

GENERAL DIRECTORY

STATE OF OREGON.

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SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

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JUDICIAL OFFICERS, Precinct: H. W. Miller, Constables: D. T. Fisher.

CITY OF ROSEBURG, Mayor: A. C. Marsters, Postmaster: W. A. Eater.

COUNCILMEN, 1st Ward: J. F. Brown, 2nd Ward: J. W. Benson, 3rd Ward: J. W. Benson, 4th Ward: J. W. Benson, Recorder: J. W. Benson, Treasurer: J. W. Benson.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING, The common council of the city of Roseburg meets the first Monday in each month at 9 o'clock p. m.

COURT SESSIONS, The Circuit Court for Douglas County meets three times a year as follows: the 1st Monday in March, the 4th Monday in June, and the 1st Monday in December. J. W. Hamilton, of Roseburg, Judge, Geo. M. Brown, of Roseburg, Prosecuting Attorney, County Court meets the 1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November. J. M. Thompson, of Roseburg, Judge, M. D. Thompson, of Roseburg, and J. B. Lewis, of Clatsop, commissioners. Probate court is in session continuously, Joe Lyons, Judge.

SOCIETY MEETINGS, ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 48, B. O. P. L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 10, MEETS the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.

RENO POST, NO. 22, G. A. R., MEETS the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, at 7 p. m.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 6, K. O. P. MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, visiting lodges in good standing are daily invited to attend.

LUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month. EUGENE J. PARROTT, W. M., N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. LIBBIE CUSHOW, W. M., MAUDE EAST, Sec'y.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD, OAK CREEK, No. 122, meets at the Odd Fellows Hall in Roseburg, every 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday evening. Visiting members always welcome. V. G. LINDS, Chm., O. F. CUSHOW, C. C.

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F., meets every Sunday evening at each week at their hall in Odd Fellows Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. W. W. STROUD, S. G., N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y, D. S. WEST, Fin. Sec'y.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 28, meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. CHAS. L. HADLEY, E. E. IRA B. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 8, A. O. U. E. 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. D. S. WEST, W. W. BOSH, Recorder.

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Will soon be here and we have a fine line of NEW CARPETS arriving, also

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One Door South of P. O. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

The Poultry Yard.

Egyptian Incubatories.

It is quite generally known that the hatching and rearing of chickens by artificial means was first practiced in Egypt. Says Mr. Cypers, in the opening chapter of his work, "Incubation and Its Natural Laws: 'The art of artificially hatching hen's eggs has been known from the remotest ages. Though in Egypt tradition attributes the invention to the ancient priests of the Temple of Isis, it is impossible to determine at what period or to what nation the construction of the first incubation should be credited.'

The fact now develops that artificial incubating and brooding is still extensively practiced in Egypt. Some months ago Mr. F. W. Judd, residing at Elmt. Mich., wrote to the United States consul at Cairo, Egypt, asking for information on the subject of artificial incubation in that country to date. In due time he received, through the foreign or consular department at Washington, a lengthy and carefully prepared report, showing the interior construction and arrangement. The semi-official report is presented herewith.

The artificial hatching of eggs has been for years practiced in Egypt that part of their work to man. It is a regular industry and the professors form a very close corporation, handing down their secrets from father to son. For three months of the year their time is completely absorbed by constant attention at the incubatories.

Although very successful in the work, they never attempt the hatching except during the months of February, March and April. The minimum temperature in Egypt is reached on the 20th of January; after that it steadily rises, and by Easter the hot weather may be expected. This makes the process difficult and the ovens are therefore closed for the year.

The population of Egypt is very dense, about 700 per square mile. This agglomeration fosters the use of large incubatories, turning out each one from 300,000 to 600,000 chicks each season. In some villages there are from three to five of these establishments. They are generally near to some important market place, and each one apparently in the center of a district of about 50,000 population. That is, each one is in the center of a circle having a radius of five miles. It is this density of the population that has allowed this system of artificial hatching to become so very successful. At the same time it must be remembered that there is no other, as the native hen never sits on her eggs.

