Farm Notes

For The Ginseng Grower.

As the culture of the plant is comparatively a new industry in the United States many mistaken ideas exist, and in many cases this has been brought about by unreasonable statements in regard to the plant and by inferior seed and roots sold by some gardeners, roots so worthless that to make them grow was quite impossible. These conditions have prejudiced many against ginseng.

The culture of ginseng is a pleasant and paying industry. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in his report issued November, 1898, makes the following statements as to the results of the experiments of the national government. The efforts of the department in encouraging the cultivation of ginseng have met with gratifying success. An investigation of the subject was begun in 1893 and a report issued the following year. At that time the department announced the cultivation of the root as feasible, but could give no information as to the manner the cultivated would be received in the Chinese market. During the past four years, however, experiments in ginseng culture have gone steadily on.

The cultivated product has been marketed and the commercial status of cultivated American ginseng established. First-class cultivated roots dried have been selling during the past year at $5.50 to $6. The department, therefore fully indorses the cultivation of American ginseng as an additional resource of the American farmer.

The following year this statement appears in the report of the department: 'The price of our native plant—ginseng, our exports of which average more than half a million dollars annually—has more than quadrupled in the past 30 years, so that its cultivation, as urged four years ago by this department, has become now profitable.'

Since the publication of the above reports, higher prices have prevailed and the demand for the cultivated root has largely increased. The experiment stations of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, have given the culture of the root a thorough trial and their bulletins show that they have met with much success and they, too advocate the culture of ginseng. These reports are reliable and would be found profiable and interesting to one who anticipates engaging in the culture of ginseng.

Ginsing will grow in a variety of soils, but a good garden soil is the best—rich, loose and porous; if slightly mixed with a little sand and clay, all the better. Marshy land is not suitable. A north slope is best for protecting the plant from the hot rays of the sun. An east slope is next to be prefered, though it will grow readily in other situations But, as in the case of other plants, the better suited the conditions are to the character of and nature of the plant, the greater probability of an abundant crop. It is essential that shade be provided for the plant (during the growing season). We use artificial arbors constructed of lath (some use brush as a covering). From five to six years' growth will bring the root ready for market, from seed, four years from 1-year-old roots, three years from 2-year-old roots. Only a small per cent of seed will germinate, or come up the first year; 18 months time required. That is to say that 1903 seed planted this Spring will come up in Spring of 1905.

Timely Hints on Alfalfa and Red Clover.

Dairymen who have good cows should always provide good feed and enough of it in addition to good pastures. These things are nice to have, but where they are short or insufficient, a field of red clover or alfalfa will make good feed, green or dry.

One way of feeding is by mowing the alfalfa or clover, hauling it to the mangers or rack (the only safe way to feed it green.) I use a bunching attachment to my mower; in this way I can cut and gather anything a mower will be able to cut. No rake is needed, the mower and attachment are always ready for use. By having red clover and alfalfa and may be some cow peas, or peas and oats, or other grasses, I can feed my herd from the middle of May until frost stops me. What is not used green is made into hay.

Alfalfa is a very fast grower, makes full growth from four to six weeks, according to the season. It is the most valuable feed I know of and all stock eat it readily. Some of the professors state its value for feeding equal to wheat bran. I will not go so far as that because the conditions the professors handle the clover in and common farm practice may be different. The weather has also something to do with it. Alfalfa is more difficult to cure; when well cured it is the most valuable hay for cows. Try to grow some this spring. The land should be well drained. It will not flourish on wet land so well; the richer the ground the better the crops. I sow in the spring, when danger of frost is past, with a light nurse crop at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds seed per acre. During the first year keep down the weeds with a mower.

Last year was very favorable to my new sowing; I cut, bunched, and fed a full growth of alfalfa, but this is not so every year and should not be practiced. Mow the weeds, clover and alfalfa four inches above the ground, leaving it there as a mulch, unless it is an entirely too heavy crop, in which case bunch and haul it off the ground.

In 1902, I cut four full crops of the second year's growth. Generally three crops and some late pasture is a good yearly yield. I do not pasture it with cows or sheep, as it will bloat them, but horses and hogs do well on it. One of my neighbors sowed some alfalfa in September 1902; it stood the winter all right and made a good stand for 1903. This is the only piece I know of sown in the fall. I do not raise alfalfa seed owing to the weather being uncertain to save the seed, so I use it for soiling and hay. I do not know how long the alfalfa will live without resowing. I had a field that was seven years old and still a good stand, unlike the red clover with a life of two years.

