

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 226.
hold their regular communication on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 31st of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
FRID. PAGE-TUSTIN, E. R. HERMAN MAIRK, Secretary.

DOUGLAS LODGE, NO. 21, J. O. F. M.
meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Old Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
C. B. LASKER, Councilor.
GEO. W. FERRY, Recording Secretary.

AUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR
meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.
FREE JOHNSON, W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, Secy.

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F.
meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Old Masonic Hall. Visiting members of other orders of good standing cordially invited to attend.
ROBERT ROBINSON, N. G. F. O. MERRILL, Secy.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W.
meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows Hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

RENO POST, NO. 29, G. A. R. MEETS THE first and third Thursdays of each month.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 10, MEETS first and third Thursdays in each month.

FARM ALLIANCE—Regular Quarterly Meetings will be held at Grange Hall, Roseburg, the first Friday in December, March and June, and the third Friday in September.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S. MEETS the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
REGINA RAST, W. M.
AGNES BROWN, Secy.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 67, R. of L. E. meets every second and fourth Sundays.

ROSEBURG R. D. LODGE, NO. 41, I. O. F. meets on Tuesday evening of each week at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brothers and brethren are invited to attend.
MERIT WERT, N. G.
AMATA SMITH, R. Sec.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. of P. MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.
L. LOONEY, C. C.
R. M. CONKLING, K. R. S.

Professional Cards.

A. M. CRAWFORD,
Attorney at Law,
Room 2, Marsters Building, - ROSEBURG, OR.
Business before the U. S. Land Office and mining cases a specialty.
Late Receiver U. S. Land Office.

GEORGE M. BROWN, FRED. PAGE-TUSTIN,
BROWN & TUSTIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Rooms 7 and 8
Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OR.

W. R. WILLIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will practice in all the courts of the State, Or.
See in the Court House, Douglas county, Or.

C. A. SEHLBREDE,
Attorney at Law,
Roseburg, Oregon,
Office over the Postoffice on Jackson street.

O. P. COSHOW,
Attorney-at-Law,
Special attention given to Commercial Law and Collection.
Office on Jackson St. opposite Blom's Block,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

E. D. STRATFORD,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 3 and 4
Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OR.

J. B. EDDY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

IRA B. RIDDLE,
Attorney at Law,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

ELMER V. HOOVER,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE,
Main street, one door south of City Hall,
ROSEBURG, OR.

MYRA BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, 102 Jackson Street, at residence of Mrs. J. Bizer.
ROSEBURG, OR.

J. O. TWICHELL, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon.
Office Hours, from 12 to 3 P. M.
Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG.
Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Bradley.

K. L. MILLER, M. D.
Surgeon and Homoeopathic Physician,
Roseburg, Oregon.
Chronic diseases a specialty.

WILL P. HEYDORF,
County Surveyor,
and Notary Public.
OFFICE: In Court House.
Orders for surveying and Field Notes should be addressed to Will P. Heydorff, County Surveyor, Roseburg, Or.

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McLALLEN.
Mrs. D. C. McLallen, Prop.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TRAVELING MEN.
RATES REASONABLE.
Large, Fine Sample Rooms.
Free Bus to and From Trains. ROSEBURG.

JERRY J. WILSON,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Jackson Street.

REPAIRING ENTRUSTED TO
THEY ARE DONE PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.
PRICES REASONABLE.
GIVE US A CALL.

H. C. STANTON
Has just received a new and extensive stock of
DRY GOODS
—CONSISTING OF—
Ladies' Dress Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings,
Laces, Etc., Etc.
—ALSO A FINE STOCK OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of the best quality and finish.

GROCERIES,
Wood, Willow and Glass Ware,
Crockery, Cordage, Etc.
Also on hand in large quantities and at prices to suit the times. Also a large stock of
Custom-Made Clothing
For Choice
TEA
Call at Stanton's for "L. P. M."

WOODWARD
—THE—
RUSTLER
ROSEBURG
—Does Up—
ALL COMPETITORS!
We are always in the Lead, and mean to keep there.
The Golden Harvest is upon us, and farmers are smiling because Woodward looms to their interest.

BUGGY HARNESS
—Full Trimmed—
TEAM HARNESS
These are All Leather and Warranted.