Another important point is that the hatching does not attempt to rear the young broods. Forty-eight hours after the chicks emerge from the shell they are scattered over the country; overcrowding is prevented. This distribution is effected in a very simple manner. As the incubatory is near a market place, word is sent there that on such a day there will be so many young chicks. This news is quickly disseminated among the villages, and on the appointed day the women arrive with their cages and purchase the young chicks, which are generally sold by the hundred for about \$1.50 per hundred. There are also a number of brokers or dealers who take the young chicks to the more distant villages. For this they have cages made from the palm branch. They are divided into two stories, each of which is divided by a partition, so that the smaller division only contains about 250 chicks, thus preventing overcrowding. Two such cages will transport each 1,000 young birds, so that a man with a donkey easily manages 2,000 of them, and by nightfall has probably sold the entire lot at a distance of five or six miles from the establishment.

Once in the villages the chicks become the property of the women who take great care of them during the first week. For two or three days they are kept in cages in lots of 20 or 30 and fed on broken grain slightly moistened. At night the cages are taken into the houses and sometimes covered with a bit of cloth. After these first few days the young birds are strong enough to forage for a living; they are then allowed to roam about freely and at night are kept in a sort of open placed in a corner of the courtyard. This oven is made of unbaked clay and in shape is like the letter U laid on one side. The top is slightly perforated. The entrance is closed by a heavy stone to keep out foxes and other vermin.

When the young chicks are fairly feathered they are plucked perfectly clean and slightly greased. This adds greatly to their health, but detracts much from their beauty. It strikes a stranger as something extremely novel to see hundreds of perfectly naked chickens basking in the sun or running about.

It is difficult to get any exact figures as to the number of these incu-

batories, but judging from those personally known to me, and their distances apart, I should estimate the number at 150 with an average production of 300,000 per season. This estimate must be well within the mark, as the population of Egypt is nearly 7,000,000, and fowls form a very large part of the Egyptian diet, so that 45,000,000 edible fowls would be a short supply.

The ordinary form of the incubatory is an oblong 100 feet in length by 50 feet in width, the height varying from 12 to 15 feet. The outer chamber A, is divided into three rooms, the middle one making the entrance to the ovens and thus excluding the outer air. The door leading from A into the central hall is very small. B represents the ovens of the upper tier. C is the man-hole, the attendant stands in this and manipulates the eggs. D are spaces in the central hall for the reception of the young chicks. These spaces are marked off by ridges of dried mud about nine inches in height. E is the door giving access to the interior of the oven. Around the wall and parallel to it runs a raised ridge six inches in height; between this and the wall the fires are lighted. In the top of the dome is a small aperture about two inches square for the exit of smoke and regulating the heat.

The outer wall, four feet thick, is generally built of sun-dried bricks, the mortar simply mud. The circular ovens are built up and the spaces between them and the wall filled with brick and mortar, the same as the outer wall. Each set of ovens, the upper and the lower, is perfectly independent and is covered by a dome having a very small aperture in the crown.

In the month of January, about the 10th, fires are lighted in all the ovens and on the floor of the central hall. The entire building is thoroughly warmed to a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit. This heat is continued for three weeks, when the temperature is allowed to fall to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The fires are at first composed of galleh or dried dog dung, but when the eggs are placed in the oven coarse broken straw, most the joints, and sheep or goat dung is used. The fuel is placed in the trough between the hall and the ridge, and is lighted at one or more places, according to the degrees of heat required. This is the only means of regulating the heat. Thermometers are not used. The attendants endeavor to keep the heat a trifle greater than that of their own skin.

While the ovens are being warmed, notice is sent out to the villages that the establishment will purchase eggs on such a date. The country people arrive with large crates containing from one to two thousand. These are purchased outright by the establishment at the rate of \$4 per 1000.

