean, Judge of the above entitled court made and dated the 12th day of February 1887. Wm. R. Willis,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 48.

U. S. Land Office Roseburg, December, 21, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that Edson Adams and Harvey S. Brown, Trustee, both of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal, through their attorney in fact Will Q. Brown whose P. O. address is Riddle, Douglas county, Or., have this day filed their application for a patent for the Oakland Placer Nickel & Chrome mining claim, embracing the S. W. ¼, Sec. 17, Tp. 30, S. R. 6 West, W. M., containing one hundred and sixty acres, situate in Excelsior Mining District, Douglas Co., Or., and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office, as Lot No. 38. The location of this mine is recorded in the County Clerk's office at Roseburg, Douglas Co., Or. in Book 2, page 760, Mining Records of said Douglas Co. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Oakland Placer Nickel & Chrome mining claim above described are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Or., during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute. Chas. W. Johnston,
Register.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Douglas.

S. Marks and H. Wollenberg Plaintiffs.
vs
Simon Kremont and Peter Fireman, Moses Free and Abraham Headman, Trustees of New Odessa Community. H. Wollenburg, Isador Wollenberg and Alfred Wollenberg partners under the firm name of H. Wollenberg & Bros. Defendants.

Suit in equity to foreclose a mortgage.

To Simon Kremont, Peter Fireman, Moses Free and Abraham Headman the above named defendants, in the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 1st day of the next regular term of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon for Douglas county to-wit: Monday the 2d day of May, 1887, and if you fail so to appear and answer the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint to-wit: that the mortgage described in said complaint be foreclosed and the real property therein described be sold to-wit: the W ½ of the N W ¼, S E ¼ of S W ¼, N W ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of section 34 and S ½ of S E ¼ section 33 in township 32 south of range 6 West and the W ½ of N E ¼ E ½ of N E ¼ and E ½ of S E ¼ of section 4 and S W ¼ of N W ¼ N W ¼ of S W ¼ N ½ of N W ¼ S E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of N E ¼ of section 3 in township 33 south of range 6 West of Willamitte Meridan in Douglas county Oregon and containing 760.25 acres more or less with the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

That the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of the costs and expenses of said foreclosure and sale, to the payment of such a sum as the court may adjudge reasonable as attorneys fees in this suit, and to the payment of two thousand two hundred and forty-eight and thirty-five one hundredths dollars due from the defendant Simon Kremont to plaintiffs with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 15th day of March, 1887, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit. That the said defendants and each of them be forever barred and foreclosed of all right and equity of redemption in and to the said mortgaged premises or any part thereof, and if the proceeds of said sale be insufficient to pay the costs and expenses and the amount due plaintiffs as aforesaid that plaintiffs have judgement against the said defendant Simon Kremont for any deficiency so remaining, and that they have execution therefor. This Summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean Judge of the above entitled court made March 16th, 1887.

J. C. Fullerton,
Atty. for Plaintiffs.

SHERIFF SALE

In the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for Douglas county.

S. Marks, A. Marks, W. I. Friedlander under the firm name of S. Marks & Co. Respondents.
vs
H. G. Crow and E. J. Crow Appellants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued on of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon in and for Douglas county on the 24th day of February 1887 and to me delivered in the above entitled court and cause in pursuance of a decree recovered in the Supreme court of the state of Oregon on the 14th day of January 1887 and entered upon the mandate of the said Supreme court in the records of the said Circuit court on the 29th day of February 1887 in favor of the above named Respondents, S. Marks & Co., and against the above named Appellants, H. G. Crow and E. J. Crow, commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property under execution, and apply the proceeds arising from such sale (1) in the payment of the cost of such sale and the costs and disbursements of this cause in the court below amounting to $214.02, with legal interest thereon from the 19th day of February 1885. (2) in payment of the Judgment in favor of E. J. Crow and against H. G. Crow amounting to $1035.30 with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 19th day of February 1885. (3) in payment of the judgment in favor of S. Marks & Co., and against H. G. Crow amounting to $747.29 with legal interest thereon from the 19. day of February 1885. (4) in payment of the costs and disbursements of this appeal allowed and taxed at $75.05. (5) that the remainder if any, be paid to Defendant E. J. Crow. Whereas said execution commands me that out of the proceeds of said sale I satisfy the above claims together with interest in pursuance thereof I will on

MONDAY the 4th day of April 1887.

at the hour of (1) o'clock p. m. of said day sell at public auction in front of the court house door in Roseburg Douglas county Oregon to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property to-wit: S E ¼ of section 35, T 27 S R 7 West also lot No. (1) and the east half of lot No. (3) in block No. (1) and block Nos. two and four in the town of Looking Glass, also the Ambrose Newton Donation land claim No. (53) in sections (28) and (29) in said township, also lots No. (1) and (5) and the N W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section (29) and lots No. (1) (2) and (3) and the N W ¼ of section (29) and the S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section (29) and lots No. (3) (4) (5) and (6) in section (28) and lot (1) of the N E ¼ of section (32) and the W ½ of the N E ¼ of section (31) in said township, also the undivided one sixth interest in the S. D. Evans donation land claim in section (6) of township (26) S R (6) west and the W ½ of the S W ¼ of section (6) and the N W ¼ of the N W ¼ of Sec. 22 and the S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of section (7) T (28) S R (7) W and the N E ¼ of the N E ¼ of section (12) T (28) S R (8) W all the aforesaid premises lying and being in Douglas county Oregon.

