The Coast Mail.

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By JOHN CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor

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MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
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WHY CAR-DRIVERS ARE CROSS.

Made Sick by Their Long Standing on the Front Platform.

[New York Herald.]

"I tell you what is, sir, the public don't know what we suffer," said the driver of a Third avenue car to a reporter. "It isn't the long hours alone. It isn't the cold or the heat, or the small pay that we are compelled to put up with, but many of us suffer physically, and do duty when we ought to be in a hospital. The most common, if not most serious of our complaints are the chilblains, from which not one in ten of the drivers on the line escape.

"We are compelled to stand from ten to seventeen hours a day at work, and in summer and winter we suffer from the inaction. The impeded circulation of the blood due to long standing brings on a train of symptoms to which chilblains are a trifle. Even in warm weather a few weeks' standing is almost sure to bring on a swelling of the legs with persistent pains in the feet, followed by numbness in the legs and ultimately partial paralysis. I used to think it very hard to be on my feet eight hours a day clerking in a dry goods store, but this doesn't compare to it."

A physician who had his attention called to this matter said to the reporter: "The constant gravitation of the blood and other fluids to the lower extremities, and the drivers' habit of standing with their weight thrown on their heels, are the reasons for this lamentable state of things. The result is that the perpetual jar and jolting of the car are transmitted by direct vibration along the bones of the leg and thigh to the spinal column that continues and rests on them. In the first stage of the disease resulting from this source the man becomes irritable and nervous without being able to assign any reason for it. A little later he has dull pains in the lumbar region, and an intolerable sense of weight in the legs. The immediate cause of these symptoms is congestion of the spinal cord and its meninges, the disease being, in point of fact, a species of meningitis, that seldom proves fatal in itself, but is the precursor of other nervous maladies of a more serious complexion."

In conversation with a number of drivers the reporter found that a majority of them were suffering from the effects of long standing, many of them being compelled to wear bandages. Many of them also suffer from the symptoms of varicosity and spinal irritation, and some medical men, who have the largest practice with people of this class, express doubts whether a car-driver's average term of service exceeds seven years.

Robes of British Judges.

[Inter Ocean.]

The rules as to robes worn by British judges are transmitted orally, and cannot be found in print. Scarlet is the color for the judges sitting in the banc on the first day of the term; also in banc on such days as appear with red letters in the calendar. On circuit, at the opening of the commission, scarlet robes are worn by both judges, should two be present. After the commission is opened, the judge who sits in the crown court and tries prisoners continues to wear scarlet until all the prisoners are dealt with. He is hence termed by criminals "the red-gown judge." The judge who tries nisi prius cases removes his scarlet, puts on black, and is called the "black-gown judge." The scarlet robes worn in winter in town and on circuit, whether in summer or winter, are trimmed with ermine, but in town in summer these robes are trimmed with gray silk. When on circuit, the senior or "red-gown judge" sits in the crown court at the first town on the circuit, while the junior judge takes nisi prius cases; but at the next place the "red-gown judge" becomes "the black-gown judge," and so they alternate throughout the circuit. On ordinary days the judges sitting in banc wear dark blue or purple robes, which in winter are trimmed with ermine and in summer with bronze silk.

In the Coke Regions.

[Exchange.]

Ex-Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, thus describes one of the women who work in the coke regions of Pennsylvania: "The woman stood in the doorway and was dressed in a rough, loose-fitting outer garment and an apron. Her person from the waist up was exposed. When she stooped over to handle the coke, she caught her hair between her teeth in order to keep it out of her way. Her feet were encased in a pair of heavy shoes, and her legs were exposed from the knees down. Her babe, which she brought to the works with her, lay in front of the car with scarcely any covering except the shadow of a wheelbarrow, which was turned up in order to protect the child from the rays of the sun."

Cremation Among the Northmen.

[Exchange.]

Cremation was the universal method of disposal of the dead among our Norse ancestors so late as the tenth century. This was true of the Warangian rulers of Russia, as appears from an account given by Ahmed Ibn Fozian, embassador from the Caliph Al Moktador, who wrote A. D. 921. "You Arabs are fools," said one of the Russian North men to the embassador. "You take the man whom you must have loved and honored, and put him down in the earth, where vermin and worms devour him. We, on the contrary, burn him up in a twinkling, and he goes straight to paradise."