It will pay any dairyman to sow a piece of land to alfalfa, the nearer to the stable the handier. It will make the best kind of feed for cows as well as the best pasture for hogs I know of.—Jersey Bulletin.

Cultivation of Durum, or Macaroni Wheats.

The results of the season of 1903, both on a commercial basis and from the standpoint of cultivation, in the development of the durum wheat industry in this country have not only confirmed the previous recommendations of the Department of Agriculture concerning this grain, but have made it still more evident that it is a grain of the greatest value for the semi-arid districts. The demand for both the wheat and flour, included semolina for making macaroni during the winter has so increased that there is already practically little to be obtained, and there has recently been a considerable increase in prices. So long, therefore, as the grain is grown where it should be, it will be desirable to have a considerable increase in production for the next year's crop and no doubt there will be. About 2,000,000 bushels of the 1903 crop have gone to Minneapolis, to the Lake cities, or to foreign countries, and the remainder has been used at the local mills with the exception of a comparatively small amount that has been sold for seed or fed to stock. These are actual statistics so far as they can be obtained. On the basis of the consumption of the present crop and the evident increase in demand, the production of next year ought to be about 15,000,000 bushels, though it is practically certain now that the crop of 1903 was not so large as it was supposed to be at first.

It is important, however, to again emphasize the necessity of growing the wheat strictly within the semi-arid districts. It is a necessity, both for the producer and the consumer. It will only yield heavily, compared with other grains, in such districts, and therefore be of greater financial profit to the farmer, and it is only the grain produced in these districts that is of the high quality characteristic of this wheat. In a former publication of this department, Bulletin No. 3, Macaroni Wheats, a map is given of the area east of which none of this class of wheat should be sown. It is probable now that this belt should be extended much farther westward, almost to the Rocky Mountains, as we are finding constantly that the grain will grow with even less rainfall than we have been granting to it, and, on the other hand, the acreage in the eastern portion of this belt, particularly along the Red River of the North, and east of the middle of the states of Nebraska to Texas, should be kept down to as low a figure as possible. The wheat seems well adapted to those areas devoted to "dry farming" in Washington, Idaho, Utah, Oregon and other mountain and Pacific states, so long as the soil is not too greatly lacking in humus.

It is important also for the farmer to note that the name "durum" is likely to be largely used for this wheat instead of the term "macaroni" in future, especially in commercial circles, and it is necessary to become familiar with the term. The word durum is really the correct name for this group of wheats, and besides it is now found that the name macaroni is misleading as the wheat is already known, from the results of many trials, to be excellent for making bread as well as macaroni. On the other hand, other kinds of wheat, as well as the durum, are often used for making macaroni, although the durum certainly make the best product. The word durum means "hard" and is, therefore, very appropriate, and being a short, easy name it ought to come at once into use.

Finally, it is a repetition fully justified to call attention again to the urgent need of the use of pure seed. It is a matter to be emphasized in sowing any kind of grain, but is particularly important in this connection because of the great difference between the durum wheat and ordinary wheats, causing a mixture of these two to be damaging to their commercial use more than in the case of mixing of other wheats with each other. The details of the matter need not be gone over here, as the subject has been discussed both by the writer and others at various times and places, and the methods of purifying seed and keeping it pure are now pretty well known to all farmers. The recent circular distributed by the VanDusen-Harrington Company, of Minneapolis, treating of this subjet is much to be commended. The writer has discussed the matter very fully in an address before the recent Tri-State Grain Growers' Convention at Fargo, North Dakota, which address was published in several Northwestern papers, and also in another address, "The Improvement of the Oat Crop," given at the last meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture at Topeka. The matter of being able to use pure, clean grain of a known kind is of such vast importance to the miller and other commercial men, and yet to maintain pure seed can after all be so easily carried out by the farmer that it is a perfectly justifiable thing to materially reduce the price of, or reject altogether, any wagon load of wheat that comes to the elevator with a mixture of 15 to 20 per cent of some other grain or foreign seeds; and yet such a delivery of grain is one that often occurs.

It is perhaps needless to add to this communication the statement that there is no seed of durum wheat for general distribution by the Department of Agriculture. There is already plenty of seed in the country to be obtained usually at a reasonable distance from the buyer which is being sold generally at a fair price. M. A. CARLETON,
Cerealist, U. S. Depart. of Agriculture.

Raising Calves.

