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Germany in Brazil.

Another grant of 2650 square miles of territory has been acquired by the new German colonizing syndicate in the state of Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil. With the concessions already in their hands, the Germans now own more than 12,000 square miles of South Brazil land, and area larger than Saxony and Alsace-Lorraine combined. The new concession consists of forest lands running parallel with the River Taquary.

It is proposed to divide the district into 17,000 small farms and to build a railroad 131 miles in length. To hasten the development of the new district and to connect it with the other "German colonies" north of the Rio Grande, the most Germanized soil in South America, which contains 250,000 Germans, one-quarter of the population, is declared to be the object of the new project.

Like similar schemes in Brazil, it is meant to divert emigration from the United States and to colonize the land with settlers who "will remain German." German Southwest Africa, now in rebellion, became a German colony in 1884 through the assertion of German sovereignty over private territorial concessions owned by Bremen merchants.

Stock Raising in Alaska.

Stock raising is becoming an important Alaskan industry, and within a very few years it is probable that regular shipments of cattle for export will be made. The extensive areas of rich growths of grass and the absence of storms in the winter make many sections of the country ideal places for ranching. The winters of Alaska are more hospitable than those of the great plains of Wyoming, Montana and some parts of Nevada, and in the dead of winter horses and cattle can be worked without fear of being frozen. The temperature frequently is very cold, but there are no storms.

Several large stock growers of Washington state are planning to convert the Aleutian islands into vast cattle and sheep ranges, which will surpass in extent the rapidly diminishing ranges of Montana and Texas. One company has begun the shipment of 25,000 sheep and 5000 head of cattle to the Aleutians, a first consignment of 8000 head of sheep having recently been sent from San Francisco. The company had demonstrated previously that sheep will thrive there, living throughout the winter solely on the grass of the islands, by having landed 1000 head there about a year and a half ago.

Dehorning Calves.

There is no danger in dehorning young calves; in fact they do not suffer any more than they would from any little skin wound. By all means every dairyman and farmer should follow this method, any time when the calf is from 2 days to 1 week old.

Take a pair of shears and remove the hair from around the horn. Buy a stick of caustic potash at a drug store, which will cost 5 cents. Care should be taken that this is kept in a well-corked bottle. Around this stick wind a piece of paper so it can be held in the hand. Dip one end in a little water, then rub the horn with the same until the thin skin is removed. Then the work is done. It is not necessary to remove the nub of the horn, as this will cause bleeding. After this is done it would be well to wipe the affected part with a soft cloth and apply a little lard. This will stop further eating of the potash. Care should be taken that none of the potash gets in the calf's eye. I followed this method for years in Texas and found that it worked perfectly and that the dehorned cattle were very gentle and far easier to manage than cattle with horns.

Early Spring Work on Trees.

It is now time to get out into the orchard and swipe the trees with the winter washes to kill the eggs and nits of insects so destructive in the growing season. The rough bark should first be scraped off, after which apply the following wash: Kolin 30 pounds; caustic soda, 75 per cent, 9 pounds; fish oil, 4 1/2 pints; water to make 100 gallons. Boil the resin, soda and oil until thoroughly dissolved. Then boil for three hours, during which time hot water should be added slowly, so as not to stop the boiling, until the whole is diluted to fifty gallons. Then the other fifty gallons may be added cold. The resin wash is valuable in destroying scale insects in dry season, and root lice, root maggot and white grubs.

In view of anything better thoroughly wash the trunks and large limbs with whale-oil soap and water,

three-fourths of a pound of the former to a gallon of the latter, with a pound of red seal concentrated lye added to each fifteen gallons of water. Some growers make it as strong as 1 pound to nine gallons of water.

Anti-Injunction Bills.

Washington Correspondence.

Members of the House committee on judiciary are expecting the liveliest kind of a contest between labor organizations and employers when the anti-injunction bill comes up for consideration. Appearances indicate that many disputed points which have arisen between employers and organized labor will be fought out in Congress this winter over this measure.

The bill passed the House in the last Congress, but failed of consideration in the Senate. The interest manifested in the measure is shown by the fact that President Gompers of the federation of labor has made several trips to the committee urging speedy consideration, and Judge Jenkins, chairman of the judiciary committee, has received scores of letters from manufacturers and employers of labor on a large scale protesting against the legislation.

