

Mount Vernon, the Home of Washington

(From the Washington Herald, April 17)
The beauties of Mount Vernon, and a short account of its interesting history are written about in an exceptionally delightful way in the above-named book of about fifty pages. The author shows himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and in an easy manner takes one from Washington to Mount Vernon, there to depict in detail the well-marked points of the greatest object of interest. Although the book is written from a literary standpoint, as is evidenced by a concise and graceful style, it would well act as a guide for the pilgrim visiting Mount Vernon for the first time, and especially so for the visitor who has a deep regard for the traditions which clothe the nation's greatest shrine.

Each visitor will be the better and wiser for the reading of this volume and in laying it aside will surely be impressed with great feelings of reverence for the founder of this republic. The volume is not only valuable for its educational matter, and as a thoroughly good guide, but also as an example of fine book making. The execution is perfect; the printers' art was never better shown, and the illustrations are such as to command the admiration of all. It contains exceptionally well executed half-tones of the Mount Vernon Home, the Potomac, the grounds, as also of George and Martha Washington. In the descriptions of the parts of the house the out-buildings, and the various utensils, the manner of living at Mount Vernon 100 years ago is plainly painted, and the difficulties clearly set forth by comparison with the unbounded resources of our own time.

The story of Washington never can be told too often. His spirit should ever permeate the people of this land. The great work he did, stands as an example for all time, and his devotion to his country, his self-sacrificing, his long-enduring toil, and above all his exalted patriotism, will ever make him the exemplar of the nation. He is truthfully portrayed by the author of this little book. It is a book all should read.

By J. E. Jones with thirty-three illustrations, \$1.00 net.

Any bookseller will get this for you, or it will be sent postpaid by the publishers, upon receipt of one dollar.

U. S. PRESS ASSOCIATION
Bond Building
Washington, D. C.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any newspaper. \$3.00 per year; four months, \$1.00. Sold by all newspapers.

MUNN & Co. 364 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 515 P. St., Washington, D. C.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Coos County

W. J. CONRAD
Plaintiff

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION IN FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN

E. B. PERRIN and all PERSONS UNKNOWN CLAIMING ANY RIGHT TITLE OR INTEREST IN THE HEREIN DESCRIBED LAND
Defendant

To E. B. Perrin and all persons unknown claiming any right title or interest in the herein described land the above named defendants:

You are hereby notified that W. J. Conrad the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbered 14 issued on the 30th day of Dec. 1914 by the Tax Collector of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, for the amount of Twenty-six and 87-100 Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1911 together with penalty, interests and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: South West Quarter of the North East Quarter (S. W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4) Section Two (2) Township Twenty-five (25) South, Range Eleven (11) West of the Willamette Meridian, Coos County, Oregon.

You are further notified that said W. J. Conrad has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:

Year's Date	Tax Paid	Rate Rec'd	Int. Amt.
1912 Dec. 30, 1914	97.46	\$72.12	12
1913 " " "	95.52	\$31.01	12
1914 Mar. 10, 1915	1272	\$24.35	12

Said E. B. Perrin as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby further notified that W. J. Conrad will apply to the Circuit Court of the County and State aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown together with costs and accrued interest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable John S. Coke, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Coos and said order was made and dated this 24 day of May 1915 and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 25th day of May 1915.

All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the State of Oregon, at the address hereafter mentioned.

JOHN C. KENDALL
Attorney for the Plaintiff
Address 1st Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Marshfield, Oregon.

A Philanthropist Spoiled

By SADIE OLCOTT

Miss Margaret Lawrence was an elderly maiden lady who, having pined for a mission, finally decided to take one upon herself. She selected the amelioration of the criminal classes. She visited them in prison, and many of them talked with her so persuasively about the unfortunate circumstances that had led them to become criminals that she came to believe they were all victims of their surroundings. This led her to advocate mercy toward them.

Miss Lawrence, who was wealthy, founded a society for helping criminals to lead a better life. Her society was really a corps of young women who were proud to be her assistants. They worked with her in the cause and though during a term of years they succeeded in lifting only a very few criminals up into a better sphere permanently, they persevered.

