The Coast Mail.

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By JOHN CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor

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MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, ... February 26, 1885

TWENTY AND SEVENTEEN.

[Mary Baird-Finch.]

One morning when the woods hung out
Their tassels gold and brown,
I stood before the looking-glass
To smooth my light hair down.
A vision o'er the mirror swept
With trembling spirit sheen—
The dawning love of twenty years
Revealed to seventeen.

As in a dream I saw your face
With ruddy hue and brown,
The while a misty hand had writ
Your name in silence down;
The world in bloom as one bright May
Outspread its carpet green—
What rosy clouds at twenty smiled,
How light at seventeen.

They called to me, I heeded not,
Or only in a dream,
And followed where the others led
Down by the mill and stream.
A few brief moments, too, we sang
Beneath the wooded screen,
For you were only twenty then,
And I but seventeen.

October wove her red and gold,
We wandered dreaming still—
The voices in the fields were hushed,
Deserted was the mill.
A white spray in my hair you twined
And praised its golden sheen;
No grief had come to twenty then,
Nor yet to seventeen.

The ashes of the years have dropped
Their shining silver down
Before the jetty boyish hair
And on the golden-brown;
But in that Beulahland so near,
Where angels stand between,
I know the love of twenty years
Will come to seventeen.

Windows That Perspire.

[Philadelphia Record.]

"How will you keep your show windows from sweating?" "Well, now you've got me dead stuck, young man; and, what's more, if I knew how to answer you correctly I could get $20,000 for the information."

The speaker was a prominent painter and glazier, and his remarks were addressed to a young man who had entered his office and put the question to him as though it was an easy one to answer.

"No, I don't suppose you would pay that figure to know the trick," continued the painter, with a smile, as the young man suggested that he had not $20,000 about him at the moment; "but there are plenty of builders who would be very glad to buy any patent for that sum if it would answer all the requirements of the case."

"A sweating window," explained the painter, as the young man went away, "is one that dampens on the inside of the pane during the winter months; the dampness then freezes, causing the glass to become clouded, and hiding the contents of the window from the passers-by. Of course, that is highly objectionable to shop-keepers, and anything that would keep their windows from sweating would be hailed with joy, and make the fortune of the man that invented it."

"Have any methods been tried?"

"Yes, dozens of them; but so far nothing has been hit upon that will answer in all cases. A great deal may be done in the way of ventilation when the window is built, and there are men who make a specialty of doing that sort of work, but very often when two show windows are built exactly alike, and with the object in view of having them sweatproof, one will give no trouble at all and the other will perspire like a fat man with the thermometer at ninety-nine in the shade."

"Champagne Charlie."

[London Letter.]

George Leybourne has just gone over to the majority, and his life well illustrates the ups and downs of a professional career. George Leybourne, the "Lion Comique," as he was called, was well known as the originator of the famous "Champagne Charlie" song, as well as a host of others of a similar type. Commencing life in a factory, he developed at an early age a taste for "sing-song" and "free-and-easy" entertainments. This led him on to the Music hall stage, until, step by step, he got to London, where "Champagne Charlie" made him famous, as much to his own as to others' surprise, probably.

The song was about as silly a song as ever was sung; but as rendred by the "Lion Comique" it produced quite a furor among the many-headed, and the singer was in great request directly at all the leading music halls. He had so many "engagements "every evening that he had to arrange his "turns" with the nicety of a time-table, driving from one hall to another in his brougham, and singing at seven or eight different places every night. At one time he made 120 pounds sterling every week merely by singing his inane ditties; but he was a swell off as well as on the stage, and, lightly as the money came, it went still more lightly. He made no provision for a rainy day; and when he began to grow stale, when the Music hall public turned to newer and brighter stars, he soon fell into pecuniary difficulties. He managed to obtain engagements now and then, but his popularity diminished, and it is said that his last few months of life were passed in abject poverty. He died at last of consumption, and all the public of the future will know of him can be summed up in a line: "He sang of Champagne Charlie."

