

The Coast Mail.

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By JOHN CHURCH, Editor and Proprietor

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MARSHFIELD, OREGON:
Thursday, May 21, 1885

That Kiss.

She came to school, a lovely girl,
Beneath her sway my young heart bended.
As I, a lad, her school attended,
I'd think I never saw darling sweetier.

When on the stairway I would meet her,
I'd think I never saw darling sweetier.

And tho' I studied Cicero,
I wanted much to kiss her, oh—

And often tried, with Roman darning,
The maiden from her watchers snaring.

Full often pegging hard at Latin,
I'd hear the swish of silk, or satin,
And looking up from string duty,
Would see the little dimpled beauty—

Then how my heart would start a-thumping,
Up near my jacket bumping, bumping.

But Latin, mathematics boring,
Suff' for my chance I kept a-watching.

—Norrington Herald.

IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Her Press Across the Deserts and Over the Great Oasis of Turkestan.

A little east of the narrow tract now in dispute between Russia and Afghanistan is that extensive protuberance called by the natives the Pamir, or the Roof of the World. This wonderful plateau, furrowed by deep valleys, through which flow the head streams of great rivers, is the loftiest in the world, and stretches away for some hundreds of miles from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. It is an elevated isthmus connecting those almost impassable mountain systems of Asia, the Thian Shan and Altai on the north, with the Hindoo Koosh and Himalayas on the south. Here history places the cradle of the European races. Here lived our Aryan forefathers, who, leaving the Pamir slopes, followed great rivers westward, and finally pastured their herds in Europe. Hither are returning now their descendants, the Slavs and Celto-Saxons, sooner or later to contend for the supremacy of Asia upon the historic grounds from which their primitive progenitors are believed to have migrated.

The Pamir sent its waters west to fertilize the Turkestan desert, gave the barriers a passage through mountain ranges along its streams that poured eastward into the Tarim and southward into the Ganges and the Indus, nurtured the civilization that Genghis Khan and Tamerlane founded in Turkestan, and made possible the advance of Russia into Central Asia.

Though Peter the Great dreamed of extending Russia's power far beyond the Caspian, it was not greed of conquest or commerce, but the need of defending herself against barbarous neighbors across the Ural that first turned Russia toward Central Asia.

Ivan III, put an end to the terrible Tartar invasions that for centuries wasted half of Russia and laid its chief cities in ashes. But his successors did not free Russia from the pest of pillaging Kirghiz and Turcoman tribes until they established the Muscovite power in the large territory between the Ural river and the Aral sea. They sank wells in the Ust Urt plateau to facilitate the operations of their army, marched against the turbulent Kirghiz, and after several hard campaigns they subdued these 2,000,000 nomads, who for over 20 years have paid their conquerors without a murmur their annual tax of three rubles a tent.

Beyond the Kirghiz steppes that bordered Russia stretched far eastward across the desert two belts of verdure, through which flow two great rivers, the ancient Oxus and the Jaxartes, now known as the Amu-Daria and the Syr-Daria. The one rising on the southern and the other on the northern slope of the Pamir, had for ages distributed over their banks alluvium borne on rapid tides to their headwaters, creating long and continuous oases in the midst of the most desolate desert of the world. Here were rich lands and populous half-civilized nations. Here were the routes to inner Asia, caravan roads that led to China, the highways over which great camel trains from Bokhara had for many years borne to Orenburg and Astrakhan their loads of cotton, silk, skins and shagreen leather to exchange for Russian hardware, chints and guns. Here was a chance for vast expansion of Muscovite power and commerce. Russia's motive was no longer self-protection, but the subjugation of the khanates of Turkestan and the extension of trade.

