# The Coast Mail.

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

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MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
**Thursday, : : : : : : : : : : August 14, 1884**


## MARY.

A WANDERER.

*Acushla!* do not deem me false,
Nor dream that I forget
Thy fair young face, thy native grace,
The morn when first we met.
My priceless pearl! my glorious girl!
Thou'rt true as truth to me,
And where thou art there throbs my heart
With love alone for thee.

I know not where thy lot is cast;
But this I know full well:
To me alway, where'er I stray,
Thy name's a nameless spell.
My fancy's fairy! wondrous Mary!
While ebbs and flows the sea,
And sunshine streams and moonlight beams,
I'll love no love but thee.

Heed not what venomed tongues may say,
Dread not the world's decree;
But dry thy tears, to fright thy fears,
And trust, my love, in me.
My beauty bright! my heart's delight!
When startled eyes shall see
June roses blow mid winter's snow,
Then I'll be false to thee.

From mountain eyrie, mystic Mary!
At night, 'neath starry dome,
To lowland glen, mid haunts of men,
By day, I've sought thy home.
If hope has fled—if thou art dead—
Come love, with angel kiss,
In crown of light and robes of white,
And bear my soul to bliss!

## THE POULTRY YARD.

### The Dominique as a Farm Fowl.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

The best fowl for the farmer to keep is the one which will combine the most eggs with fine flavored, attractive looking flesh when fattened.

A number of years ago we were interested to a considerable extent in the breeding of fowls, both fancy and for market, and of all different varieties bred, we found that for profit from eggs and flesh, the Dominiques gave the best satisfaction. We found them very hardy, enduring the long, cold winters of Central New York without the special care which many other kinds required. What made the Dominiques more valuable, in our estimation, was the fact that they were the best winter layers of all the breeds we owned. We obtained plenty of eggs from them, even in the coldest weather, and, as eggs during the winter are generally high priced, they returned us a handsome profit, whereas some of our more "fancy" varieties did not pay for their keep.

Another feature wherein the Dominique excelled was that, being bright, yellow skinned fowls, they were great favorites with market men. Their flesh, too, is fine grained and fine flavored, and they are of good size.

Beale, in his "Profitable Poultry Keeping," says that they are of American origin, in shape and in some other respects resembling the Dorking. They have yellow legs and rose combs, are very hardy; will thrive on almost any soil, are capital layers, good table birds, good sitters and mothers, making altogether a most useful breed for general purposes. As show birds, however, they have not come into general favor, and, therefore, are not very easy to obtain of high quality, but would probably well repay anyone who took them up.

### The Old Blue Hen.

As has been repeatedly stated in these columns, if we expect to have our chickens improve each succeeding generation, we must pursue the same reasonable and scientific course we would pursue with cattle, hogs or any other stock if we expected like results. If it costs too much to buy full bloods of any particular breed of fowls, we can get cocks and grade up. All farmers, or breeders of pure stock, in this line, have spare cockerells in the fall of the year that can be obtained at fair prices. The Poultry Monthly says:

The "old blue hen" is a term applied to the extra good common hen. She is found on every farm and enjoys a reputation second to none. She has performed her duty faithfully and well, has always been a favorite and is never forgotten. Long after she has passed away her qualities are extolled and her merits compared as a standard of judgment with hens of every other breed. She is the model by which the usefulness of all other hens are measured, and often she is pensioned and spared from the knife as a reward for her extraordinary capacity of egg production. But, somehow or other, no farmer ever succeeds in raising a whole flock like the old blue hen. He never has more than one of that kind. Carefully he selects her eggs for sitting, and cautiously he watches the nest where she lays in order to secure them. He places the eggs under a good hen, or allows the old hen to hatch them herself. The chicks come out sprightly, grow fast, and arrive at maturity, but the pullets do not prove old blue hens. They usually turn out to be the most worthless scrubs on his farm, no two being alike in shape, color, or size, and finally the farmer comes to the conclusion that there is nothing staple in feeding fowls for a special purpose. But the trouble with farmers in such cases is, that while they are particular about the old blue hen, they have not noticed that they have no old blue rooster. They forget that the rooster is everything and that he impresses his qualities on all his offspring. If the old blue hen is expected to produce something excellent when mated with a worthless barn-yard mongrel, she is expected to do what would not be looked for in cattle, sheep or other stock. Farmers, the moral of this is that you should use thoroughbred males only, for in no other manner can a common flock be improved.