Life's Conflict.

[Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in N. A. Review.]

Man is thrust upon a battle-field enormous and deadly. As for the bread of the body, so for the bread of the soul he fights. As for life, love, success, fame, and the trifles of time, so for eternal hope and its majestic possibilities he shall be challenged. Is he a man? Let him show his colors. Is he a soldier? Ask for his scars. Does he hold his ground? Does he shirk, desert, surrender, or fly? Let him look to it. By so much as he is a force will he keep the field.

Rust Proof Paint.

[Chicago Herald.]

What is claimed to be a valuable rust protector is among the recent German inventions. It consists of an ordinary oil paint mixed with 10 per cent. of burned magnesia, baryta, or strontia, as well as mineral oil. This neutralizes the free acid of the paint, and the alkaline reaction protects the iron from rust.

The Longest Fiber.

The fiber of silk is the longest continuos fiber known. An ordinary cocoon of a well-fed silk-worm will often reel 1,000 yards, and reliable accounts are given by Count Dandolo of a cocoon yielding 1,295 yards, or a fiber nearly three-quarters of a mile in length.

Camel's Hair.

There is a peculiarity in camel's hair which is worthy of scientific investigation. It continues to grow after it is cut off. While attached to the animal it grows in length, and when cut it grows in value.

AN OLD OREGONIAN.

The Recent Victim of a Tragical Suicide in New York City.

Fielding C. Brown, generally known from Arizona to Alaska as "Phelim," was the man who committed suicide in New York on the 10th ult., by throwing himself from a third-story window of an apartment house while temporarily deranged by accute neuralgia. He was an old-timer, and well known to all pioneers, both in Oregon and California. In 1851-52 he was interested in the Arcade sporting house, on Commercial street, in San Francisco, with John C. Cabaniss and Col. Jack Gamble. In 1853 he was in Crescent City, running a pack train from that place into the "Sailor diggings," and other mining camps in southern Oregon. In 1860 he came to Portland, and he remained a few months, and then went up to The Dalles, where he entered into partnership with the late Victor Trevitt in the saloon business. The saloon was called "The Mt. Hood," and was destroyed by fire on the 21st day of May, 1879. The place was a feature of the town while Brown & Trevitt kept it, and was famous, not only for its delectable potations, but also for the works of art that hung upon its walls. After the discovery of gold in southern Idaho Brown went to Boise City with a set of appliances for the manufacture of soda water, which are still in use in that city. As Idaho declined in mineral output, old Brown went back to California, and thence to Tombstone, Arizona, where he made a fortune of some $40,000, with which he took his departure for New York. Shortly after his arrival in the empire city he made the acquaintence of a very beautiful quadroon girl, whom he married. They did not live very happily together, as might have been expected, from the fact that there was over 40 years' difference in their ages. Brown will be remembered by all who were here in the days of the Nez Perce mining excitement. His occupation as a gambler was his only fault. In all other respects he was a man of excellent character, and strictly reliable in all matters that demanded high personal integrity. He was a native of Columbus, Georgia, and about 70 years old at the time of his death. His powers as a raconteur were equal to Vivian in his palmiest days, and his story of how George Thomas upset a stage near Selma, Alabama, was a cure for the blues. In The Dalles he will be particularly remembered as the author of many unpretentious acts of charity which will go far to redeem his name from the obloquy society places upon his vocation.

Cleveland Again Declares for Civil Service Reform.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The new civil service reform league on December 20 addressed a letter to President-elect Cleveland, in which they announced a fear that the new administration might not carry out the provisions of the civil service act, and expressed a hope that this would not prove to be the case. To this Cleveland replies as follows:

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Hon. George William Curtis, President—Dear Sir: Your communication dated December 20, addressed to me on behalf of the national civil service reform league, has been received. That practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication passed in congress with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patrotic people, calling for a fair and honest inforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this, because my conception of true democratic faith and public duties requires that this and all other statutes should be, in good faith and without evasion, enforced; and because, in many utterances made prior to my election as president, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have, in effect, promised the people that this should be done.

