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Combine of Miners.

A Cripple Creek, Col., dispatch of Tuesday's date says: "The most gigantic labor combine ever effected will be made in this district within the next week and a half, when the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America will form an alliance for the purpose of fighting organized capital, which recently has been organized to combat unions throughout the country. The basis of operation will be perfected next week, when President John Mitchell of the miners and Charles Meyer, president of the Western Federation, confer as to the perfection of plans for the operation of the huge combine. "The terms on which the unions are brought together have not been made public, but it is learned that both organizations remain intact and separate, but will probably have a joint committee working in the interests of each national union. This gigantic combine takes in nearly a million miners in the United States. "The action by the union people is taken as a result of a meeting of the Mine Owners Association at Colorado Springs recently, at which it was decided to make their movement national and attempt to exterminate unionism in the country. "President Mitchell will not call a coal miners' strike until his arrival next week, when it is believed the combine will tie up the entire Northwest."

Boodling Masons.

Dr. William F. Kuhn of Kansas City, who was elected last Friday Masonic grand master of the state of Missouri, made an address, in which he spoke of self-confessed and convicted boodlers, who had been Masons but whom the lodges of which they were members, he was proud to say, had either tried and expelled from membership or their cases are now under advisement. "The fair name of our state has been disgraced," he said, "by some of our civic officials. Public trust has been betrayed and sold to the highest bidder. Civic honor has been obliged to hide her face, while private and corporate greed has filched like a bold highwayman the purse of its victim. The civilization of the twentieth century has stood appalled and thought of the decadence of once proud Rome, which fell a prey to civic dishonor. Of the self-confessed, convicted and sentenced boodlers of Missouri, six of the thirty-two, to our sorrow and shame, were Masons." After referring to several specific cases where "members who had sold their honor for money had been tried and expelled with commendable zeal," the grand master concluded, "the edict has gone forth that the boodlers must go."

The Panama Canal.

Ismael Enrique Arcelegas of the Colombian diplomatic service has arrived in Washington with data regarding the Panama canal for Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge. He has not hesitated to say that his government wants \$25,000,000 for the canal, and it will not consider a less sum. The Colombian Senate committee which reported the canal treaty with the United States said in so many that the treaty with the United States should be rejected, and that negotiations should be opened with foreign powers in the hope of getting more favorable terms. There is a strong opinion in Washington that foreign powers had more to do with the rejection of the treaty by Colombia than any real sentiment in that country, and now it is proposed to construe the Monroe doctrine as prohibiting any foreign power or any company backed by a foreign government or under its patronage from acquiring a canal strip. It is the intention of the United States government to convey to the Colombian envoy a clear understanding that this country will permit no foreign nation to take any steps in the direction of a canal. It will be urged seriously by the United States that this would be in direct opposition to the Monroe doctrine principle and would be resisted to the limit of the country's power. It is probable that before many days pass Mr. Arcelegas will learn that there is no possibility of the United States paying more for the canal strip than it offered to in the treaty just rejected by the Colombian Congress. The strength of the advocates of the Nicaraguan route is such as to preclude the possibility of securing any more generous legislation for Panama than was secured in the Spooner bill.

The United States government will reject Colombia's new proposition of \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal and will resist to the limit of its power foreign control, as now proposed by the Colombians.

Russia, Hungary and Austria have presented an identical note to Turkey which, it is hoped, will result in the formation of a council or administration composed of the foreign consuls in Macedonia and other disturbed districts to carry out the reformatory plans of the Powers.

Sir Thomas Lipton announces that he will offer a cup of the value of \$2,500 for an ocean race from Sandy Hook to the Needles, Isle of Wright. The race will be open to schooners, sloops and yachts, and there will be no time allowance. Sir Thomas suggests that May would be the best month for the race.

The Woman's Home Companion for November is one of the banner numbers of the year. It contains sixty-four pages almost equally divided between fiction and special features. Of the former, easily the most important is the first instalment of a new and novel prize-contest serial, "The Trilemma of Albertine," in which the reader is asked (for a certain financial consideration) to assist the editor in deciding the love choice of a beautiful Chicago heiress. The social articles are especially strong. Among these are noted "My Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," by his Law Clerk; "The Progressive Work of the Jews in the United States," by Rabbi de Sola Mendes; "The Sad Love Story of Buchanan," and "Old Home Week." Grace Margaret Gould gives many helpful hints in the Fashion Department, and the usual interesting matter is maintained in the Nature-Study Club. Published by the Crowell Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio; one dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