### An Irish Chicken Farm.

A correspondent in a recent number of the Irish Farmer's Gazette, who has a chicken farm of 25 acres, keeping 10,000 fowls, describes his method, which we condense as follows: I feed the fowls while young principally boiled horse flesh. As the time for fattening approaches, I gradually diminish the quantity, and during the last three or four weeks leave it off altogether, when I fatten them upon potatoes, Indian meal, pollard and other grains. The flesh is of excellent flavor, quite white, and remarkably firm. The birds are supplied with abundance of water, and kept scrupulously clean. I find that where animal food is continued too long, the fowls contract disease, and the quills of their feathers become charged with blood. On my farm are numerous well ventilated buildings. The yard is divided into compartments by wire fences, containing a given number of fowls, classed according to their ages. Horse flesh constitutes the principal part of their nourishment. Horses unfit for service are bought and killed in slaughter houses on the premises. Nothing is lost; the skin is sold to the tanners, the head and hoofs go to make Prussian blue, the large bones are made into buttons, the small ones ground for manure and the marrow is bought by the perfumers, who sell it for bear's grease. The flesh is cut from the bones, cooked in immense boilers, and when cold chopped in a sausage machine. It is then seasoned with salt and pepper, which keeps it wholesome and sweet and contributes to the health of the fowls. Vegetable nutriment for poultry is insufficient. In winter they cannot obtain the insects and worms necessary to maintain their health, and hence do not lay. By giving them meat they can be made to lay the year round. I hope to be able next winter to send 40,000 dozen eggs to market. Every good hen, I reckon, brings me, deducting failures, 15s. ($3 75) a year. They continue laying four years, and at the end of that time, after three weeks' fattening, are fit for market. The hens, which are constantly laying, never want to set. The chickens are hatched artificially. The incubators are very simple, consisting of boxes like nests placed in rows, and heated by steam at a regular temperature. The eggs are covered up from the light. As soon as a chick escapes from its shell it is removed to another room. About half the chicks are males. After frying many of the foreign breeds, I find that the natives are preferable, and give a more savory flesh. The dung is a very important item of profit; it is much sought after by gardeners, as one of the best manures known, its action being favorable to every kind of vegetable.

### Brood Mares and Foals.

[Breeders' Gazette.]

There has been a good demand for horses of the general-purpose sort, and at better prices than for several years past. Rearing horses ought to be made profitable by our farmers, if the same systematic care were bestowed upon it that intelligent breeders practice in other branches of live stock husbandry. But it is said that mares do not breed regularly like cows; that the books kept by owners of horses in service show not to exceed 50 per cent of living foals for the mares served. Now I suggest whether this is not to be charged, in large measure, to the fact that mares are not put to breeding at the proper age, nor kept regularly at it?

Suppose the cattle breeder should let his heifers go until four or five years before putting them to the bull, what per cent would he be likely to prove breeders? Or, suppose he should try the experiment of breeding them every other year? Every breeder of experience knows how the matter would turn out. To avoid barrenness with our early-maturing breeds of cattle we are obliged to have our heifers "come in" before they are three years old, and when we have allowed our breeding cows to pass several months until the service of a favorable bull could be had, we know how often they have become uncertain breeders in consequence.

But as respects our mares, we breed them with very little regard to these considerations. We wish them to be fully matured before we send them to the horse. Or, if we breed them young, we think a year's rest after the first foal is essential, or we need their service for a year or two; after which we should like a few colts from the favorite mare. Now, suppose we should adopt the same practice with our cows, what per cent of calves should we expect from our surest bulls?

The French and British breeds of draft horses are early-maturing and of such fleshy habits that it is not safe to allow the fillies to pass their second year before breeding them. The blood horse matures later and is serviceable much longer, so that our roadsters and general-purpose mares, which are largely of this blood, may be bred a year or two later, say at the age of 3 or 4 years.