The employers seem to be aroused to protest against the measure by letters and petitions, and they assert that if Congress passes the bill an encouragement will be given to strikers among employees, which will greatly cripple all business that is carried on in interstate trade.

There is not complete unanimity among the laboring men regarding the bill as it was pending last year, but as the purpose of the measure is to limit the meaning of the word conspiracy in the criminal courts and also to prevent the use of restraining orders and injunctions by the courts in certain cases, by making it lawful for combinations of men to do what an individual might do, the force and effect of the legislation is manifest. Hearings on the measure will soon be ordered by the committee.

Forage Rape.

Each succeeding year demonstrates the value of rape as a forage crop in Oklahoma. This crop makes a rank, succulent growth on good rich soil and is pastured off while green or is cut and fed from day to day as a soiling crop. Rape is sown from the first of March until the last of May and sometimes later. The earlier seedings are the most successful, since the crop is not injured by frosts, and when sown early it gets well-rooted before dry weather. When well established it withstands dry weather very well and the crop sown in the spring will furnish feed until hard freezes come in the winter. If the crop is cultivated, pastured and cut properly. Late summer and fall seedling has usually been a failure at the experiment station at Stillwater.

If the forage is wanted only for spring and early summer use, the seed may be broadcasted, but if it is needed for summer and fall the seed should be drilled in rows 15 to 30 inches apart, so that cultivation may be given and the surface of the soil may be kept loose. The tramping of the ground by stock may be diminished to some extent by turning them on the rape patch for a short time twice a day.

If rape is cut for soiling purposes, it should not be cut closer than 4 inches from the ground or the plants will not start up quickly. If the growth gets ahead of the stock and becomes stale and old, it should be mowed and then a fresh growth will start. At times stock, especially hogs, refuse to eat rape growing on a certain patch. The reason for this is not known. Many trying the crop for the first time have concluded that it was not satisfactory. Probably if the rape had been grown elsewhere, or in some other season, this trouble would not have been experienced.

Perfect Confidence.

Where there used to be a feeling of uneasiness and worry in the household when a child showed symptoms of croup there is now perfect confidence. This is owing to the uniform success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the treatment of that disease. Mrs. M. I. Basford of Poolesville, Md., in speaking of her experience in the use of that remedy says: "I have a word of confidence in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for I have used it with perfect success. My child Garland is subject to severe attacks of croup and it always gives him prompt relief." For sale by A. C. Marsters & Co.

Filberts

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

Same Old Irrepressible Conflict.

Before the Democratic national convention of 1896 that party was at an extremely low ebb. It had been overwhelmingly defeated in a large majority of the states. Business was stagnant and labor largely idle. Under these circumstances the Democratic party, thoroughly discredited in its policies and its administration, went into a lull at the front. This standard bearer, W. J. Bryan, polled the largest vote ever given a Democratic candidate for the presidency, but also brought out the largest vote on the other side. In the popular vote the Republican lead was greatly increased. Again the combination was tried in 1900, but though the Democratic vote was again over 6,000,000, the gap against it was widened. The more than a million Populists who helped the Democratic party in 1896 and 1898 still left it in a minority of from 600,000 to 800,000.

A large number of Democrats now want to drop Bryan as a leader and go into a process which they call "revision." The party revised itself into Populism, and now it is proposed by some of its leading advisers that it be revised back to where it was before the fusion of 1896. As that was a time when the party was discredited and its fortunes were desperate, the idea is without practical force. The Democratic party was divided against itself eight years ago and is in the same condition now. Revision of such jarring elements is impossible. Bryan declines to be revised. He is certainly not the weathercock in the case. He has been consistent in his party course, as well as in his political fallacies. Since the hard times following the misfortune of 1892 the Democrats have agreed to disagree, and they are further now than ever on a common basis of action. The battle among themselves, which has been going on for eight years, must be fought to a finish. Not one of the leaders appears to realize that the party is inherently weak and deserves to be beaten revised or unrevised.—Globe Democrat.

A Wonderful Experience.

"Block the Limited. There's a man on the cowcatcher." This message, flashed along the Pennsylvania line, told the story of a railroad accident just outside of Chicago last Thursday which nearly cost a man's life and which trainmen say was almost unprecedented in their experience.