The three khanates are estimated to contain from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 people. Vambrey says that in the richness of their soil and in the variety of their productions it would be difficult to find in Europe a territory that would surpass the oasis countries of Turkestan. Bokhara, ancient seat of Mohammedan learning, still attracts thousands of students from India, Afghanistan, Cashmere and China. The town has 175 mosques, and when Vambrey visited it 5000 students were studying theology, logic and philosophy in its 80 colleges. The chief cities of the Khokand oasis, Tashkend, Tchekent, Khodjend and others, are scattered along the rich valley of the Syr-Daria. Several thousand Russian and Cossack peasants have, with governmental assistance, become tillers of the soil near Tashkend and Samarand. Tashkend has 100,000 population, 13 inns, 16 colleges and many mosques, and its exports and imports in 1878 amounted to \$24,000,000. The Khivan oasis, though kept within narrow limits by the surrounding desert, is large and rich enough to support a population of

about 1,000,000 people. Since Russia conquered Khokand she has placed upon the Syr-Daria a fleet of steamers that ply up the river for a distance of 1300 miles from the Aral sea. Sand bars in the lower Oxus impede navigation, but Russian boats have ascended the greater part of its course as far as Choja Saleh, now well known as the point on the river where, the Afghans assert, their frontier joins that of Russia. Both these great rivers are valuable arteries of trade, but the Oxus, though the fertile lands along its banks are not so extensive nor so populous as those along the Syr-Daria, is destined to be commercially the more important stream. While the Syr-Daria leads only toward the comparatively barbarous countries of East Turkestan and Tibet, the Oxus will carry the freightage of Russia almost to the gates of India. It is evident to the students of her progress in Central Asia that Russia's commercial aims include not only a vast augmentation of her overland trade with China, but the opening of India to her products as the reward of her long and, as yet, ill-requited sacrifices in Turkestan. The revenues from her new possessions as yet cover hardly a third of the annual expenditures.

When Russia had conquered the khanates there was still hard work for her armies south of the Oxus, where large tribes of wild Turcomans constantly menaced her enterprises, and blocked the way to Herat. Some years after Khiva fell, Skobeleff and his Cossacks scattered the Teke Turcomans, the greatest slave hunters and most lawless rascals who roamed the desert of Kara Kum. Last year the last stronghold of this tribe was occupied by Russian troops. It was the earth fort they were building in a bend of the Murghab river at Merve when O'Donovan visited them four years ago. Its ramparts, 45 feet high and 60 feet wide at the base, were speedily knocked to pieces, and Merve now forms part of the Russian Transcaspian province. Years before, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the greatest authority on Central Asia, had told the British government that "Herat is at the mercy of the general who occupies Merve." But public opinion in England did not keep pace with the march of events in Asia, and it was not till the Russian forces had left the Merve oasis and received the submission of the Turcomans south of Sarakhs that Great Britain awoke to the belief that the czar was threatening Herat and menacing India. —New York Sun.

A Woman Explains Why Men do not Marry.

[New York Mail and Express.]
At a small party of workers and thinkers a few nights ago, says a letter writer in this city, I was in a group that discussed the distaste for marriage which characterizes the girlhood of the day. One young lady had fortified herself with a newspaper clipping on the subject, which she drew from her pocket and read, as further substantiating her position. It was to the effect that husband-hunting maidens, young or old, were very much scarcer than of yore; that instead of being anxious to marry, girls were slow of inducement in that direction.

"It is true," said the young lady. "I scarcely know a girl who wants to marry. They are learning something in the way of a profession, something that will interest them as well as support them, two roles in which husbands just now fail. The truth is, we are scared away from any desire to marry by seeing how wretched those who do marry are. Where would we look for husbands? Among the 'snips' and 'sports' and characterless young men that fill our drawing rooms? They are insufferable as mere acquaintances or beaux; who could contemplate them as husbands? I have always thought that if I could find a young man at all like my father I could love and marry him; but that school of men has vanished from the younger ranks."

Nobody doubts that she expressed the convictions of a large representation of young women. Their lack of interest in marriage is not due to the larger activities which continually open before women, but to the unattractive, unreliable material in the way of husbands. Women are women, and would love and marry as readily to-day as when the world was new if they came in contact with men who aroused their respect and admiration. The order of maidenhood that could content itself with an inferior article of husband, merely for the sake of being married, has also vanished. The young woman of the period has too much character and self-respect to dream of being an old maid so much that she would contract an uncongenial union to escape it.