The floor of the oven is covered with a coarse made of palm leaves; on this a little bran is sprinkled to prevent the eggs from rolling. The attendant changes the position of the eggs twice a day, taking those from near the man-hole and placing them in the outer edge of the circle and vice versa. At the end of six days the eggs are held up one by one towards a strong light. If they appear clear and of a uniform color, it is evident that they have not succeeded; but if they show an opaque substance within or the appearance already formed. The bad eggs are removed and the others are continued in their places for four days; at the expiration of this time they are again examined and then put back into their places, the same continual shifting from the inner to the outer part of the circle being observed. The doors of the oven are kept hermetically closed by a small plank well caulked. This is removed in the forenoon and afternoon and once during the night to see that the heat is kept at the proper point.

After the eggs have been fifteen days in the ovens they are daily examined, and so delicate is the touch of the attendant that he can at once distinguish if the egg be alive by the fact that it should be slightly warmer than his own skin.

At the expiration of twenty-one days the chicks commence to emerge from the shells, the attendants constantly aiding them. They are placed in the spaces d, d, and left to dry for nearly forty-eight hours, but they are not fed. The sale then commences and in a few hours they are spirited away. The temperature in the central hall is maintained at 98 F., and that of the ovens slightly more.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

This report of the United States consul at Cairo, Egypt, on the state of artificial incubation at the present day in the remote country of the Nile is so astonishing as to almost pass the boundaries of belief. But we have sufficient proof at hand of the genuineness of this report; also that the statements made therein are facts.

From another report we glean the following additional facts:

The two attendants in charge of

the incubatory visited and inspected consisted of a half blind old man and a 16-year old boy. They were locked securely inside, and it is only high authority that any one is admitted. The secrets of the establishment are jealously guarded from the natives.

Says the report: "In a few moments I was amid dark passages, peering into high brick ovens or chambers, in which were tens of thousands of eggs, and in two of which were thousands of little chickens just from the shells and not yet able to look after food."

"The Egyptian Incubatory of today is but a reproduction of the one of thousands of years ago. In all these years the Egyptian breed of chickens has not changed, and the manner of reproduction has remained immutable. Not long since I secured the metal stamp of a chick deposited in a tomb over 2,000 years ago, and it is a perfect type of the Egyptian fowl of today, and when this stamp was struck, artificial incubation was a thing of actual existence in Egypt. The methods of hatching eggs by artificial means and a knowledge of constructing appliances for the same have descended through ages from father to son, and the wonderful success attending this industry throws into insignificance the modern scientific machines lately introduced into the United States and elsewhere.

"Not only are the eggs put through the process of incubation more cheaply here than any where else in the world, but chicks are at an expense past comprehension, while disease and natural death among fowls because of trifle care, is almost unknown."

At the incubatory personally visited by Consul General Cardwell 234,000 chicks were hatched from 270,000 eggs, "the eggs being largely damaged for incubation owing to their coming from long distances."

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Points Gleaned From Practical Experience and From Expert Operators.

All roads do not lead to Rome in artificial incubation, but there are many that give conditions so similar that reasonable success will follow. Pure air, oxygen, is said to be essential to the vigor of the embryo chick. One operator supplies this through the ventilators while another will close the ventilators and air the eggs every other day for ten or fifteen minutes. If it is difficult to keep the temperature up to 103 we would advise opening the ventilators but slightly and air the eggs, otherwise we would favor more ventilation.

It is claimed that if the temperature in the egg chamber remain at 103 sufficiently long to heat the whole egg to that temperature it impairs the vitality of the chick so that it will not live many days after hatching. Also, that if it runs up to 106 for a time it should be reduced to 101 long enough to equalize matters and not unduly hasten the development of the chick.

Most successful operators believe that the bulb of the thermometer should rest against the center of an egg containing a live germ, the end being slightly elevated. Those following this plan advocate a temperature of 101 to 102 degrees the first week, 103 the second week, and 104 to 104 1/2 the third week. The natural heat of the chick raises the temperature of the egg chamber as incubation progresses. Incubators are run successfully without the thermometer touching a fertile egg, but the bulb is kept on a level with the center of the eggs.

If the heat "settles," the temperature is highest in the center of your incubator, it can be overcome by raising the end trays, bringing them closer to the tank. Raising the tray one-fourth inch usually makes a difference of one degree.