Some Famous Laugh Makers.

[New York Graphic.]

Josh Billings is worth over $150,000, made principally by his books and lectures.

Robert J. Burdette, The Burlington Hawkeye man, has made nearly $20,000 out of his contributions to daily papers and his lectures.

Josh Billings says the crop of humorists that came on before Artemus Ward were none of them rich enough to pay for their own funerals.

Charles B. Lewis, The Detroit Free Press man, is worth $10,000 a year to the paper whose reputation he has made. He is now writing a semi-humorous novel entitled "Under Five Lakes."

Petroleum V. Nasby, who is known in private life as David R. Locke, is worth $200,000, which he made out of his newspaper, The Toledo Blade, or through his Nasby letters.

Mark Twain is the richest humorist in America. Besides his own large earnings and savings he married a lady worth several hundred thousand dollars. He has the most unique residence in America at Hartford, Conn.

Excitement in the Ballet.

[New York Star.]

Stage manager—What's the matter down there?

Ballet girl—One of the coryphees has fainted.

"Well, take off that coat of red paint on her face, and loosen her wig. Her granddaughter will attend to her. We want the rest of you up here for the snow scene."

Patent Churns.

About 5,000 patents have been granted by our government for churns, and still inventors are at work perfecting new designs.

SPARROWS' CRIMES.

The Imported British Bird Solemnly Indicted as a Nuisance.

Painful and Revolting Story of His Crimes—A Plea for Mercy—Cats Worse Than Sparrows.

[New York Times.]

A committee of the American union of ornithologists has taken evidence against the imported British sparrow and has indicted him as a nuisance. The committee reports that the sparrow is an impostor, a thief, and a murderer, and recommends that he be exterminated without further delay.

The story of the sparrow's crimes is a painful and revolting one. He was brought here to destroy the measuring-worm which formerly infested the shade trees in our cities. Not content with doing his duty in point of worms, the sparrow deliberately and wickedly devours grain, and thus ruins the farmer's most valuable crops. Filled with hatred of all honest birds, the sparrow makes war upon our native song-birds, and, according to the testimony taken by the committee, he is rapidly exterminating them. Meanwhile he pays no attention to worms, and thus entirely ignores the contract under which he was brought to this country. He is a faithless, graminivorous, murderous thief, and even the most hardened crow looks upon him with contempt and disgust.

This is a terrible indictment, but until the committee of ornithologists submits its evidence against the sparrow to the public it will not do to assume that the indictment is a just one. In behalf of the sparrow it may be urged that he did his full duty in regard to the measuring-worms, and totally exterminated those pests in this city. Is it fair to ignore this fact, and is it reasonable to complain that the sparrow no longer feeds on measuring-worms when the simple truth is that there are no more measuring-worms for him to eat? In the absence of measuring-worms the sparrow has contracted the habit of eating grain. This is also the habit of many of our native singing-birds, whose threatened extermination by the sparrow is bewailed by the committee. In what respect is the graminivorous sparrow worse than other graminivorous birds? Of course, if he is more numerous than other birds he will eat more grain, but is it just to call him a criminal because he multiplies more rapidly than our native birds?

That the sparrow is exterminating our song-birds may be doubted. He does not exterminate the English song-birds, and if it be true that as soon as he reaches this country he plunges into murder and other crimes, we must make the humiliating admission that there is something demoralizing to birds as well as to statesmen in our political atmosphere. Doubtless the sparrow fights occasionally with other birds, and, owing to his skill and pluck, he usually defeats them. There are, however, a good many singing-birds still left, and if they are in process of extermination by the sparrow the process is a very slow one. It must be remembered that an indictment is not a conviction, and until the sparrow has had a fair trial—with the aid of able counsel—and been duly and legally convicted we cannot treat him as a condemned criminal.