The same evening I had a chat with my bright young hostess about inefficient men, a sort of annex to the conversation just recorded. She wondered what would become of the human race if the men kept on deteriorating at the rate of the last 20 years. She declared it was almost exceptional for the young men of first-class society to support their wives. They married into rich families, and at the end of two or three years were pensioners on the relations of their wives. "It is astonishing," she said, "how few young women who are supposed to be rich really depend upon their husbands for luxuries or even support. Their fathers or grandfathers furnish the money that supplies their homes often more than the outside world knows of. Indeed, the daughter of the rich man is more to be pitied than the girl who fights poverty. She sees fewer real men. Naturally she fancies that her ideal men must be somewhere, since they are not within her own circle, and she looks for them in extraordinary places—on the box of her father's coach and on buckster wagons, or on the

stage. Anything in the nature of efficiency attracts her, because she is sick of inefficiency. The man who can drive a coach may be very unsteady in grammar, but his mastery of the horses appeals more to her imagination than the phrases of an inefficient dude. It indicates a certain degree of force and strength, and all women like that in men."

"Do you think the class of inefficient men are really increasing?" I asked. "Alarming, and in all ranks of society, but most among the rich. I scarcely know a married woman intimately who feels secure—who has confidence in her husband's energy, ability and efficiency. Look at the number of married women engaged in some kind of business! It all means something. I don't know what, but certainly it is the reverse of promising for the future greatness of man."

The Drill.

"Present arms" there they are
Both stretched out to me—
Strong and sturdy, smooth and white,
Fair as arms can be.

"Ground arms" on the floor,
Picking up his toys,
Breaking all within his reach,
Dusiest of boys.

"Right wheel" off his cart;
"Left wheel" too, is gone!
Horse's head is broken off,
Horse's tail is torn.

"Quick step!" "Forward march!"
Crying, too, he comes:
Had a battle with the cat—
"Scratched off both my fums!"

"Shoulder arms" here at last,
Round my neck they close,
Poor little soldier boy
Off to quarters goes.

—Army and Navy Journal.

Story of a Love Letter in a Bottle.

A sea captain related to a Boston reporter that, June 4, 1884, the schooner R. Bowers, Capt. Thompson, from Gloucester from Messina, was pitching about in a long ocean swell in latitude 42 deg. 46 min., long 60 deg. 47 min. They had made a good run thus far, but on this particular day struck a dead calm. There was little to do, except to watch the vessel and whistle for wind, and several schemes were invented by the officers to pass away the time. Cruikshank, the second mate of the schooner, had left a sweetheart at home, and naturally his mind drifted across the watery waste to her bright eyes. Noticing his preoccupied manner, the captain's wife suggested that he send his love a message from the sea. The idea seemed a good one. He wrote a note, inclosed it in an envelope, addressed it to the young lady at Big Brook, Cape Breton, inclosed the whole in a bottle, and threw it overboard. There was great speculation at the time as to where the bottle would bring up; but in a few hours a breeze sprung up and, in working the vessel, all thoughts of the bottle and its contents were forgotten. The schooner in due time arrived in Gloucester, and Cruikshank started for Cape Breton. His arrival was expected, but his astonishment may be imagined when his lady-love brought forth the identical bottle which the mate had thrown into the sea, and produced the note contained therein. The story of the drift was a singular one. It had been picked up on the shores of Little Dover bay, on the east end of Nova Scotia, after a drift of 41 days, and the finder sent it to the young lady. Another singular circumstance connected with the finding of the bottle was the fact that the finder turned out to be a near relative of Cruikshank, although they never had seen each other.

The Afghans have been the theme for some past, but little has been said regarding their arms. The Afghan matchlock or jazzi has no parallel as a firearm on the face of the earth. It is about nine feet long, and is fitted near the muzzle with a prong which supports it on the earth when it is about to be fired off. It is fitted with a powder can and a catch for holding a fuse, and, therefore, he is by no means a certain shot. During the last Afghan war it used to be a joke among the British soldiers that an Afghan would pose his jazzi upon a rock, calculate when his enemy would be likely to arrive in front of his muzzle, fix his fuse, and then go off to some little distance and sit down and smoke. If the enemy arrived in front of the matchlock just as it went off, why then he would most likely be killed; but if he didn't and the weapon went off a quarter of an hour after he had passed it, then no harm was done, and its owner would philosophically set the jazzi again in hopes of catching the next comer, and then go off to his rock, smoke and await developments.

