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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.
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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.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS CAN'T SETTLE QUESTION.

THEIR POWERS ARE SO LIMITED THAT QUESTIONS ARE ONLY ANSWERED.

A London dispatch of last Friday's date to the Associated Press says: Sir Edward Carson, the Solicitor-General, consumed the time of the Boundary Commission today in endeavoring to refute the arguments of David T. Watson and Hannis Taylor, of counsel for the United States, especially protesting against Mr. Taylor's contention that the term "trend of the coast" could only apply to the political coast line and not to the physical coast line.

He also maintained that the principle of acquiescence was not applicable to the present dispute, and somewhat surprised the audience by declaring that under the powers of the treaty of 1903, the Commissioners had no authority to define questions submitted to them, and that they could neither lay down the boundary nor decide what constituted the coast. All the Commissioners could do was to answer questions submitted to them in the treaty either negatively or affirmatively. If they gave certain answers they might make matters more confused than ever and open up a new series of diplomatic tangles.

The Solicitor-General concluded with an eloquent reference to Great Britain's unwillingness to give up any of her subjects into the control of other nations. He declared he thought the public mind might think the Commission was slow and that counsel were wasting time, but no time and no money would ever be wasted if the long-standing dispute between the two great and friendly powers could be solved by the tribunal.

When Jacob M. Dickinson, of counsel for the United States, rose to conclude the arguments, the room was filling up with spectators. He commenced by belittling the minute examinations of maps and the bickering over words and details, declaring that the case could only be settled by grasping the central idea animating the original negotiations.

A Military King.

The growing political and diplomatic power of the King of England and his obvious desire to be more than a figurehead in the constitutional monarchy is attracting the attention of the thinking classes of England. It is now stated that the king is ambitious to become commander in chief of the army when Roberts retires from command. Until five years ago this office was always held by a member of the reigning house. Five years ago the duke of Cambridge was ousted from the commandship after a bitter struggle by the Liberals, led by Campbell-Bannerman, then minister of war. It was declared hopeless to expect necessary reforms until the command of the army was arrested from the royal family.

The public regards the king's ambition to regain commandship of the army listlessly. After the Wolseley-Roberts failures at reform in the army they are convinced that the king could not be worse. The veteran parliamentarians are openly criticizing Lansdowne for his unconstitutional conduct in allowing the king practically to become his own foreign minister. The king has met on foreign soil and conversed on political subjects with nearly all the rulers of Europe during the past six months, in the absence of the British cabinet minister. Since the days of the Stuarts no such unconstitutional conduct has marked the career of a British minister of foreign affairs.

The king undoubtedly is a more able diplomat than Lansdowne, and has done more for Britain in six months than Lansdowne could have done in a decade, but, nevertheless, many members of Parliament regard with alarm the fact that the strong ambitions of the king and the weak minister have between them completely altered the accepted constitutional practice of the nation. The real powers behind the throne nowadays are not Lansdowne and Balfour, but Lord Rothschild and Sir Ernest Cassel.

Thoughtful parliamentarians are wondering if the king is slowly feeling his way to autocratic power as his nephew, the kaiser, has done. Certainly in the present chaotic condition of politics in England the king is the strongest and most influential man in the seats of the mighty.

Desert Wheat Farms.

Because Mr. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has succeeded in making arid regions of the West produce an excellent quality of macaroni wheat, a native of Algeria, to the extent of 10,000,000 bushels this year, he has brought upon himself the condemnation of the millers of the country who have not yet matured the process of milling this hardy grain. While the department of agriculture is not inclined in any sense to adopt an antagonistic policy toward the millers the simple record of the development of this crop from 75,000 bushels three years ago, when it was first introduced, to 10,000,000 bushels this year, is believed to be sufficient indorsement for the introduction of the wheat. Especially this so when the fact is considered that the land which produces this enormous wheat crop was absolutely unproductive up to the time of its introduction.

Secretary Wilson is not altogether discouraged at the protest of the millers, but looks at the matter simply as a campaign of education. The new wheat has a much harder kernel than that to which the millers of this country have been accustomed. Because they can not readily adjust their machinery to the new wheat, it is believed by the secretary to be no adequate reason why the Western deserts should not produce a good crop.