SADDLES
At Reduced Prices.
Consult your purse and be sure and see Woodward before buying.

W. G. WOODWARD
BOSWELL & SPRINGS
BOSWELL,
Douglas County, Oregon.

Machine Makes Plan Transparent.

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With this new apparatus, says the New York Herald, the dreams of those skeptical gentlemen who draw pictures for the comic papers have been fully realized. Man has been rendered transparent. He can be seen through literally. The instrument which has thus added the onward flight of science is a Holtz static electric machine, and is the handiwork of Messrs. Waite and Bartlett, electrical experts. The machine proper is a massive affair, inclosed in a glass case eleven feet long, five feet wide and nine feet high. It is supported with eight revolving plates, which are five feet in diameter. These revolve on a four-inch steel axis.

Some idea of the power of this wonderful machine can be gained from the fact that the plates make 225 revolutions a minute. Believed of their axis and revolving on a level base they would travel at a rate exceeding a mile a minute. The machine is owned by Dr. Gardner of Washington, D. C., and will be shipped to him this week.

Dr. Gardner, for whom it was constructed, is a specialist in lung diseases. He not only purposes to locate the seat of all his cases, but he will utilize the electricity generated by the machine to treat consumptive patients. A cage will be erected between the positive and negative poles, and in this the patient will be seated. He will first be rendered completely transparent through the powerful X-rays, and then he will be subjected to an atmosphere heavily charged with electricity. Dr. Gardner has a strong belief in the efficiency of ozone upon the lungs.

The effect of this was demonstrated experimentally upon a young man at the college. He was placed in a chair and the current was turned on, and although there was no cage to retain the ozone, the atmosphere, he said, experienced a decided change. Balls of flame sprang from pole to pole, exploding with loud reports. A half cent of sodium chloride was placed in the air acting as a stronger attraction than the opposite pole and deflecting the current from its course.

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Three Factories for Oak Land.

Mr. D. W. Riedle of Oregon City, who, for the past three months, has been making tests of Oakland cement rock, informs us that the results are satisfactory, and that he will now construct a line of works on a site near the Calapoopa bridge. These works will involve an expenditure of \$5000, and immediately following their completion a thirty thousand dollar cement factory will be erected. Mr. Riedle now operates a cement factory at Hobenzollern, Germany, and is an expert in the manufacture of cement, holding three medals issued by the German government for the excellence of his product. Hydraulic lime is a composition especially used in foundations or underground masonry, and is superior to Portland cement and lime which does not harden below the surface. Mr. Riedle submitted specimens of his hydraulic lime to the Portland Cement Association, and was awarded a gold medal from Oakland over which he does not hesitate to say are the best he has ever seen in his life-long experience. The manufacture of artificial stone, both ornamental and for building and sidewalk purposes is among the possibilities. A barrel factory, operated by an independent company, will also be erected. The hydraulic lime works will employ from fifteen to twenty men, and the cement and barrel factories about fifty more. This number being built by the year round. The stone will be taken from the W. T. Kerly quarry, just east of town, which has been leased for 99 years. Oakland has reason to congratulate herself upon the location of these factories here, for the benefits which the town will derive will be manifold. The Gazette has ever maintained that Oakland has a future which can be made exceptionally bright through concerted action on the part of her people. To this end our citizens are awakened, and we hope soon to report the culmination of other equally important enterprises now under consideration.—Gazette.

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At the same time the decision was rendered in the case of Judge Shattuck, the court passed upon the claims of A. B. Crossman for supplies furnished the penitentiary, and the claim of the Irwin Lusk Company for supplies furnished the secretary of state, and the secretary of state's office is decreasing their claims should be audited and warrants drawn for the amount allowed thereon.

These three cases cover a large number of claims against the state, which the secretary of state will now recognize, but there are some about which he has not yet decided whether he is authorized by the decision to recognize or not. Secretary Kincaid said today that the claim he is considering the decision authorized him to audit and issue warrants for. He further considers the decision covers the running expenses of the state institutions, viz: the insane asylum, penitentiary, reform school, blind school, deaf mute school and Soldiers' Home.

