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President Kills a Mouse.

Spokane, Wash., April 29.—John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, who accompanied President Roosevelt on his recent tour through Yellowstone National Park, arrived in Spokane this morning, on the private car of Assistant General Superintendent, W. S. Gilbert, of the Northern Pacific. He expects to remain in Spokane for a week or ten days, exploring the surrounding country for birdology. While in this city he will be the guest of W. S. Gilbert.

"Save for myself and Major Pitcher, superintendent of the park, the President was almost alone on his trip," said Mr. Burroughs. "We had our guides with us, and some soldiers. We spent a week in camp. Our first camp was pitched in a deep gorge on the Yellowstone. At night we would build a roaring campfire and sit around it. The President is a steam-engine talker. He would usually talk for a straight hour after dinner. One of the most remarkable traits about the President is his prodigious memory. Every day he would give us a fresh exemplification of this trait. I noticed that on our way out while he was talking he sighted four of his old Dakota friends, whom he had known in his ranching days. He would recall instances of their lives together which they themselves had forgotten. One night the President got to talking about the Tartar invasions in Europe. I don't suppose he had read of it since his college days, but he could recall historical instances, especially exact dates, with remarkable accuracy. He would also mention statements from our own books which even I myself had forgotten. The President's campfire talks were wonderfully interesting. He would tell stories of his days on the ranch and would intersperse them with comments on his life at Washington, his experience with Congressmen, Senators and politicians. Then he would branch off to his hunting experiences. It was delightfully interesting.

"Just two weeks ago today," continued Mr. Burroughs, "while we were in our first camp, the President took a notion that he wanted to go for a walk by himself. Major Pitcher protested somewhat, but the President declared that he was able to take care of himself. He started out in the morning and was gone until 5 o'clock in the evening. When he came back he told us that he had crept within 50 yards of a large herd of elk. He had walked 18 miles alone. The President's interest in natural history is exceedingly acute. He knew the birds of the park as well as I knew them myself. I think I had to aid him in identification but once. At our second camp, the one on Slough Creek, we saw a specimen of a pigmy owl. I never heard of the bird, but the President had. We heard a sound in the woods one afternoon, which at first we thought must have been a coon. One of our guides suggested, however, that it was an owl, though it was a queer time for the ordinary owl to be stirring. The President declared that he was going to locate the creature, and I went with him. We found him perched on the top of a large tree. "Keep that bird treed until I go back and get a field glass," said the President to me, and he hurried back to get the glass. He pronounced it the pigmy owl. It is about the size of the robin, but has the face of an owl. It stirs about in the daytime like an ordinary bird, and not at night like an owl. The next day we started for Tower Falls. On our way we started up a herd of elk and chased them up a hill for some distance. We were on horseback and crowded them to bay, where they stood with their tongues out. We rode to the top of a hill near by, and, resting there in the sunshine, gazing out over the landscape perhaps five miles wide, we counted 3000 elk. We probably did not see all of them, as they were in five or six bands.

Riding down into the valley, one of our sergeants startled us by declaring that he saw a mountain lion. We looked, and it was only a badger sitting up on the edge of his hole. As we approached him he dodged into his hole and then peeped slyly out at us. At Tower Falls the rest of us went fishing while the President took another solitary walk to get a look at a band of mountain sheep. He got within 40 or 50 yards of a band of six or seven of them. We visited the cabin of an ex-Confederate soldier named Yancey, who lives in the park. He is over 70 years of age. He told the President he intended to vote for him if he lived, and I have no doubt he will. The President displayed great interest in some children at the Yancey home.

"As we came on through, we saw several deer. We saw one place where a mountain lion had killed a deer and dragged it across the road. We took three big sleighs and went into the geyser basin. We first went to Norris', which is 1000 feet higher than the ordinary level of the park. The snow was about four feet deep. From there we went to the upper geyser basin. There were some soldiers quartered there. The President talked to them and examined the books in their library. The President takes deep interest in the soldiery, particularly in the Spanish-American War veterans, and has deep and profound respect for the veterans of the Civil War.

"From the upper basin we went back to Norris', and from there went and took in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. It was necessary for us to approach the canyon on skees. The President had never had them on but once before, and managed to carry himself very well on them. They said I did, too, although I had never worn them before. We saw the upper falls of the Yellowstone. There were some soldiers sheltered there also. One of them had been in Cuba, and the President asked him many questions. On our return to the hotel, Major Pitcher requested that we be photographed with our skees on, so we submitted to the operation.

We made our way back to Mammoth Springs, starting at 5 o'clock in the morning, so that the snow would not melt and cause our sleighs to fall through. We made 32 miles that day. The wagons met us at the Golden Gate, and that ended our trip through the park.