I am not unmindful of the fact you refer to that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national executive may demonstrate that abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success, in the maintenance of party organizations, and I am not sure that those who profess to be friends of civil service reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. Fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause relaxation on my part of the earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that removal therefrom of the present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan ground, and for the purpose of putting in their place those who are in political accord with the appointive power.

But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention, becaue they used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned. Such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duties are the conditions of their continuance in political place, and that quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is a reasonable measure of their party service.

If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent, self-solicited recommendation on behalf of candidates for appointment. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

BEECHER IN TROUBLE.

Plymouth Church Laymen Deserting Their Pastor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A Daily News special from New York of the 23d says: Henry Ward Beecher is in the midst of a serious time in his church. The annual pew-renting here will take place Tuesday, January 6, and 30 leading pewholders have announced their determination to leave the church and give up their pews, because of Beecher's stand in the recent political campaign. At the last meeting pews sold for $34,000, and it is estimated very closely now that the next renting will not bring more than $15,000, which is $5000 less than the pastor's salary.

General H. C. King, speaking for Beecher to-night, said that if the greatest pulpit orator in the world [illegible] that any considerable number of [illegible] gation were opposed to hi[illegible] that any combination of [illegible] lican members, had bee[illegible] the church and humiliate [illegible] would immediately resign and [illegible] Plymouth church forever. In this event General King says, Beecher shall have a grand new church in New York city.

A very large portion of the Brooklyn population is terribly excited over this new Beecher trouble and not a few families are bitterly divided. Beecher alone seems to remain calm and undisturbed. A prominent insurance agent of this city, who has for many years rented one of the highest-priced pews in the church, said: "I have had a pew in that church for the last 30 years, and one of the highest-priced pews. When Beecher was in trouble there was a combination to keep prices up. I was in that combination, and we put the prices to $100,000 for a year's rental, but I shall not rehire my pew this year. In doing so I shall act as an individual. I am in no combination, and others I could name—Secomb, Filney, Pratt and many others—are far too honorable to engage in anything of the kind. They think too much of the church and Beecher to do this. I think that Beecher by his course has wrecked Plymouth church most effectually. I have heard of combinations of his friends to keep prices of pews up, but I think they will not succeed in doing this. The class of men that are leaving the church just now are the backbone of the institution, financially speaking, and their withdrawal will lessen the revenues of the church fully 50 per cent. It is not that Beecher might have voted for Cleveland—no one questioned that right; but he did more than that, and did it in an offensive manner. He was distinctly informed that his course was distasteful to us, who had stood by him in his time of trouble and earned the right of consideration, and, if anything, our remonstrance only intensified his course. He became more active and aggressive against Blaine than ever before. 'Money tells,' Beecher said, when we rallied around him in his time of trouble, and those who approve of his recent course will have an opportunity to manifest their approval at the next pew renting. Money tells, there is no doubt about that, and we feel confident that the result will justify us who have withdrawn and place the responsibility of wrecking the church where it belongs—upon the pastor."

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Henry Ward Beecher, after he had concluded his sermon to-day, touched upon the alleged disaffection of his congregation, owing to his action in the late campaign. He alluded to his 40 years pastorate, and said he never mixed politics with theology in the pulpit. He said he did not know how far the trouble had spread, but only learned it from the newspapers. If there were any pewholders offended he did not know them. He had hoped the republican party, which had done so much for the nation, would get wisdom, but he was bitterly disappointed. He would have shed tears of joy if that party had put in its platform a welcome to the south, and made one of its great candidates a southern man. From convictions deep as any he had ever held he had entered the canvass, and when he went into anything he never went in by halves. He cared nothing for a life of reputation or influence, if the country might not live together in harmony. He said his congregation should have had confidence enough in him not to have taken impetuous speech-making as a special plea, and distort its application. There were mistakes and errors; he was sorry for them, and apologized. He did not want any dissatisfied person to sneak away; let him come to Beecher, face to face, and tell him he is dissatisfied and Beecher would bless him.