One of Miss Lawrence's objects was to induce persons against whom crimes had been committed to refrain from prosecution and to take the offender under their protection with a view to accomplishing his reformation. She found this a difficult matter. When one had been victimized by a confidence man he was usually bent rather on punishment than sympathy. When a woman lost her jewelry at the hands of a dishonest servant she considered it her duty to the state to prosecute the thief. Miss Lawrence spent much of her time in endeavoring to induce such persons to forego revenge and help bring about a new birth in those who had injured them.

Whenever Miss Lawrence saw an account in a newspaper of a theft or a robbery she would go or send one of her assistants to the injured person to induce him or her to be merciful. One day, hearing that an elderly butler had been caught purloining his employer's valuables she went to the jail, saw the thief, who had been arrested, and found him to be a man of fifty, of good appearance and, according to his account, the victim of unfortunate circumstances. His name was Homer Hawkins. When asked how he came by the name of Homer he said that his father had been a pedagogue and an admirer of the great poet. Homer Hawkins wept bitter tears over the condition in which he found himself and so worked on Miss Lawrence's feelings that she went to his late master, secured a promise that he would not prosecute the case and took Mr. Hawkins under her own special care for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to show how cruel fate had been to him.

Hawkins was made major domo of Miss Lawrence's household. He seemed too respectable to be called butler or to perform the menial services of a butler. The truth is he did very little of anything, because Miss Lawrence had nothing for so respectable a person to do. He attended to the purchase of household supplies, and since his mistress paid cash for everything she brought her major domo was entrusted with the funds used for the purpose.

Never was a man more particular in rendering his accounts. If from the multitude of payments at any one time he was at a loss to account for a dime or a nickel he was so much troubled that his mistress sometimes expected that he would burst into tears. On such occasions she assured him that so trifling an amount was of no consequence, but in vain. He would mourn over the fact that after the unfortunate condition in which she had found him she would surely think him dishonest. He refused to be comforted.

One day Hawkins went out to do the morning's marketing. He did not return at the usual time and in the meanwhile a lady called on Miss Lawrence and she sought her kind offices in the matter of a criminal who had robbed her. The lady was willing to forgive the culprit, but asked Miss Lawrence to undertake his reform. The lady's car was at the door, and she begged Miss Lawrence to go with her to a police station to see the prisoner. Miss Lawrence consented and on the way the lady told her that the criminal had called on one of her maids the evening before and had gone away with some valuable silver. He had been arrested in the morning.

When Miss Lawrence reached the jail, and the culprit was marched out of his cell, the good lady was astonished. He was Homer Hawkins. His benefactress was at a loss what to do in the matter, but, turning to the lady who had suffered, was about to plead for the prisoner, when an inspector showed her a number of articles belonging to her that had been found in Hawkins' possession.

There was a difference in Miss Lawrence's neighbors losing valuables and losing them herself. She turned upon Hawkins, called him an ungrateful man, and then, after promising the inspector that she would appear against the prisoner, walked out of the office the picture of indignation.

This ended Miss Lawrence's individual work in the reformation of criminals. She disbanded her society, but in time joined one in which the work carried on was rather general than particular. Even this organized effort met with a very limited success. Nevertheless Miss Lawrence found that while particular reformations were not achieved, the condition of the criminal classes was bettered by the efforts of the society.

A Cure That Failed.

Samuel L. Clemens used to relate on the lecture platform a comedy of courtship that might well have served to illustrate his dictum that there are three kinds of funny stories—the witty story, which is French; the comic story, which is English; and the humorous story, which is American—and that the latter is the only hard kind to tell. He recounted how a young swain was rejected simply because of his embarrassing impediment of speech, and how a friend counseled his taking the whistling cure—whenever he felt a disposition to stutter just whistle. He tried it, and with such surprising success that in a very few weeks he sought his lady to announce his complete recovery. Unfortunately the excitement of the occasion proved too much, and those who have heard Mark Twain will recall how he would stand trembling on the platform, earnestly stammering out of one side of his mouth and conscientiously whistling out of the other, until his audience fairly groveled in mirth—Washington Star.