But, granting all that is said against the sparrow, how is he to be exterminated? It is idle to talk of shooting him, for he is too small to be hit by the average sportsman at a greater distance than three yards. Even the experienced German sportsmen who go forth from this city to the wilds of Long Island, accompanied by Spitz dogs, rarely succeed in hitting a sparrow. Poison, too, is out of the question, for, as one of the committee mournfully remarked, the Australians have already tried to poison their sparrows, and have in so doing poisoned their chickens, a result as unsatisfactory as it was unexpected.

There remains but one means of exterminating the sparrow. To the cat alone can we look for efficient aid in carrying out the extermination policy. When sparrows are abundant an active cat will kill from three to four daily. There are at the lowest estimate 900,000,000 sparrows now in this country. Let us assume that one cat can kill three sparrows in twenty-four hour. It will therefore take 300,000,000 cats to exterminate the sparrows in a single day. It cannot, however, be assumed that every cat will be ready to kill its three sparrows, or that the sparrows will so distribute themselves as to place three of their number within reach of every active cat. At least half of the cats will prefer stealing milk or taking care of their families to killing sparrows, and at least half of the sparrows will keep out of the way of the cats. In order, therefore, to promptly exterminate 900,000,000 sparrows we must provide ourselves with 1,200,000,000 cats, or say twenty-four cats to every human inhabitant of this country. Even were this to be done we could not trust the cats, who might at any moment refuse to touch the sparrows, and prefer to become graminivorous and totally destroy our crops.

It will be at once seen that to supply ourselves with twenty-four cats apiece would be madness. Bad as the sparrows may be, they are infinitely better than cats. Let us accept the inevitable with a good grace, and cease to abuse the sparrow. We brought him here and here he will remain. It is impossible to exterminate him, and the sooner the ornithologists recognize the fact the better.

Sharks Swim with Their Heads Off.

[Gloucester (Mass.) Advertiser.]

One of the crew of the schooner Francis W. Homans, of this port, informs us that on the recent trip to Georges they caught a large shark and cut his head off, which they left on board and threw the body overboard. Ten minutes after, to the great surprise of all hands, the shark was seen swimming alongside without his head and remained in sight three-quarters of an hour. This seems incredible, but several of the crew substantiate it. Capt. John Hawson informs us that he has witnessed the same feat on the west coast of Africa—when the crew would catch sharks and cut their heads off the fish would swim off as if nothing had occurred.

A Leaden-Shored Lake.

[Chicago Herald.]

In Missouri there is a lake which is unique. It possesses a beach largely composed of lead sand. This has been produced by the gradual breaking down of a bank containing veins of galena. The water is said to be poisonous, and no fishes are ever found near the beach.

Astonishing Fact.

Somebody has discovered the astonishing fact that among the 1,000 convicts in the Virginia penitentiary there is not a single lawyer.

The emperor of Austria has the finest collection of pipes in Europe.

The Coast Mail
And the San Francisco
WEEKLY CALL
$2 75
Per year in advance.

"STONEWALL" AS A DRILL-MASTER.

The Rainy "Fourth" at the Virginia Military Institute.

[B. H. Todd in N. O. Times-Democrat.]

One incident which I remember illustrates his eccentricity. "Commencement Day" occurred annually on July 4, and we had been drilling with much regularity and constancy for several weeks previous, in order to make a creditable display before the numerous visitors who flocked to Lexington upon that occasion. It was only a day or two before the "glorious Fourth," and we had been marched up to the parade ground for artillery drill, and Professor Jackson was our instructor in artillery tactics. We were dressed in "our best" from top to toe, as we expected many visitors to witness the drill.

We had scarcely commenced operations before an ominous dark cloud made its appearance in the southwest, and soon a storm of wind and rain burst upon us with much sudden violence. The lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, and the rain fell; but the drill went on without stoppage or intermission, and commands could only be understood by the waving of sabers and military signs. This was rather too much even for cadet forbearance, although subjected to the strictest military discipline, especially on drill and parade; and we soon concocted a plan to steal a march upon our grim-looking instructor, and to put a stop to what we considered a very arbitrary proceeding.

