CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Look Carefully To Your Kidneys

Dr. Jenner's Kidney Pills

cause the kidneys to work as nature intended they should.

They build up the shrunken walls of the kidneys, as no known remedy has been found to do before.

As a cure for urinary troubles they have no equal.

10, 25, 50 Cents

Red Cross Drug Store.

A Subtle Foe

Dyspepsia is unrecognized in half its cases. It destroys the unknowing sufferer. Its many variations sneak along the weakest lines of the system. To battle against only one of them is vain.

Our booklet explains all symptoms. One Dyspepsia Tablet gives complete and lasting relief.

GILES' Dyspepsia Tablets

10c., 25c. 50c.

Red Cross Store

Don't Force Your Bowels

with harsh minerals which always leave bad after-effects on the entire system, and where their use is persisted in, tend to completely wreck the stomach and bowels.

..USE..

Edga's Cathartic Confections

The only harmless, vegetable, bowel regulator, and liver vitalizer known.

As pleasant to the taste as candy, and as positive as the harshest mineral. No gripe or pain.

10, 25, 50 cents.

Red Cross Drug Store.

May Know Too Much.

"Do women who have had the advantage of advanced education make good wives?" asked the bachelor thoughtfully.

At this the benedict took him to one side, where he could speak confidentially.

"If you ever marry," he said, "and find occasion to frame up a real good excuse for a protracted session at the club, you will discover that it is possible for a woman to know too much."—Chicago Post.

Coast Mail.

MARSHFIELD, OREGON

THE DAYS OF TERROR

ROBESPIERRE, THE MODERATE AND DISCREET REVOLUTIONIST.

Plain Words of Marat and Other Jacobins—Robespierre and the Kindly Defense of Human Rights—Acts of Terrorism.

[Copyright, 1901, by G. L. Ellner.]

ROBESPIERRE'S fortunes seemed to depend upon fate. When powerful rivals dropped away, as, for instance, Mirabeau and Marat, the little brooding lawyer mounted higher the waves of revolution. He began the reign of terror, but not until long after Marat had preached it and he himself had frowned it down.

Early in the revolution Mirabeau said of Robespierre after one of his speeches: "That young man believes what he says, therefore he will go far." The "young man" was then above 30 and had won distinction in the defense of Ben Franklin's lightning rods and also by his espousal of the humane principles of Rousseau, which caused him to side with the people against nobility and clergy and to advocate the abolition of capital punishment.

At college Robespierre had had for companions Danton and Desmoulins, yet when elected deputy to the states general he was one of the most modest of revolutionists. He then lived on his stipend of 18 francs a day and supported his sister from it. Studious and abstemious, with but a single coat to his back, and that worn threadbare, he courted retirement and when drawn out of himself was so mysterious and outspoken as to be feared by his colleagues. His radicalism at that time consisted in advocating the rights of citizens to serve upon juries and in the national guard and in sharing political rights with the blacks in the colonies. Said he, "Let the colonies perish rather than a principle." When the constituent assembly ended in 1791, Robespierre was a hero of the Paris sections. A decree proposed by himself prevented former deputies serving in the next legislature. He traveled in the interior, frequented the Jacobin club and began to publish a revolutionary journal. Mirabeau died at this time, and Robespierre succeeded him as the popular idol, but there were too many jealousies at work among leaders to permit one man to take the reins.

The uprising of the Paris sections or the commune, August, 1792, brought the young lawyer again into prominence and power. He appeared before the assembly as the spokesman of a deputation of citizens which demanded the establishment of a criminal court for the trial of the enemies of liberty. The court was promptly organized and Robespierre named as presiding judge, but he refused to serve on the ground that it would not be right to make him judge of those whom he had already denounced as enemies of the country. Against the massacres which soon followed under the inspiration of Danton he vigorously protested and ceased to appear at the meetings of the commune.

Robespierre was elected to the national convention from Paris, and soon afterward the Girondins accused him of aspiring to dictatorship. Marat defended his rival on this charge and at the same time disclosed the motives of these two men. He said that at his first meeting with Robespierre the latter had drawn him into declaring that he would send certain judges to the stake, poniard Lafayette, burn the king in his palace and strangle the traitorous representatives in the convention. Said Marat of this interview: "Robespierre listened to me with terror. He grew pale and was silent for some time. This confirmed me in the opinion that I always had of him, that he united the knowledge of the wise senator to the integrity of a thoroughly good man and the zeal of a true patriot, but that he is lacking as a statesman alike as regards clearness of vision and determination."

