

# SUPPLEMENT.

**A. MARKIEVITCH,**

Merchant Tailor

Third door north of Flanagan & Bennett Bank, Marshfield.

**SUITS TO ORDER,**

In latest styles; moderate prices.

Assortment consists of all the late designs and coloring of imported and domestic woolsens.

**Flanagan & Bennett BANK.**

DIRECTORS:—T. R. Sheridan, J. W. Bennett; PRES: and H. Flanagan, VICE PRES: R. F. Williams, CASHIER.

Capital, \$50,000.

MARSHFIELD - OREGON

**THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN**

contains all the news of this state, the events of the world and editorial comment that's widely quoted.

Take it. Read it. The Coast Mail and the Weekly Oregonian One Year. \$2.50

**J. W. Riggs,**

Practical Photographer MARSHFIELD, OREGON.

The only first class Gallery in Coos County.

All Work Warranted.

**"WASTE NERVE"**

One of the most helpful books on nerve weakness ever issued is that entitled "waste nerve," by Dr. Sawyer of San Francisco, now in its fifth thousand. This work of an experienced and reputable physician is an agreeable contrast to the vastness of false teaching which prevails on this important subject. It abounds in carefully considered and practical advice, and has the two great merits of wisdom and sincerity.

It is endorsed by both the religious and secular press. The Chicago Advocate says: "A perusal of the book and application of its principles will put health, hope and heart into thousands of lives that are now suffering through nervous impairment."

The book is \$1.00 by mail post-paid.

One of the most interesting chapters—chapter xx, on Nervines and Nerve Tonics—has been printed separately as a sample chapter, and will be sent to any address for a stamp by the publishers, The Pacific Pub. Co., Box 2653

**Coast Mail.**

MARSHFIELD, OREGON

**RICKS IN THE SILK TRADE.**

Now Shoppers Are Fooled—Tests Which Show the Pure Material.

Pure silk, when it has been through all the processes necessary to bring out all its good qualities, is worth its weight in silver, said an expert the other day. Therefore the women who expect to buy pure silk at little more than the price of cotton must expect to be fooled, and there are lots of ways by which the manufacturer gets even with them.

They make stuff that is called silk and passes for it with credulous persons who don't know any better out of nearly any old thing now. One favorite imitation silk is made of cellulose treated with chemicals. It isn't a good material to get on fire in. Then there are south sea island cottons and some mercerized cotton which after treatment look something like silk, though of course they wear very differently, and their silken appearance soon vanishes.

But it is in adulterating goods which really have some silk in them that the greatest skill is exercised to deceive the buyer. To obtain the required rattle and body rough floss is often used for the wool of the material. This soon causes it to wear shiny.

Another trick is to increase the weight and apparent solidity of a flimsy silk material by using metallic salts in the dye vats. Pressing with some kinds of silk increases the weight also, but at the sacrifice of strength. Cheap, crackly, stiff silk which has heavy cords is good silk to avoid. It won't wear.

There are several tests which reveal readily the purity of a piece of silk. The microscope of course will show it at once, even to an unpracticed eye. Pure silk has the appearance of fine, smooth tubes. Another good test is by burning. Pure silk burns slowly, with a slight odor. Cotton flares up quickly and would throw off a decidedly disagreeable smell.

Then the tongue will readily reveal the presence of metallic salts. There is no mistaking their taste. But all these may be disregarded, said the expert, when silk is offered for the price of cotton. You need not bother to test that stuff.—New York Sun.

**LINCOLN ADOPTED IT.**

His Famous Phrase, "Of the People," Originated by Theodore Parker.

William H. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, knew Theodore Parker well and had much correspondence with him, and after the Lincoln-Douglas debate he came on to Boston and saw Parker and other antislavery men with an eye to Lincoln's political prospects. Going back to Springfield, he took with him some of Parker's newer sermons and addresses. "One of them," he says in his "Abraham Lincoln," "was a lecture on 'The Effect of Slavery on the American People,' which was delivered in the Music hall, Boston, and which I gave to Lincoln, who read and returned it. He liked especially the following expression, which he marked with a pencil and which he in substance afterward used in his Gettysburg address: 'Democracy is direct self government, over all the people, by all the people, for all the people.'" The address referred to (Parker's last great antislavery address) was delivered July 4, 1838.

Here, I submit, was the probable origin of Lincoln's phrase. In one variant or another it was a great favorite with Parker, often taking the exact form that Lincoln gave it, with his sure intuition of the best where there was any choice of words. In a speech delivered by Parker in 1850 we find it imbedded in a passage which might have been the inspiration of Seward's famous "irrepressible conflict" or Lincoln's "house divided against itself," a view to which Parker continually recurred. In two other speeches it stands "government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." Its earliest appearance that I have discovered in his writings is in a letter to Rev. Samuel J. May in 1848, where it is simply "government of all, by all, for all."—Review of Reviews.

