The Coast Mail.

Published every Thursday morning.
By JOHN CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor.

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MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, : : : : : : : : : : : : May 29, 1884

RICH AND POOR.

Seated beside his father's tomb
I saw a rich man's son the day,
Who, speaking with a poor man's son,
Reproved him, in his lordly way:

"My father's tomb of marble is
Costly and beauteous to behold;
And lo! on alabaster graved
His name in characters of gold.

"What likeness to thy father's tomb
Has it, as high as that is low?
Builded of brick, with dust thereon,
Not more than summer winds might blow."

"Peace!" said the poor man's son. "Before
The heavy stone that on him lies
Thy father shall have moved a jot,
Mine will have entered Paradise.

"'Hear, rich and poor,' the Prophet saith;
'And choose ye straightway which is best,
Earth, which rich men disquiet so,
Or Heaven, which is the poor man's rest.'"
—[Richard H. Stoddard.

Shall We Run Around the World in a Month?

[From the London Standard.]

From Queenstown to New York in 100 hours! Such is the enthusiastic vision of an American prophet who, having "dipped into the future far as human eye can see," proclaims his belief that, before long, a steam vessel will cross the Atlantic in little more than four days and nights. The Oregon, belonging to the Guion line, has just flown from the old to the new world in rather more than 150 hours, and to reduce this time—the fastest on record—by one-third seems so easy and natural, when we remember what has already been accomplished, that more than one engineer and "steamboat man" on the other side of the Atlantic regard it as already done. During her recent marvelous trip across the ocean, the Oregon maintained an average speed of 18½ knots, or about 21½ statute miles per hour, and all experienced shipbuilders are aware at what cost every additional knot is gained when an exceptionally high rate of speed has been attained. If ever, or rather whenever—for that the day will soon come we entertain no doubt—a ship crosses the Atlantic at an average speed of 20 knots an hour, it is probable that she will have cost about a half a million pounds before she sails for the first time from Liverpool or from Milford Haven. "It is the pace which kills," as all riders to foxhounds, all drivers to railway express trains, and all engineers of ocean and river steamships, know full well; nor can it be denied that extraordinary and sustained speed in a hunter, a railway locomotive and a steam-vessel is attained only at a heavy cost. Who that has contemplated the significant machinery with which such vessels as the Oregon, the Alaska, the Arizona, the Servia, the City of Rome, and the Germanic are fitted can have forgotten the note of alarm sounded by Charles Dickens in his well known letter to his biographer, John Forster, which was written after the author of "The Pickwick Papers" had made his first trip across the Atlantic in 1842? "We mean," writes Dickens to his friend, "to return home in a packet ship—not in a steamer. When I tell you all that I observed on board the Britannia I shall astonish you. Meanwhile, consider two of her dangers. First, that if the funnel were blown overboard the vessel must instantly be on fire from stem to stern; to comprehend which you must recollect that the funnel is more than 40 feet high, and that at night you see the solid fire two or three feet above its top. Secondly, each of these boats consumes between London and Halifax 700 tons of coal, and it is pretty clear from this enormous difference of weight in a ship of only 1200 tons burden that she must be either too heavy when she comes out of port, or too light when she goes in." It is satisfactory to reflect that during the two-and-forty years which have intervened since these words were written there has been no instance in which a funnel has been blown overboard upon the Atlantic, or anywhere else, and that thousands of trips have been made by steamers with such security to passengers that, writing on board a Cunarder, Mark Twain once remarked that he felt rather safer at sea than he did ordinarily upon land.