Secretary Manning has given directions to stop the issue of \$1 and \$2 notes, with a view of forcing into circulation the silver dollars and subsidiary coins. Treasurer Jordan is in entire sympathy with this policy and will endeavor to make it a success. He is firmly convinced that the stoppage of \$1 and \$2 bills would bring into circulation small silver coins. The trouble has been that small silver coins have flowed into the banks, only to be forwarded to Washington for redemption. When the banks discover that they cannot get \$1 and \$2 notes at Washington, they will pay out small silver, of which about \$32,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 coinage remains in the treasury.

A dispatch from Shanghai says the dispute between the Chinese and Russian governments over the Manchurian frontier is assuming alarming proportions. The Chinese commissioner appointed to meet the Russian commissioner for the purpose of settling disputes arising out of the frontier question and definitely fixing on a dividing line between Russia and the Chinese possessions in Asia has been awaiting the arrival of the Russian commissioner for

several weeks, but that that officer has not yet put in an appearance. The Chinese officials are indignant at this and openly accuse Russia of acting in bad faith. They assert that the same tactics pursued by Russia in dealing with the English in regard to the Russo-Afghan frontier are being repeated. The Chinese government will insist on its claims with regard to the frontier line and it is fully determined to enforce them.

M. C. Russell of Lake City, Louisiana, has been appointed agent of the British government to engage a number of river pilots for service on the Nile. Several northwestern pilots entered that service last year, and were so much more satisfactory than any pilots the government had ever engaged that Russell has been deputized to import a dozen more. He has already secured the services of six. They will be paid \$150 a month and all expenses from the time they leave America until they return. The time of service is one year, the government reserving the right to extend to 18 months. They are to run on transport steamers on the Nile, a number of which are building, similar to the Mississippi river steamers.

Postmaster General Vilas has informed democratic congressmen that where there are several applicants for a post-office the candidate considered most fit must be so designated by the member from the district. Many representatives, not caring to incur enemies, have taken the safe course of endorsing all the applicants as good, leaving to the department the responsibility of making the selection. Vilas says this is a responsibility that he does not propose to assume and that unless congressmen designate their selections they need not call upon him to make changes.

Speaking of the election of a republican state senator in a democratic district of Illinois lately, a Washington special says: The fact is not to be disguised, despite all explanations which have been made, that the democrats are not satisfied with the course of the administration at Washington. They saw leading republican office-holders, some of them whose terms had expired, managing the recent election in the interest of Logan, and openly defying all rules laid down by the president relating to the civil service.

The United States supreme court has decided that Tennessee as well as Virginia must pay her debts. The technical issues in the two cases were different, but the general effect is the same—that a state that issues bonds is liable to the bondholders for the payment of interest and principal on them, and cannot repudiate the indebtedness by subsequent legislation.

Government clerks buy more tickets in the Louisiana lottery than any other class of people. It is said that about \$20,000 per month go into the coffers of the city Dauphin of New Orleans from clerks in various departments. The secretaries intend to put a stop to this gambling, if they can get the names of the clerks who woo fortune in this uncertain manner.

The right of fruit to a large place in every person's diet is urged by the Lancet, London's famous medical journal, on the ground of the nutritive value of its starches and saccharine materials, as well as of the cleansing and stimulating effects of its acids and salts. Strawberries are now in season, and cherries are coming in quick succession.

A strawberry-eating contest was indulged in at Portland the other day between Willie Wooten and Charley Storrs, aged respectively 12 and 13 years, the one to devour three pounds of the berries in the shortest time to be declared the winner. Storrs consumed his in 15 minutes, while Wooten was 14½ minutes at his.

The mongoses imported into Jamaica to eat up the myriads of rats abounding there have accomplished their task, and the important question now is how to dispose of the mongoose, which the natives have a superstitious fear about killing.