Did he really not dismiss the drill? You may again ask. Not a bit of it. "Old Jack" proceeded with the manœuvres with the same calm equanimity, as if it was a calm June morning and not a cloud above the horizon. But our ingenuity was equal to the occasion, and we hesitated not a moment. We had a regular code of private telegraphic signals, intelligible to none except the initiated; and the "word" was telegraphed down the line "to remove the linchpins," which order was executed in the twinkling of an eye.

The next command from our commanding officer was "trot, march," which we executed with much alacrity and precision. The wheels of the artillery carriages being minus the linchpins, each one, of course, assumed an independent direction; and the battery was placed "hors de combat," considerably out of line and scattered in various directions. This of course ended the drill for that day at least; and the satisfaction of "getting even" with "Old Jack," fully compensated us for our drenching by the rain.

The Supper Problem Solved.

["Uncle Bill" in Chicago Herald.]

The problem of where to buy a late supper for her after you have had her to the theatre is one that stares the average New York man in the face. This is because the average New York man is not a millionaire. If he were, of course he would take her to Delmonico's, give her four or five courses and two or three kinds of wine, and send her home in his own brougham. Failing in this, if he has aspirations toward swelldom, he hands her into a black cab, drives for the Brunswick, has a bottle of wine and a bird, an ice, some cheese and coffee, and takes her home, feeling like a millionaire. Tickets to a theatre cost $3, the cab $3, and the supper knocks such a stupendous hole in a $10-bill that he gets home at least $15 out of pocket. This sort of thing, if pursued to a dissipated extent, is apt to have serious effect upon the finances of a $20-a-week clerk.

To most young men, though, an expenditure of this sort is too steep. They content themselves with a yellow cab at 25 cents a mile, the street cars or the elevated road. And after the theatre she is taken to some of the many oyster houses in the upper part of town which are built expressly for this sort of trade. They are prettily arranged restaurants with snowy linen and dozens of square feet of beveled mirrors. The tables, which are usually of cherry, are polished until you can almost see your face in them. The oysters are well served and palatably cooked. The consumption of an ordinary girl, no matter if oysters are limited, and as wine is out of the question in an ordinary oyster house, she takes beer, ale, tea, coffee, or some other modest and inexpensive drink. Wherent the young clerks smile and are cheerful and witty, instead of melancholy and preoccupied, which is not usually the case when she is taken to Delmonico's.

Foot-Ball for College Students.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of the Harvard gymnasium says: "In regard to doing away with foot-ball entirely this year, I do not imagine such a thing has been thought of by the faculty. I should be very sorry to see any such action taken. Foot-ball is my favorite game, and is, I think, the very best game in the world for exercise. For furthering physical development it stands almost at the head of athletic sport, and in my physical examinations I find that foot-ball men show a greater and more even improvement than any other class of athletes. The running part of game develops the muscles of the legs; the arms are brought well into play; the endless dodging keeps the neck muscles constantly in action; and, in fact, the whole body is exercised to a remarkable extent.

"I may here refer to the attitude of the college faculty toward the students last year. You remember what a feeling was manifested over certain decrees of that body during the foot-ball season. The truth is, the members of the faculty are just as much interested in Harvard's success in athletics as the students are themselves. The fellows haven't seemed to realize this, but, on the contrary, have imagined that we were in some way antagonizing their interests. We have been trying to walk hand and hand with them in working out reforms that have become absolutely necessary."

How Men Would Do It.

[Helen E. Starrett.]

Could anything be a better illustration of the way women do their work as compared with the way men do theirs, than to look over a village of, say, a thousand families, on a Monday morning. In a thousand little kitchens a thousand women would be seen thrusting wood into a thousand little cook stoves, heating a thousand little wash-boilers, bending their backs over a thousand little wash-boards, and hanging their clothes on a thousand clothes-lines. If, by some singular social revolution, the men of such a village were to undertake to do the same work, their very first step would be to get up a stock company, invest capital in building and machinery, so organize the work that about half a dozen men would do the work for the whole town, receive good salaries therefor, and the rest of the men would go about their own business on Monday, just as on other days.

