

Notice of Hearing of Final Account

Notice is hereby given that the final account of John D. Goss, as administrator of the estate of James Tracy, deceased, has been filed in the County Court of Coos County, State of Oregon, and that the 27th day of September, 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., has been duly appointed by such court for the hearing of objections to such final account and the settlement thereof, at which time any person interested in such estate may appear and file objections thereto in writing and contest the same.

JOHN D. GOSS,
Administrator of the estate of James Tracy, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court in and for Coos County, Oregon, his final account in the matter of the estate of Mary L. Peterson, deceased, and that the County Court has set Monday, the 20th day of September, 1915, as the day and the County Court room at the courthouse in Coquille, Oregon, as the place for hearing objections to said final account and settlement of said estate.

ELSON M. PETERSON,
Executor of the estate of Mary L. Peterson, deceased.

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, Seeley-Anderson Logging Company, a corporation, Robert Dollar, Trustee, and the Grace Dollar Steamship Company, a corporation, Defendants.

SUIT IN EQUITY—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 10th 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 for the relief demanded in his complaint, a succinct statement of which is as follows:

Plaintiff will take judgment against the above entitled defendant, Alfred Johnson Lumber Company, a corporation, upon its acceptance of the draft set forth in complaint for the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 18th day of November, 1913, for an attorney fee of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and for its costs and disbursements in this suit.

That a certain pledge agreement given by defendant Alfred Johnson Lumber Company to plaintiff securing the sum above mentioned upon the following described property, to-wit: Three shares of the capital stock of the Grace Dollar Steamship Company, a corporation, of the par value of \$100.00 per share, and as evidenced by certificate numbered 9, dated at Portland, Maine, February 19, 1913, and signed by Robert Dollar, President of said Grace Dollar Steamship Company, be foreclosed in the manner provided by law, and in the manner prayed for in plaintiff's complaint; that said personal property be sold by the Sheriff of Coos County, Oregon, according to law, and as personal property is sold on execution and according to the practice of this Court; and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of the costs of this suit, attorney's fees, the costs of said sale and the sum which shall be found due plaintiff under said pledge agreement and the draft and acceptance thereof secured by same; that said defendants and all persons claiming under them, subsequent to the execution of said pledge and subsequent to the time of the delivery of said three shares of stock to plaintiff, be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim and equity of redemption in and to said personal property; that the surplus, if any there be, be paid to the Clerk of this Court to abide the further order of the Court, and for such other and further relief as the Court shall deem just and equitable in the premises.

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 printer's 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 the 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.

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

W. J. CONRAD, Plaintiff
vs.
MOLASSI LUIGI, and all other persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the herein described real estate. Defendant.

To Molassi Luigi the above named defendant and all other persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the herein described land:

In the Name of the State of Oregon: you are hereby notified that W. J. Conrad the holder of Certificate of Delinquency number 103 issued on the 23rd day of July 1915 by the Tax Collector of the County of Coos, State of Oregon, for the amount of Five and 47/100 Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1910 together with penalty, interest 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: Lots 7-8 Block 39 Coos Plat "C" according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the County Clerk, Coquille, Oregon.

Not as 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	Rate
Rec'd	Am't	No.	Int.
1907	July 23 1915	6643	11.57 15
1908	" " "	9254	7.29 "
1909	" " "	9971	4.21 "
1910	" " "	9704	4.86 "
1911	" " "	9910	4.20 "
1912	" " "	10006	4.42 "
1914	" " "	7269	3.28 "

Said Molassi Luigi 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 James Watson, Judge of the County of Coos, State of Oregon for the County of Coos and said order was made and dated this 1st day of September, 1915 and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 7th day of September, 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 D. GOSS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Address 1st National Bank Bldg, Marshfield Ore. 9-7-7t

Not Much.

"Is it true, mamma," asked Ethel "that the ostrich hides its head in the sand?"

"Yes, dear; they say that is the case."

"Well, mamma, when you wear an ostrich feather you never hide your head, do you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Early Ballooning.

As early as 1786 the French government granted a sum of money to establish a balloon service between Paris and Marseilles with what were known as the Montgolfier air balloons, though the project never became more than a project.

HOW TO IMPROVE ROADS.

Outside Committees Do Much to Aid Legislatures in Preparing Laws.

To aid legislatures in revising road laws and framing new road legislation a series of papers dealing exhaustively with existing road laws in each state is about to be issued under arrangement made by the legislative committee of the American Highway Association with the bureau of municipal research of New York city.

The complete compilation of road laws already thoroughly indexed and brought up to date has been submitted by the committee to A. N. Johnson, highway engineer of the bureau of municipal research, for use in the preparation of a series of papers and charts which will indicate the laws in each state which are conflicting, obsolete, vague or superfluous and the lines along which simplicity and efficiency in revision may be obtained. Included in the publications to be issued will be suggested models for laws covering state aid to road improvement, the use of convict labor, the issuing of bonds for road construction, the management of local roads, the regulation of traffic and other related subjects of legislation. Charts illustrating graphically the points of similarity and dissimilarity in the respective state systems will also be prepared.