B. C. Agee,
Sheriff of Douglas county Oregon.

REFEREE SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas county.

Nettie B. Booth, Amy L. Booth and John M. Booth, infants, by John O. Booth, their guardian Plaintiffs.
vs
E. E. Labrie and T. J. Labrie, Defendants.

Suit in equity for partition of real property.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree and order of the above named Circuit Court duly made and entered of record in the above entitled suit on the 8th day of Feb. 1887, that the following described lands, to-wit: The north half of the west half of the donation land claim of Solomon Fitzhugh and wife, and situated in Douglas county Oregon, be partitioned between the above named plaintiffs Nettie B. Booth, Amy L. Booth and John M. Booth and the defendants, tenants in common therein, the three-twenty-firsts thereof to the plaintiffs being one-twenty-first to each of the said plaintiffs and the eighteen-twenty-firsts to the defendants being nine-twenty-firsts to each of the said defendants, and for the purpose of such partition that the said lands be all sold by the referee, and appointing the undersigned referee to make such sale I will on

MONDAY, 28th day of March, 1887,

between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. to-wit: at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, (unless a party entitled to a share in said property becomes a purchaser, and in that case I will take his receipt for so much of the proceeds of the sale as belongs to him,) at the court house door in Roseburg, Douglas county state of Oregon, all the right title and interest of the said plaintiffs Nettie B. Booth, Amy L. Booth and John M. Booth and of the said defendants E. E. Labrie and T. J. Labrie in and to all the above described lands and appurtenances.

Witness my hand this 22d day of Feb. 1887.

E. C. Agee, Refere.

SHERIFF SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon in and for Douglas county.

Amanda C. Vail, Charles Wm. Vail and Fannie Dear Pifis.
vs
J. A. Dallon Deft.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Douglas on the 17th day of March 1887, and to me delivered in pursuance of a judgment recovered in said Circuit court on the 21st day of October 1875 in favor of Chas. Vail now deceased and against the above named defendant, J. A. Dallon and against the herein after described real property whereas said execution commands me to sell said described real property and out of the proceeds arising from said sale I satisfy the balance due on said judgment of record amounting to $154.36 together with $28.80 cost, and the cost and expenses of said sale. Therefore in pursuance of said execution I will on

SATURDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1887.

at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m. of said day sell at public auction in front of the Court House Door in Roseburg, Douglas county, Or., to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right title and interest the said defendant has in and to the following described real property to-wit: The fractional S W ¼ of the S W ¼ of Sec. 29 and the S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Sec. 30 and the N W ¼ of the N W ¼ of Sec. 32 and the N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec. 31 all in T. 24 South of Range 5 West of Willamette meridian in Douglas county, Oregon. B. C. Agee,

Dated March 17, 1887. Sheriff.

TO LEASE OR SELL

Notice is hereby given that I will lease or sell the Steam Saw Mill known as J. J. Whitsett's mill on Deer creek Douglas County, Oregon. For further particulars enquire of

J. H. Whitsett,
Administrato

Administrators Final Notice.

In County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County estate of W. D. Shelton deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the above entitled estate has filed his final account in settlement of said estate in the above entitled court and the said court by order duly made has fixed Monday, the 4th day of April 1887 for hearing objections if any there be to said final account and to the settlement of said estate. Dated at Roseburg, Oregon, the 4th day of March 1887.

J. C. Fullerton, Attr. for Admr.
N. Lerauf, Administrator

Disolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Criteser and Henry Gates has by the mutual consent of the parties been dissolved, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will call and settle the same at the Roseburg flouring mills of Criteser & Rast.

Thomas Criteser,
Henry Gates.

Jan. 28th, 1887.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 47.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Or., Dec. 21, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that Edson Adams and Harvey S. Brown, Trustee, both of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal. through their attorney in fact Will Q. Brown, whose P. O. address is Riddle, Douglas county, Or., have this day filed their application for a patent for the Noumelite Placer Nickel & Chrome mining claim, embracing the S. E. ¼, Sec. 17, Tp. 30, S. R. 6 West, W. M. containing one hundred and sixty acres, situate in Excelsior Mining District, Douglas county, Or. and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office, as Lot No. 37. The location of this mine is recorded in the County Clerk's office, at Roseburg, Douglas Co., Or., in Book 2, page 759, Mining Records of said Douglas Co. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Noumeite Placer Nickel & Chrome mining claim above described, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Or., during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute. Chas. W. Johnston,
Register.