In relation to pew rents, he did not care if they were diminished. He had lived on a salary of $1500 when he first became pastor, and if necessary could live upon it now. If there was a majority in the church, or a strong minority, who no longer wanted him, he would go. If a great majority wished him to stay he would die with them, and nothing would drive him away. If he stayed the congregation would have to receive him, not on a pitchfork, but in the palms of their hands.

SULLIVAN'S SALOON.

An Unpretentious Boston Groggery, with a Highly Artistic Bartender.

[New York Sun.]

John L. Sullivan's saloon in Boston is not as gorgeous as the western correspondents have described it to be. It is just such another saloon as Alderman Jerry Murphy's, minus the plate-glass window, only with a little more elbow room for Sullivan to move round in.

It is in Odd Fellows' hall block, on Washington street, just beyond Kneeland street. It is out of place where it is. In all the other store windows women's and children's undergarments, men's hats and valises and trunks are displayed, but Sullivan makes money there, and there he is likely to stay. Above the door, stretched along the whole front of the saloon, is the legend "John L. Sullivan's," in gold letters a foot high. The window glass is not plate, and it is so old-fashioned as to have four panes to each window. The side panes are cut in two in the middle. Two gas jets of the cheap kind light up each window. In the corner one nearest Kneeland street is a chair, such as one sees in all the fancy furniture stores, with bull horns for legs and back, and a bit of bull's hide for a seat. Persons who have seen a hundred others just like it stand and stare at this one because it is in Sullivan's window.

In the other window there is generally a picture of Sullivan dressed up in the style of one of Boston's most [illegible] sponsible citizens with a high hat [illegible] kid gloves and a handsome can[illegible] times this gives place to a pict[illegible] fighter or another not con[illegible] the house. At other times [illegible] are a [illegible] well-known [illegible] score of small mi[illegible]

The bar is like many [illegible] in this city, except that it is [illegible] and more cheerful looking than the majority. The bartender, in a white suit, is, perhaps, the most picturesque object in the establishment.

He was sandy haired, but he is now turning gray; his face is smooth-shaven, and his moustache is clipped square. He seldom speaks. He always looks his question: "What will it be?"

The customer perhaps says: "Whisky; let's have the best." The bartender starts off, as if walking on glass, picks up the whisky bottle in one hand and one of those fragile glasses that are now so common in bar-rooms, [illegible] moves toward his customer as [illegible] glass under his feet was thin[illegible] when he walked over it before [illegible] several beautiful preliminary [illegible] he stands the bottle on the bar, and with other yet more astonishing and artistic sweeps of the hand delivers the glass upon the bar, putting it always upside down. Old patrons of the place say he would not miss any of this ceremony even if his customer had only four minutes to get to the depot.

Drinks don't come high in Sullivan's, in comparison with the Hoffman house prices, but a man can't drink there three times without creating the impression that he is a millionaire from New York. A New Yorker went there once, had a drink of whisky, and laid ten cents down on the counter. The picturesque bartender put on a pair of pebble glasses, looked at the coin for a second, seemed not to recognize it, and indicated by looking at it that more was needed. He accepted an extra five cents and put it in the cash box. He looked at the customer as if he were a curiosity, and then put up the glasses. The New York gentleman recovered his composure when outside in the open air. The crowds come to see Sullivan, but it is not often that Sullivan exhibits himself, though when he does he makes up for lost time. He stands with his left elbow on the bar, and tosses off glass after glass with the millionaires. It seems to please them, and him also.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Rough on Coughs."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 50c.

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder.

Smooth, refreshing, harmless, elegant, cleansing, preservative and fragrant. 15c. Druggists.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

Bed-Bugs—Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn-out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, face-ache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tettor, saltrheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

Night-Sweats.

Headache, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50 cents.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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 [illegible]

Clothing, Hats and Caps, [illegible] Shoes, Rubber and Oil Clothing, Oil Cloths, Slippers, Cro[illegible] Glass and Hardware, [illegible]

CIGARS and [illegible]

Paints, Oils and V[illegible] Wines and Liquors; [illegible] munition, Cutlery, [illegible] Willowware, School [illegible] and Stationery, Furn[illegible] ing Goods, Hosier[illegible] Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our [illegible] show cases are filled wi[illegible]

[illegible] AND FANCY GOODS

[illegible] SUIT THE TIMES

[illegible] goods purchased at our [illegible] be delivered free of charge [illegible] point on the route of the [illegible] Myrtle. v1-2-tf

CHEAPEST!

