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Roseburg



Plaindealer.

Published on Tuesdays and Thursdays--Established 1868.

Job Printing

Is a very important factor in business. Poor printing reflects no credit on a good business house. Let us do your Job Printing—we guarantee it to be in every way satisfactory.

Vol. XXXIV.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1903.

No 47

COMING - - - JUNE 24

TO THE

ROSEBURG THEATER

The Chemawa Indian Concert Band

The Greatest Event of the Season and the Rarest Treat Assured the Citizens of Roseburg.

This band is composed of over thirty Indian cadets from the U. S. Indian Training School and is conceded to be the finest musical organization on the Pacific Coast.

Don't miss this concert. Specialties by Filipino and Alaskan members of the band, including native songs and dances.

ADMISSION, 25¢, 35¢ AND 50¢.

F. W. BENSON, President. A. C. MARSTERS, Vice President. H. C. GALEY, Cashier.

Douglas County Bank,

Established 1883. Incorporated 1901.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
F. W. BENSON, R. A. BOOTH, J. H. BOOTH, J. T. BRIDGES
J. F. KELLY, A. C. MARSTERS, K. L. MILLER.

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.

LONG & BINGHAM LUMBER CO.

Is prepared to ship in carload lots at short notice, first-class

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They select patronage, and all correspondence promptly answered.

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The Wash Goods, in all Colors and Prices, at WOLLENBERG BROS.?

Also that swell line of Wash Suits, Children's Dresses in all ages. The style is correct and patterns new.

SUMMER CORSETS

In all the new styles and shapes. We are agents for the famous **Kabo Corset**. This Store will close every evening at 6 o'clock, except Saturday.

WOLLENBERG BROS., Phone 801.

Drain - Gardiner

COOS BAY STAGE ROUTE

Commencing with Monday, January 20, '02, we will charge \$7.50 for fare from Drain to Coos Bay. Baggage allowance with each full fare 50 pounds. Travelling men are allowed 75 pounds baggage when they have 300 pounds or more. All excess baggage, 3 cts. per pound, and no allowance will be made for round trip. DAILY STAGE.

For further information address
J. R. Sawyers,
Proprietor, Drain, Oregon

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the McCormick whenever he wants a binder, reaper, mower, rake, corn binder, husker and shredder, or other harvesting machine, because he prefers machines that meet his requirements—machines that give him satisfaction—machines that are worth every dollar that he pays for them.

It will help your farming business to read the McCormick book, "A MODEL MACHINE," which is mailed free.

S. K. SYKES, ROSEBURG, Oregon.

To Save Canal Treaty.

The strong probability that the Colombian Congress, at the special session which convened last Saturday, will fail to ratify the Panama canal treaty causes President Roosevelt deep concern. He sent for William Nelson Cromwell, the American representative of the new Panama canal commission of France, and with him discussed the canal situation, in view of the recent advice from Colombia that the opponents of ratification seem likely to defeat the treaty.

The President takes the view that the government of Colombia has no right to reject the pending treaty, but that a distinct obligation rests upon it to ratify the convention. Precisely why he holds that such an obligation exists is not explained, but the contention is supported on the fact that the Colombian government entered into an agreement with the United States to give up certain territory as an inducement to the selection of the Panama route.

This government, however, is conscious of the impracticability of making direct representations to Colombia with the object of coercing the Congress of that country into ratification of the canal treaty. It is hoped that the same end may be accomplished in another way, and this was the object of the conference to-day between President Roosevelt and Mr. Cromwell. The French company has agents in Colombia who are in close touch with the situation and who are in a position to convey in a short semi-official way the views and wishes of the Washington administration in regard to the canal.

It is expected that Mr. Cromwell will apprise the leaders of the Colombian government, through the French company's agents, of President Roosevelt's feeling in regard to the treaty. It will be set forth that the United States will never consent to pay a larger price for the canal right of way, and that the President and the state department insist that there is an obligation on the part of Colombia not to reject a treaty which incorporates promises by Colombia to this government before the selection of the Panama route. The Colombians will also be reminded that the United States will in the event of rejecting of the treaty, never allow any other nation or individuals to dig a waterway across the isthmus of Panama and that it is wholly a question whether Colombia shall get ten million of dollars or get nothing.