Husks of the Prodigal Son.

It appears that the "husks" (sillique in Latin) which were fed to swine in the east and to which the prodigal son was finally reduced were nothing more nor less than the large, podlike fruit of the carob tree, whose botanical name is Ceratonia siliqua. This plant pertains to the pea family, and the husks are sometimes nearly a foot in length. These husks contain very hard seeds resembling beans, which may be eaten with relish, although one would soon tire of them as a sole article of diet. Occasionally these husks are to be found in England and this country in confectioners' shops, where they are known as "St. John's bread."

Apes the Three Monkeys.

In Japan almost every house has a statue of three monkeys. The hands of one are over his eyes, those of another are over his ears, and those of the third are over his mouth. See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil, is the interpretation of them.

There are great men in the world, but there are few great men who talk much. When they do talk they do not utter idle words, hence little evil creeps into their speech. There are loved men in the world, generous and pitying, but they have no time to listen to gossip and evil communications. There are other men who see evil, not through morbid curiosity, but with an eye to its correction; nor do they impute evil and view with suspicion all human actions except their own.

Evil Communications, seeing evil, hearing evil, speaking evil, corrupt humanity. There are many who go to Philadelphia Ledger.

Tall Hats of the Past.

In spite of statements made to the contrary, tall hats were invented long before 1813. A Mr. Toft of Tottenham, who died in 1707, left £50 to the governors of the Tottenham free grammar school, the interest of which was to be devoted to the purchase of three tall hats as prizes for the three best boys.

The hats used to be purchased from a hatter in Bishopsgate street named Greenway for 24 shillings. But in 1811 he informed the governor that a duty of 1 shilling each had been imposed and the cost raised to 25 shillings. The duty was again raised to 2 shillings each and in 1813 to 2s. 6d. The duty was afterward repealed, but by that time the governors were purchasing Bibles instead of hats for the boys.—Pall Mall Gazette.

His Qualifications.

"So," said the old general, "you think you would make a good valet for an old wreck like me, do you? I have a glass eye, a wooden leg and a wax arm that need looking after, not to mention false teeth, etc."

"Oh, that's all right, general," replied the applicant enthusiastically. "I've had lots of experience. I worked six years in the assembling department of an automobile factory."—Ladies' Home Journal.

What We All Think.

"I'm glad to know that you liked my sermon," said the minister to an enthusiastic member of his flock.

"Indeed I did. It was so true and so to the point. I wish a neighbor of mine could have heard it. I know it was intended just for him."—Detroit Free Press.

Assuming Responsibility.

"This poem of mine," declared the poet proudly, "is strictly and entirely original."

"It is kind of you to say that," said the editor. "It relieves somebody else from a great responsibility."—Somerville Journal.

Gashed.

First Chauffeur—Who was that fellow you ran over? Second Ditty—I guess it must 'a' been the glass enter at the volyville theater. Look at that tire!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Disgraced.

Weary Willie—Meandering Mike worked a hull day last week. Dusty Rhoads—Yep. Ain't it awful when some people do for money?—Philadelphia Ledger.

What punishes a lie almost immediately is the necessity of defending it by other lies.—Emile Augier.

Discounted.

Else—When Betty married old Moneybags she gave her age as twenty-five. She's older than that. Flo—Oh, I suppose she allowed one-third off for cash.—Dallas News.

Right.

You probably look all right to your own friends, and the rest of the world doesn't care how you look.—Chicago News.

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

TANKAGE FOR HOGS.

Meat Meal a Profitable Adjunct to Corn in Swine Feeding.

We find many men over the state still raising hogs on corn alone, says Kansas Farmer. This is not a profitable practice. Corn is one sided ration, and while it is especially adapted to fattening hogs the feeding of this one grain with no supplement will lose money for the hog feeder every year.

The dairy farmer who sells cream always has the skim milk to supplement



Comparing the Berkshire, Poland China and Duroc breeds of hogs, an expert says that the Berkshire is in some respects superior—that is, the Berkshire hog, being more active on its feet and having stronger pasterns, is the best runner of the three. As to weights, the Duroc ranks first, but the others are close followers. As producers of pork for feed consumed both the Poland China and Berkshire are more economical than a Duroc. The boar shown is a Berkshire.

his corn and there is no better combination of feeds for economically producing pork. Of course good pasture is always indispensable during the summer season.