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With this new apparatus, says the New York Herald, the dreams of those skeptical gentlemen who draw pictures for the comic papers have been fully realized. Man has been rendered transparent. He can be seen through literally. The instrument which has thus added the onward flight of science is a Holtz static electric machine, and is the handiwork of Messrs. Waite and Bartlett, electrical experts. The machine proper is a massive affair, inclosed in a glass case eleven feet long, five feet wide and nine feet high. It is supported with eight revolving plates, which are five feet in diameter. These revolve on a four-inch steel axis.

Some idea of the power of this wonderful machine can be gained from the fact that the plates make 225 revolutions a minute. Believed of their axis and revolving on a level base they would travel at a rate exceeding a mile a minute. The machine is owned by Dr. Gardner of Washington, D. C., and will be shipped to him this week.

Dr. Gardner, for whom it was constructed, is a specialist in lung diseases. He not only purposes to locate the seat of all his cases, but he will utilize the electricity generated by the machine to treat consumptive patients. A cage will be erected between the positive and negative poles, and in this the patient will be seated. He will first be rendered completely transparent through the powerful X-rays, and then he will be subjected to an atmosphere heavily charged with electricity. Dr. Gardner has a strong belief in the efficiency of ozone upon the lungs.

The effect of this was demonstrated experimentally upon a young man at the college. He was placed in a chair and the current was turned on, and although there was no cage to retain the ozone, the atmosphere, he said, experienced a decided change. Balls of flame sprang from pole to pole, exploding with loud reports. A half cent of sodium chloride was placed in the air acting as a stronger attraction than the opposite pole and deflecting the current from its course.

The air became heavy and charged with a peculiar, dusty odor, such as one experiences during the progress of a thunder storm, and the patient was pronounced. As a lung tonic Dr. Gardner claims this possesses remarkable virtues.

It is, however, in its wonderful powers of penetration that the machine claims the greatest advantage. In its test it was announced that in addition to being the largest apparatus of its kind ever constructed, it undoubtedly possesses greater power—in fact, its possibilities are as yet only hinted at. The electricity generated by the machine is not by any means calculated to show to what extent the machine can be used in surgery. But they did demonstrate that with an extraordinary tube, such as was then used, the human body, or any opaque material, can be rendered transparent in diameter, can be rendered transparent.

After a few minor tests had been made, which were not beyond the possibilities of the ordinary X-ray apparatus, Dr. Doremus placed his assistant in front of the machine, with the fluoroscope at his back. The room was completely darkened, and the rays penetrated completely through the young man's body. His organs were exposed, and even the buttons on his vest were clearly distinguished.

He next placed his two hands, folded one over the other, on his breast, and the bones of the outer hand were plainly visible through the body and through the hand nearer the body. All these present looked through the fluoroscope, and all pronounced it the best result from X rays ever attained.

Three Factories for Oak Land.

Mr. D. W. Riedle of Oregon City, who, for the past three months, has been making tests of Oakland cement rock, informs us that the results are satisfactory, and that he will now construct a line of works on a site near the Calapoopa bridge. These works will involve an expenditure of \$5000, and immediately following their completion a thirty thousand dollar cement factory will be erected. Mr. Riedle now operates a cement factory at Hobenzollern, Germany, and is an expert in the manufacture of cement, holding three medals issued by the German government for the excellence of his product. Hydraulic lime is a composition especially used in foundations or underground masonry, and is superior to Portland cement and lime which does not harden below the surface. Mr. Riedle submitted specimens of his hydraulic lime to the Portland Cement Association, and was awarded a gold medal from Oakland over which he does not hesitate to say are the best he has ever seen in his life-long experience. The manufacture of artificial stone, both ornamental and for building and sidewalk purposes is among the possibilities. A barrel factory, operated by an independent company, will also be erected. The hydraulic lime works will employ from fifteen to twenty men, and the cement and barrel factories about fifty more. This number being built by the year round. The stone will be taken from the W. T. Kerly quarry, just east of town, which has been leased for 99 years. Oakland has reason to congratulate herself upon the location of these factories here, for the benefits which the town will derive will be manifold. The Gazette has ever maintained that Oakland has a future which can be made exceptionally bright through concerted action on the part of her people. To this end our citizens are awakened, and we hope soon to report the culmination of other equally important enterprises now under consideration.—Gazette.

Claims Must be Paid.