By the terms of Article 4 of the treaty between China and the United States, China undertakes to abolish all transit taxes and especially the "likin" taxes, and to abolish all the barriers and stations for their collection. The United States, in consideration of this charge, agrees, if all the other treaty Powers do likewise, pay at the port of entry a surtax of 1 1/2 times the import tariff. This will exempt from all other taxes whatever within the Empire. Exports from China shall pay an ad valorem duty of 7 1/2 per cent, to be collected at the port of export. Other sections refer to rights and privileges of diplomatic officers, consuls, and United States citizens in China; establishment of bonded warehouses; trademarks, copyrights and patents; uniform national coinage to be legal tender throughout the Empire; free exercise of religion for the Chinese (Christians, the right of missionaries to rent property in perpetuity; and, at the request of the Chinese Government, the prohibition by the United States of the importation of morphia and instruments for its use; the opening of free ports in Manchuria; revision of regulations concerning mines, and the opening of them to American enterprise.

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 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. Burgeal, 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 Dist. No. 4 CLARA DILLARD, Clerk. 75-N2

Wood! Wood! Wood!

The PLAINDEALER wants 20 tiers of wood at the office, and any man who wants to pay up a year's subscription can bring in a tier of wood and the business will be transacted.

War Will Come.

A Washington dispatch of last Monday's date says:

"The general staff of the army, whose duty it is to prepare plans for war with every possible antagonist, has concluded that the defense of the Monroe doctrine will some day, perhaps sooner than is generally expected, cause a war between the United States and one or more European powers. Germany is regarded as the country that is most likely to cause trouble.

"When the war comes, the officers of the general staff believe, many campaigns will be fought in South America. In order that comprehensive plans may be prepared in advance for the struggle the military resources of the South American republics are being thoroughly studied.

"An exhaustive study of Venezuela, with a short side trip to the Isthmus of Panama, has been completed by Captain Chauncey B. Humphrey of the Third Infantry, and First Lieutenant Ernest V. D. Murphy of the Twenty-seventh Infantry. They were sent to Venezuela in June before the general staff was formally organized. Their assignment to this detail was one of the first acts of the provisional general staff and the promptness and secrecy with which they were sent indicates that some of the staff officers believe that the possibility of war is not remote.

To give them an official status these two officers were appointed military attaches at Caracas, but the appointment was not announced, nor was the state department informed of it.

"The officers spent only enough time in Caracas to disarm suspicion as to their real purpose. Then they inspected the sea coast and plunged into the interior, studying the country from a military standpoint and familiarizing themselves with the facility with which armies might be handled to the best advantage. Every point, including the size of the army Venezuela could be expected to raise and the time it would take properly to equip it, was investigated.

"The officers returned by way of Panama, and investigated the resources and defenses of the isthmus. While there they had several conferences with Major Black, of the engineer corps, who is stationed at Panama in connection with the canal project.

"The officers' report, which was made to the division of military information, was received with great satisfaction. Aside from its military aspect, they made a report on political conditions in Venezuela, which was highly important.

"Other officers will be sent at once on similar missions to all of the South American countries. To give them a status, they will be accredited as military attaches, but the utmost secrecy will be observed in their assignments. Venezuela was selected as the country to be investigated first, for the reason that the staff officers believe trouble is most likely to break out there.

"There is reason to believe that the general staff has learned that Germany has had military agents and spies at work in Venezuela for some time, in preparation for an invasion of that country. Some of the staff officers privately admit that they believe Germany is preparing to resist any intervention by the United States in defense of the Monroe doctrine. This means that they think the kaiser is preparing for the war with the United States which he knows would follow an attempt to acquire territory in Venezuela. The general staff proposes to be equally ready for it.

"The staff officers fear there will be trouble over the collection of the customs receipts that were to be set aside by President Castro for the payment of the foreign claims, and that this will be used by Germany as an excuse for seizing the custom-houses and precipitating trouble."

Fulton on the Panama Canal.

Senator Fulton, like Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has become restless because of the nonaction of this Government looking to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. He believes more time than necessary has been dawdled away by Colombia, and in a statement made on Saturday he advocates more radical action by this Government than has been proposed by any other friend of an Isthmian Canal. Speaking of the matter, he said: "I hope that some decisive action will be taken by Congress during the coming session providing for the construction of an Isthmian canal. "Much depends, of course, on what the President shall recommend. He will probably not deal with that subject in his special session message. We may expect something straight from the shoulder, however, on the subject in his message to the regular session. Of course, I have no knowledge of his views

other than as they are known to the public. We know he strongly favors a canal. He is not likely to favor any policy of procrastination. He is one of those who believe that the way to do a thing is to do it.