Many hog growers do not appreciate the value of meat meal or tankage as a hog feed. There is no cheaper protein concentrate on the market, and when properly combined with corn it will often almost double the value of the corn.

The breeder of pure bred hogs is always anxious to grow his pigs out to good size early in the season. To do this they must be supplied with the proper amount of protein in their ration. A slop made of shorts with a little tankage—not to exceed 10 per cent of the total ration—and shelled corn in addition, will give splendid results in growing out the young pigs properly. The buyer of breeding stock in the fall is always attracted by those that are well grown out and will pass by the undersized pigs.

THE BOAR IN SUMMER.

Provision Should Be Made to Keep Head of the Herd in Cool Quarters.

Many a valuable boar has been lost during the hot weather by being over-crowded with heat, says Kansas Farmer. A big, heavy boar should be handled with the greatest care during this season of the year. He should be kept in a roomy pen or paddock entirely away from other hogs if possible. Where other hogs are around a boar may easily become excited on a very hot day and be lost as a result.

The boar should be provided with a shade so located as to give free circulation of air. A well known breeder who has been very successful in handling pure bred hogs nails a 2 by 4 all around the shed he provides for his herd boar and places therein a load of fine sand. By keeping this sand wet the boar has a cool place to lie and will always be clean. This is a far better means of keeping him cool than to permit him to wallow in foul mud and about the yard, as is often the practice. He is liable to get rheumatism from lying in these mud holes and always presents a filthy appearance. When visitors come to the place they may easily be prejudiced against the main herd boar because of his filthy surroundings.

Keep Colts in the Stable.

Work mares will raise most of our colts, and these colts should never be permitted to follow the mares as they work. A colt is far better off in a box stall at the barn than dragging itself wearily forward and backward across a plowed field, as they are likely to do if permitted to follow the mares at their work. After the colts are three or four months old it is usually unnecessary for them to suckle often than three times a day. Meanwhile they will be in a stall where additional feed will be supplied in the form of bright, clean hay and grain.—Kansas Farmer.

Get Rid of Scrubs.

Pure bred sires furnish the cure for scrub stock. The trouble is that those who most need to apply the cure seem least inclined to do so. Pure bred sires cost money, and the men who are keeping scrub stock do not usually have very much money available. It is difficult to make much money where this class of stock is kept. The pure bred sire, even though costing considerable money, will start the live-stock business toward a paying basis.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Have you paid the Printer?

NEW ENGLAND VERY ACTIVE.

Rural Sections in Many States Opened Up by Highway Construction.

New England is taking up with activity a program of highway improvement which will give to that section a greatly improved system of roads. With the exception of Rhode Island, where the legislature made no provisions for roads this year, all the New England states will make great advances during the year, Massachusetts leading with a total expenditure for the twelve months of approximately \$2,000,000. Of this sum \$2,000,000 obtained by bond issue will be expended on poor roads in the far western part of the state, where transportation facilities long have been inadequate.

In addition Massachusetts will spend this year under the direction of her highway commission and in co-operation with the counties, about \$750,000 on state highways, \$150,000 on the small towns, and approximately \$75,000 under various special bills passed by the legislature.

New Hampshire is witnessing a revival of public roadway improvement which will increase the rural transportation facilities of the state, under several acts of the last legislature.

In Vermont the most interesting outgrowth of highway improvement under a system of state aid, encouraged by Governor Gates, is the realization of a dream of twenty-five years for cross state transportation facilities. The "Jitney" idea has been adapted to a peculiar need, and recently there has been inaugurated a fast automobile line between Rutland and Bethel connecting on schedule with the railroads at both terminals, which now links the eastern and western slopes of the Green Mountains and places a heretofore isolated rural population within shopping distance of the commercial centers.

The auto line cuts four hours of the time between Rutland and Bethel and reduces the fare by more than \$2. Vermont expects that a freight and express line shortly will follow after the inauguration of the passenger line.