The President did no hunting in the park. He scarcely had a gun in his hands. It is contrary to law to hunt in the park, and the President faithfully respected the law. The only living thing he killed was a common mouse. He saw one running along the ground one day, and threw his hat over it and captured it. 'I want that mouse for Dr. Merriam,' he said, and he killed it. He took it to the hotel and skinned it with his pocketknife. It is more difficult to skin a mouse than an elk. He stuffed it and sent it to Dr. Merriam at Washington. On our trip through the park we saw 7000 elk, many hundred deer, about 50 antelope, and wild geese and ducks in profusion."

After leaving Spokane Mr. Burroughs is going to visit a friend who has a cattle ranch near Landusky, in Northern Montana. "I want a taste of real life on a cattle ranch," said he, "after I have had a week's playtime in this section.'

Chicago, April 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Salt Lake City, Utah, says Bessie Knecht woke from her sleep of 57 days yesterday. A part of her treatment has been a cold bath every morning. Yesterday, when about to be immersed, she broke away from her nurse and ran unassisted to her cot. A short time afterward, when her medicine was about to be administered, she spoke for the second time since the beginning of her sleep She exclaimed: "Don't leave me alone." Then she opened her eyes. The doctors attribute her truble to an abscess on the brain. When she went to sleep she weighed 127 pounds. Now she weighs only 86.

Our Next Congressman.

Hon. Binger Hermann of Douglas county, who has again been nominated by the Republicans of this district for representative in Congress, and whose election will follow, without a question of doubt on June 1st, was first elected to Congress from Oregon in 1884, and was six times in succession thereafter re-elected, until the nomination of the late Thomas H. Tongue in 1896. From 1884 until 1892 when the state was formed into two districts by reason of the increased population, Mr. Hermann was the sole representative in the lower house of congress of this state and few men have a wider acquaintance and influence over Oregon, while his previous long experience will enable him to at once become an effective worker at Washington, for the interests of Oregon. Mr. Hermann's entrance into public life was in 1886, when as a school teacher and law student in Douglas county, where he had resided since 1858, he was elected state senator from Douglas county in 1868, and in 1871 was appointed receiver of the land office at Roseburg. At the time of his retirement from Congress in 1897 he was a member of a number of very influential committees of the House and his ability was recognized by President McKinley who appointed him commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, in which position he continued until the first of the present year, when he resigned that position.—Glendale News.

Attitude of America.

Paris, April 27.—The Foreign Office has received lengthy advices from Washington regarding the feeling aroused in the United States over the steps taken by Russia in connection with Manchuria. The dispatches show that the American Government does not intend to join the powers in opposing the Russian demands, but that the United States will confine its action to safeguarding its own commercial interests.

The assurances have created a strongly favorable feeling here. The advices also state that Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg has been instructed to forward information on the subject to Washington. The officials here say this will probably disclose that Russia's action has been less radical than appeared at first.

The view prevails that the powers having political antagonism toward Russia are responsible for the present agitation. It is stated that Russia's demands do not mean a termination of the open door policy, but only a continuance under Russian administration of similar restrictions now imposed by China.

In government quarters unmistakable sympathy with the Russian attitude is shown. It is claimed that Russian interests in Manchuria and its proximity to Siberia entitle Russia to take supervision.

San Francisco, April 28.—After only 12 days' service the government marine cable connecting the Farallones with Point Reyes has been severed. Sunday afternoon the cable was cut either accidentally or deliberately by the crew of the steamer South Portland which had put into Drake's Bay Saturday night to escape a southwester. At 1:30 McAdie was apprised of the fact that the cable was cut and later received word that Captain Hornsman was responsible.

The captain's story will not be known until the steamer arrives at Seattle in two or three days. No facilities are handy for repairing the cable.

Berlin, April 28.—The government announced today that it has purchased two and a half million dollars' worth of naval materials from Krupp. This indicates unusual activity of German warships.

Portland, April 27.—(To the Editor.)—It was kind of you to publish a list of bachelors, but as the normal man marries before 30 years of age, it behooves a girl to think twice before securing one of those ossified lumps of selfishness for a husband. Girls, beware of Wood B. Benedict—he is too good for any use.

A widower knows enough to be appreciative, is thoughtful, and knows how to be attentive. Won't you publish a list of widowers, and if possible, secure for me a 30 day option on the first sex. WIDOW.—Oregonian.

Love is sometimes a hard taskmaster. He drives women to tasks beyond their strength and lays heavy burdens on their shoulders. Love of husband, love of family, forces many a woman day by day to labor for the home when aching back and throbbing head make her utterly unfit for household duties.

Weak, nervous women who suffer from headache, backache, bearing-down pains and other consequences of womanly disease, can be completely cured by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"About two years ago I was taken sick and it seemed as if I had no nerves at all," writes Mrs. P. Woodbeck, of Delray, Mich. "Could not work an hour in the day without being tired out. I doctored first with one physician, then with another, but did not receive any benefit. One would say one thing and the next something else. I had almost given up when I thought your medicine might help me, so I wrote to you asking what to do. You advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I did so and could see a difference right away. I only took four bottles in all and felt better than I had in a long time. Can work all day now and not feel tired as I would in an hour before taking your treatment. I think it is the only medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

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

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, April 25, 1903.

