

The Care of Farm Implements.

The season of active farm operations is drawing to a close. Some fall plowing and seeding are yet on the program, and the corn harvest will soon begin but the mowing, the binder, corn planter and cultivators, garden tools and other implements should be housed for the winter.

A farmer is known by the implements he keeps, and still more by the manner in which he keeps them. The best investment on the farm is shed room for tools. Nothing pays so well. How many sons of Adam are housing their farming machinery on the ice side of a barbed wire fence or at best under a cottonwood tree? The sun and wind and rain are peeling the paint off, cracking the wood and rusting the iron parts. Machinery well cared for lasts twice as long as that of the shiftless agrarian, and the satisfaction of using sharp, clean tools in good repair more than pays for cheap lumber.

An air-tight house is unnecessary. A roof and such walls as will keep off sun and rain are all that are needed, and such can be built against a barn or other building, preferably on the south side. Keep the chickens out. They can be taught to roost in the chicken house by confining and feeding them there for a few days.

The farmer numbers among his friends the song birds, the toads, the lady lark, the rural telephone, the grain "ball" and oil. It is believed that few appreciated the money-making qualities of oil as a preservative. Well-oiled horses last twice as long, as well as does farm machinery. The same is true of leather boots, but not of rubber; grease rots rubber. When you put tools and implements away for the season, or indeed for any time, however short, they should be clean and bright, and the bright parts protected with some anti-rust mixture. Beeswax is the best, and it is cheap and it is easily applied. A swipe across a shining plowshare or a hoe will keep off rust for a long time, and it takes so much less time and labor than scouring the rusty tool when next wanted that it seems almost idle to speak of it.

There is no business in life where system pays so well as on a farm. Having a place for everything and keeping it there when not in use is the main thing. If you can have such places arranged conveniently so that labor and time are not wasted in getting them to the field and back again, so much the better.

Every farmer should have a workshop with a bench, an anvil, a carpenter's and a blacksmith's vise, and such tools as his judgment and experience suggest. He certainly ought to have a hammer, a hatchet, a saw, jack plane, a monkey wrench and an "S" wrench, draw-knife, file and brace, a square, a level, a chalk line and an assortment of nails, screws and bolts. He ought to have a small forge and common blacksmith tools. Experience and practice will soon teach the use of all these tools, and their intelligent and dextrous application is as important as a knowledge of soil chemistry or balanced rations. If the farm boy can serve an apprenticeship in winter months to a carpenter or blacksmith he will be schooling worth many dollars in after life.

The other day I was cutting corn in a new field and ran smack into a stump. The vines were heavy, and the team was going at a lively clip, and when the guards hit the hidden trouble, smash went the tongue of the mower below the surgical aid of splints and hay-bale wire. A new tongue costs \$2.50, but a quick trip to the lumber yard, 40 cents for a 2x4x4 stick of timber and two or three hours' work made a better tongue than the factory turns out. The blacksmith and the wood worker have to live, but they need not do so on the misfortunes of the farmer when that all-around man is fortified with sharp, bright tools and the knack of putting them where they will do the most good. Yes, I know I ought to have marked that stump with a stake; another case of not doing as well as I know, which is worse than not knowing—H. A. Bergman, in Rural World.

The Farmers' Institute.