"GOOD ROADS DAY."

Extends Knowledge and Creates Enthusiasm For Construction.

Not much can be done in systematic scientific road building in one day even if every able-bodied man in the state should engage in it, says the Philadelphia Press. The grading, the draining, the foundation laying and the graduation of large stones and small ones with careful rolling cannot be accomplished by sudden spasmodic effort. What can be done on good roads day is extending the knowledge of what good roads mean for the people who dwell near them and creating an enthusiasm for good roads construction everywhere that will fix public opinion so strongly against the unimproved roads that their retention as the high-



A WORKER ON GOOD ROADS DAY

ways between any two considerable towns in the state will become impossible.

Arbor day has its uses. We have three of them in this state, two appointed by law through the governor's proclamation and one named by the superintendent of public schools. They serve to kindle and spread an interest in tree growing, though the reforestation of the state would not proceed appreciably in a millennium if the increase in trees was limited to those planted on Arbor day. Good roads day in the same way can best serve its purpose by being used to increase the appreciation and demand for good roads. The actual work of constructing good roads must be done by experienced road builders under the direction of skilled engineers working all through the year when weather conditions make road construction possible.

An Economic Question.

The road question is an economic one and not one purely of sentiment. It is a question of real benefit, pleasure, profit and progress. There may be plenty of explanation to the fact, but it is nevertheless true, that in the improvement of our public roads the United States has lagged behind in the progress of civilization to such an extent that every other great power in the world is in advance of us in the general average condition of public roads.

Telephone Service to Powers

WE ARE pleased to announce to our patrons the extension of our long distance telephone service to Powers. A long distance pay station has been established in the Busy Corner Drug Store at Powers. For connection to Powers call local long distance operator + + +

Coos and Curry Telephone Co.

A. J. SHERWOOD, PRES.
L. H. HAZARD, Cashier.

R. E. SHINE, V-Pres
O. C. SANFORD, Asst. Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF COQUILLE, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business

Board of Directors: R. C. Dement, A. J. Sherwood, L. Harlocker, L. H. Hazard, Isaiah Haeker, R. E. Shine.

Correspondents: National Bank of Commerce, New York City; Crocker Woolworth N.Y. Bank, San Francisco; First National Bank of Portland, Portland.

IDLE MONEY

Is useless money. If you have any cash that isn't working put it to work for you as you worked for it. Open a savings account with this bank and your money will at once begin earning interest for you and will keep at the task 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 52 weeks in the year. Do it today.

Farmers and Merchants Bank

Roseburg Myrtle Point Stage
And Auto Line

Leave Myrtle Point on arrival of boat from Eudora. Auto to Hook Creek and from Camas; only 14 miles of staging. Arrives at Roseburg 7:30 p. m. connecting with north bound train. Arrive Myrtle Point 4 p. m.

Make reservations in advance at Owl Drug Store, Marshfield.

Fare From Myrtle Point \$7.00

J. L. LAIRD, Proprietor

Office at Laird's Stage Barn, Myrtle Point, Both Phones

OLD RELIABLE—EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS

STEAMER BREAKWATER
ALWAYS ON TIME

Sails from Coos Bay Every Sunday at 8 a. m.

From Portland 8 a. m. Every Thursday at 8 a. m.

Tickets on sale at Portland City Ticket Office 6th & Oak St.

P. L. STERLING, Agent Phone Main 181

HOTEL BAXTER
Under New Management

Having leased this well-equipped hotel, I propose to conduct it in such a manner as to merit patronage and give satisfaction to the traveling public.

M. M. YOUNG, Proprietor

SHOOT STRAIGHT

If you are to hit what you aim at.

AIM THROUGH US

People should know what you have to offer and we have the means of telling them.

An Ad. from you in this paper will reach buyers who buy, isn't that sufficient?

POLK'S OREGON and WASHINGTON Business Directory

A Directory of each City, Town and Village, giving descriptive sketch of each place, location, population, telegraph, shipping and banking points, etc. Classified Directory, compiled by business and profession.

H. L. POLK & CO., SEATTLE