It is not a very difficult thing to convince the average farmer, even when prices for beef are low, that he ought to raise a steer calf. He falls into that rut as naturally as "falling of a log." But when the idea is put before him of making a business of raising heifer calves nicely—making a business of doing it to sell them as cows when two years old—he shakes his head in doubt. It will cost about $12 to $15 a year, allowing market prices for fodder to raise a heifer to be a cow. If the farmer will show skill and taste, will raise all of one breed or another, and not ring-streaked and speckled, as many do, he will have no difficulty in selling good, well marked thrifty heifers at any time before cowhood at a remunerative price. To do this, he should use a little good selling wit. It is not enough to sit down and wait for a buyer. Use the columns of the papers to tell what you have to sell. In selling calves or heifers bred from bulls of pronounced dairy breeds, there is wisdom in using a paper that is read by dairy people.

But it is astonishing what a difference in real cow power their is in heifers well reared, and those that are raised by average farmers in an average way.

If ever it pays to bestow extra care, extra comfort, extra feed on a cow it is in the first year of her life.

There is a good chance to make a good profit in the business of raising young heifers.

But it should be taken hold of rightly, not with the hodge-podge ideas so many men work under. 1. The farmer should select some good dairy breed for the sire and stick to it. Then his calves will show eveness of type and color, which goes a great ways with the buyer. Many farmers spoil the appearance of their heifers by changing breeds too often. It is better to stick to one line of breeding. 2. The calf should be dropped in the fall, preferably in September or October. Then it will be strong and thrifty when the Spring grass comes, and will be ready to breed in January when 15 months old. 3. It will help things greatly if a half dozen neighbors will form a pool, each pool or combination raising heifers of the same breed. Then when they are ready to sell, place an ad. announcing the fact of a car load, say of fine Guernsey, or Jersey, or Holstein, or Ayshire young heifers for sale. There are plenty of buyers all the time, looking for just such chances.

This system is being thoroughly tried in isolated cases all over the country. It is successful when it is thoroughly and intelligently taken hold of. There is just as much profit, and usually more, in raising a likely heifer for the cow market as there is in raising a steer for the beef market.

But such heifers must show unmistakably the presence of good registered blood of the breed they belong to, if the buyer is to be well impressed. In this way, the lover of any particular breed can find the cattle he wants, and if the heifers are fine individually, which they should be, a purchaser is easily found. —Hoard's.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Help That Came Too Late.

"The Carisbrooke Castle, arrived in from the West Indies, reports picking up a raft with the body of an elderly man who had evidently died of starvation. There was no clue to the man's identity, nor any marks to determine the origin of the raft."

In those few lines another clueless mystery of old ocean was disposed of. There was nothing to marvel at that a man should die of starvation. Had he lived it would have been a real marvel indeed. Or had he died of starvation surrounded by abundant food, that would have been both a marvel and a mystery to the world at large. For the world at large does not know that a great many elderly people die of starvation in the midst of plenty. They have food enough,

but the stomach is "weak" and the food cannot be digested and converted into nutrition. The body grows weak as every starved body does. And at last the life is destroyed by some common place malady, which would have been easily thrown off by a well nourished body. It is because death in such cases is attributed to the trivial malady and not to the true cause—starvation—that there is no general appreciation of a common cause of disease and death among elderly people—lack of nutrition.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE

depends upon the capacity to digest and assimilate food. Strength in age has the same foundation as strength in youth—food properly digested and assimilated. There is no way to make physical strength except from food. And when the stomach and its allied organs, because of "weakness" or disease, cannot convert the food into nutrition, there is a loss of strength and vitality, which weakens the body and leaves it practically powerless against the inroads of disease. If you want strength you must get it from food, and you can't get strength from food when there is disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. The way to vigorous age then is to strengthen the stomach by curing the diseases which weaken it. This is done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me; could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not offered as a "cure-all." It does cure a great many different diseases, but a study of these cures shows that the various diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, blood, etc., cured by "Golden Medical Discovery," are diseases which had their origin in the disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When the cause of disease was cured in the stomach, the effects of the disease were cured in the other organs.

MEDICAL FALSE PRETENSIONS.

When a medicine is offered as "blood-making" or "strength-giving," ask yourself: Out of what is blood made and what is the source of physical strength? Blood may properly be said to be only digested food. Food is the source of all strength when, by the digestive processes, it is converted into blood, which is the life of the body. No medicine can make a drop of blood. No medicine can give an ounce of strength. Blood and strength must come from food, and the only sense in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is called a blood-making and strength-giving medicine is in that it cures the diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the food eaten to be converted into the blood and nutrition on which the life and strength of the body depend. By this means it gives new life and new strength.