The Russian alphabet contains 41 letters, and the Russian word that doesn't contain every one of them has no decent status in the national orthography.

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FRED SCHETTER, of Empire, Agent for Coos county, Oregon.

MINIATURE MONUMENTS, MADE OF "White Bronze," are on exhibition at my office at Empire. Also illustrated designs of all descriptions of monuments, with prices and full particulars.

Persons wishing to purchase monuments are invited to call upon me and inspect the "White Bronze," the newest, neatest and most durable substance of which they are now manufactured.

fred schetter, Empire City.

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.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PIONEER SALOON,

Front Street, Marshfield, SUDERLUND & KEINO, Proprietors.

ARCADÉ SALOON!

Front st., opposite Whitney's Market, MARSHFIELD, R. M. HUTCHINSON, - - Proprietor NEW RESORT, SUPPLIED WITH Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Ale, Porter, Lager Beer.

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.

STAR SALOON!

FRONT STREET, Opposite O'Connell's Hardware Store, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, WEBBER & SONDSTROM PROPRIETORS.

E. B. DEAN & CO.

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

WE HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL Assortment Of General Merchandise STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE LUMBER MANUFACTURED TO ORDER And SOLD IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

EMPIRE Cigar Store!

Schetter's Corner, Empire City, NORTON & LEVAR, Proprietors, JOBBERS AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Cigars and Tobacco, Cuffery, Jewelry, Playing Cards, Confectionery, Stationery, Toilet Articles, Etc., Etc.

W. G. WEBSTER,

DEALER IN CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Crockery, Etc.

HENRY KERN, COOPER,

HAS MOVED HIS SHOP TO MARSHFIELD and is located on McKnight's lot at the north end of Front street, where he is prepared to manufacture Beef Barrels, Butter Barrels, Fish Barrels, And all that or any other character of coopering, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

E. F. COOK, PAINTER, GRAINER,

Paper - Hanger, MARSHFIELD, OREGON, IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF SIGN PAINTING and GRAINING of said lines—A SPECIALTY.

W. F. BISHOP, REGISTER,

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, June 18, 1885, VIZ: PETER J. PETERSON, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 4729, for the north half of the southeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 13, township 25 south, range 17 west, Willamette meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz: Joseph H. Youkam, George M. Soley, Fred Hanson and Thos. O. Mortimer, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon. W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NASBURG & HIRST,

FRONT STREET, MARSHFIELD, OGN.

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting 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 Stationery, School Books and Stationery, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

E. A. ANDERSON,

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE, MARSHFIELD, OREGON. SADDLE HORSES AND BUGGY TEAMS to let at all hours. HAULING done at the shortest notice and at very reasonable rates. COAL and WOOD always on hand and delivered at the lowest rates.

LANG'S

LIVERY STABLE MARSHFIELD, OREGON. 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.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, May 7, 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 Thursday, June 18, 1885, VIZ: JAMES CATCHING, homestead No. 3431, for the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 26 south, range 2 west, Willamette meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz: Joseph H. Youkam, George M. Soley, Fred Hanson and Thos. O. Mortimer, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon. W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, Oregon, April 13, 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 Tuesday, May 26, 1885, VIZ: CARL FENICHAISON, declaratory statement No. 4793, for the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10, and the north half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 25 south, range 17 west, Willamette meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land—viz: Charles Rodin, S. B. Cathcart, George Stemmerman and Anders Hougel, all of Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon. W. F. BENJAMIN, Register.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT letters of administration of the partnership estate of Matt Wilman, deceased, were on the 23d day of April, 1885, duly issued by the county court of Coos county, Oregon, to the undersigned, and all creditors of, and all persons having claims against the partnership estate of Matt Wilman, deceased, to wit: against the partnership of Matt Wilman, now deceased, and Alex. Lund, the undersigned, and surviving partner of said deceased, are hereby notified to present their said claims, respectively, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at the office of Crawford & Lockhart, in the town of Marshfield, in Coos county aforesaid, within six months after the date of this notice and the first publication thereof. Dated April 29, 1885. ALEX. LUND, Administrator of the partnership estate of Matt Wilman, deceased.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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