Not Acting in Good Faith.

"In my judgment we should no longer negotiate with Colombia. She has not acted in good faith. By the act of June 26, 1902, it is expressly provided that in case the President shall not be able to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the new canal company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic Colombia, within a reasonable time, and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, shall cause to be constructed a ship canal by way of Lake Nicaragua.

"Colombia rejected the treaty providing for the construction of this government of the Panama canal. That treaty was extremely liberal in its reservations of jurisdiction and control of the canal zone in Colombia, as well as in the compensation and rental to be paid her, indeed, much more liberal in the concessions of jurisdiction than in the judgment of many, including myself, compared with our best interests. Certainly we should not concede her more.

"Nevertheless, the treaty has been rejected by Colombia. By that act, in my judgment, the "reasonable time" granted the President by the act of June 26, 1902, within which to treat for the acquisition of rights of Panama expired, and consequently it is the President's duty now to open negotiations with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Possibly steps in that direction have been taken, and it may be that these governments, concluding because of the failure of the Colombian treaty that they command the situation, are unreasonable in their demands. Such, I say, may be the case, and I would not be surprised if it were.

Working Grant to the Limit.

"The dominant idea of the Isthmian governments seems to be not how they can best aid the great enterprise in the interest of the world's commerce, but rather by what means they can work the grant to the highest possible limit, believing, apparently, that the necessities of this nation so strongly urge early construction of the canal that we must pay whatever sum their avarice shall prompt them to demand. It is my conviction that the time has arrived when we should make them understand that we will not permit the commercial interests of this continent, or even those of this nation, to be fettered either by their stupidity or unsatiable cupidity; that we will deal fairly and liberally with them, but we will not consent either to be robbed, or to permit our legitimate commercial growth to be strangled by their unreasonable demands. This we should say gently and in diplomatic language, but say and live up to it.

"We should then select the route we deem most suitable, tender reasonable compensation and guarantee thereof, and if they shall not be accepted, we should proceed to dig the canal, maintain and use it. Such are my sentiments, and I favor granting the President ample power to proceed on such lines. While there exists some diversity of opinion as to which is the better route, the people of this country are almost unanimously in favor of a canal by one route or the other. Personally I have a preference route, but I am not wedded to either route. Indeed, each route possesses advantages over the other in some particulars. We must have an Isthmian canal, and the time to commence having it has arrived.

The above article was crowded out last Monday owing to the publication of the country financial statements.

Red Hill Ripples.

Walter Lynn was seen in our midst a few days ago. Rev. Smith, of Oakland, preached a very interesting sermon to a house full of people last Sunday.

Mrs. J. Sutherland, of Yoncalla, was on the Hill Sunday.

Messrs. Ward and Albert Cockeram, will soon take their departure for Eastern Oregon, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. Harry Herr, was a guest at the "Cockeram ranch" over Sunday. Our school will commence next Monday, with Lucy Hay as teacher.

Miss Lura H. Fretts has gone to Rice Hill for a couple of weeks.

Ralph Cockeram and Elmer Thompson went hunting last Sunday. "Big men should always go to church."

R. Rowland has returned from Elkton. The "Red Hill Owl" is residing in Wilbur at present.

Alva Bancum, of Dayton, Wash., is on the Hill.

Misses Anna and Ada Cockeram, have returned home.

E. A. Langdon and I. Jones, are busy hauling dried prunes to Oakland.

J. Pringle is working for the Cutlack Bros.

Wedding bells will soon ring on the Hill. Mr. Prosser will organize a singing school at our school house, the evening of the first Tuesday in November. Every one attend.

BAMBOO TREE.

Notice.

At a regular meeting of the directors of school District No. 4, the clerk was authorized to open books for subscription 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 4 1/2 per cent per annum and will be payable as follows: \$2,000 each succeeding year until all are paid. For other information apply to 75-11 CLARA DILLARD, Clerk.

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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CIGARS, TOBACCO
AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES.
Jackson Street, - - Roseburg, Oregon

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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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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
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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.

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The CLEFENT-KEEFER CO., in
"THE BELLS"
Henry Irving's Great Success.
This popular play will be presented for one night
Thursday, Oct. 29.
At the OPERA HOUSE
Seats will be on sale Wednesday morning.
Prices 35 and 50 cts, Gallery 25 sts

NOTICE!
Call at the office of the Roseburg Water and Light Co. and pay your water and light bills, on or before the 15th of each month and take advantage of the discount.