Roseburg THE TWICE-A-WEEK Plaindealer.

Vol. XXXV — ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1903. — No. 82

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Hints to Housewives.

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FRESH GROCERIES

And to get them promptly when you order them. Call up Phone No. 181 for good goods and good service.

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R. R. JOHNSON,

I HAVE EASTERN CUSTOMERS AND CAN SELL — OFFICE IN MARKS BLOCK, ROSEBURG, OR.

Feed With a Grain of Common Sense.

In feeding swine a grain of common sense can be used to advantage at all times. Don't get rattled because of the multiplicity of new feeds and new combinations that are continually placed before you.

The first thing is to take into consideration the object that is to be obtained. If you are growing pigs for the pork market you can push them with strong feed continually, providing you keep them in good condition with sharp appetites and active digestive organs to take care of the feed that is given them.

It is not always a question of the richness of the feed, but its cost must be reckoned with at the same time.

Hog raising for pork purposes is carried on for the profits that it brings, and the cheaper you can produce the pounds of gain or growth the more profit you will have in pork raising. Usually rapid growth is the cheapest production. The rapid growth is always accompanied with a grain ration or with something that furnishes plenty of protein nutriment. This ration is usually a grain that you can produce upon your own farm, that must be accompanied with as much grass as you can get them to eat. Home produced feed is, generally speaking, the cheapest feed for the feeder.

A portion of the feed, no doubt, can be used to advantage and benefit in the concentrated feeds that are offered as by-products from the packing houses or glucose factories. But one must depend upon cheaper feeds, and this is where his own productions, on which all freight charges are eliminated, and especially must he rely for cheapness upon his succulent pastures.

There are a number of so-called stock foods, which are a misnomer, as they are not intended to supplant the place of grain or other feeds, but merely as a conditioner or a tonic to keep the system in the best possible shape for eagerly eating and properly digesting the foods that are given them.

Every feeder has to watch his animals. A variety of feed helps to keep up the appetite, but a sudden change should not be made.

It does not do to overfeed, to crowd too far; the hogs should never have more than they will eat up clean. It is better to go a little bit unsatisfied than to have more than satisfies them.

Feeding for breeders, and especially feeding brood sows is one that is oftener overdone than any other.

A leading breeder of Duroc-Jerseys who has been successful for many years as a great feeder and breeder, producing large smooth hogs, and whose culls have usually topped the pork market in Chicago, fed his large herd of brood sows last winter coarse wheat shorts poured into a V-shaped trough and let water soak it, and when he had the feed that he was satisfied would be eaten up clean poured into the trough the hogs were given access to it and did their own mixing. He, on account of a poor corn yield last year, from early frosts, fed them no corn and was a little bit fearful that his feeding was too plain, but the results were the best he ever had. His hogs never did better nor showed up a better lot of pigs in stronger condition than from the present feed.

The sows also had a large range of pasture and were fed clover hay in addition.

This shows that a great many breeders who are anxious to give their pedigreed brood sows something extra, were really doing them an injury, and the reports of many failures of brood sows having indifferent litters or diseased litters were invariably accompanied with a statement that they had fed them a variety of rich feeds mixed together.

It shows that like the plain bread and milk diet for children is the best, so plain feeding for brood sows is the wisest and more uniformly accompanied with success.—[Swineherd.

Farming Means Something.

A writer in the Rural World expresses himself most intelligently on the subject of education for the farmers' boys, as follows:

"Who is to blame for the large number of farmer boys going to the city instead of remaining in the country, the city man, school teacher, or the farmer? This is a question being discussed fully all over the country. The day when the farmer needed no education is past. The farmer of today must know something. Boys in the rural districts, are the ones who need an agricultural education more than any others. The men are too old to learn much of the fundamentals of agriculture, and besides they have their families to support. The older boys, at least a majority of them, think it too babyish to study plants and how they grow. So it is left to the rural school boy to learn the fundamental principles of plant growth, etc., and get interested enough to stay on the farm and follow out the things he first learned in nature studies.