Complete success cannot be hoped for when the temperature varies in different parts of the egg chamber. Before starting an incubator it is a good plan to place four or five thermometers in different parts of the machine at the same time, making sure that there is but slight variation. Occasionally a machine will show a difference of three or four degrees between the center and end trays.

Thermometers are sometimes defective. Test new thermometers by placing in hot water with one known to be accurate, and let the water cool down to 103; if they register alike they are all right.

One of our contributors in this number is of the opinion that operating a machine in a carpeted room increases the amount of moisture required for a successful hatch. This operator states that the hatches were made with ventilators open, consequently evaporation was great; much moisture was carried out of the egg chamber, and more than a usual amount had to be supplied. A wind will soon dry up a mud hole.

The only absolutely correct guide as to when, and how much, moisture should be supplied is the size of the air cell within the egg which should

gradually increase as the hatch progresses until it equals about one-fourth of the whole.

Successful hatches have been made where little or no moisture has been supplied by the operator, but in such cases investigation will show that there was comparatively little ventilation or a humid atmosphere.

It is the general opinion that machines of large capacity, unless they have more than one egg chamber, do not give as good results as the smaller sizes. The claim is that it is more difficult to obtain an even temperature throughout the egg chamber. It will be noticed, however, that Mrs. Hawkins, in an article contributed to this number reports very successful hatches in an incubator of 400-egg capacity. Could the season have been responsible for her success?

While no severe changes or low temperature were probable, still it is rare that well fertilized eggs from vigorous stock can be had in September, October and during the first days of November. The first test will frequently take out 50 per cent of the eggs during these months, and in such cases many of the embryos are completed, or have vitality only sufficient to free themselves of the shells.

The claim is often made that regulators on incubators do not regulate. They will not turn the eggs or trim the lamp, but we know of several machines that have regulators that do not do all that the makers intended they should do.

When testing eggs if the light shine through, strong and clear, the egg is infertile; if on the sixth day only a small dark spot is seen, the embryo ceased to grow after the first few days; if the egg has a cloudy appearance and on revolving it the embryo is not seen to move, but remains in one place, the egg will not hatch; if a red line encircles the egg the embryo is dead or will die. With a good tester an embryo that is large and strong can, by a little manipulation of the egg, be plainly seen; if the shell is clear the head, eyes and body can be distinguished.

The infertility of eggs, lack of vitality in chicks, difficulty of rearing and low prices, make it unprofitable for any but those experienced in the artificial rearing of chicks to attempt to do anything with this branch of the business in the late summer or early fall.

It is a waste of time to hatch chicks if a warm, dry place has not been provided in which to brood them. Young chicks cannot be reared in an ordinary cellar.

Democratic politicians of the Bryan anti-expansion stripe may continue to refuse to endorse resolutions of approval of the bravery and heroism of American volunteers in the Philippines, but the people cannot be prevented from the expression of their admiration for the splendid work of the volunteer. It arouses enthusiasm in every patriotic breast. Scarcely less is our admiration for the work of the officers and men of the regular service. An example we can point to in Colonel Harry C. Egbert, who fell in the battle at Malinta, last week. He was recognized as one of the bravest and most unselfish spirits of the army. Gallantry could not bring preferment to Col. Egbert, for it goes by seniority of rank in the regular service, so that whether he exposed himself or not, he would have moved up when his turn came. But in action Harry C. Egbert thought only of his regiment, and to show an example to the newest recruit he courted danger with the sunniest aspect that a man in mortal danger ever wore. Capt. L. V. W. Kennon of the 6th infantry, in describing the battle of San Juan in the Santiago campaign, thus referred to Col. Egbert: "Now and then I caught a glimpse of Col. Egbert, who, you know, is a little man, and he seemed to be carried away with the spirit of battle, for he constantly smiled as he walked about, and when I was in doubt and asked him for orders he said blithely: 'Forward, always forward, go forward.'" Of course, he was wounded, and the wonder was that death did not claim him at San Juan. Another officer who saw him there remarked that it really looked as though Col. Egbert was trying to get himself killed. AdMalinta when he fell he was leading a bayonet charge with the same old indomitable spirit, and he must have had the same old inspiring smile on his face. Pathetic beyond conception were his dying words to Gen. Wheaton: "Goodby, general; I am done, I'm too old." The fire of his youth was his while he had strength to keep the field, and he would never have been so old to show men how to die. An army with such leaders is invincible.

