

REMEMBER

PARAMOUNT NIGHTS AT THE GRAND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

SUMMONS

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

RED A. BAKER, Plaintiff, vs. ENTNER CHRISTIAN HERMANN, Defendant.

To Rentier Christian Herrmann, the above named defendant:

In the Name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby notified that you are required to appear and answer the amended complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within eight weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within eight weeks from the 22nd day of June, 1915; and if you fail to appear or answer, on or before the 17th day of August, 1915, the same being the date of the last publication of this summons, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows: That said defendant be required to set up and allege whatever right, title, estate, interest or claim he has or claims in or to the real estate in said amended complaint described, to-wit: the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section six in township twenty-eight south, range ten west of the Willamette meridian in the County of Coos and State of Oregon, or any part thereof, and submit the same to this Court for judicial determination; that the title of plaintiff in and to said real estate and every part and parcel thereof be quieted against the said defendant and against his heirs and assigns, and against each and all persons claiming by, through or under him; and that said defendant, and his heirs and assigns, and any and all other persons claiming by, through or under him, be forever enjoined and restrained from setting up any right or claim or interest in or to the said real estate or any part or parcel thereof; that plaintiff have judgment against the said defendant for his costs and disbursements in this suit; for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and equitable.

Service of this summons is made upon you by publication thereof in the Coquille Herald, by order of the Honorable John S. Coke, Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for the County of Coos, and which order is dated the 19th day of June, 1915.

J. J. STANLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Coquille, Coos County, Oregon. 6-22-15

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By Virtue of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, dated the 24 day of July, 1915, in a certain action in the Circuit Court for said County and State, wherein John A. Roebings Sons Company, a corporation as plaintiff recovered judgment against Clarence Gould for the sum of Three Hundred Sixty One and 68-100 Dollars, on the 5th day of Jan. 1915.

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 27 day of August, 1915, at the Court House Door, in Coquille, Oregon in Coquille in said County, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The north half of the south east quarter, section thirty, township twenty-four, south range eleven west of the Willamette meridian Coos County Oregon, containing eighty acres more or less taken and levied upon as the property of the said Clarence Gould or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of John A. Roebings Sons Company against said Clarence Gould with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

ALFRED JOHNSON, Jr., Sheriff. Dated at Coquille July 26, 1915. 7-25-15

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

Farmers and Merchants Bank of Coquille, a corporation, Plaintiff,

vs. Alfred Johnson Lumber Company, a corporation, Seelye Anderson Logging Company, a corporation, Robert Dollar, Trustee, and the Grace Dollar Steamship Company, a corporation, Defendants.

To foreclose a Pledge Agreement.

To Robert Dollar, Trustee, and the Grace Dollar Steamship Company, a corporation, two of the above entitled defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby notified that you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within six weeks from the 10th day of August, 1915, and if you fail to appear and answer on or before the 21st day of September, 1915, that being the last day of the time prescribed in the order of publication, the plaintiff will take judgment and decree against you

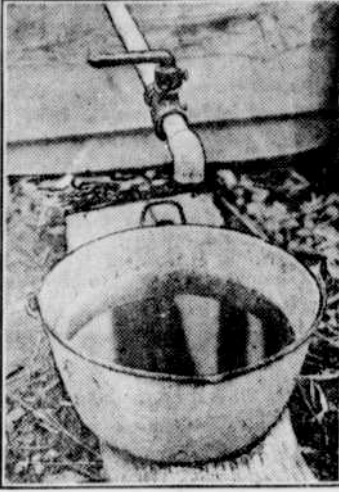
POULTRY and EGGS

BREAKING BROODY HENS.

Brief Confinement in a Coop Will Usually Start Them Laying.

There is an idea generally prevalent that when a hen begins to lay that she has a certain number of eggs to lay, after which she goes broody. This idea has been proved incorrect, as the production of eggs has been proved to be an endless chain, which continues according to the ability given the hen by nature unless it is interrupted or broken by broodiness or some outside influence, such as change in weather, location, etc.

From the investigations we have made so far we are convinced that



Hens need plenty of water at all times and especially during the warm days of summer. Pure, fresh water should always be abundantly supplied to the flock. There are many kinds of fountains on the market which are self operating and arranged so as to keep the water clean and free from defilement by the droppings. It is a good plan, where possible, to have the water piped to the yard, as shown in the accompanying picture.

Broodiness is a condition of the brain and not of the body, for at the time the hen goes broody she is in a laying condition, having the different parts of the egg partly developed, but because of staying on the nest, lack of exercise, loss of appetite, and lack of nourishment, the hen takes the egg material into her own system and uses it as a choice morsel of food, and if plenty of food and water are supplied she eats often, thereby keeping her body built up so she goes on laying again in a short time.