Practically all the education the farmer boy gets is in the rural schools. Does he learn things here to inspire within him a desire to stay with nature all his days? In most cases, no. Then why does he leave the farm? That's why. Nature studies and connected subjects are too often looked upon by school directors as humbugs. The brightest boy in the family is the one who usually gets the most advantages. When he finishes the rural school course he goes to the town graded school. He is often laughed at and made fun of because he is 'from the country,' but he is bright and soon leads his class. His teachers encourage him along these lines, and as soon as he has finished, they aid him in getting a good position in the city along the lines in which they have educated him. Or maybe he goes on through college, and, if he should take an agricultural course, there is always some good position awaiting him as soon as he graduates. Again, why does he leave the farm? And the brother left on the farm to work and help send him through school soon grows envious and will not stay at home and work when denied the privileges given his brother. He has little or no interest at all in the farm, never having had any one to explain the 'whys' and 'wherefores' of farming in such a way that he understands it and takes an interest in what he is doing.

This attitude toward rural education is gradually changing, we are glad to note. The agricultural colleges encourage all their students to go back to the farm, but the big farmers, dairymen, and ranchmen know a good thing and are also anxious to get such men.

With all these hindrances to the farmer's education, if he so desires he can obtain a valuable knowledge of agriculture. Besides the colleges of agriculture which the farmer cannot bring to himself, there are the farmers' institutes, which are held but a few miles from his home. The United States Department of agriculture, and several states individually, have farmers' reading courses, in which valuable agricultural literature is circulated through the different communities. For the younger generation some agricultural colleges have established boys' and girls' experiment clubs, or some similar organizations, and most others are trying to get some such plan in operation.

Farming has now become a skilled calling, as much so as any other calling, and should rank with all other professions But this will not be until the farmer boys have been educated to the business and have risen above being sneered at by the world with "Only a farmer.'"

Sheep in Orchards.

Very often we see orchards that have been set 40 or 50 years with dead limbs and decay stamped on the trees Ask the owner what is the trouble with the trees, and the answer almost invariably will be that it is old age. It is not old age, but it is starvation that causes them to decay. Some of the best and the most profitable trees that I have are 66 years old from the seeds (which I planted, and the most of them are good for 20 or more years. On the farm adjoining mine are a number of trees, nearly all natural fruit, that were set by the present owner's great-grandfather 130 years ago, and the trees are in a fair state of preservation, and produce fruit. It is conceded by all that hay is the most valuable crop that Maine produces, and I am quite sure if the orchards were all properly cared for apples would come, next to hay, as a net cash paying crop.

With the experience that I have had, I am convinced that there is no way that the fertality of the orchard can be kept up so clearly as by keeping a flock of sheep. If the farmer has a pasture adjoining his orchard, where the sheep can have a run in the orchard and pasture during the day and be yarded in the orchard nights, 40 sheep and their lambs will keep two acres rich enough to produce large crops of apples annually. If he has no pasture adjoining let him put four times as many sheep in the orchard, as it will produce grass for them and make up the deficiency in grain. Mr. Woodward, one of New York's great orchardists, in giving his experience in the different methods practised by him in keeping up the fertality of his orchards, says that the orchards where he kept his sheep and gave them grain produced the best apples and were the freest from worms, and the net returns were better than by cultivation or any other treatment. It has been nearly 40 years since I began keeping sheep in my orchard, and I can safely say that I know that the benefit derived in the increased quantity and better quality of the fruit has fully compensated me for wintering and pasturing the sheep, and the wool and lambs have been clear gain. Seventy years ago nearly every farmer kept from 25 to 100 sheep, and on a few farms 200. Wool brought a good price, but lambs sold from $1 to $2 each, or about one-half what they bring now. In those days all of the sheep were washed before they were sheared, and the washed wool brought from 3½ to 50 cents a pound. A flock of sheep now will net as good a sum of money in wool and lambs as they did in those days, and it is surprising to me why more farmers do not keep them.