**THE DEADLY COBRA.**

How Venomous Creature Is Handled by Hindoo Snake Chasers.

The creatures were on the defensive, but not one of them attempted to strike at the master, who sat calmly in front of them, so long as he did nothing to annoy them. Kullian talked to them as if they were his dearest friends. After a time one or the other of them would lower its head, collapse its hood and begin to try to wriggle away. Whereupon Kullian would give it a smart little rap on the tail with his stick and bring it instantly to attention again. Whether this man possessed any special magic over these cobras or whether the description given below of how he could handle and play with them was simply due to his method I cannot say. He himself repudiated the idea of magic and asserted positively that any one who had the necessary nerve and dexterity could do exactly the same.

He used no reed instrument or music of any kind to propitiate the reptiles. He would simply squat on his haunches in front of them, and, after they had been hissing and swaying their uplifted heads backward and forward for a few minutes, he raised his hands above their heads and slowly made them descend till they rested on the snakes' heads. He then stroked them gently, speaking all the time in the most endearing Hindoostance terms. The serpents appeared spell-bound. They made no effort to resent the liberty, but remained quite still, with heads uplifted, and seemed rather to enjoy it. Presently his hands would descend down the necks about three inches below the heads, his fingers would close loosely around the necks, and he would lift them off the ground and place them on his shoulders. The looseness of the grip appeared to be the main secret. The snakes, being in no way hurt, would then slowly crawl through his fingers and wind themselves round his neck, his shoulders and his arms. They appeared to realize that no harm was to be done them, and they made no effort to resent the handling. He would pick them gently off one arm and place them on the other and, in fact, stroke them and pet them as if they had been a pair of harmless worms.—Cornhill.

**Daniel O'Connell's Fees.**

In the National Library of Ireland is the fee book of Daniel O'Connell. This volume, in its 100 pages or so of parallel columns, laboriously prepared by the hand of the liberator himself, shows in pounds, shillings and pence his early struggles. O'Connell was called to the Irish bar in 1799—the year of the rebellion—and seven or eight later he got his first brief, from a brother-in-law, who retained him to draft a declaration on a promissory note. The only other business he got that year was also given him by a kinsman—a cousin—and it was of the same kind. The fee on each occasion was £12s. 6d. It was in one of his earliest cases that O'Connell made the retort that attracted attention to him. He was cross-examining an awkward witness, who declared that he had drunk nothing but his share of a pint of whisky. "On your oath, now," thundered the young counsel, "was not your share all but the pewter?"

O'Connell's fee book is an interesting record of his rapid rise in the profession. For the first year, as we have seen, his income amounted to only £2 5s. 6d. Next year he earned over £50, and the year after he made over £400. According to memoranda made in his own handwriting his income in 1803 was £465, and in the following years, £775, £840, £1,077, £1,713, £2,198, £2,736, £2,951, £3,047 and £3,808 respectively.

**Four Target Practices.**

A general was hard pressed in battle and on the point of giving way when suddenly a spirit soldier came to his rescue and enabled him to win a great victory. Prostrating himself on the ground, he asked the spirit's name. "I am the god of the target," replied the spirit. "And how have I merited your godship's kind assistance?" inquired the general. "I am grateful to you," answered the spirit, "because in your days of practice you never once hit me."—From "A Century of Chinese Literature."

**F. P. NORTON.**

NEWS DEALER AND AGENT

Latest San Francisco and Portland dailies. All the leading Magazines.

Subscriptions for all papers and periodicals.

Fine cigars and tobacco.

Stationery, jewelry, notions.

**Farmers' Livery Feed and Sale Stables,**  
Burt Case Proprietor, Roseburg Oregon



Best Rigs and Teams in the City.

My barn has lately been enlarged and I have added several new rigs and am better prepared than ever to furnish you good turn-outs.

Transient stock given special attention. Call and see me.

**C. O. D. GROCERY**

A full line of choice groceries, feed, flour, lard and bacon always on hand, fresh fruits and vegetables received on every steamer.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE, BUTTER AND EGGS

**KRUSE & STAUFF.**

Free Delivery

Telephone Main 44.

**LUMBER**

That is what we have to sell, and we can fill all orders for any and all kinds. THE QUALITY is guaranteed and the price is right.

**OUR STOCK INCLUDES**

anything required in Fir, Spruce,

Red and White Cedar.

**SIMPSON LUMBER CO.**

Phone Main 151.

North Bend, Ore