Afterward Marat publicly declared in the convention that both Robespierre and Danton had all along repudiated the idea of a dictatorship, or triumvirate, of tribunat, which he had put before them. Finally, either as a matter of justice or for his own glorification, he said that he Gracchus was the first and probably the only man since the opening of the revolution who had openly declared for a triumvirate or dictatorship as the only means of crushing conspirators.

Both Robespierre and Marat drew a hot fire from the Girondins, and the Jacobins took alarm. One day toward the close of 1792, before the attack upon the king, Citizen Robert said to the Jacobin club: "It is very astonishing that the names of Robespierre and Marat are always coupled together. Marat is a patriot. He has excellent qualities, I admit, but how different is he from Robespierre! The latter is discreet, moderate in his means, whereas Marat is exaggerated and has not the discretion which characterizes Robespierre. It is not sufficient to be a patriot. In order to serve the people usefully it is necessary to be reserved in the means of execution, and most assuredly Robespierre surpasses Marat in the means of execution."

In the same strain Citizen Bourdon continued: "We ought long since to have acquainted the affiliated societies with our opinions of Marat. How could they ever connect Robespierre and Marat together? Robespierre is a virtuous man with whom we have no fault to find from the commencement of the revolution. Robespierre is moderate in his means, whereas Marat is a violent writer who does great harm to the Jacobins, and besides it is right to observe that Marat does us great injury with the national convention. The deputies imagine we are partisans of Marat. We are called Maratistes. If we show that we duly appreciate Marat, then you will see the deputies draw nearer to the Mountain where we sit. You will see the affiliated societies which have gone astray rally around the cradle of liberty. If Marat is a patriot, he will accede to the motion I am about to make. Marat ought to sacrifice himself to the cause of liberty. I move that his name be stricken from the list of members of this society."

Some members applauded this speech, while others murmured, and in the confusion Citizen Dutourny arose to pour oil upon the troubled waters. Said he: "I oppose the motion for expelling Marat from this society. I will not deny the difference that exists between Marat and Robespierre. These two writers who may resemble one another in patriotism have very striking differences. They have both served the people, but in different ways. Robespierre has defended the true principles with method, with firmness and with all becoming discretion. Marat, on the contrary, has frequently passed the bounds of sound reason and prudence. Still, though admitting the difference that exists between Marat and Robespierre, I am not in favor of the erasure. I conclude with proposing that the motion of Bourdon be rejected and that merely a letter be written to the affiliated societies to acquaint them with the difference that we make between Marat and Robespierre."

This compromise prevailed, but in less than 30 days the moderate Robespierre was calling for the death of the king. Said he, "Louis must die that the country may live." After the death of the king he immediately proposed a committee of public safety clothed with power above the convention. It was organized, and Robespierre became the spokesman of the Mountain. It was then that he instituted the reign of terror and defended the condemnation of the Girondists by the declaration, "There are periods in a revolution when to live is a crime."

Finally in the same year as the death of the king and the organization of the committee of public safety Marat was assassinated to avenge the Girondins. He was the greatest personal force in the commune, and then began a struggle between the commune, with its revolutionary army, and the committee, with Robespierre in power. Danton led the convention, which was also in the way of the committee. Robespierre denounced the feast of reason which the convention instituted and afterward tried to counteract it by a festival to the Supreme Being. Gradually the breach widened between Robespierre and the Dantonists of the convention and the commune, which no longer had Marat to offset Robespierre.

The first element to go down under the guillotine were the communists. The Dantonists applauded at first, but within a short time Danton and Desmoulins were brought to the block by their old school fellow, Robespierre, who at the head of the governing committees was virtually the dictator of France.

Whatever the cause, the moderate had become the terrorist. Perhaps Marat had had the longer vision, or it may be that Robespierre waited for time to prove that the greatest enemies of the revolution were in its own ranks. He had rid himself of the commune and the convention and finally tried to purge the committees. He failed and

ROBESPIERRE.

Magistrate—"Now, my boy, you are on your oath. Do you know what that means?" witness—"Er—no, sir; not exactly." Magistrate—"Do you know what you'er expected to tell?" Witness (promptly)—"Oh, yes, sir; the lawyer that brought me here wrote it all down so's I could learn it off by heart."—Tid-Bits

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A paper published at Smithville, Ind., has the following item: "Their will be an ice-cream supper given by Mrs. Susana Howard next Thursday night in the Christian Church Grove, to assist in raising funds for the funeral expenses of her husband."—Ex.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Nature's Crowning Work.

As for the woman, she found the chief wonders of creation not in the culminating vertebrate, but in the lowest orders of life.