SALEM, Sept. 29.—By order of the supreme court, a peremptory writ was today issued in the case of E. D. Shattuck vs. Harrison R. Kincaid, secretary of state, directing the defendant, as secretary of state, to draw a warrant in favor of the plaintiff for \$750, the amount claimed to be due as salary as circuit judge of the fourth judicial district for the quarter ending March 31, 1897. The writ was issued and served on the secretary of state, and the warrant drawn. This puts in effect the recent decision of the supreme court in the case, and gives state claims a new status as to recognition by the secretary of state, and the auditing of claims and drawing of warrants will now be referred to the secretary of state's office, after a suspension that has lasted from the time the legislature failed to make the regular biennial appropriation until today.

At the same time the decision was rendered in the case of Judge Shattuck, the court passed upon the claims of A. B. Crossman for supplies furnished the penitentiary, and the claim of the Irwin Lusk Company for supplies furnished the secretary of state, and the secretary of state's office is decreasing their claims should be audited and warrants drawn for the amount allowed thereon.

These three cases cover a large number of claims against the state, which the secretary of state will now recognize, but there are some about which he has not yet decided whether he is authorized by the decision to recognize or not. Secretary Kincaid said today that the claim he is considering the decision authorized him to audit and issue warrants for. He further considers the decision covers the running expenses of the state institutions, viz: the insane asylum, penitentiary, reform school, blind school, deaf mute school and Soldiers' Home.

The secretary has not yet decided that the law required the issuance of warrants for the state and district fairs, and the state university and Oregon National Guard.

Claims the secretary does not consider he is authorized to recognize are those of the various commissioners; that is, the railroad commissioners and clerk, pilot commissioners and clerk, fish and game warden, state diary and food commissioner.

The domestic animal commission is considered within the pale of law requiring recognition.

Regarding claims for coexisting insane and convicts to Salem, a pretty big item, the secretary has not fully decided upon his duty, but will probably pass upon the claims and draw warrants for the amounts allowed.

Other claims that the secretary is not inclined to recognize are those of the Monmouth and Weston normal schools. No warrant will be drawn for the agricultural college, either, the \$5000 that has heretofore been appropriated by the legislature being considered as a donation that only the legislature can make. No warrants will be issued in favor of any of the various lunatics that have been the beneficiaries of legislative donations in the past.

The secretary is not yet prepared to say in all cases what claims will be allowed, and what disallowed. A stickler for him in the supreme court's decision is that one sentence relating to his duty that says:

"Before allowing the claim he must be able to put his finger upon some law, which gives the claimant a standing in the tribunal, upon which he can demand payment by the state."

He is not yet decided as to his duty regarding expressage, telegraph and telephone bills and a great many others not specifically named in the law.

A Woman with Nerve.

"One of the most remarkable things I ever saw was the capture of ten rebels by a woman," said a rebel to a Kentucky Express reporter. It was a Kentucky Smith's army on the retreat from Cumberland Gap. One morning when our regiment was about twenty-six miles east of Wildcat Mountain some of us saw a file of rebels marching across a ridge, marching towards our lines, and behind them marched a woman with a musket in her hands. As soon as they got to the federal lines the woman turned the men over to our Colonel as prisoners.

"Several of us who were on duty around headquarters crowded around her and asked how she had managed to capture ten men single-handed. She told us that her husband had enlisted in the Union army and left her to take care of the house, and between the two armies. Eleven rebels had come to the house that morning and proceeded to make themselves at home, killing her chickens and roasting them and taking up the carpets to make horse blankets. They broke up a lot of furniture and the woman began to get mad. So when they sat down to eat the stolen chickens she took their muskets away from the corner in which they had placed them, retaining two for her own use, and then, opening the door of the room in which they were sitting, informed them that they were her prisoners.

"One of the rebels made a move to grab the gun away from her, but she let him have it right between the eyes, and he dropped and never got up again. She grabbed up the other gun and coolly informed the remaining ten that if they didn't march to the Union camp she would shoot the first one that broke ranks. They were badly scared, and none of them was in a hurry to meet the fate of their comrade, so they went."

Playgrounds for Children.

With an appropriation of \$3000 the Philadelphia board of education was able to equip 22 playgrounds for children this summer. The idea was put in practice in 1895