For the last 30 years nothing on the farm has given the net returns an acre that orchards have where they have been properly cared for, and if those who have orchards in a starving condition would keep a flock of sheep in their orchards, or mulch the trees, or cultivate, they would soon find that the income of their farms would be nearly doubled.—Main Farmer.

Better than Pills.

The question has been asked—In what way are Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets superior to the ordinary cathartic and liver pills? Our answer is —They are easier and more pleasant to take and their effect is so gentle and so agreeable that one hardly realizes that it is produced by a medicine. Then they not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and aid the digestion. For sale at 25 cents per bottle by A. C. Marsters & Co.

Notice.

At a regular meeting of the directors of school District No. 4, the clerk was authorized to open books for subscription on to warrant loan of $20,000, said books to be open Oct. 1st. Subscribers can subscribe for amounts of $50 or multiples thereof. Warrants will draw interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum and will be payable as follows: $2,000 each succeeding year until all are paid. For other information apply to

75-tf CLARA DILLARD, Clerk.

Cleveland News.

(Left over from last issue.)

We have had some fine weather the past week.

Max Weiss, the Roseburg brewer, and two of his hired hands were the guests of Mr. Adam Doerner last Sunday.

Alfred Woodruff was visiting friends and relatives in Melrose Sunday.

Mr. Louis Hahn, who was taken ill a week ago Monday night, is able to be around once more.

G. W. Alderson is hauling his oak grub wood to Roseburg this week.

Mr. David G. Good was working for E. T. Woodruff last week.

Mr. R. W. Marsters and wife and daughters, Vivian and Ruth, of Roseburg, were visiting relatives in our burg Saturday and Sunday. Come again, Ruben.

"Uncle Ownie" Emory, of Coles Valley, was on our streets the first of the week.

Mort Woodruff and wife, of Melrose, were visiting relatives here last week.

Sherman Fortin, of Coles Valley, who has had the old Jones place, of Melrose, rented is making preparations to move to Coles Valley again. Give us a call when you come through, Sherman.

Mr. John Thom, of Roseburg, was out to his ranch the first of the week.

The roads are in fine condition for hauling, after the rain.

Simon Negus has been hauling home baled hay that he purchased of A. E. Clayton, of French Settlement.

Edward Von Pessil has been one of our best road supervisors and we are sorry to have him leave us.

Mr. J. Tooley was out the other day, trying his new team.

Mr. Bacon, just across the river, in Garden valley, from Cleveland, who built a new Kirtz dryer, had a long run this year with which to dedicate the dryer.

Sam Evans, of Umpqua Ferry, passed through our village last week.

Since one or two parties haven't run any deer with hounds, they have been seen quite often down here in the last few months.

L. A. Marsters and A. Doerner expect to put a big dam in the creek that runs through the former's place, for irrigating purposes.

Hallowe'en is nearly here, so look out for things and put them under lock and key.

Guy Wilson, of Coles Valley, passed through here last week, toward Roseburg.

There has been some fine trout fishing in the river here this fall, some caught weighing three to four pounds each.

Adam Doerner received a letter from his brother, Henry, now in Cape Nome. He says he will winter there this winter.

J. H. Pierce went to Roseburg one day last week.

E. T. Woodruff ran his chopper, Monday, to grind horse and hog feed for the winter.

David Good was the guest of Willie Scott last Sunday.

Mrs. Miller, our school teacher, spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister over at Wilbur.

L. A. Marsters, who has had his uncle's place rented, is going to move to his own place up on Cleveland creek this fall or early winter.

Our woodshed at the school house looks as if it needed a little repairing sometime, or the schoolma'am would have wet wood to burn this winter.

Mr. Frank Conn, one of Melrose' most prominent business men, was a visitor here Tuesday.

Mrs. Edward Von Pessil, accompanied by her sister, of Coles Valley, was visiting friends here the first of the week.

Mr. Asa Gurney, of Reston, passed through here Tuesday, en route for Hubbard creek.

Mr. E. T. Woodruff went over to Garden bottom on business Wednesday.