There is no complaint against the new wheat after it has once been ground into flour. Extensive experiments have been conducted by the department in breadmaking with this flour. The hundred loaves of bread made from the macaroni wheat and properly labeled as such were recently sent out, together with 200 loaves made from the best spring wheat from the Northwest to experts in various parts of the country. Opinions were asked as to which was the best bread, and the result was entirely in favor of the new flour, 108 responding with hearty indorsement of the macaroni loaf, while seventy-four answers favored the old flour.

When the fear of the millers is analyzed it seems to be simply a dread that the new grain will eventually become the universal crop of the country. Just why objections should be made to this condition, if it should really be the case, is not clearly defined. Secretary Wilson congratulated himself three years ago when enough seed was brought over to produce the 75,000 bushels. He was somewhat astonished the next year to find that the crop was over 3,000,000 bushels, and he sees anything but a disadvantage in the present splendid crop in sight when he considers that it is all grown in the arid region, which extends practically 100 miles on either side of the 100th meridian, embracing the western sections of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas and the eastern section of Colorado and Wyoming. The wheat will grow with an annual rainfall of but 10 inches. Heretofore it has been produced only in the arid regions of Russia, and its importation into this country for growth was made only after a careful study and comparison of the climate of our Western desert with the conditions prevailing in the native section of the wheat.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

No one who is acquainted with its good qualities can be surprised at the great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures colds and grip effectually and permanently, but prevents these diseases from resulting in pneumonia. It is also a certain cure for croup. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It is also pleasant to take. When all of these facts are taken into consideration it is not surprising that people in foreign lands, as well as at home, esteem this remedy very highly and very few are willing to take other after having once used it. For sale by A. C. Marsters and Co.

Notice.

At a regular meeting of the directors of school District No. 4, the clerk was authorized to open books for subscription to warrant loan of \$20,000, said books to be open Oct. 1st. Subscribers can subscribe for amounts of \$50 or multiples thereof. Warrants will draw interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum and will be payable as follows: \$2,000 each succeeding year until all are paid. For other information apply to 75-H CLARA DILLARD, Clerk.

MACEDONIA BROKEN.

REVOLUTION IS NEARING THE END.

CHRISTIANS SLAUGHTERED BY HUNDREDS BY THE BLOODY TURKISH TROOPS.

A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, of last Saturday's date says: According to advices received here this afternoon the backbone of the revolution in Macedonia is broken. The Turkish troops are gaining the upper hand everywhere. Several insurgent chiefs have been killed or wounded, others are abandoning the struggle and fleeing to the frontier. The revolutionary bands are sustaining heavy losses, and are seeking refuge in large numbers, and the Turks occupy every important point along the routes of retreat to the frontier.

Fighting is reported to have taken place throughout the districts of Razlog, Melnik, Demirhisar and Nevrokop.

The Macedonia revolutionary headquarters assert that they have positive information that the whole Christian population of the town of Mehomia, Province of Seres, was massacred September 28, with the exception of ten men, who escaped with the news.

Mehomia is an important town, and the seat of the local government. The population numbered 3200 persons.

According to the fugitives, when the general uprising was declared in the Razlog district on Sunday, the Turkish troops in the Pirian Mountains hurried to Mehomia and surrounded the town, rendering the escape of the Christians impossible. The Bulgarian people were prepared to join the rising, several insurgent agents being in the Bulgarian quarter of the town at the time. Desperate fighting occurred in the streets, bombs and dynamite being freely used. After fighting for five hours the Turks gained the upper hand and proceeded to massacre every Bulgarian they encountered.

European Benevolent Assimilative.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns that an agreement of the leading nations of Europe was reached weeks ago in regard to the policy to be pursued in the Mediterranean. France is to have a free hand in Morocco; Italy is to have Tripoli; the British protectorate over Egypt is to be recognized and strengthened; Spain will receive some concessions from France, while Germany will get commercial privileges and the open door.

The reported intention of France to establish a protectorate over Morocco has been much canvassed in the last few days. The story, which was first launched by M. Jaures, the well-known French Socialist leader, and has since been repeatedly denied, is reasserted today.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail claims that he is able to confirm the story on unimpeachable authority. He says an arrangement has been made by France and England, with the acquiescence of Spain, and it is believed, with the knowledge of Italy, for the establishment of a French protectorate. A strip of land along the coast will be declared neutral, thus avoiding the possibility of any international complication over fortified ports. The British government is in full possession of the facts, and is quite satisfied.