The plan followed at the experiment station is to place the hen in this kind of coop on the day after she remains on the nest and does not lay. She is kept in the coop four days and then released. During the time she is left in the coop she is given all the feed and water she wants. About 4,000 hens are treated in this way each summer at this place. The records show that hens broken in this way begin laying again as follows:

The time from the laying the last egg till the hen began laying again was ten days in March, eight days in April, ten days in May and twelve days in June. There were more broody hens in June than in April, but for practical purposes we might say the average is ten days. -Bulletin Missouri Experiment Station.

FATTENING BROILERS.

Two Weeks of Heavy Feeding Will Fit Birds For Market.

Chickens designed for sale as broilers should be fed and cared for as though they were to be reared to maturity up to within about two weeks of marketable age. This means that they should have as much range as possible and be fed upon the whole or cracked grain and the mash suited to their age, says Rural New Yorker. They will thus develop a good frame and vitality that will stand two weeks of closer confinement and heavy feeding.

About two weeks before marketing confine the broilers in a small pen that is clean, well ventilated and comfortable and feed them twice daily all that they will readily clean up of a wet mash composed of cornmeal alone or of cornmeal combined with finely ground barley, ground buckwheat and about 10 per cent of beef scrap. Many chicks are fattened on cornmeal alone, but a mixture of grains is better. At noon give them a little whole or cracked grain and see that they have an abundance of fresh water and some grit.

Feed all that they will eat, but be careful not to clog them by overfeeding. Skim milk for moistening the mash is better than water. Chicks will not stand close confinement and heavy feeding for more than about two weeks and should be sold before they get "off their feed."

Highway Legislation in Arkansas. Among the enactments affecting road work made by the legislature of Arkansas is a proposed amendment to the constitution which will have a very marked effect upon road work of the state, according to reports.

The amendment has been adopted by both branches of the legislature and has been approved by the governor, but must be voted upon by the people of the state at the next general election. It permits counties to issue bonds for the construction of roads up to an amount that can be cared for by a three mill levy on all taxable property within the several counties, the life of the bonds not to exceed thirty years.

It is reported that no opposition to the adoption of the amendment is expected.

Have you paid the Printer?

GET YOUR Butter Wrappers AT THE Herald Office

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

WAGON HAULS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Great Benefits Accrue to Farmers From Better Roads.

RAILROADS CUT DISTANCES.

Cotton States Have the Longest Hauls to Market and New York State Has the Shortest—General Improvement Marks Recent Years.

It would require about 6,358,000 days for one wagon, or that number of wagons for one day, to haul from the farms of the country the portion of the corn crop that is marketed in an average year. It would require one wagon 6,857,000 days to haul the average wheat crop to the market or to shipping points and 2,832,000 days to haul the cotton crop.

These figures are contained in a farm bulletin just issued by the department of agriculture, which deals with the subject of wagon hauls for farm products. According to this bulletin, the average distance of the farms of the United States from market is over six miles, while those farthest away from market average more than eight miles. The average distance of farms in New York state from the market is five miles, while the average for the more remote farms is seven miles. This means that for the general average one-half mile and those more remotely located 1.7 miles nearer market than farmers generally throughout the country.

It would require one farm wagon 53,400 days to haul to market an average wheat crop in New York state, while the marketed portion of an average corn crop could be hauled by one wagon in 3,400 days.

The bulletin is based on reports received from county and township crop correspondents by the bureau of crop



HAULING COTTON TO MARKET.

estimates. These reports show that the longer hauls to market generally are in cotton states or in the Rocky mountain region. The smaller loads also are in the cotton states. The average size of a wagon load of cotton is three bales, or 1,500 pounds, while the average wagon load of wheat is 53.5 bushels, or 3,200 pounds.

However, while the size of the cotton load is much smaller than that of the corn load, the value of the former is greater. The average value of a load of cotton, based on farm prices Dec. 1, 1913, was \$183; wheat, \$43; corn, \$28.

The bulletin states that wagon hauls are much shorter this year than 1906, when the last similar inquiry was made.

"Railroad building" it is stated, "during the past nine years has brought some farms nearer to shipping points and markets and has helped to shorten the average distance hauled and to increase the average number of trips per day."

"During the seven years following 1906 more than 32,000 miles of new railroad were built, and several thousand more miles have been added since 1913, so that there are at least 15 per cent more miles of steam railroads in the United States now than in 1906."