Assuming, then, as a postulate that the day will come when steamers can go from Fastnet, off the southwest coast of Ireland, to Sandy Hook, off the bay of New York, in four days, or thereabouts, it will be no extravagant conception to imagine that the globe-trotters of the future will be able to put a girdle about the earth in 50 days or less. The land journeys will doubtless admit of as much abbreviation as the ocean voyages, and we find in Poor's "Manual of American Railroads," that on the 1st of June, 1876, a train left New York for San Francisco, and reached the latter city in 83 hours and 53 minutes running time. The distance between the two cities is 3316 miles, and the rate of speed attained upon this interesting occasion equaled 40 miles an hour, including stops. It is obvious that when the permanent way and the locomotives which traverse it, have been brought to still greater perfection this rate of speed may be considerably augmented, and the stops reduced in number. Eight years since the train in question ran from New York to Pittsburg, or 440 miles, without stopping, in 10 hours and 5 minutes, and it must be remembered that the shortest route from New York to San Francisco does not run through Pittsburg. Who shall say whether, during the lifetime of many who read these words, it will not be possible for a passenger to go from Liverpool to San Francisco in a week? Granting that before long 6000 miles may possibly be covered within seven days, it will be seen that at a like rate of speed the circumference of the globe, measuring rather less than 25,000 miles, will perhaps be traversed at some future time in little more than a month.

Maimed Public Servants.

[Washington letter to Baltimore American.]

Nearly every visitor to the house of representatives must have noticed an active, energetic fellow who does duty as a doorkeeper and messenger without the use of hands or arms below the elbow. This is S. H. Decker, one of the 22 survivors of 45 unfortunates who came out of the war with both arms shot off. He has served on the "soldiers' roll" through democratic and republican congresses alike, for 16 years, and is quite one of the fixtures of the house. His arms were blown off by the premature discharge of a gun at the battle of Perryville, Ky. He says he has never been able to use an artificial hand. He uses an iron or steel instrument of his own contrivance. It looks something like a pair of nippers with a hook on one side. This is fastened to the stump and fitted with springs, so that cards, letters and small papers can be handled by the pincer-like nippers, while wrapped parcels can be carried by the hook. One day, not a great while ago, Decker called on the surgeon general of the army for his commutation money for an artificial arm, and he showed that official how useful his iron hands were. He copied a letter in pencil for the surgeon general, and when that was done a servant brought in a dish of oysters. Decker tells the rest of the story as follows: "'Now,' said the general to me, 'you said you could eat with those hands of yours. I want to see you.' I told him I had not come there to get my lunch, but if he had any doubts of my ability in that line I would soon convince him, and taking up a fork and spoon I made use of them, both to the satisfaction of the surgeon general and of my own stomach as well. The old fellow fell back in his chair and fairly shook his sides with laughter until I had finished. 'Well,' he said, 'that is the best hand I ever saw for practical use. Here is your commutation. You are certainly entitled to it.' And he gave me an order for $100, to which I was entitled in place of an artificial arm." Decker says he has a little pain in his arms now and then, particulary in wet weather, but that he never lost a night's sleep over them from the day they were lost. There is also an employe of the house—a doorkeeper too—who had both legs shot off in the battle of Yorktown, in 1862. His name is Fernando Rage. He uses cork legs and canes, but he cannot get about to do a great deal, so he is stationed at the west gallery door. He says that he did not feel any pain to speak of when he lost his legs, but that the stumps had to be amputated three times before they were all right. He has no pain from them now at all. He and Decker have become quite "chummy" through the similarity of their misfortunes and their present occupation, and they are often to be seen together. They say also that they have an old army friend in Minnesota who lost both legs and both arms in the war. He, of course, can do nothing for his own support, and the government pays him a pension of $100 per month.

Bismarck's Work.

In a private conversation with a member of the German parliament, Prince Bismarck recently explained his reason for withdrawing from the direction of Prussian affairs: "I am 70 years old. My nerves are bad, and I have not time to be unctuous. How can I think of ruffled feelings and small particularist jelousies when obliged to watch events going on everywhere? Telegraphy fearfully multiplies my duties at the chancellerie. Germany is interested in what happens at Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Pesth, St. Petersburg, Paris, London, New York, Washington, Hue, Tamatave, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, and Khartoum. I must regard the world as a chessboard, and see how an event happening, no matter where, can be made indirectly or directly to affect German interests. Formerly a chancellor just needed to be familiar with the dominant person in the courts of Europe. He must now understand as well parties, wirepullers, financiers, and currents of public feeling, and act rapidly on information telegraphed to him in haste. To generalize rapidly, his eye should be everywhere and his knowledge extensive and exact. The chancellorship is no sinecure. Its duties might overtax a young man. If the emperor did not fully support me I could not get through them."