Inasmuch as the French canal company has everything at stake on the pending treaty, it goes without saying that the representative of that company in Colombia will make President Roosevelt's attitude known to the leaders of the Colombian Congress in an emphatic way. It is hoped that their representations will have almost the same effect as an official expression through the state department, so far as the ratification of the treaty is concerned.

The Bible in Turkey.

The American Bible society will not circulate a Bible with a corrupt text, no matter what the action of the censor may be. This statement was made by Dr. Wm. I. Haven of the American Bible society at the Bible house Saturday, while referring to the cabled report that the censor at Constantinople had objected to the printing of the word "Macedonia" in the Epistles to the Thessalonians, chapter I, verses 7 and 8, and chapter IV, verse 10. The censor insists that the words "the vilayets of Salonica and Monastir" be substituted for "Macedonia."

"I do not doubt that the cabled report is true," said Dr. Haven, for we have just received word from our agent at Constantinople that he has had great difficulty in having the Bible of the latest edition passed upon by the censor. According to the Turkish law, the censor must pass upon the Bible once every five years, and while formerly it has only taken from two to four weeks to have the book passed upon, in this instance it has already taken over four months.

"We certainly shall not change the text one iota, but our course of action will be determined at a meeting of the executive committee to be held this week."

Drought Stricken Kansas.

The weather report of Observer A. W. Jones to the United States agricultural department, for the month of May, is quite interesting. The unusual rainfall in Saline county Kansas may help to solve the origin of the recent floods in Kansas. The report shows a total precipitation for the month of 17.33 inches. This is within 9 inches of reaching the average rainfall of central Kansas. In 1901 the total precipitation for the year was only 17.89 inches, 56-100ths more than for the month of May this year. The heaviest rain last month was on the 28th, 5.25 inches. There were seven thunder storms, five hail-storms, three tornadoes and five floods. Rain fell every day from the 10th to the 17th.

Voncalla News.

Who said, "Ice cream?"
An ice cream social will be held at Yett's Hall, Wednesday evening June 24. The proceeds to be given to Heppner Relief Fund. Every body come and bring some one else. Ladies will aid materially by bringing cake.
Misses Eva and Eves Applegate returned home Thursday from Corvallis, where they have been attending college.
Mrs. Mattie Graves, of Centralia, Wash. was with us Tuesday and Wednesday. Her lectures were fine, and the afternoon meetings very instructive.
The W. C. T. U. has an able advocate in Mrs. Graves, and the losers were those who stayed away from the meeting.

Oregon Hop Crop Outlook.

The Salem Statesman gives the following statement of the present situation:

Many of the old yards in Oregon failed to come up evenly, and the time is now past when the missing hills are expected to grow and produce hops. Something also seems to be the matter with the growing vines, and the weather has all along been most unfavorable for good growth. Some of the yards, especially the younger ones, are looking fairly well, and of late the weather is favorable for rapid, healthy growth, and growers and dealers are alike more hopeful of the outcome, but the damage already done cannot and will not be repaired.

Some of the radical hop dealers now estimate the yield of hops for 1903 at 70,000 bales, while one or two even say 75,000, and on the other hand, equally radical growers estimate it at from 40,000 to 60,000 bales. From present appearances, probably a conservative estimate would be 65,000 bales. This is about 18,000 bales short of last year, and this in spite of the fact that the new acreage should, under normal conditions, produce at least 15,000 bales.

Reliable reports from California indicate a very small yield in that state, estimated at about a half crop, due to the wet winter, followed by log dry spells.

In New York State about 40,000 bales are expected, as against 25,000 last season, but the former figures are only about half a normal yield, and the conditions are constantly growing worse, deplorable in fact. The drought is growing terrible in its blighting effects, not having rained for over a month and a half, and the crop prospects are constantly growing worse.

In England the condition of the growing crop is poor, and a much smaller yield is looked for than they had reason to expect. The condition of the growing vines in Germany is not reported to be the best, and they will not secure a full yield.

In Washington the vines are looking well, comparatively, throughout the State, with the exception of the Yakima country, where the yield will be light.

Hence it may be seen that every condition exists which would cause the cured product to be worth more money, and the only opposite force at work on the market is the blighting effect of the bears and knockers.

Remedy for Codling Moth.