### Portable Pig Pens.

A correspondent reports to the Massachusetts Ploughman satisfactory test of the plan of penning pigs in various places about the farm, and mentions advantages resulting from the practice:

"I have for a number of years had a movable pen for my pigs. It has four separate sides fourteen feet in length; each side has four pieces of narrow boards one by six inches nailed to an upright two by four inches, and placed six inches apart. These four sides are fastened together at the ends by hooks; it incloses nearly 200 feet; two men can move it easy. Two pigs of fifty pounds each will root up one-eighth of an acre of bushy pasture in a season, pulverizing the ground as fine as done by plow and harrow; if the ground is free from bush a much larger area can be gone over. Where I had my pen three years ago not a bush has appeared, and this spring the grass had started and was to be seen some time before its appearance in the rest of the pasture.

Last season I ran my pen through my orchard, now I am having it along a hedge-row of twitch grass. In three days they root up 200 feet of grass, which is all destroyed. Soon I shall put it into pasture. One would be surprised to see how little feed they require where they can have grass. I give them skim milk with little grain until September, when I add more grain. By this method you make your pork cheaper and better; they are always in a clean place, away from the house, your lands are improved, the bushes destroyed, the orchards manured, and the hedge rows made the same as the rest of the field, and, finally, to compete with the great west, we must bring our cost of corn and pork raising down to the lowest figures."

### About Sweet Corn.

Now that roasting ears are making their appearance on the earlier varieties of sweet corn, the following suggestions from the Michigan Farmer are seasonable: "The varieties with colored cobs, says Professor Tracy, are not popular because, in cooking, the cob discolors the corn and makes it unattractive in appearance. The discoloration is prevented by putting in boiling water at first, instead of allowing the corn to soak in the water till the latter is raised to the boiling point. We may 'make a note of it' that sweet corn, with any kind of cob, should be put into boiling water, and the fire be hot enough to complete the boiling in a very few minutes, if corn is to be 'boiled in water' at all. But Davis, who gave, at the meeting of the state horticultural society, his experience in evaporating sweet corn, says corn should be steamed, not boiled, for that purpose, and he might have added that the same process is advisable for that intended for table use. Davis recommended cutting the kernels to be evaporated, twice in two. He also told us evaporated corn is much cheaper than canned corn, since the price of one can of the tinned corn would buy enough evaporated corn when prepared for the table to fill three cans. Corn is better when used very soon after picking."

### The Champion Bear Fighter

[From the Oregonian.]

L. C. Potter of this city, who is now sojourning at North Beach, had an encounter with a bear a few days since, which surpasses any on record and entitles him to the title of the champion bear fighter of the northwest. Potter left his camp on the beach a few days since to work on a piece of land he owns on the ridge, just above the spring which is near the cave, and the locality of which is known to all who have visited the beach. He worked until noon, and then sat down in the shade of a fallen tree to eat his luncheon. While busy with his knife and fork he heard a noise, and, looking up, saw a young bear which, allured by the smell of the vituals, had vaulted upon the log in search of a change of diet. Potter dropped his dinner and grabbed the bear, which scratched and yelled and fought like a tiger, but his fur furnished a good hold, and Potter clung to him. In a moment he heard something crashing through the salal bushes, and the old bear appeared on the scene, with distended jaws, gleaming fangs and ruffled hair. But Potter's blood was up, and he was bound to have his bear or die. He grasped his dinner fork in one hand and the cub in the other, and putting his back to the tree, yelled "Come on, McDuff!" The bear approached, and received the fork up to the hilt in its nose. Then it sat up on its haunches and a regular rough and tumble fight for the cub ensued. Potter, who is an artist with a knife and fork, never used the latter in quite so lively a manner before. The bear clawed and Potter jabbed it in the nose with the fork, every prod bringing forth an angry "knough" or a snarl from the bear, whose nose soon looked like a pepper-box. Potter presented the appearance of an insane animated scarecrow, his clothes hanging in tatters and the blood flowing from numerous scratches, but he only clung to the cub the tighter and plied his fork the faster. At length the bear, with a snarl of disgust, threw up the sponge and started off in search of a bear doctor. Potter did not wait for it to come back, but made quick time for the beach, where he now has the cub chained up as a trophy, a little lonesome occasionally, but in other respects getting along bully, and the pet of all the campers in the vicinity. It is safe to bet that the old bear was the father of the cub. Had its mother come to the rescue, Potter's remains would have strewn the ground like autumn leaves in Vallambrosa, and the bear, after dining off them, would have picked her teeth with the fork.