Messrs. Will, Frank and Conrad Long were out with some dogs the first part of the week, but failed to start anything.

James Dawson was a Roseburg visitor Monday.

The people around here have been busy gathering in their winter supply of apples.

How are the roads down toward the valley, for a wheel, Budd?

We are glad to hear that the PLAINDEALER is on its feet once more and hope it will prosper.

Mr. Frank Friman was doing business in Roseburg the first of the week.

Goodbye till next week.

HOOPOO.

Myrtle Creek Mailings.

Miss Etnel Gabbert and Mildred Kramer, have gone to Portland for a weeks' visit.

Uncle Joe Lane had a small sized blaze on the roof of their house this morning caused by a defective flue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dement, of Portland, arrived home last week and will, perhaps, make there home here this winter.

Dr. T. V. Hall, a practicing physician of Lakeview, is here on a short visit to his mother, Mrs. John Hall, and other relatives and friends.

The Myrtle Creek Prune Association, has shipped 28 cars of packed prunes to France already this fall, and expect to send out nearly as many more.

E. A. Strong, of Portland, spent a couple of days here this week. He was brought here as a witness for the Johnson Lumber Company in the latter's suit with Mr. Kramer.

Attorney and Mrs. C. I. Levengood were here, Tuesday. Mr. Levengood is counsel for Mr. Willis Kramer in the latter's suit restraining the lumber company from interfering with the flour mill's water supply.

Have you noticed how the lumber is piling up over at the lumber yard? There are about 30 piles started and it is coming down every day. Mr. Johnson has a $1,600 planing mill on the way here that will be installed to do work at the docks, providing everything is favorable.

Miller Humphreys received a letter from his son, Jesse, a few days since, written from Queenstown, Ireland. About two months ago Jesse shipped as a hand on a vessel out of Portland bound for the Orient and he is now in European waters, and will put in at the British Isles and European cities. He writes, however, that he already has had enough of a sailor's life.

Mr. P. L. Martineau, of Bordeau, France, has been spending sometime in Myrtle Creek, in the interest of a French firm that is buying a great amount of prunes in this country. The French people consume a great lot of prunes and they look to Oregon to supply a good part of the demand. This is a natural prune valley, and some growers say the French prune does better here than it does in its native country of France.

Dr. Whitcome was showing the people, Monday, a bunch of ripe strawberries, some of those he is growing in his garden. They are nice berries, and are some of the first to ripen. The doctor has made an effort to get a berry that grow in the winter and he thinks he almost has it, and says he will have strawberries galore at about Christmas tide.

Charles R. Potts has been appointed postmaster at Nugget on South Myrtle. Ben Sanders, the former postmaster, had resigned before his accidental death. Mr. Potts has already assumed his arduous duties and we congratulate him on getting such a lucretive government position.

One day last week as Effie Weaver was in a car at the depot, she fell to the ground by accident and broke the clavicle or collar bone. And a little son of Mr. and Mrs. Duge Dyer fell from the flume breaking his ulner bone of the forearm. He was brought to town and Dr. Whitcomb reduced the fracture.

Congressman Binger Hermann and son, Elbert, were guests at the Overland hotel Monday and Tuesday nights. Mr. Hermann was out for a rest previous to his departure for Washington. He visited friends at Canyonville, near which place he started his Oregon career as teacher in a country school. While here he was not unmindful of his official duties, and sought to know the peoples' wants in things national. He seemed to have a pleasant time and met many of his old time friends.

Willis Kramer went to Roseburg, Monday, and started action against the Johnson Lumber Company in an injunction suit to restrain the said company from interfering with the water supply of his flour mill that is operated by water power. The complaint alledges: That during the present year defendant constructed dams and reservoirs in Myrtle Creek, the stream from which the mill race is constructed, above the plaintiff's mill, for floating logs, and the water so restrained failed to reach the mill for several days, rendering it idle from loss of power; that at irregular intervals defendant opened the gates of said dams sending so much water at one time that the plaintiff was unable to conserve it for the mill; that defendant constructed a flume into which he dirverted the waters of the stream to within 100 yards of plaintiff's mill where it is discharged into the race; that water from said flume is filled with sawdust, bark, sediment and debris so as to clog the rack and gates of the mill wheel. Plaintiff further alleges that by intermittent stopping of the mill for the reasons set forth much of his trade has been lost and that the continued interference will depreciate the value of his mill. Damages that may seem equitable to the court are asked by the plaintiff and an injunction against further interference.