After months of hard work Professor C. W. Woodworth and Warren T. Clarke, of the entomological department of the University of California, appear to have been successful in their long campaign against the apple worm, or codling moth, which last year injured the crop of the state to the extent of \$500,000. The farmers in the Parajito valley, where there are extensive orchards, are highly pleased with the success attained by the University men. Last season it was no uncommon thing to find from one to five gallons of young apples on a single tree that were unfit for the market on account of the presence of several worms in each apple. This season it has not been possible to find five gallons of pest-bored apples in a thirty-acre orchard that had been sprayed according to the methods developed by Clarke and Woodworth. The codling breeds several times during the season, when the apple is growing, but the success in destroying the first brood has assured them that the entire crop will be saved. Judicious spraying will have to be kept up for some time yet in order to prevent the succeeding broods from doing damage. The entomologists have carefully studied the life history of the moth, and have given the orchardists directions as to the composition of the spray and the exact time at which it should be used.

A number of the orchardists did not follow the experiments of the University experts, believing that their efforts would be of little avail. The unsprayed orchards will consequently offer a striking contrast to those scientifically treated. Professors Woodworth and Clarke have shown the orchardists that a Paris green spray will kill the canker worm. Summer spraying with Paris green and lime has not only destroyed the canker worm but also the tent and horned caterpillars in an equally effective manner.

It is believed that the success in combating the codling moth will be assured as was the treatment of the peach worm last year, which saved many thousands of dollars.

England Rebukes Murder.

In the House of Lords (Friday), Foreign Minister Lansdowne announced that the British Minister to Serbia had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time on the arrival there of King Peter, and in the meantime to do nothing which could be construed as a recognition of the present government. Lord Lansdowne expressed his indignation at the crimes at Belgrade, and said he thought it was not desirable that Sir George Bonham, the British Minister, should be in that city when the new regime was inaugurated. The Foreign Minister added that no proposal had been received for concerted action toward Serbia by the powers, but the British government had no intention of maintaining ordinary relations with persons concerned in the massacre.

For Love of a Pale-Face.

For the love of a white man, a cowboy, two Indian women, living near Livingston, Mont., have fought a duel to the death, knives being the weapons. Details of the battle, which took place thirty miles out on the reservation, have just reached here, and from all accounts it was one of the most furious combats that ever has taken place in Montana.

"Bob" Wilson, a tall, handsome young fellow, employed on the Double Bar X ranch, is the man in the case. He had made love to both the women, it appears, and had promised to marry them. The two Indian women were cousins, and when they learned that Wilson was paying attention to both of them there was trouble. Neither was willing to give up the man, and so it was agreed to settle the matter with knives, in the presence of a large number of the tribe. A spot on Willow creek, which runs through the reservation, was chosen as the battle ground. Thursday, the women met there by agreement, each accompanied by several of her friends. Stripped to the waist, the combatants prepared for the fray. There was no referee, as all realized that it was to be a battle to the death. For nearly half an hour the fight went on, both women being slashed in a fearful manner.

Neither one would yield, and their friends did not feel called upon to interfere in the trouble. Finally both women dropped to the ground, exhausted, and when cared for it was found that both had received fatal wounds, from which they died a short time later.

"Race Suicide." As Viewed by a Woman.

Of late I have read various articles in regard to race suicide. In these women are charged with having lost the God-given desire to become a wife and mother. Various reasons are assigned for this, but I have not seen what I believe to be the greatest cause of this loss. Is it not because our nation has refused to protect the home that the American woman refuses to become a wife and mother? She has wept, prayed and petitioned our state and national governments to throw around the home of this country some protection from the greatest curse this world has ever known. But instead of granting her request "this land of the free and the home of the brave" has gone into partnership with the home destroyer, so the only reply weeping, petitioning womanhood receives is: Go help make homes, be patient, bear children, and each year we will only lay about 100,000 of them in drunkards' graves, and we cannot tell just how many of them we place in alms houses, county jails, penitentiaries and insane asylums.

It is not because woman loves a pale dog more than a baby that she chooses the dog, but if she pays the tax and puts a collar on her dog, she is protected by the law from the dog-slayer. But tell me, if you can, how a mother can protect her boy? She went down to the gates of death to give him birth. She counts this as naught for the joy that a man child is born. She watches over him, sleeping and waking, warns him of the dangers of the intoxicating cup, but it avails not. Ere the blush of youth has left his cheek she sees him offered a sacrifice on the altar of his nation's greed. What wonder that woman buys a ranch, goes into sheep raising instead of raising boys. Wool growers are protected, and if the wolves should abound our government would pay so much per head for their destruction. But the destroyer of our sons is protected by law; his business is legalized. When the voters of the country make the raising of children a safe business, then will our daughters become wives and joyful mothers of children, "and the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."—Elizabeth A. Ivey, in Michigan Christian Advocate.