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 in Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States, by act of August 4, 1892, Ames S. Johnston, of Port Orford, county of Curry, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5024, for the purchase of the NW¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 34 south, range No. 14 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 Geo. W. Smith, County Clerk, at his office at Gold Beach, Oregon, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1903.

He names as witnesses: Roy C. Jones, and H. L. Cooper, of Port Orford, Oregon; and Merton M. Miller and John C. Miller, of Ophir, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 10th day of July, 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

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

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, April 20, 1903.

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, Roy C. Jones, of Port Orford, county of Curry, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4975, for the purchase of the E½ NW¼ NW¼ NW¼ section 25 and NE¼ NE¼ sec. 26, twp. No. 34 south, range No. 14 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 County Clerk of Curry county, at Port Orford, Oregon, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1903.

He names as witnesses:

George Curry, Geo. Forty, T. B. Lane, and H. L. Cooper, all of Port Orford, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of July, 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878,—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, April 2, 1903.

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 in Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, R. R. Johnson, of Benson, county of Swift, State of Minnesota, has this day filed in this office, his sworn statement No. 4835, for the purchase of the S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼ of section Number 34, in Township No. 31 south, range No. 13 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 Friday the 14th day of August 1903.

He names as witnesses:

E. S. Wells, F. S. Wells, John Lehnherr, Camas Valley, Ore.; T. G. Rismn, Minneapolis, Minn.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of Aug., 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned, situated in Sixes River Precinct, Curry county, Oregon, for the purpose of hunting with guns or dogs, or fishing. Also not to leave any gate open on going through, or otherwise trespass in any manner.

Any person so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. RACHAEL AYERS.

For Sale—A good billiard table and a 500 pound combination lock safe as good as new.

For further particulars call on or address this office.

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(Successor to F. M. Langlois.)

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CASH SALES amounting to $5 or more will be allowed 10 per cent discount, except on Flour, on which no discount can be given.

As I will do my own teaming, it is my intention to sell cheaper than goods were ever sold on Floras Creek.

Butter, Eggs and Hides,

Will be taken in exchange for goods.

Give me a trial and I will do my best to please you.

NOT IN ANY TRUST

Many newspapers have lately given currency to reports by irresponsible parties to the effect that

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO

had entered a trust or combination; we wish to assure the public that there is *no truth* in such reports. We have been manufacturing sewing machines for over a quarter of a century, and have established a reputation for ourselves and our machines that is the envy of all others. Our *"New Home"* machine has never been rivaled as a family machine.—It stands at the head of all *High Grade* sewing machines, and stands on its *own* merits.

The "New Home" is the only really HIGH GRADE Sewing Machine on the market.

It is not necessary for us to enter into a trust to save our credit or pay any debts as we have no debts to pay. We have never entered into competition with manufacturers of low grade cheap machines that are made to sell regardless of any intrinsic merits. Do not be deceived, when you want a sewing machine don't send your money away from home; call on a ***"New Home" Dealer,*** he can sell you a better machine for less than you can purchase elsewhere. If there is no dealer near you, write direct to us.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO
ORANGE, MASS.
New York, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878,—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, December 9, 1902.

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, William Fitzgerald, of Portland care of St. Charles Hotel, county of Multnomah State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4101, for the purchase of the Northwest quarter of section 21, in Township 31 south, of range 14 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 Wednesday the 17th day of June, 1903.

He names as witnesses:

A. E. Peck, of Montavilla, Oregon, Edward Wells, Camas Valley, Oregon, Merle Lavoy, Montavilla, Oregon, J. M. Ogle, of Centralia, Wash.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office an or before the said 17th day of June, 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, not to enter upon or trespass in any manner upon the land of the undersigned, situated on Elk River, Curry county, Oregon, for the purpose of fishing, or hunting with guns or dogs. Also not to leave any gate open on going through, or otherwise trespass in any manner. Any person or persons so entering upon said premises without our consent will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JOEL BOND,
CHAS. FORTY,
MRS. CATHARINE FORTY.

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

United States Land office,
Roseburg, Oregon, April 20, 1903.

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, Walter S. Lyon, of Port Orford, County of Curry, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 4976, for the purchase of the SW¼ of section No. 24, in Township No. 34 south, range No. 14 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 County Clerk of Curry county at his office at Port Orford, Oregon on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1903.

He names as witnesses:

G. W. Curry, of Ophir, Oregon; and H. L. Cooper, Thos. Lane and Fay W Jones, all of Port Orford, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of July, 1903.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

The Pacific Furniture and Lumber Company,

Port Orford, Oregon,

Keep a Full and Complete Stock of

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Having engaged in the Hardware business, a share of the public patronage is solicited. Fair dealing and satisfaction guaranteed.