The reason will soon be at hand when the annual county and district institutes will begin to be called, and we hope that they will all have the success and the attendance and support that they so richly deserve. Nothing has been more helpful to the progress and improvement of agriculture than these conventions of practical men, with their exchange of ideas, suggestions and experience. A well supported farmers' institute in a county always leaves its mark on the methods of farming, and in those localities where they are best attended to is where one finds the most approved methods of agriculture in practice and the people making a profit at the business. It has been our privilege in the past few weeks to attend two of the most interesting institutes we ever had the privilege of participating in. They were both held in a newly opened country and were the first events of the kind that ever occurred in that country. The speakers were those who were graduates of the school of practical experience from the east and south, and all brought with them their experience in their former homes for the benefit of their fellow farmers. Others were present who had been farming in the country for years, and their experience was most valuable to the newcomers. While the farmers' institute is a benefit to any farming community and should be encouraged, it is doubly profitable to the newer countries which are fast emerging from a range country and filling up with farmers and stock raisers. In the older countries the methods of farming are in a manner fixed and the capabilities of the soil and the influence of the climate are understood to a great extent. But in the new country all this is to be learned in the school of practical experience. That method of planting, cultivating and managing a crop which is a success elsewhere may not be the proper one to pursue in the new country. All the peculiarities of soil, climate, methods of cultivation, management and care of crops can be determined more speedily and with greater certainty by meeting in connection with neighboring farmers and discussing the various phases of agriculture than if we endeavor to work

the problems out alone without assistance or advice. This paper circulates largely among farmers of the localities to which we refer, and we encourage them on their manifestation of interest in agricultural progress and hope that many other localities will follow their example. J. M. Sisk.

How to Fatten Turkeys.

Anyone who makes a business of raising turkeys will find it profitable to fatten their choicest lot of birds—except those wanted for breeding purposes—for the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, and dispose of the balance through the winter, spring and summer months. As fatten turkeys are always wanted, there is no danger of a glut of the market. It is a waste of time and material to sell inferior grades then, where there should be kept and fattened later. It is true that excellent prices are generally paid for holiday turkeys, but this brings most of the choice ones of the country to market and thereby makes the competition greater than at any other season. Afterwards it is more difficult to get first-class turkeys, and those that would pass only as fair at Thanksgiving and Christmas time will be considered all right and often choice in the winter, spring or summer. Indeed, if one has a lot of lean turkeys on hand during the holidays and wants to dispose of them, it is better to fatten them at a small figure or carrying them over, it would be advisable—provided he had suitable quarters in which to fatten turkeys—to accept, by all means, the latter alternative: for a few weeks of proper feeding would make their bodies plump up wonderfully, and they would look so much better that good prices could readily be obtained for them. As to the best method of fattening turkeys for market, some say they should be confined, while others are opposed to it. Being of a wild nature, it certainly will not do to keep them up in such a manner that they will begin quarreling, chasing one another about and constantly worrying for freedom; they would in that case soon tire of their food and, instead of fattening, grow thin. Keeping all the food, and especially shelled corn, before them that they can eat, is also unwise. If they are a healthy, vigorous lot and the weather will permit, it is better to give them absolute freedom, and all the clean water they want to drink, but not quite all the food they will devour for four weeks prior to marketing. Corn of last season's crop, not shelled from the cob, but the ear broken in two or three pieces, is preferable. It will afford the birds exercise to make them pick the kernels from the cob, and by being thus kept busy for an hour or longer each day they will not roam so far from home. During the first week they should be fed sparingly, and after the second week wheat, oats, or a mash of boiled potatoes and corn meal mixed to a crumbly mass, should be given at noon. This should be fed cold, in a long trough that is kept perfectly clean, and for every 20 birds it is well to add to the mash a handful of oil meal and two or three of beef scraps. Grit of some kind should always be placed where they can obtain it. If confined, not more than 20 birds should occupy a fattening pen, and there should be plenty of roosts easily accessible, and located far enough apart so the turkeys cannot reach each other when on them. This will tend to make them much more amiable in disposition, and they can therefore be fattened to better advantage. They should be fed at morning and noon a mash composed of three parts corn, one part buckwheat meal and one part wheat or bran, scalded and placed before them when it is warm. No more than what they will readily consume should be given at one time, of course, and at night they should have either cracked or whole corn. Three weeks of such feeding, other conditions being equal, will generally fatten the leanest turkey well enough to pass muster almost anywhere.—Epitomist.

A Profitable Year in Hops.