Hardiness of Angoras.

Probably no one thing does more to arrest development of the Angora goat industry in districts not familiar with the animal than the grossly exaggerated idea of its hardiness and ability to live without care upon any kind of diet, says the Agriculturist. Every winter the reports of large numbers of goats dying from unknown causes come in. Almost invariably these losses of goats take place in districts where goats are a novelty, or at least on the farms of men who have recently engaged in the goat business. In a great many cases the fatal course of the "disease" has been arrested by shifting the goats to fresh pasture when browse was abundant, or by supplying good hay and a little grain. In the case of a mixed flock of goats which are confined upon a piece of land closely enough to do effective work in destroying brush, it is safe to say that the does and kids and some of the smaller wethers will commence the winter in poor condition and be ready to succumb to colds or internal parasites which stronger goats would survive. Some reports have come to us of goats dying in Western Washington last winter, and that such goats have suffered from lack of food and shelter. Goats must have a place where they can get out of the rain. There is such an abundance of suitable browsing for goats in Western Washington that during as mild a winter as the one just past there ought not to have been loss from lack of food if care was taken to see that fresh pasture was provided.

Now For the Sugar Test!

Today's game promises to be even more exciting than was its predecessor. Roseburg is determined to even up matters and it will be a contest well worth seeing. The admission fee has been reduced to 25 cents on account of yesterday's fee of 50 cents having kept some of the fans away. It must be remembered, however, that Eugene is putting up as good quality of baseball as can be seen anywhere in the northwest. It is now up to local patrons of the game to support the team. Game called at 2:30 p. m.—Eugene Register.

When playing time came on Sunday, the aggregation determined to rest on the honor of Saturday's game, which was given to them by rotten umpiring, as the Roseburg team were deflated out of two runs. The Eugene boys acted like a lot of boobies, who were afraid to play and the Eugene girls would do well to present each one of them with a "sugar test."

Cheese Making on the Farm.

A toothsome and nutritious article of food is made from sour skimmed milk or buttermilk by allowing the curd to coagulate by the action of acid already naturally formed, and then expelling the water by the aid of heat says Farmers Bulletin. A considerable number of products, locally distinct and different in the degree of dryness of the curd, are made in this way. The general process of manufacture is to take sour buttermilk, or skimmed milk which has coagulated, heat it gently from 85 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit, according to circumstances, and drain off the whey through a cloth strainer. Then reduce the texture of the resulting curd by kneading with the hands or a pestle; salt is added, and the produce is improved by the addition of a small quantity of cream or butter. Some persons consider it an improvement to season by the use of one of the more common spices, as nutmeg, caraway, etc. It is largely made only for domestic consumption, but in most cities and villages, especially during the summer months, there is a considerable demand for fresh cheese of this sort, and its manufacture is often a source of revenue to factories suitably located. It is usually sold and eaten in a fresh state but it may be subjected to certain processes, which quite materially change its character and which vary widely in different localities. This simple kind of cheese is also called Dutch cheese, cottage cheese, and wheycheese.

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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Extend a cordial invitation to the public and the many friends of the old firm to call and examine their new line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Queensware, Etc.
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We Want Your Patronage
and as an inducement we offer U. S. P. Standard Drugs, Fresh Patent Medicines, High Grade Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, and Specialties.

MISTAKE
Illustration of a man and a woman looking at a brick wall with the word 'MISTAKE' written on it.

Of your life if you buy a buggy, hack or road wagon before you inspect our stock of John Deere vehicles.

We Are After You
Haven't missed a sale since car arrived. Finest line of spring goods ever brought to the county.

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NORMANS' FOR FINE CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM PARLORS
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Located on Southern Pacific Railroad in Douglas County Oregon
The Waters CURE ninety Per cent of cases of Constipation, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles.
Post-office, Express and Public Telephone on the premises. From \$10 per week up, including baths. Trains stop in front of Hotel.
One Gallon of these Waters Contains
Potassium Chloride - 546.00 gr Magnesium Chloride - .10 gr
Potassium Bromide - .57 gr Calcium Chloride - 1486.00 gr
Potassium Iodide - .33 gr Sodium Chloride - 211.00 gr
Sodium Chloride - 211.00 gr
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