Quickest and Best

EMPIRE CITY AND DRAIN'S STATION Stage and Steamboat line, carrying the U. S. mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's express.

JARVIS, CORNWALL & CO.

Leaves Empire City and Drain's station every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]

W. G. W[illegible]TER,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING,

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

Harness, Saddles and Bridles,

Crockery, Etc.

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Custom Boots made at short notice [illegible] repairing neatly and promptly done. [illegible] and see me.

[illegible] Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty. ap24

[illegible] SALOON,

[illegible]

N. P. HANSEN, [illegible]

DEALER IN [illegible]

Gibson's well-known Whisky,

A A A Whisky and fine Brandies, Wines, Cigars, etc.

Also—Agent for the renowned Chicago Lager Beer and Porter, at wholesale and retail.

Also—The celebrated Boca Beer, on draft or in bottles. no20

B. KEINO, O. NYSTROM, A. SUDERLUND

PIONEER SALOON,

Front Street, Marshfield,

SUDERLUND & KEINO, Proprietors.

THIS OLD AND POPULAR SALOON, under the new management, has been refurnished with a stock of

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Which are served by courteous barkeepers. A share of patronage solicited and appreciated. Agents for Philadelphia Lager Beer. my22

ARCADE SALOON!

Front st., opposite Whitney's Market, MARSHFIELD,

R. M. HUTCHINSON, - - Proprietor

A NEW RESORT, SUPPLIED WITH Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Ale, Porter, Lager Beer.

And all the appointments of

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON.

Patronage appreciated and the wants of customers promptly attended to by gentlemanly barkeepers. Give the new saloon a trial. je26

Bon Ton Saloon!

Holland Building, - - - - Front Street, MARSHFIELD,

J. NASBURG, - - - - - - - - - Proprietor.

Always on hand, CUTTER and AAA WHISKIES and Choice Wines and Cigars.

Also—Boca, Milwaukee and Bay View Brewery Beer.

BILLIARD and POOL TABLE. ap10

JOHN KENYON,

DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

TOYS & CANDIES,

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

CUTLERY & TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

AND

NOTIONS.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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 [illegible] ful indiscretion or excesses, a speedy [illegible] 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,

[illegible] Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Consultations strictly confidential [illegible] FREE. For the conven[illegible] and in order to secure [illegible] a private addr[illegible] forwarded. [illegible] show its [illegible] by letter [illegible]

MAN.

PROMINENTLY [illegible] VALENT AMONG Chronic Diseases is Nervous Debility, the most dangerous, insidious and fatal form of which is the hidden or imperceptible passing away of the vital fluid through the excretions of the body.

Dr. Johannesen has given exclusive attention to such cases, and special courses of his medicine are being forwarded to all parts of the country daily.

HIS REMEDIES CURE

Any Debility or Derangement of the Nervous System, including Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Stricture, Impotence, etc.

FREE.—An explanatory circular, descriptive [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, November 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, at Empire City, Oregon.

On Saturday, January 10, 1885,

[illegible] pre-emption declaratory [illegible] for the southeast quarter [illegible] the south half of [illegible] of section 18, [illegible] Willamette [illegible]

He names the following [illegible] continuous residence upon [illegible] said land—viz:

W. N. Adams, A[illegible] ros and J. Dougla[illegible] county, Oregon.

de4tf [illegible] WM. F. [illegible]

SUMMO[NS.]

IN THE C[illegible] State of Or[illegible]

CHARLOTTE B[illegible] H. BULLARD, de[illegible] ounty for di[illegible]

To [illegible] BULLARD [illegible] entitled court and cause [illegible] Bullard, above [illegible] and you James H. Bullard [illegible] or before the first day of the next regular term of court, to be held at the court-house in Empire City, in said county, commencing on

Monday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1885.