"The jellyfish, for instance!" exclaimed the woman. "How was it ever got to jell so beautifully?"

Now, the others thought they could understand her awe, although none of them, as it transpired, had ever put up any preserves.—Detroit Journal.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A fine business lot on A st. $1600.

Dwelling house on 2nd st, 6 rooms 650.

A plot of land 218 ft. by 100 ft. facing on race track in South Marshfield, $750. Will sell in bulk or half.

Four lots next to Postoffice on Front st $2500.

House and lot in West Marshfield $1000.

House and lot in South Marshfield $650.

Six lots in Blk 10, South Marshfield

Block 70 in Notley's addition to Coquille City. Enquire of

W. U. DOUGLAS.

SECOND-HAND STORE

CLOTHING, FURNITURE, STOVES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Cleaning and Pressing Clothes a Specialty.

First-class workmanship guaranteed. Hats cleaned and pressed

A. CAMBY, PROP.,

FRONT ST. MARSHFIELD.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"omethin g New Under The Sun"

All Doctors have tried to cure CATARRH by the use of powders, acid gases, inhalers and drugs in paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes causing them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of CATARRH, has at last perfected a Treatment which when faithfully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures CATARRH, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the afflicted parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "SNUFFLES the GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE" and is sold at the extremely low price of one Dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

"SNUFFLES" is the only perfect CATARRH CURE ever made and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently and is also wonderfully quick to relieve HAY FEVER or COLD in the HEAD.

CATARRH when neglected often leads to CONSUMPTION—"SNUFFLES" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure CATARRH in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and write full particulars as to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "SNUFFLES" the "GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE."

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of one Dollar. Address Dept. E657. EDWIN B. GILES & COMPANY, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia.

PLACER MINERS

Having PLATINUM IRIDASMIUM and other PLATINUM METALS associated with their gold, should save them. They are worth about as much as gold. They cannot be saved by amalgamation. For sale or free analysis, send to the Wahbach Co., Broad & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. For information as to methods of saving the metals write to the Wyoming Minerals Co., Limited, 140 Ellis St., San Francisco, California.

When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy the whole force was well nigh routed by a plague of mosquitoes, which drove men and animals almost wild with pain.

Modern Surgery Surpassed

"Woile suffering from a bad case of piles I consulted a physician who advised me to try a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel," says G. F. Carter, Atlanta, Ga. "I procured a box and was entirely cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a splendid cure for piles, giving relief instantly and I heartly recommend it to all sufferers." Surgery is unnecessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure any case. Cuts, burns, bruises and all other wounds are also quickly cured by it. Beware of counterfeits. Red Cross Drug Store and Sengstacken's Pharmacy.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Irritating.

"So Mrs. Gaylord insists on a separation at last, does she? Well, he has neglected her shamefully."

"Oh, she didn't mind that particularly."

"What was the trouble, then?"

"Why, whenever he was a little good to her he was so very virtuous about it that she just couldn't stand it."—Harper's Bazar.

The Children's Friend

You'll have a cold this winter. Maybe you have one now. Your children will suffer too. For coughs, croup, bronchitis, grip and other winter complaints One Minute Cough Cure never fails. Acts promptly. It is very pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. C. B. George, Winchester, Ky., writes: "Our little girl was attacked with croup late one night and was so hoarse she could hardly speak. We gave her a few doses of One Minute Cough Cure. It relieved her immediately and she went to sleep When she awoke next morning she had no signs of hoarseness or croup." Red Cross Drug Store and Sengstacken's Pharmacy.

Easy Going Japs.

Japanese business methods are in the less important places of a very go as you please description. At Nagasaki the other day a foreigner calling at the branch of one of the chief shipping companies found the whole place deserted. It appeared that, the day being fine, the manager and staff had gone out on a mushroom hunting expedition. Mushroom hunting is a pursuit that appeals to every true Japanese.

A Physician Testifies

"I have taken Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and have never used anything in my life that did me the good that did," says County Physician Geo. W. Scruggs of Hall County, Ga. "Being a physician I have prescribed it and found it to give the best results." If the food you eat remains undigested in your stomach it decays there and poisons the system. You can prevent this by dieting but that means starvation. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. You need suffer from neither dyspepsia nor starvation. The worst cases quickly cured. Never fails. Red Cross Drug Store and Sengstacken's Pharmacy.

Weak.

"Do you know that Nigster is so weak that he can't stand alone?" asked Browne.

"Good gracious, no!" replied Jones. "What is the matter with him?"

"Why, I asked him if he could stand a loan of 10 shillings and he said he couldn't."—London Fun.