Wood Wanted at the Court House.

Sealed bids to furnish 80 tier of 18 in. oak wood, 4 to 10 in. in diameter, to be delivered at the Court House in Roseburg, on or before the first day of Nov. 1904, a bond for the faithful performance of contract must accompany each bid. Bids opened Friday, March 4, 1904, at one o'clock p. m. The court reserves the right to reject all bids. Roseburg, Jan. 27, 1904. M. D. THORNTON, County Judge.

When You Have a Cold

The first action when you have a cold should be to relieve the lungs. This is best accomplished by the free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectoration on the woman's health. When the remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by A. C. Marsters & Co.

Money to Loan.

As financial agent for capital I am prepared to loan money in any amount from \$50 to \$500 on real estate or personal security, or to purchase property outright, or to purchase good notes at a discount. The money can oftentimes be paid or drafts issued the same day that the application is made. Enquire of H. H. Brooks, at the PLAINDEALER office, Roseburg.

Strained Relations.

It is feared that the relations between the British and Russian governments are greatly strained. The British expedition to Tibet has aroused in Russia lively dissatisfaction, which, with a series of other events, such as placing English crews on the cruisers bought by Japan and the escort of English torpedo boats for the same cruisers, has served to aggravate Lamsdorff. He has, it is stated, signified to Sir Charles Scott that Russia does not intend to leave England full freedom of action in Tibet nor sever her interests in that country, whose moral action extends throughout Mongolia.

A Novelty in Railroad Education

The novel project of running a palatial special train from Chicago to New Orleans and return, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, for the sole benefit of competitors was successfully carried out by the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad recently. Nearly 100 general passenger agents and members of their families were the guests of the Illinois Central during the trip, every thing, including musical entertainments in the observation car, being provided by company. Had anyone undertaken to purchase the service and entertainment provided the cost could not have been far from \$10,000. The train was, so to speak, an edition deluxe, the Pullman Company certifying that the new cars furnished were the finest ever manufactured by them, and the engineers and the train crew were the most expert in the employ of the railroad company. The novelty of the affair consists largely in the fact that a few years ago railroad companies strove to keep from competitors accurate knowledge of conditions along their lines of railroad. Excluding the complimentary feature, the main purpose of the Illinois Central

expeditions was to educate competing lines regarding the unexcelled transportation facilities possessed by that company, and the possibilities which lie in the development of the South. Although progressive men, the general passenger agents who were on the trip were amazed to learn that the Illinois Central now practically has a double track system all the way between Chicago and New Orleans and a rock ballasted roadbed with few grades and curves which is capable of accommodating an enormous volume of traffic. They were also surprised at the phenomenal commercial and industrial awakening which the South is experiencing, and they will spread the news regarding both facts for months to come.

Protecting Orchards Against Frost.

The heating of air by means of small fires scattered about through orchards or fields has been found a very effective protector against frost in the drier parts of California. One ingenious device for the same purpose, designed by G. F. Ditzler, consists of a large, deep sheet iron tank, 3 or 4 feet square, mounted on a truck. About 6 inches from bottom of the tank is admitted a blast of air. This is produced by a revolving fan operated by a sprocket chain and wheel attached to the truck. A water cask and force pump complete the outfit. Tar or other fuel is placed on the grate and ignited, and the tank is filled with wet straw or manure. The blast of the fan blows it into an intense fire, all the heat of which has to pass through 3 feet of wet straw before it can reach the air. Naturally the evaporation is very active, and the vapor, rising from the wet material, immediately condenses, forming a dense fog or mist. As the machine is driven backwards and forward between the rows of trees water is continually pumped from the cask and scattered over the fuel. The machine is said to evaporate 100 gallons of water an hour. Often this artificial fog is so dense that the driver has to go forward and lead his horses.

R. W. FENN,

CIVIL ENGINEER

(Lately with the government geographical and geological survey of Brazil, South America.)

United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

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\$15.00	now	\$11.25	\$10.00	"	\$7.50
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Second Hand Store

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NOTICE!

Call at the office of the Roseburg Water and Light Co. and pay your water and light bills, on or before the 10th of each month and take advantage of the discount.