A great mistake: To hold oneself too high and rate oneself to cheap.

Mannerism is produced by missing the ideal.

The Coast Mail
And the Philadelphia
WEEKLY PRESS
$3 00
Per year in advance.

A Moral Epidemic.

The singular revival going on in Blackford county, Ind., is of more interest to physicians than to clergymen. The so-called "converts" are stricken en masse with something resembling catalepsy; whatever form the body assumes on falling it retains immovable as death. The pulse is feeble, the face pallid, the breath gone. Scores of men and women, we learn, have been thrown into this condition under the preaching of a certain Mrs. Woodworth, who is assisted by the singing of a colored barber named Frazier. Mrs. Woodworth and the barber are suspected of being mesmerists or of exercising some power through magnetism to produce this cataleptic condition. The thing is not new, however. All nervous (especially hysteric) affections are to a certain degree contagious. Centuries ago, when men were more ignorant, and hence more excitable than now, masses of men set out together as flagellants, beating themselves with knotted cords spiked with iron until they fell exhausted, and sometimes dying. The convulsionnaires in France, the dancing mania in Ireland and the Netherlands are similar instances of the contagion of certain violent affections of the nervous centers which have for their exciting cause some religious idea of hope or terror. The cataleptic converts in Indiana, it is stated, are invariably young excitable people. Their case is one that concerns physic, not faith. No rational man could indict the Christian religion as responsible for such hysterical spasms.

Last October a boat containing the keeper and two assistants of the Fraser river light-house was seen proceeding toward the house. They never reached their destination. The light not showing for several nights, a party visited the house and found it deserted. Some time afterward the bodies of two of the men were picked up on the beach, recognized and buried. A few days ago the boat drifted ashore on Texada island, and lashed to one of the seats was the leg and foot of a man. It is believed the boat was capsized and then righted; that one man got in again and baled her out, and that, the oars being lost, he drifted about until he died, but that before dying he lashed one leg to the seat, and that in the process of decay only the leg and foot remained.

Senator Frye, who is always particularly clear on questions looking to the encouragement of American shipping, is determined to take up the torch where the last congress laid it down, and has proposed a bill authoring the postmaster general to contract with American ships to carry the mails between ports of the Atlantic and Pacific, the price not to exceed $1 per mile on the trip each way. While other countries have been paying subsidies to their ships for mail service, we have actually been making a profit out of the foreign mail service.

William Stewart, a retired wholesale grocer of Chicago, was awakened one night last week at his residence by a burglar-alarm attached to one of his windows. He went out on the veranda, revolver in hand, and, catching sight of a man crouching in the shadow, fired a shot to attract the attention of the police. The burglar immediately grappled with Stewart, wrested the weapon from him, and without a word sent a bullet through his lungs. Stewart died and the thief escaped.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, 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, faceache. 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.

The Coast Mail
And the San Francisco
Weekly Chronicle
$3 50
Per year in advance.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NASBURG & HIRST,
FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, ORE.

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 with 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

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. The steamer JUNO or RESTLESS meets the stages at the mouth of the Umpqua. New and comfortable stages. Fare to Drain's station, $8; Each passenger allowed 50 pounds of baggage. Passengers are requested to be in Empire City the night before departure. Information in regard to the above line can be procured at the Blanco or Central hotel in Marshfield and at the postoffice or any public house in Empire. jv6

W. G. WEBSTER,
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 and repairing neatly and promptly done. Call and see me.
N. B.—Gentlemen's fine suits a specialty. ap24

EXCHANGE SALOON,
Front street, Marshfield.
N. P. HANSEN, Proprietor,

DEALER IN CHOICE BRANDS OF
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

H. 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. '84 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

STEAMER
MYRTLE

HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

NEW TIME-TABLE.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE steamer Myrtle will run as follows:
Leave Marshfield for Utter City every morning at 7 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Leave Utter City for Marshfield and Empire every forenoon and for Marshfield every afternoon on the arrival of the Coquille passengers.
Leave Empire City for Marshfield and Utter City every day at 1 o'clock p. m.
je21 HALL & LIGHTNER, Proprietors.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SUMMONS.