Reliable and Gentle

"A pill's a pill," says the saw. But there are pills and pills. You want a pill which is certain, thorough and gentle. Mustn't gripe. DeWitt's Little Early Risers fill the bill. Purely vegetable. Do not force but assist the bowels to act. Strengthen and invigorate. Small and easy to take. Red Cross Drug Store and Sengstacken's Pharmacy.

A Poser From the Small Boy.

Mamma—Don't boil these canned peas, Bridget. They only want to be warmed.

Little Tommy—Mamma, peas can't talk, can they?

Mamma—Of course not, dear. Why?

Little Tommy—Then how do you know what they want?—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"[illegible] your father, [illegible] tell you never to enter my [illegible] again?"

"[illegible] no, you didn't," replied the persistent suitor. "You said not to 'cross your threshold,' so I climbed in the window."—Exchange.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Oct. 19th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, MRS. MARY R. WOODS, of town of Gardiner, county of Douglas, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 1874 for the purchase of the SW ¼ of Section No. 24 in Township No. 20 South, Range No. 10 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1902.

She names as witnesses: D. M. Wilson of Salem, Oregon; J. Wesley Reed, Mrs. Lizzie Wade of Gardiner, Oregon, Charles Mead of Sulphur Springs, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 4th day of January, 1902.

10-26 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Coos Bay Wholesale Liquor House.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HIGH GRADE LIQUORS CHOICE WINES AND PURE BRANDIES.

LEADING BRANDS OF BOTTLED BEER

Family Orders Solicited.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Ranier Beer.

Family orders for Pops, pints and quarts, delivered by the case.

Robert Marsden.

CARPETS

IN THE ROLL.

WITH flying colors

Our carpet department opens the fall campaign. We have taken pretty good care of carpet customers heretofore, but this season we are in better form than ever.

Choose from the new goods while they are new and the stock is complete.

FURNITURE.

The latest and handsomest product of the best factories—all new goods—at our usual low prices.

CHRISTENSEN & JOHNSON

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land office, Roseburg, Oregon, August, 27, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provision of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, MARK D. CUTLIP, of Marshfield, county of Coos State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1803, for the purchase of the SE¼ of section No. 34 in Township No. 25 S. Range No. 11 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg Oregon, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Jessie A. Smith, Wilfred L. Wirth, Edward Wires, and Charles L. Smith, all of Marshfield, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1901.

8-31 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACF JUNE 3, 1878
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 3, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, JULIUS A. MATSON, of Marshfield, county of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1816, for the purchase of the SE¼ of Section No. 3 in Township No. 26 S., Range No. 11 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: S B Cutlip, W H Short, Wm Ferrey, A Wirth, of Marshfield, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 11th day of November, 1901.

9-7 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 27th, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, ROBERT E. L. HAYTER, of Marshfield, county of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1801, for the purchase of the Lots 3, 4, 8¼ NW¼ of Section No. 2, in Township No. 26 S, Range No. 11 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Mark D. Cutlip, Anton Wirth, Edward W. Wires, Charles L. Smith, of Marshfield, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1901.

8-31 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878,
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892. ALBERT ABBOTT, of Marshfield, county of Coos, State of Oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1838, for the purchase of the SE¼ of Section No. 13, Township 26 South, of Range 11 West and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1901.

He names as witnesses: William S. Denning, Jessie Smith, Lester Smith, Antoin Wirth all of Marshfield, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3d day of December, 1901.

9-21 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878,
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon. Aug. 27 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the povisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892. ANTON WIRTH, of Marshfield, county of Coos State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1802, for the purchase of the SE¼ of Section No. 35 in Township No. 25 S. Range No. 11 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg Oregon, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Jessie A. Smith, Wilfred L. Wirth, Edward Wires, and Mark D Cutlip all of Marshfield, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November 1901.

8-31 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon. Aug. 27, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provision of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, EDWARD W. WIRES, of Marshfield, county of Coos State (or Territory) of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1809, for the purchase of the Lots 1 and 2 and S½ of NE¼ of Section No. 3 in Township No. 26 S., Range No. 11 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Jessie A. Smith, Wilfred L. Wirth, Anton Wirth and Mark D. Cutlip all of Marshfield, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of November, 1901.

8-31 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 27, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provision of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, WILLIAM S. DENNING, of Marshfield, county of Coos, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1839 for the purchase of the NE¼ of Section No. 13 in Township 26 South, of Range 11 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1901.

He names as witnesses: Jessie Smith, Albert Abbott, Lester Smith, Antoin Wirth all of Marshfield, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 3d day of December, 1901.

9-21 J. T. BRIDGES, Register.