Value of Potatoes for Stock Feed.

[From an Eastern Exchange.]

If the value of potatoes for stock feed were generally understood, they would not be quoted in your city at twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel for "mixed," as is the case now. If rightly fed they are worth fully three-fifths the price of corn as feed for cattle, horses and hogs. Myself and neighbor have been feeding potatoes to our horses and cows all the latter part of winter and this spring, and shall continue to do so as long as the old crop lasts. We find our stock looking and feeling better than they did last spring, after having been fed all grain. The best way to prepare them for horses and cattle is to put them into a box, mix a little shorts or meal with them, and chop into small pieces—the finer the better. For horses doing light work, a ration of one-fifth part of shorts or meat and four-fifths potatoes is about right. For hard-working horses, a ration of half meal and half potatoes, finely chopped, is far better than grain. A shovel is a good tool to cut the potatoes with. For milch cows, there is no better feed than finely-chopped potatoes mixed with bran. Potatoes are valuable for hog feed, if cooked and mixed with one-third part meal. If the owners of horses and cattle knew the value of potatoes for feed, they would not sell them at any such price as they can realize for them now, but would feed their own surplus and buy of their neighbors who have more than they can use. I believe that potatoes are worth as much for feed as the average corn grown in the state of Ohio the past season and shipped on the market.

JUST TALL ENOUGH.

She took my coat—I'm rather tall,
And she is not so very;
The steps led upward from the hall;
She stood, the little fairy,
Just balanced on the second stair,
My great coat's burden holding,
And then her hands—the kindest pair—
The collar down were folding.
There never was an eye so clear,
Nor lips so red in moving.
"Just tall enough, now, aint I, dear?
See how I've grown from loving!"
Just tall enough! From eye to eye
Ran horizontal light.
"Just tall enough to—let me try?—
Yes, tall enough—good night!"
—[Philadelphia Call.

Farmers' Small Fruit Patch.

[From the Farmers' Review.]

Our small fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes are more easily raised and more reliable than many of the larger fruits. There is seldom a year when they fail to give a fair crop of fruit. Most of them bear freely in one year from planting, and the others in two or three at farthest, and there is not that long waiting between planting and fruit which has to be endured with all tree fruits. Aside from tempting the palate, they are all valuable as food articles of diet, with the farther value that the pure fruit acids are just the medicine which the system needs to keep the digestive economy in the highest stage of efficiency and insure vigorous health. The natural craving for fruit which all experience is a wise provision of nature for supplying the system with just what it needs. It is a natural appetite, not an artificial one. In view of these facts, which all will admit, it follows that the farmer, who has abundant room in which to grow them, should grow all of the small fruits in such abundance as to keep the table supplied daily with the fresh fruit in its season, and with canned, preserved or dried during the remainder of the year. Many have been deterred from making liberal plantings from the idea that these must be grown in the garden, involving an amount of care and labor which, in the hurry and pressure of farm work, they cannot bestow, and so the years go on with only a meager and wholly inadequate supply of these fruits for family use. But they all are equally well adapted to field as to garden culture, and, when so treated, require little more labor for their care after once planting than for the same ground in other cultivated crops. The ground does not need to be made immoderately rich. Any well drained land rich enough to grow 60 bushels of corn to the acre, if kept up to that standard, is good enough. A half acre devoted to this purpose is the least amount to which the farmer should limit the fruit patch. A half-acre plot, eight by ten rods, is a convenient shape. If the plot butts up to a fence, space should be left for turning, for the cultivation can be done with a horse as well as that in the cornfield. Let us see how much of each of the kinds enumerated this would give us, and the amount of stock required for planting. I would make all the rows eight feet apart, except the strawberries, giving ample space for development, for air and sunshine, and for roots to feed in the soil. This will give three rows of grapes, two each of blackberries, black caps, red raspberries, gooseberries and currants, and five of strawberries planted six feet apart, all ten rods or 165 feet long. The amount of stock of each kind required will be as follows:

Kinds.	Distance ft. apart.	No. of plants.
Grapes	8	60
Blackberries	4	82
Black caps	4	82
Red raspberries	4	82
Gooseberries	4	82
Currants	4	82
Strawberries	2	412

The strawberries will be in full bearing the next year after planting. The blackberries, black caps and red raspberries will give a partial crop the second season, and the balance come fairly to bearing the third year. All of them except the strawberries, which need frequent renewal, if given any reasonable care, will bear for years, and the whole together would furnish such a supply of fruit that it can be upon the table in some form every day in the year.

Sensation in South Portland.

[From the Oregonian of May 21.]

About two weeks ago an old and respectable-looking gentleman, a stranger, recently from the east, rented a small dwelling on Hooker street, near Third, and began keeping house with a young lady whom he said was his daughter. Several days after, the young lady was taken sick, and visits from a physician attracted the attention of the neighborhood women. The old gentleman seldom left the house, no woman was seen about the premises, and the proffered services of neighbors were politely declined by the father. Questions were put to the physician, Dr. Fehrenbach, as he came away from visits, by two or three women on separate occasions, and his answer, viz: that the young lady had malarial fever, was received with incredulity. They were convinced that something was wrong, and determined to find out what it was. A sharp lookout was kept, and one woman more eager than the others, once when the doctor called, raised the bedroom window from the outside and stared in. But all they could learn was that the young lady had a fever. The old gentleman informed them that he was amply able to nurse his daughter, that strange company annoyed her, and that he desired very much to be let alone. Unable longer to restrain their curiosity, the women yesterday caused the case to be reported to the police. Detective Simmons was detailed to look it up, and found the facts as above related. The only thing out of ordinary was the fact that the house was scantily furnished. Simmons spoke to the young lady, who said that every want was supplied. The father informed the officer that so soon as his daughter was able to be moved he would take her to the sound. Dr. Fehrenbach was interviewed last night, and expressed surprise that any ordinary case of illness should have created so much gossip and led to police investigation. Still, the neighborhood is in a commotion because a stranger sees fit to attend to his own affairs.

An English grocer was heavily fined and severely scolded by the court the other day. If he is ever summoned back on the same charge, he will not only pay a fine, but will go to jail. And what do you suppose this English grocer did? He sold raspberry jam largely composed of apple sauce. The bottle was marked "raspberry flavor," but it was shown that the person who made the purchase asked for "raspberry jam." The grocer did not make the jam. It was a well known brand from a reputable manufacturer. But that was no excuse for the dealer, and he was fined. Now, what do you suppose would be done with the case of an American grocer caught selling flavored apple sauce for raspberry jam? It would be laughed at as an innocent joke; and the next time he would sell something worse than apple sauce for raspberry jam. Why, that is no trick at all for an American grocer, who every day sells deodorized grease for butter, white sand for sugar, glucose for maple molassas, glue factory jellies, second-hand tea, artificially colored coffee, kaolin candy, and other indelicacies of the season. Seldom, however, does he sell apple sauce for raspberry jam. His jams are made of ground turnips.

A German named Peterman, living near Pittsburg, has invented a process for distilling whisky into cakes or plugs. If the invention is put into sucessful operation, an obstacle to prohibition will exist more formiable than any that have opposed its progress. If whisky can be condensed, every man will be provided with a supply of stimulant more convenient than a pocket pistol. No inquisitorial law will be able to reach down into the dark recesses of his pockets to find out what is there. Whisky will, in the consolidated form, be transmissible by mail, and the people of Maine, Iowa and Kansas will have no more difficulty in obtaining it than the people of Kentucky, Iowa and Illinois now have. Peterman's invention must have originated where the dynamite machine did—in the infernal regions.