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

CHARLOTTE E. BULLARD, plaintiff, vs. JAMES H. BULLARD, defendant.—Summons for relief. Suit in equity for divorce.

To JAMES H. BULLARD, above-named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon—You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled court and cause, in which Charlotte E. Bullard, above-named, is plaintiff, and you, James H. Bullard, are defendant, on 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, an undivided one-third 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 28th 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 FARRON, 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.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, February 4, 1885.

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 Thursday, March 19, 1885,

Viz: EDWARD A. ANDERSON, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4736, for the west half of the west half of section 8, township 27 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

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

W. F. Elrod of Marshfield, Frank Haynes of Coos City, J. Barker of Myrtle Point, and Geo. Norris of Burton Prairie, Coos county, Oregon.

fe22td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 29, 1885.

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 clerk of Coos county, at Empire City, Oregon,

On Monday, March 16, 1885,

Viz: LIZA YOAKAM, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4213, for the lots Nos. 3 and 4, of section 31, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

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

Hiram Grainy, Joseph Hodson, Jonathon Hodson and Jean Jones, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

fe5td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, 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 Empire City, Oregon,

On Thursday, February 26, 1885,

Viz: JONATHON HODSON, homestead No. 4469, for the lots Nos. 3 and 4 of section 6, township 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. Rogers and L. D. Smith, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

de18td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 26, 1885.

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 Empire City, Oregon,

On Saturday, March 7, 1885,

Viz: JAMES YEATES, homestead No. 3535, for the lot 4 and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, and lot 1 and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 24 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.

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

Wm. Weir, S. Miller, Julius Larson and Chas. Westman, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

ja29td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, by an order of the County Court of Coos county, Oregon, dated the 27th day of January, A. D. 1885, the undersigned was duly appointed administrator of the estate of MATT WIKMAN, deceased, and any and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, said administrator, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, at the office of Crawford & Lockhart, in the town of Marshfield, in said county of Coos.

Dated at Marshfield, Or., this 28th day of January, A. D. 1885.

ja29 JACOB WIKMAN, Administrator.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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ja10 GEO. DAVIS.

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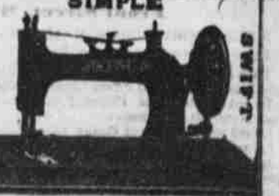
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NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 29, 1885.

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 Friday, March 6, 1885.

Viz: NICHOLAS P. SAPP, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4722, for the lots 2 and 3 of section 5, township 26 south, range 12 west, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 25 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.

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

John Yoakam, Robert Heron, Fred Hansen and John Smith, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

ja24td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 29, 1885.

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 Thursday, February 26, 1885,

Viz: JONATHON HODSON, homestead No. 4469, for the lots Nos. 3 and 4 of section 6, township 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. Rogers and L. D. Smith, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

de18td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, January 26, 1885.

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 Empire City, Oregon,

On Saturday, March 7, 1885,

Viz: JAMES YEATES, homestead No. 3535, for the lot 4 and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, and lot 1 and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 24 south, range 12 west, Willamette meridian.

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

Wm. Weir, S. Miller, Julius Larson and Chas. Westman, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

ja29td WM. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned was on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1885, duly appointed executor of the estate of EMMA M. WINCHESTER, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice to said executor, at my office, in the town of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon.

CHARLES W. TOWER,
Executor estate Emma M. Winchester, deceased.
Dated January 8, 1885. ja8 6w

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, by an order of the County Court of Coos county, Oregon, dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1885, the undersigned was duly appointed administrator of the estate of JOHN F. WEAVER, deceased, and any and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned, said administrator, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, at the office of Crawford & Lockhart, in the town of Marshfield, in said county of Coos.

Dated at Marshfield, Or., this 20th day of January, A. D., 1885.

ja22 A. M. CRAWFORD, Administrator.