COMMENDATION WITHHELD.

Governor of Nebraska Vetoes Bill Commending State Troops.

Governor Poyster, of Nebraska, sent a message to the legislature vetoing the senate bill which commends the first Nebraska regiment in the Philippines. The language in the bill objected to by the governor says:

"That we acknowledge with gratitude and joy the debt that the state owes them by reason of the honor conferred upon it by their valor while defending in the Philippines the principles of our government and adding glory to our flag."

The governor, in his veto says: "I cannot stultify myself and the calm judgment of thinking people of this commonwealth by giving official approval to the statement that the war of conquest now carried on in the Philippines is in defense of the principles of our government and is adding new glory to our flag."

The senate promptly passed the bill over the veto, but like effort failed in the house, the Bryanites voting solidly to sustain the governor.

The bill had been passed several days before and the veto followed shortly after an extended conference between Governor Poyster and W. J. Bryan.

The governor of a state who would thus withhold his approval of a bill which had for its sole object the just and merited commendation of the bravery and valor of a regiment of the stalwart sons of the state which had elected him as chief magistrate, has shown himself to be unworthy of the respect of his fellow men, and it is safe to predict that his memory will be dispensed and his name rendered infamous through all time by this act.

DEWEY SOON TO COME HOME.

Will Return With Members of the Philippine Commission.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Within a few months Admiral Dewey will be back on American soil, if all goes well, and will then be given the welcome he earned nearly a year ago in Manila bay.

He will not be recalled, as such action might be construed as a mark of dissatisfaction with his recent actions, and might encourage the Filipinos.

An intimation has been conveyed to him, quite unofficially, of course, that the work of the navy in the Philippines is over, so far as fleet movements are concerned, and that the minute he asks for shore duty the request will be granted.

It is understood Admiral Dewey is ready to come home so far as naval duties are concerned, but he prefers to finish the work of the Philippine commission and come home with Chairman Schreiner and ex-Minister Deady.

Within a short time the rainy season will prevent active military operations so that the commission will settle down to a civil administrative features of the problem.

It is believed that the commission will be ready to sail, possibly by July 1, and certainly before September 1.

For a quick remedy and one that is perfectly safe for children, use our recommended One Minute Cough Cure. It is excellent for croup, hoarseness, tickling in the throat and coughs.

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"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

Cottre - For 42 years I had cottre, or swellings on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeared. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the same trouble. She thanked me for recommending it. Mrs. ANNA SUTTERLAND, 608 Lovell Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Poor Health - Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband. Mrs. KRISTINA J. GIFFER, Moose Lake, Minn.

Makes Weak Strong - I would give \$5 a bottle for Hood's Sarsaparilla if I could not get it for less. It is the best spring medicine. It makes the weak strong. ALBERT A. JAGSON, Douglastown, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, non-irritating and cathartic (not in the sense of a purgative).

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GEORGE M. BROWN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Rooms 7 and 8 Taylor & Wilson Block. ROSEBURG, OR.

S. M. HAMBY,

DENTIST,

Review Building, Telephone No. 4. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

IRA B. RIDDLE,

Attorney at Law,

Rooms 5 Taylor & Wilson Bldg. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

F. W. BENSON,

Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 1 and 2 Review Building. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

W. R. WILLIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office in Marsters Building, Douglas county, Or.

A. M. CRAWFORD,

Attorney at Law,

Rooms 1 & 2, Marsters Bldg., ROSEBURG, OR. Practises before the U. S. Land Office and mining cases a specialty. Late Receiver U. S. Land Office.

DR. GEO. E. HOUCK,

Physician & Surgeon.

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