A countryman from one of the back towns of New Hampshire wants to know if this "Greely expedition" he hears so much about is gotten up by the democratic party to search for the remains of the late Horace Greeley to run as the candidate for next president.

Henry Watterson don't care a d—n who is made the democratic nominee for president, so that "the platform faces toward free trade." When the convention meets the platform makers will probably stick to the old fashion, and make it face both ways.

It is remarked by a republican senator, as a "rather remarkable fact," that not a single cabinet officer has carried his state in the contest for delegations to Chicago.

If the democrats have any genuine faith in the principle of free trade let them nominate Wm. R. Morrison for the presidency.

NASBURG & HIRST,

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OGN.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER; keep constantly on hand in our large and commodious store, a well selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consitsing of the best staple and fancy

DRY GOODS.

of all kinds, the choicest

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Oil Cloths, Slippers, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Tools,

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Choice Wines and Liquors; Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Wood and Willowware, School Books and Stationery, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our extensive show cases are filled wish the finest

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N. B.—All goods purchased at our Store will be delivered free of charge at any point on the route of the steamer Myrtle. v1-1-tf

Marshfield SODA WATER WORKS,

Corner of Third and C streets,

H. HUDEN, - - - - Proprietor.

SODA, SARSAPARILLA, GINGER ALE, ETC., OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Constantly on hand and for sale.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled. my17

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of CHARLES PETER PETERSON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Charles Peter Peterson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of SIGLIN & GRAY, Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

MARY E. PETERSON,
Administratrix of the estate of Charles Peter Peterson, deceased.
Dated Marshfield, March 19, 1884. mr20

A PRIZE Send 6 cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to make money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. ap17

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

STEAMER MYRTLE

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer Myrtle will run as follows:

Leave Marshfield for Empire City every morning at 8:30 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Returning, leave Empire City for Marshfield at 10:30 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

At Empire City the Myrtle makes close connections with Jarvis, Cornwall & Co's stage line to Drain's.

Prior to starting on or after she returns from her regular trips the Myrtle is subject to charter, on reasonable terms, for towing and other business. For further information, apply to

je21 HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

STEAMER LULU!

J. A. EGENHOFF, Captain.

NEW TIME-TABLE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer LULU will make a trip up South Coos river to Yoakam's landing

EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Every Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, she will leave Yoakam's for Marshfield; return to Yoakam's the same day, and then back to Marshfield.

The LULU is subject to charter for special business at all times except Thursday afternoons and Fridays.

Towing of all descriptions promptly executed at reasonable rates.

Orders left at the COAST MAIL office will receive prompt attention.

For further particulars apply to

de6 J. A. EGENHOFF, Master.

DR. SPINNEY,

KEARNEY STREET.

Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the feet of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarentee to forfeit $500 every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found and particles of albumen appear, or the color be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

Office Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice $5. Call or address

DR. SPINNEY & CO.
No. 11 Kearney St. San Francisco

This Great Strengthening

REMEDY AND NERVE TONIC

IS THE LEGITIMATE result of over 20 years of practical experience, and cures with unfailing certainty Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Prostatorrhœa, Emissions, Impotency, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline and Loss of Manhood, in all its complications, and from whatever cause produced. It enriches and purifies the blood; strengthens the nerves, brain, muscles, digestion, reproductive organs, and physical and mental faculties. It stops any unnatural debilitating drain upon the system, preventing involuntary losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, etc., so destructive to mind and body. It is a sure eliminator of all Kidney and Bladder Complaints. It contains no injurious ingredients. To those suffering from the evil effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, a speedy, thorough and permanent CURE IS GUARANTEED. Price, $2 50 per bottle, or 6 bottles in case, with full directions and advice, $10. Sent, secure from observation, to any address, upon receipt of price, or C. O. D. To be had only of

DR. C. D. SALFIELD,
216 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or at office, FREE. For the convenience of patients, and in order to secure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded. TRIAL BOTTLE FREE, sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age. Communications strictly confidential.