The American Highway Association, through its legislative committee, first secured the effective aid of the United States office of public roads in compiling all road laws, and the work which will now be done by the bureau of municipal research is a further step in turning this great fund of information to best advantage.

The third step in this important undertaking will comprise personal conferences and hearings in connection with state legislative programs by experts whose services will be arranged for by the Highway Association.

STUDYING CONVICT LABOR.

Road Construction in Southern States by Prisoners—Subject of investigation. Highway construction by state prisoners in the southern states is the subject of an investigation which the national committee on prisons and prison labor and the graduate highway department of Columbia university have jointly undertaken. Convict road work in the north was similarly treated last year.

The possibility of employing the misdemeanor in road work is also under investigation at the present time. When the three studies are completed the prison committee will be in a position to afford accurate and scientific information to all those attempting to direct convict road work, no matter in what section of the country their work lies or what type of convict they are called upon to handle.

The southern study is being conducted by James Wilmot, civil engineer, who has been in charge of convict road gangs in Louisiana and other southern states and is familiar with both the southern convict and the southern road.

The need for good roads in the agricultural districts of the south is admitted.



CONVICTS ENGAGED IN ROAD WORK.

ted by all, while already in Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and other states it has been demonstrated that the convict can be a most useful factor in procuring these roads. Up to the present time the work has been hindered by the faulty legislation under which it has had to be developed and the weakness with which even this legislation has been administered.

The convict has to a certain extent benefited by the healthy outdoor work and the fact that he is trained in work in which there is a constant demand for laborers and in which it is easy to obtain employment upon release. Up to the present time wage has not been paid the prisoner for his work on the roads in any of the southern states or in any state but Iowa. The popularity of convict road work has seemed to be in the fact that it is a cheap means of securing good roads through the exploitation of the prisoner.

The national committee on prisons and prison labor holds that the value of the prisoner's labor is the same as that at which free labor can be secured to do the same work and that only when this wage is paid will convict labor be efficient labor.

Mr. Wilmot's study will include careful investigation of the labor cost of this work, as well as of the different systems of control, and on this scientific data the committee will base recommendations which it is hoped will lead to the efficient development of convict road work in the southern states.

Colonel Bunker

By M. QUAD

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"You have asked me, sub," began Colonel Bunker, "which was the stranger duel I ever fought. Of the fifteen or twenty I think that two might come under the head of stranger.

"Majah Blazer and I were friends and neighbors and had been for years. Not a word of discord had ever passed between us. He had a cat and I had a dog, and they were also friends.

"One morning the majah came into my office and called out:

"Colonel, tell your dawg that if he will come over he may have a look at them."

"What is it, majah?"

"Our old cat has kittens."

"You don't say! How many of them?"

"Just twenty-one, sub."

"You counted them yourself, did you?"

"Colonel, do you question my statement?"

"Not at all, majah; but twenty-one kittens in a litter is certainly a wonderful thing."

"It may be, sub, and—good morning, sub!"

"And, sub, it wasn't an hour before he sent a friend to me to arrange a duel. I had seemed to doubt his veracity, and he must clear his honor. I agree with you that it was silly, but men were mighty peppy in those days. The majah's wife came and begged that I refuse the challenge, but at the same time she couldn't show me how I could do it and maintain my honor. I asked her the number of kittens and was not at all surprised to learn that the number was only four."

"The explanation was that the majah's wife had been canning strawberries, and in speaking of it to him she gave the number of the cans as twenty-one."

"Well, sub, the choice of weapons lay with me, and I chose swords. A week before that while out for a walk I crossed the dueling ground, and I observed that close by in a fence corner was a bumblebee's nest. We were to meet at sunrise, which is a very uncomfortable hour, by the bye, and the night before I had a confidential talk with a colored brother.

"The night passed, and the morning came. I was first on the ground, and I had time to see that the colored brother was up in the part he was to play. On my word, the majah knew no more about sword play than a Laplander. I could have had him out in one minute, but I did not want that. I gave the colored brother the nod, and he stirred up the bees through the fence with a pole. They came out of the grass by the hundred, and I alone saw them in time to get away.

"But the bees, sub—the bees! Those men left behind were a sight to see when the insects got through with them. The majah had his head home, and not one of them got out of the house for a fortnight. As for the majah, when he could get out he came to the office."

"What is it?"

"These kittens is good."

"Yes, that's too bad."

"And the sheif fell down and broke all the fruit jars."

"Too bad, too bad."

"And you take notice, sub, we didn't get the kittens and the jars mixed up."

At this juncture Colonel Bunker remarked that he would tell the story of another duel.