There is a good deal of reason to believe that the visit of King Edward to Paris brought about the inception of the scheme. Great Britain, in return, will receive a quid pro quo elsewhere, possibly in the direction of Egypt. Spain will also receive certain advantages. It is thought the remodeling of influence on the Mediterranean will chiefly affect Germany, who is believed to have had intentions regarding Morocco.

The only point at issue is when the scheme will be put out into effect. It may be carried out at any moment. The French, at any rate, are ready. It can not be established whether the scheme meets the acquiescence, albeit unwilling, of the sultan of Morocco. He may make a virtue of necessity, in which case he would be supported on the throne, but under any circumstances the religion fanaticism of

the Moors would not be wanting, and no European out of reach of the guns of warships would be left alive.

The End of Bryanism.

Marion Butler, formerly senator from North Carolina, and about the only man who remains of the old Populist organization who retains any prominence, announced on Saturday that he would retire from the chairmanship of the Populist committee after the next convention was organized. Mr. Butler, in making his announcement, speaks of the party with which he has been so long identified as still in existence, and gives as a reason for his retirement the fact that his business interests make it necessary.

Mr. Butler says the Populists will again put a ticket in the field and expresses the belief that they will poll more votes at the coming election than they did at the last. What he says about the power of the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party is particularly interesting.

Mr. Butler was asked whether the determination of the Populists to run an independent ticket and to decline to fuse with any party, as determined upon at the last meeting of the National Populist committee, was not an acknowledgment that the Eastern Democratic leaders would have charge of the national Democratic convention, to the exclusion of the Bryan wing of the party.

"There is no doubt that the gold men will control the Democratic party," he replied. "It will be the Cleveland influence. Of course, it will not be possible to tell whom these forces will nominate, but that will make no difference. The candidate and platform will be such that the Populists who voted for Mr. Bryan will not go for them. I can not tell whether Mr. Bryan will stay with the Democratic party, but I am sure of one thing—whatever may be his influence in the Democratic national convention when that convention has acted he will not be able to keep his following in line for the Democratic candidate."

Continuing Mr. Butler said: "The great feature of the Populists' platform will favor the national ownership of the means of carrying on commerce. We will advocate the substitution of public money for bank notes and will urge government ownership of railroads and the facilities of transmission of intelligence. These are the great means for the creation and upbuilding of monopolies, and when they are owned and controlled by the government the backbone of monopoly will be broken."

"There is but one set of men banded against government ownership of the railroads. They are the highly paid officials who are paid for running them. They would resist this movement, but they will not be supported by the stockholders when the movement is fairly inaugurated. Stockholders in the railroads have told me that they would be glad to exchange their holdings for government bonds."

For City Recorder.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of City Recorder, subject to the approval of the legal voters of the city of Roseburg, on the 5th day of Oct 1903.
JOHN T. LOSSO. 74 H

Cause of Lockjaw.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes cuts, bruises and like injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is for sale by A. C. Marsters and Co.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Bids will be received by the Board of School directors of Dist. No. 4, Roseburg, Oregon, until 2 o'clock p. m. Nov. 2, 1903, for the erection and completion of a High School building according to plans and specifications, prepared by Chas. Buggard, Architect, Albany Ore. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check payable to school District No. 4, Roseburg, Oregon, for the sum of \$250. As a guarantee that in the event the contract is awarded, the contractor shall furnish an approved bond, equal to 75 per cent of the contract within ten days after the awarding of the contract.

Proposals for the same, plans and specifications, may be seen at S. C. Flint's, Roseburg, Oregon, or at the architect's office. The building shall be completed by September 1st, 1904. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Signed
S. C. FLINT,
Chairman, Board of Director Dist. No. 4
CLARA DILLARD, Clerk. 75-S2

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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Take the place of shingles, tin, iron, tar and gravel and all prepared roofings. For flat and steep surfaces, gutters, valleys, etc. Easy to lay. Guaranteed for all climates. Reasonable in cost. Sold on merit. Guaranteed. It will pay to ask for prices and information.
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Of your life if you buy a buggy, hack or road wagon before you inspect our stock of John Deere vehicles.

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