### Why She Thought He Was of Unsound Mind.

A married man was before an inquirendo de lunatico court and the testimony of various witnesses was being taken. Finally the hired girl in his family took the stand. "Well, Bridget," asked the judge, "do you think the gentleman is of unsound mind?" "Faith, sur, Oi can't say phat is the mather wid his moind, but Oi'm sure he's that crazha he doesn't know nothin', sur." "How long has he been crazy?" "Oi don't know that, sur." "Well, what first led you to think he was crazy; I mean, what did he do to make you think so?" "Oi can't tell jist when it wuz, sur, but wan day several weeks ago, sur, the pore gintleman was sittin' in the room wid his wife boi the foire, an' all uv a seddint iolke, he notished that the coal scuttle wuz impty, an', instid av tillin' the lady to go ta the shed an' fill it up, he took it in his hands an' done it himself, sur. When he done that, sur, Oi knowed that something bed happened the pore gintleman."

### Why He Was Lonely.

[From the Philadelphia Call.]

Doctor—"No, do not go into the country; that would only make you worse. Your trouble is mental, not physical, and what you need is companionship."

Patient—"But I do not know how to get it."

Doctor—"Ah! I see I was right. You have been suffering terribly from loneliness of late, have you not?"

"Yes."

"Well, you must have company. Why not take an active part in the campaign? Associate constantly with members of your own party."

"That is just the trouble. I can't find any."

"Why, what are you?"

"An independent."

Mrs. Lillie Langtry left New York very quietly at 7 o'clock one morning and sailed for England, accompanied by her mother and her Chinese boy, whose name is "Mo." She found "Mo" in San Francisco. He is the son of a well-to-do merchant of that place, and his father had no objections to his traveling with the Jersey Lily. It was a sort of natural admiration between the beauty and the boy. He hadn't seen so pretty a woman since he left China, and she found him charming, bright and amusingly vain. So she engaged "Mo" as a page. Mrs. Langtry expects to return to this country in January next, after she takes a rest, and makes a tour of the English provinces. It is possible she may build a theater in New York, and make this country her permanent home.

Too much watering of pot plants being about as fatal as an entire lack of supply, the appended rules may be useful to the inexperienced: It will be evident that they require wetting if of on taking the earth from the pot it crumbles like dust; a sure sign is to knock on the side of the pot, near the middle, with the finger-knuckle. If it gives forth a hollow ring, the plant needs water; if there is a dull sound, there is still moisture enough to sustain the plant. Plants must not be wet more than once or twice a day; on dry, clear days they require more water than on damp, cloudy days. On the other hand, the earth must not be allowed to dry out entirely, for that is also very injurious. If the earth gets too dry, it is best to place the pot in water, so that the water will saturate the soil gradually.

A Paris physician got into a great scrape lately by declaring that a girl of 7, and belonging to a family of respectability, drank. Another doctor was promptly summoned and said the same thing. The parents were in despair and incredulity. They said that their daughter actually disliked wine. "Watch her carefully," said doctor No. 2; and a few days later mamma caught the victim of the mysterious malady at the eau de cologne bottle.

M. De Lesseps maintains with admirable consistency that the Panama canal will be completed in 1888, while United States engineers and other observers from this country assert that up to this time scarcely any impression has been made on the great work. The English authorities deputed to get at the truth lean to the De Lesseps view and declare that the enterprise progresses favorably and may be consummated in the time its projector names.

The hero of Reade's best is an Irishman, who was requested by a lady to do some work for her, which he performed to her complete satisfaction. "Pat," she said, "I'll treat you." "Heaven bless your honor, ma'am." What would you prefer? A pint of porter or a tumbler of grog?" "Well, ma'am, I don't wish to be troublesome, so I'll take the one awhilst you're making the other."