"Captain Seaton was my good friend and had been for years. One evening as we sat on the veranda of his house, smoking our pipes and saying little, he carelessly observed:

"It's a wonder those grasshoppers can keep that noise up the way they do."

"You mean crickets, captain," I corrected.

"I mean what I mean," he snapped.

"Well, there were," said the colonel—"there were. It made no difference whatever to either one of us whether it was a cricket, a grasshopper or an owl singing, but there are times when the best of men are attacked by what may be called a fool perversion. We talked for five minutes, and then I said:

"Captain, the songs of those crickets are not so pleasant after all."

"You mean the songs of those grasshoppers, sub," he replied.

"Crickets!"

"Grasshoppers!"

"Colonel Bunker, my friend will wait on you and arrange."

"The sooner the better, sub."

"And within an hour his friend came, and a duel was arranged for sunrise.

"You may say we were a couple of idiots, sub, but in those days a man's honor was held to be a sacred thing. If I was out walking with a gentleman and remarked that there was a ring around the moon and he replied that he couldn't see it, honor required that I send him a challenge.

"And, sub, perhaps there was neither moon nor ring showing!

"We were on the field and the distance was being paced off when a building got after a drove of mules out at pasture, and the mules got after us. All hands were driven up trees, and as we roosted fifteen feet high one of the seconds called out:

"Gentlemen, I don't think it was either crickets or grasshoppers!"

"Then what?"

"Tree toads!"

"And we descended and shook hands, and the duel was off, sub—and the duel was off!"

POLITICAL AGITATORS

POLITICIANS WHO CAPITALIZE STRIFE A MENACE TO GOVERNMENT.

Neglect of Agricultural and Industrial Opportunities a National Crime.

By Peter Radford.

There never was a time in the history of this nation when we needed statesmen more or agitators less than at the present moment. The opportunities now afforded us on land and sea demand the best there is in statecraft and the possibilities that are confronting us call for national issues that unite the people, build industry and expand trade. The agricultural and industrial development of this nation has suffered severely at the hands of agitators who have sent torpedoes rushing into the port of constructive programs in government. The interests of the farmer makes them little less than political criminals. We want no more of these evil spirits to predominate in government. Too long their hysterical cry has sent a shiver down the spinal column of industry. Too long have the political agitators capitalized strife, pillaged progress and murdered opportunity. An industrial corpse is not a desirable thing, a crippled business an achievement or neglect an accomplishment, about which any representative of the government has a right to boast.

Issues that Breed Agitators Should be Eliminated.

The political agitator must be eliminated from public life before thoughtful consideration can be given to a constructive program in government. The liquor question is the most prolific breeding ground for agitators and whether pro or anti, the hatch is equally as undesirable. This article is in no sense a discussion of the liquor question but deals solely and by way of illustration with the political products of that issue. Other subjects will be dealt with in the order of their importance.

In the history of our government the liquor issue has never produced a constructive statesman worth mentioning and it never will. It has sent more freaks to Congress, Lilliputians to the Senate and incompetents to office than any other political issue under the sun.

The recent experience of the English Parliament which lashed itself into a fury over the liquor question has a lesson that it is well for the farmers of this nation to observe; for the public interest is not to be sacrificed constantly before the public for solution and efficiency to the exclusion of more important problems to the American people.

Too Many Political Drunkards.

Lloyd George, the Prohibition leader of Europe, who led the prohibition fight in England, has declared that he will never again take a drink politically and there are many American politicians—pro and anti—who would render their country a service by climbing on the water wagon or signing a pledge of political temperance. Too often our legislative halls are turned into political bar-rooms and many of the members become intoxicated on liquor discussions. We have too many political drunkards—pro and anti—in our public affairs. No one who is a slave to the political liquor habit is quite so capable of dealing with the business affairs of government as the sober and industrious. We have few public men in this day who are strong enough to resist the temptation of strong drink politically and when the demon Rum once becomes firmly entrenched in the mind of a politician, he is less capable of meeting the demands for constructive statesmanship now confronting this nation.

We have in this country too many red-nosed politicians—both pro and anti. A candidate with political delirium tremens, a preacher with political snakes in his boots and an agitator drunk on the liquor question are the saddest sights in civilization and they should all be forced to take the political Keeley Cure.

It is far more important in government to make it easier for those who toil to eat than to make it more difficult for a few toppers to drink. There is not one person in one hundred of our rural population that ever touches liquor but we all eat three times a day.

THE LAYMAN'S DUTY

There never was a time when preachers and politicians formed an unholy alliance that civilization did not shriek out and Christianity cry aloud. Since the beginning of government politicians have sought to decry the integrity into the meshes of politics and make them carry banners in political processions. They have taken the ministry to the mountains of power and offered to make them apostles of all they surveyed, and some of them have said, "Get thee behind me Satan," a few have been with a crash that has shaken every pupil in Christendom.

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