The world at large knows very little of the Oregon hop crop and, except in those business lines brought specially into relation with it, has no conception of its magnitude. And yet the hop crop forms a very important element in the list of the state's products.

This has been a fortunate year for the hop grower. His crop is larger than he had reason to expect and what it lacks in size is more than made up in the high ruling prices of the product. Careful estimates indicate that the production of hops in the state this year will amount to about 85,000 bales or 15,000,000 pounds. The prices this year vary quite largely owing to the unequal quality of the product. Some of it brings 25¢ and 25¢ cents, while some of the lower grades sell for only 9 or 10 cents a pound. The average price, however, is placed by competent experts at 18 cents a pound, which will bring the value of the crop to \$2,750,000. The average cost of cultivating and preparing a pound of hops for the market is 7 cents. According to these figures the cost of the crop to all the producers was about \$1,962,000, leaving a profit to the farmers on their year's work of \$788,000.

Under these circumstances it would appear that even the most exacting can find very little of which to complain in his very raising experiences this year.—Oregon Daily Journal.

Apples for Milk Cows.

Apples, if judiciously fed to milk cows, will pay well enough to make it worth while to pick them up. Early varieties should be fed exclusively by themselves, and sour ones in less quantities than sweet ones. The further advanced they are toward maturity the more sugar there is in them, and their feeding value depends largely upon the amount of dry matter they contain, which, according to laboratory tests, is somewhat higher than an equal weight of turnips. They are best to feed, therefore, when fully ripe, and preferably after the night's milking; and, as they are deficient in nitrogen, they should be liberally supplemented with wheat shorts, bran, oil cake, clover and good hay. An excellent mixture consists of 200 pounds of wheat bran and 100 pounds each of corn meal and cottonseed meal. Six quarts of apples per cow added to a reasonable amount of this every night will very soon increase the flow of milk, and then, when the

supply of apples gives out, cause it to slowly to cease. The fruit should always be fed in the stable, in that way there will not only receive their share, but there will be less danger of any of them getting choked and none at all of their gorging themselves with enough to make them drunk.—Epitomist.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

New Way of Using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. Arthur Chapman writing from Durban, Natal, South Africa, says: "As a proof that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a cure suitable for old and young, I pen you the following: A neighbor of mine had a child just over two months old. It had a very bad cough and the parents did not know what to give it. I suggested that if they would get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and put some upon the dummy test the baby was sucking it would no doubt cure the child. This they did and brought about a quick relief and cured the baby." This remedy is for sale by A. C. Masters & Co.

Reduced Rates on Thanksgiving Day.

The Southern Pacific Company will sell tickets at one and one third fare for the round trip between all points on its Oregon Lines, account Thanksgiving Day. Tickets will be sold on Nov. 25th and 26th, and will be limited to return to the 27th. All who desire to take advantage of this reduction can secure tickets from nearest Southern Pacific Agent, on dates mentioned.

Just arrived from the factory a car load of the celebrated Page fence, which is cheaper than a board fence and will last a life-time and is put up to your satisfaction without extra cost. It is used and endorsed by the leading men of this country. For circulars and prices address Stearns & Chenoweth, Oakland, Ore., or S. B. Crouch, Oakland, Ore. 1y

Filberts

At 20 cents per quart. W. H. Murdoch, Cleveland, Ore. 85-2mp.

Administrator's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order made by the County Court of Douglas County, State of Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Thomas Dunseath, deceased, on the 25th day of September, 1903, and entered in the Probate Records of said Court on said day, directing and authorizing me, the undersigned administrator of the said estate, to sell at either public or private sale, as provided by law, the real property of, and belonging to the said estate, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand for the purpose of paying off the claims against the said estate and the expense of administration.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said order, I will, on and after Saturday, September 21st, 1903, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, proceed to sell, offer for sale to the highest bidder, all cash in hand, the following described real property owned by the said estate and described as follows, to-wit:—The E½ of the SW¼ of Sec. 20, Township 22 S., Range 5 W., West Willamette Meridian, in Douglas County, Oregon, containing 80 acres, more or less. Dated at Roseburg, Oregon, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1903.