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The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 216 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of THOMAS JENKINS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 1st day of April, 1884, by order of the county court of Coos county, Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Jenkins, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Crawford & Lockhart, Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

Dated April 2, 1884.

A. M. CRAWFORD,
Administrator of the estate of Thomas Jenkins, deceased. ap3

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we give our boy, EDWARD B. HANSCOM, his time from April 28, 1884, and that he can contract, work and assume all the responsibilities and liabilities incident to such work, contract or other duties he may perform, the same as if he were 21 years of age, and be in no way subject to the control of his parents.

C. A. HANSCOM,
ma8 1m M. E. HANSCOM.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

E. B. DEAN & CO.

E. B. DEAN, D. WILLOUGHBY
AND
C. H. MERCHANT.

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment Of

General Merchandise

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.

LUMBER

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
And
SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED
and at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

HOT AND COLD

BATHS

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

Geo. Morgan

WILL BEGIN THE PRESENT SEASON at Braden's place, Burton prairie, On Tuesday, April 15, 1884, Where he will remain that week and then will be every other week after that date until close of the season, August 1.

He will be at Sumner every Saturday afternoon and every Sunday forenoon during the season.

He will be at Piper's place at the forks of Coquille river the week beginning April 20, 1884, and will be there every other week after that date until the close of the season.

Good pasturage can be had at each stand at reasonable rates.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:—GEO. MORGAN is a beautiful bay, 6 years old on the 9th of July next; nearly 16 hands high; weighs about 1200 pounds; immense power and build, and as fine a horse as is in this state. He was sired by Sir George Morgan of Lake county, Or., dam by Black Mercer of California. Time in harness 2:36. George's dam is a Lummix mare, and as fine an animal as is to be found on this coast. He is of excellent disposition, and I will pull him against any horse in Oregon. He girths over 9 inches; arm, 23 inches, and built in proportion.

TERMS:—Single service, $8; season, $12; to be paid at expiration of season. Due care will be taken but no responsibility incurred for accidents.

CHAS. A. METLIN, Proprietor.
Burton prairie, Coos co., Or., April 13, 1884.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for Coos county.

In the matter of the guardianship of MARY ALICE MALLAGH, a minor.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the county court of Coos county, Oregon, made on the 7th day of April, 1884, in the matter of the estate of said minor, the undersigned, the guardian of the person and estate of Mary Alice Mallagh, minor, will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, lawful money of the United States, and subject to the confirmation of the said court,

On Saturday, June 21, 1884,

At 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the west door of the court house at Empire City, Coos county, Oregon, all the right, title, interest and estate of said minor, Mary Alice Mallagh, in and to the following-described real property, to wit: Beginning 20 chains south of quarter post on west boundary of section 4, township 29 south, range 12 west; thence east 26 rods; thence to river to Coquille river; thence down the river to section line; thence north to place of beginning, containing 12 acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, beginning on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, in township 29 south, range 12 west; thence running due north 66 rods and 20 links; thence due east 80 rods; thence due south 66 rods and 20 links; thence due west 80 rods to the place of beginning—containing 27 acres of land, in the south part of the southwest quarter above described. Also, lot No. 7, of section 5, in township 29 south, range 12 west, except 8 acres off of the north end of said lot, containing 18 50-100ths acres of land, be the same more or less—said lot of land lying below or north of the north fork bridge, at the junction of the north and south forks of the Coquille river—of said land situate in Coos county, Oregon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, lawful money of the United States, 25 per cent. of purchase price to be paid on day of sale; balance on confirmation of sale by said county court.

ANN E. MALLAGH,
Guardian of the estate and person of Mary Alice Mallagh, minor.
Dated April 16, 1884.
CRAWFORD & LOCKHART, attorneys for guardian. ap17w

Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, May 13, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and in Washington territory, that LEVI SMITH has applied to purchase the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 26 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.

All persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their claims with the register of the land office at Roseburg, Oregon, during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.

my22 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.