And if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint—to wit:

For the dissolution of the marriage contract existing between plaintiff and defendant.

For the care and custody of their minor child, Millie Bullard.

For alimony, and that defendant pay such sum as shall be just for the maintenance of said minor child, Millie Bullard.

That plaintiff have, and possess in fee simple [illegible] undivided [illegible] part of the real property described in the complaint.

For the costs and disbursements of this suit, and

Such other and further relief as to the court shall seem just and equitable.

This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, judge of the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the Second Judicial district.

Said order having date the 26th day of November, A. D. 1884.

CRAWFORD & LOCKHART and W. SINCLAIR,
de4 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE State of Oregon, for the County of Coos.

SALLY ANN FARRIN, plaintiff, vs. HARVEY HADLEY and SARAH HADLEY, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief. Suit in equity to reform a deed.

To HARVEY HADLEY and SARAH HADLEY, above-named defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon—You, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled court and cause, on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Empire City, in said county, commencing on

Monday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1885.

And if you fail so to appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint—to wit:

That the conveyance of real property heretofore executed by these defendants to this plaintiff, and fully set forth in the complaint, be amended so that the description of the real property shall read as follows—to wit: The north half of lot No. 2 and the south half of lot No. 3, in block No. 8, in the town of North Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon, and that the defendants be required, within thirty days from the date of this decree to make, execute and deliver to this plaintiff a good and sufficient deed of conveyance to the premises herein described, and if such conveyance be not made, then this decree operate as such deed.

For the costs and disbursements of this suit, and such other and further relief as to the court shall seem meet.

This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, judge of the Circuit court for the Second Judicial district.

Said order bearing date the 28th day of November, A. D. 1884.

CRAWFORD & LOCKHART,
de4 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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NOTICE.

HAVING RETIRED FROM BUSINESS at the Empire City and Marshfield [illegible], all parties indebted to me at said [illegible] are requested to forthwith call at the [illegible] square up their accounts, as I am [about to] depart from the county and my business [must] be settled up before I go. Therefore [parties] indebted to me will save me extra [trouble and] themselves extra and unnecessary expense [by at] once complying with this request and [making] prompt settlement without further notice.

All engagements that I have on [hand to] receive cattle will be fulfilled by my [illegible] O. Schetter & Co.

In this connection I desire to return [sin]cere thanks to the people of Coos [and] county for the many favors I have [received at] their hands, and I bespeak for my successors [in] business a continuance of the liberal [patronage] accorded to me. H. P. WHIT[illegible]

Marshfield, Or., September 24, 1884.

To Whom It May Conce[rn]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [THAT] the partnership heretofore existing [be]tween Lars Clemmensen, Tehan Evanoff [and] N. P. Hansen, under the firm name of [CLEM]MENSEN & CO., has been dissolved [by mu]tual consent, N. P. Hansen retiring, and [the] new firm, consisting of Lars Clemmensen [and] Tehan Evanoff, will continue the business [of] brewing of malt liquors and dealers in wines [and] malt liquors and cigars at the old stand.

All debts existing against said firm will be settled by Clemmensen & Evanoff, [and] all debts due the old firm are payable [to Clem]mensen & Evanoff, the parties composing the new firm. LARS CLEMMENSEN, TEHAN EVANOFF.

Marshfield, Oregon, September 17, 1884.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, O[regon], December 15, 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, [at Em]pire City, Oregon,

On Thursday, February 26, 1885,

Viz: JONATHON HOBSON, homestead [illegible] for the lots Nos. 3 and 4 of section [illegible] 26 south, range 11 west, Willamette [meridian].

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

B. F. Ross, J. M. Hodson, S. C. R[illegible], L. D. Smith, all of Marshfield, Coos [county], Oregon.

de18td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Reg[ister].

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO [the] late firm of CLEMMENSEN & [CO.,] the Bayview Brewery, are hereby notified [that] the same is payable to us as successors of [Clem]mensen & Co., and persons so indebted [are re]quested to call upon us at our place of [business] and settle their accounts without delay [after] their notice from us.

CLEMMENSEN & EVANOFF, Proprietors of the Bayview Brewery.

Marshfield, Oregon, September 17, 1884.