E. E. WILSON, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Dunseath, Deceased.

First publication, Oct. 1st, 1903.

Facts.

Mr. Man, you want facts. We can give you facts. As you read them over you will know they are facts. And we can prove they are facts.

It is a fact that McCormick, Binders, Mowers and Rakes are the standard by which all others are judged.

It is a fact, Racine Buggies, Hucks and Road Wagons are far outstripping our competitors' lines.

It is a fact that the Bain Wagon is the most successful, durable and economical wagon on the market.

It is a fact that the above are all included in the Big 3. You can find them at S. K. Sykes, Roseburg, Ore.

Get your abstracts of title from J. D. Hamilton.

He has the only complete set of abstract books in the county. If

Piano Buyers.

You will notice that we do not have to be continually striking out for a new leader in Pianos. The Neumann has been our leader for 14 years and is today a leader among the high grade pianos of the world. Some cheap pianos are made high grade simply by getting a boost in the Oregonian or some other leading paper, through those big dealers who think they can, and do make the majority of people believe it simply because they say so. It doesn't take ink, boost or high commissions to make a good piano, but instead the very best mechanics, and the very best material such as are always used in Neumann pianos.

T. K. RICHARDSON, Roseburg and Cottage Grove, Oregon.

Roseburg Financial Agency.

Money to loan in sums ranging from \$50 to \$1500, at 10 per cent. I charge 2½ per cent for my services in negotiating the loan. H. H. BROOKS, at the PLAIN DEALER office.

Wanted.

20 tiers oak stovewood, 30 tiers gr. blockwood. D. S. K. Buic 48U

City Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that to all part holding city warrants endorsed prior Dec. 4, 1901, are requested to present the same to the City Treasurer's office for payment, as interest will cease on the date of the date of this notice.

Dated Roseburg, Oregon, Nov. 3, 1903.

H. C. STODOL, Jr., City Treasurer.

Professional Cards.

DR. H. L. STUDLEY
Osteopath
ALL DISEASES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY
Office: Room 11 Taylor & Wilson Block
Examination Free. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m.
243 p. m. Telephone 1122 College of Osteopathy

Attorney-at-Law,

C. V. FISHER, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon.
Office over P. O. Roseburg, Oregon.
Phone Main 591.

Physician & Surgeon.

DR. GEO. E. HOUCK,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office: Revere Bldg. Roseburg, Oregon.
Phone Main 31

DENTIST,

Review Building, Roseburg, Oregon.
Telephone No. 4.

Attorneys at Law,

M. CRAWFORD & J. O. WATSON
Rooms 1 & 2, Bank Building, ROSEBURG, OR.
Business before the U. S. Land Office and
all courts a specialty.

JOHN H. SHUPE,

ROSEBURG, OREGON.
Business before U. S. Land Office and Probate
Court a specialty.
Office—Arlington Building.

Attorney-at-Law.

J. C. FULLERTON
Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts
at Mack's Block, Roseburg, Oregon.

Attorney-at-Law.

F. W. BENSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
Rooms 1 and 2
Arlington Building, ROSEBURG, OREGON

Attorney-at-Law.

J. A. BUCHANAN, Notary Public,
Collections a Specialty.

Attorney-at-Law.

J. ROBINSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
Room 11
Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, ORE.

JOHN P. RYAN, CIVIL ENGINEER

Land Surveyor.
FRANK RYAN, TIMBER ESTIMATOR
Office, Room 6, Taylor & Wilson Block,
Roseburg.

Fine Farm for Sale.