"What's this thing?" asked a man who was inspecting a music store. "That? oh, that's used on violins. We call it a chia rest." "Gimme one!" exclaimed the visitor. "S'pose it would work on my wife?"

"My daughter," said a pompous old gentleman, "you must never listen to flatterers." "But, papa," said the young lady, "how can I tell that they are flatterers unless I listen?"

The Arab compels his horse to feed from the ground in order to maintain the curve of the backbone. This is the natural way of feeding and is an argument for low mangers.


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LIVERY STABLE

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HORSES TO LET AT ALL HOURS.

Hauling done at short notice.

WOOD and COAL always on hand, which will be delivered anywhere at the lowest rates. A. LANG.



**Miscellaneous Advertisements.**

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

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DRY GOODS.

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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

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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

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BATHS!

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 216 pages, 8½ x 11¼ 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,

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☞ SIGN PAINTING and GRAINING ☜ A SPECIALTY.

☞ Orders left at the Marshfield Drug Store will receive prompt attention. oc19


### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 5, 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 JOHN NASBURG has applied to purchase the east half of the southwest quarter and lots Nos. 6 and 7 of section 6, township 27 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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.

au7 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### *NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.*

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon,
August 1, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City, Oregon,

**On Saturday, September 13, 1884,**

Viz: MARY E. CARLETON, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4535, for the south half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 24 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

S. B. Cathcart, C. Rodin, J. R. Bunch and John Bazzil, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

au7td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.


**Miscellaneous Advertisements.**

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 guarantee 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

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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 5 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,
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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.

mr15 1y


### NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon,
July 29, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City,

**On Thursday, August 28, 1884,**

Viz: AURELIUS T. BARLOW, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4710, for the north half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 26 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

J. F. Hall, A. M. Wilson, J. A. Hall and John Neely, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

jy31td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 11, 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 DAVID L. ROOD has applied to purchase the southwest quarter of section 18, township 26 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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.

jy17 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 10, 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 LESTER N. LOW has applied to purchase the lot 1, southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and east half of southeast quarter of section 3, township 25 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and 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.

jy17 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 10, 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 CHANDLER R. WATSON has applied to purchase the southeast quarter of section 18, township 26 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and 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.

jy17 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon,
July 7, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City,

**On Thursday, August 21, 1884,**

Viz: PETER BEAR, homestead No. 4327, for the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, township 24 south, of range 13 west, Willamette meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz:

John Stenberg, Andrew Johnson, William Waters and George Chard, all of Coos county, Oregon.

jy10td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.


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


**Legal Advertisements.**

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 18, 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 OSCAR E. SMITH has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of section 18, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any person claiming adversely any of the above-described land must file their claim with the register of the land office during the sixty-days publication hereof, and failing to do so, their rights will be barred by statute.

jy31 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 22, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES L. FERREY has applied to purchase the south half of the northwest and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 20, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian, under the act of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and territory of Washington.

Any and 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.

jy31 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 29, 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 WILLIAM B. CURTIS has applied to purchase the west half of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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.

jy31 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 25, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALVIN SMITH has applied to purchase the northwest quarter of section 34, township 25 south, of range 12 west, Willamette meridian, under the act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the territory of Washington.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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.

jy31 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 25, 1884.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES O. JONES has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of section 34, township 25 south, of range 12 west, Willamette meridian, under the act of congress of June 3, 1878, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the territory of Washington.

Any and all parties claiming adversely any of the above-described lands must file their adverse 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.

jy31 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 10, 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 C. B. GOLDEN has applied to purchase the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 27 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and 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.

jy17 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 5, 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 JAMES R. BUNCH has applied to purchase the west half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 25 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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.

jy10 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 10, 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 RICHARD WALTER has applied to purchase the west half of the northwest quarter, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter section 15, township 25 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and 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.

jy17 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 11, 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 CHARLES W. TOWER has applied to purchase the northwest quarter of section 18, township 26 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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.

jy17 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

### Timber Land Notice.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSEBURG, Oregon, July 5, 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 WILLIAM M. BUNCH has applied to purchase the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 24 south, of range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described land 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.

jy10 10w WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.