The new general staff of the army has decided to send agents to South America to study military conditions there as a preparation for war involving the United States which might be fought in that part of the world. This policy is based on the conclusion that the next conflict of the American government will be for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. It is to be the opinion of the general staff that hostilities will ultimately come with one or more European powers over the principles embraced in the fifth President's famous message. Several army officers will start for South American capitals before the end of the month. They will be accredited as military attaches to the United States legations at these capitals. The officers who are to go have been selected from among the younger men of the general staff, whose membership comprises the pick of the army.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Bids will be received by the Board of School directors of Dist. No. 4, Roseburg Oregon, until 2 o'clock p. m. Nov. 2, 1903, for the erection and completion of a High School building according to plans and specifications, prepared by Chas. Burggral, Architect, Albany Ore. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check payable to school District No. 4, Roseburg, Oregon, for the sum of $250. As a guarantee that in the event the contract is awarded, the contractor shall furnish an approved bond, equal to 75 per cent of the contract within ten days after the awarding of the contract.

Proposals for the same, plans and specifications, may be seen at S. C. Flint's, Roseburg, Oregon, or at the architect's office. The building shall be completed by September 1st, 1904.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Signed

S. C. FLINT,
Chairman, Board of Director Dis. No. 4
CLARA DILLARD, Clerk. 75-N2

R. W. FENN,

CIVIL ENGINEER

(Lately with the government geographical and geological survey of Brazil, South America.)

United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Office over Postoffice. ROSEBURG, OREGON. Correspondence solicited

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Takes the place of shingles, tin, iron, tar and gravel and all prepared roofings. For flat and steep surfaces, gutters, valleys, etc. Easy to lay. Tempered for all climates. Reasonable in cost. Sold on merit. Guaranteed. It will pay to ask for prices and information.

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Have you seen our line of Jackets and Furs. We do not claim to do all the business, what we want is the pleasure of showing our line. The Goods will do the rest. We are confident that your Jacket or Fur will be bought of

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Pratical Watchmaker, Jeweler, Optician.

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A general banking business transacted, and customers given every accommodation consistent with safe and conservative banking.

Bank open from nine to twelve and from one to three.

Germany against Monroe Doctrine.

"In Germany the word has gone forth that the fatherland must have a navy as strong as any other power, and that colonies must be founded to drain off the surplus population without denationalization. My impression is that Germany is looking to South America for the establishment of these colonies, and will not permit the Monroe doctrine to stand in the way, if it comes to the test."

Speaking dispassionately, Representative Alston G. Dayton of West Virginia, second Republican member of the naval affairs committee, who has just returned from an extended study of naval affairs in Germany, England and France, made the above statement, and followed it by declaring for a systematic programme of naval increase in this country. He said:

"The shipbuilding programme which will give Germany thirty-eight modern battleships will be completed by 1910. The effort to complete the programme by 1906 was a task even beyond their remarkable energy.

"Germany is making rapid naval progress. England is standing still. France, with poor naval administration, is indulging in flotsam and jetsam experiments with torpedo craft and going backward all the time."

In an address declivered last week n New York President Roosevelt said: 'Remember that in popular government we must rely on the people themselves, alike for the punishment of corruptionists and for the reformation. Those upon whom our institutions cast the initial duty of bringing malefactors to the bar of justice must be diligent in its charge; yet in the last resort the success of their efforts to purge the public service of corruption must depend upon the attitude of the courts and of the juries drawn from the people. Leadership is of avail only so far as there is wise and resolute public sentiment behind it."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials

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