A good 800 acre farm for sale five miles from Myrtle Creek, 100 acres in cultivation, balance hill, pasture and timbered land. Small orchard, good ponds, barn and other improvements. For price and terms apply to P. T. McGee, Myrtle Creek, or D. S. K. Buic, Roseburg, Oregon. 2-4

Roseburg Nurseries.

Very choice fruit trees, all leading varieties, Spitzenberg and Yellow Newtown Pippin apples a specialty. For sale at very reasonable prices by Roseburg Nurseries, H. Schroten, Roseburg, Oregon. 5-6

Smith's Dandruff Pomade

Stops itching scalp upon one application, three to six removes all dandruff and stops itching hair. Price 50c. For sale by Marsters Drug Co. 1-11

Non-Magnetic

Patishah
The Best
Locket
Made

COLORED FANCY DIALS

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Patishah, Washburn, Conn.
Office—New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

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Society Meetings.

A. F. & A. M.—Laurel Lodge No. 13.
Holds regular meetings on second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
O. P. Connor, W. M.
N. T. Jewett, Secretary.

O. U. W.—Roseburg Lodge No. 16.
Holds the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m. in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
F. M. Tozier, W. M.
E. H. Lenoir, Recorder.
D. S. West, Financial.

B. O. E. LKs.—Roseburg Lodge No. 329.
Holds regular communication on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st of each month and fourth Thursdays of each month. All members requested to attend regularly and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
F. B. Waite, E. R. Roy McCallister, Secretary.

C. O. D. SEPARATE BATTALION
O. N. G. meets at Armory Hall every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.
F. E. Hamlin, Capt.

F. OF A.—Court Douglas No. 32, Foresters of America. Meets every Tuesday evening in Native Sons Hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.
FRANK KERRY, R. C.
E. H. LENOIR, R. S.
E. V. Hoover, Physician.

I. O. O. F.—Philatelic Lodge No. 8.
Meets in Odd Fellows Temple, corner Jackson and Canal streets, on Saturday evening of each week. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
G. W. Perry, Com.
E. E. Blomberg, Record Keeper.

K. O. F.—Alpha Lodge No. 47. Meets every Wednesday, in I. O. O. F. Hall at 7:30 p. m. Members in good standing are invited to attend.
G. W. Perry, Com.

K. O. T. M.—Protection Tent No. 15.
Holds its regular reviews the first and third Friday of each month in the I. O. O. Hall. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.
G. W. Perry, Com.
E. E. Blomberg, Record Keeper.

L. I. L. C.—No. 49, Women of Woodcraft. Meets on 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at the Native Sons Hall. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.
DELLA JEWETT, Guardian Neighbor.
MINNIE OTT, Secy.

L. O. T. M.—Roseburg Hive No. 11.
Holds its regular reviews upon the first and third Friday at 2:30 p. m. of each month in the Native Sons Hall. Sisters of other Hives visiting in the city are cordially invited to attend our reviews.
HATTIE MORAN, L. Com.
JESSIE RAPP, R. S.

O. E. S.—Roseburg Chapter No. 8.
Holds its regular meeting on the first and third Thursday of each month. Visiting members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.
Mrs. NANCY SPENCER, W. M.
MADIE RAY, Secretary.

P. R. K. A. S.—Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Tuesday evening. Visiting sisters and brothers invited to attend.
DELLA BROWN, N. G.
COREA WINTERLY, R. S.

UNITED ARTISANS—Umpqua Assembly No. 105 meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock in Native Sons Hall. Visiting Artisans cordially invited to attend.
REV. S. A. DOWNS, M. A.
MISS LELA BROWN, Secretary.

W. O. M. OF THE WORLD—No. 125. Meets at the Odd Fellows Hall in Roseburg, every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Visiting W. O. M. members are always welcome.
N. T. Jewett, C. C.
J. A. BUCHANAN, Secy.

Y. M. C. A.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. building. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.
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Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 4, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1892, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892.

JOHN S. BRIDGES, Register.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Roseburg, Oregon, July 29, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1892, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892.

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