"In addition to this new mileage of steam railroads the hauls of some farmers have no doubt been shortened by new freight carrying electric railroads."

The figures indicate a considerable rise in the average cost per day to the farmer in hauling his products. However, this higher cost per day is offset partly or wholly by the larger quantities hauled per day in 1915 compared with 1906.

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Have you paid the Printer?

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE DIAMOND BRAND. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Concealing a Gem

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

When I was a youngster casting about for something to do for a living I spent a good deal of time groping in the dark. I was of an adventurous disposition and longed for new fields. Finally I settled on a career.

I went out to India to seek my fortune and found—well, for three years I found poverty, then I found something better. Walking on a street in Calcutta, I saw at my feet a brilliant spot emitting the colors of the spectrum. I stooped and picked up, to my surprise, a diamond. It was not one of enormous proportions, nor yet was it small. It was worth not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$20,000, but as I was no judge of diamonds, I did not know. It was surely of sufficient value to take me home to America and give me a new start.

Nevertheless, I was sufficiently honest to look in such mediums as would serve to advertise its loss. I did not advertise it myself because there is so much rascality in that benighted country that had I done so I would have been beset by persons whose object would have been to get possession of it surreptitiously. I did not see any advertisement of lost diamonds, so I considered myself its owner. My theory of its loss was this: There had been a gathering of Indian potentates in Calcutta, and some one of them had dropped it. These fellows have so many jewels that the loser may not have missed it, or perhaps if he did miss it he may have considered it beneath his dignity to issue any public notice of the fact.

One incident in its finding troubled me. Upon picking it up, while I was examining it I looked up suddenly to learn if any one saw me and encountered the gaze of an Indian. There was a diabolical expression on his face that told me if he had a chance he would murder me to relieve me of my find. I put the gem in my vest pocket and walked away, not looking at the man to see what became of him.

I had a room in a low grade hostelry and that night in order to make sure of my gem I tied it to the palm of my hand and slept with it in my grip. During the night I heard some one rummaging in my room. I lay perfectly still, and by and by whoever was there went out. I had not taken any one of the passengers the man who had seen me pick up the diamond.

It is a very uncomfortable feeling to know that you are cooped up with one who is determined to relieve you of a valuable article. It seemed to me that, whatever I did to conceal my diamond, this Indian would get it from me. I was sure that he had come on board for it, and the natives of India are so stealthy, have so many insidious ways of securing their ends, that I considered my property as good as lost.

On the forward lower deck was a coop containing chickens. They were of a rare variety and were going to some American chicken fancier. One morning, standing before the coop, a singular plan of concealing my diamond occurred to me. It was to let one of the chickens swallow it. He would hold it in his crop, and I could shadow him as the Indian was shadowing me and in time get it away from him. From my next meal I took away with me some crusts of bread and, going to the chicken coop as soon as I was sure I was unobserved, began feeding a stately rooster. He took down one piece of crust after another, and among them I fed him my diamond. It was rather large for him, but he got it down, and I congratulated myself that if it was lost to me that rascally Indian would not get it.

I visited the bird, that was now worth a small fortune, the same evening and went again to the coop the next morning. He was there in the evening, but at my morning visit I was horrified to see that he was missing from the coop. I knew that the Indian had got him, but did not trouble myself to discover how. Not a word did I say to any one on the subject. I met the Indian later walking the deck and fancied that there was a look of triumph in his eye. As for me, I endeavored to conceal any evidence of knowing that he had secured possession of my property. If he was obliged to kill the rooster for the diamond I was resolved to kill him before I would permit him to leave the ship with my property.

Where did he keep the bird? I was not long in finding out. My stateroom was in the stern of the ship directly over the storeroom. In the middle of the night I heard a caw. Jumping from my berth, I threw on some clothes, ran below and hunted for the crower. I found him in possession of the Indian. I drew a long knife with which I made a pass at the man, seized the rooster and ran with him to my room and locked the door.

I never left the room, nor did the bird till after reaching port. I killed him in my stateroom and was delighted to find the diamond in his crop. I got it safely ashore and sold it to a jeweler for \$18,000.

Telephone Directory..

The July telephone directory is now being distributed. Careful use of the directory will improve your service. Call by Number. If you do not receive a copy of the new directory promptly, call Chief Operator.

Coos and Curry Telephone Co.

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Make reservations in advance at Owl Drug Store, Marshfield. Fare from Myrtle Point \$7.00

J. L. LAIRD, Proprietor

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Under New Management

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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 sheets of each place, location, population, telegraph, shipping and banking points also Chamber of Commerce, compiled by J. W. POLK & CO., SEATTLE.