"I take time to ask you to allow me to thank you for the good your medicine has done me," writes Mrs. Francis Johnson, of Dresden, Pettis Co., Mo., Box 71. "I am more than glad to tell you I have better health now than ever before. After using three bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, one of 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, I am strong and hearty. I have no more bad spells; no more weakness. I feel like a new woman altogether. I could not have lived much longer in the condition I was in if I had not seen that advertisement just in time to save my life. Thanks to you, and I thank God for letting my eyes look on your advertisement. I am continually telling my friends I would not have been living if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's medicines."

What "Golden Medical Discovery" does for the diseased stomach in advanced life, it does for youth and for men and women at every stage of life's progress. It makes the "weak" stomach strong. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, so that the body is made strong in the one possible way—by food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

FAR REACHING BENEFITS.

Acting through the stomach and blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery reaches every organ of the body. It strengthens the "weak" heart—stirs up the sluggish liver, heals the inflamed lung tissues, stimulates the kidneys, and brings all the physical organs into harmonious activity. It cures biliousness, and the headache and lassitude which are common to bilious people. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes the dealer tempted by the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines, will endeavor to sell the customer some unproved remedy as being "just as good" as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Judged by its cures there is no medicine as good for diseases of the stomach as "Golden Medical Discovery."

IT IS SENT FREE.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers; or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bright Prospects for Oregon Mines.

Those who have visited the Southern Oregon mining districts are enthusiastic in their description of their future greatness. The last arrival from that section is W. J. Morris, formerly of Cripple Creek, and he speaks in flattering terms of the rich deposits of gold that are to be found there. To the Telegram he said:

"I have seen the camp of Cripple Creek in its infancy and also at the zenith of its production, but I am firmly convinced that Blue River will equal if not surpass that camp in the production of gold in the very near future, when it is taken into consideration that practically every opening in that section shows good values of free milling ore. Within a very few years the people of Portland will see an influx of mining men and investors that will rival the rush to Cripple Creek in 1890. I think, from my investigation of the camp, that it has the greatest future of any district known in the West.

"Nor is the Blue River district the only one of great promise in the southern section of the state. All that country through Josephine, Jackson and Douglas Counties has great promise. Oregon's future is great, and the state will be heard from in mining matters in no uncertain tones in the next two years."

The Fair Route

Via Chicago or New Orleans to St Louis, is the one that gives you the most for your money,—and the fact that the ILLINOIS CENTRAL offers UNSURPASSED SERVICE via these points to the WORLD'S FAIR, and in this connection to all points beyond, makes it to your advantage, in case you contemplate a trip to any point east, to write us before making final arrangements.

We can offer the choice of at least a dozen different routes.

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Excursion Rates.

Commencing March 1, 1904 and continuing daily to and including April 30, 1904 colonists tickets will be on sale from the East to points on Oregon lines via Portland, rates from some of the principal points as follows: $33 from Chicago, Ill; $31 from Peoria, Ill; $30 from St. Louis, Mo; $25 from Missouri River Points, Omaha and Council Bluffs to Kansas City inclusive; $26.90 to Sioux City, stop overs not to exceed 10 days at one point will be allowed between Portland and destination of ticket on Oregon lines. 19 tf

Harder than Brick.

Joseph Henritzi, of Chelan, Wash., has invented a new building material which he expects to manufacture at his uplake home. It is as white as marble, can be molded into any shape, and is much stronger and tougher than brick, and will stand the ravages of the elements much better. He recently sent a sample of it to the Washington Agricultural College at Pullman for a test as to its strength and durability, and it was found that it would stand a pressure of 263 pounds to the square inch, or nearly 40,000 pounds to the square foot. This artificial stone can be manufactured and laid for about one-half what the ordinary brick would cost. It weighs about 70 pounds per cubic foot, and and is easy to handle. Mr. Henritzi has been experimenting with this artificial stone for a long time, and now claims to have its manufacture down to a fine point and a paying basis, both to the manufacturer and the consumer.

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Yoncalla.

Mrs. M. A. Benjamine has returned to her home in Portland after spending several months with her son in this place. Her many friends here gave her a nice present and their best wishes are for her.

Albert Thomas arrived on Monday's local, and smiles are abundant especially among the young ladies.

One of the pleasant happenings of the season was the quilting at James Daugherty's March 29. It was profitable too, for the quilt was finished. The old-fashioned custom is as good today as in the long ago and those who miss a quilting, especially at Aunt Matt's, miss a treat. Besides the little people, Master Frank Daugherty and Jasper Bishop and Misses Eulalia Westfall and Jannice King, those present were: Mesdames Martha, Ella, Clara and Gertie Daugherty, Flora Applegate, Dora Westfall, Zadie Bishop, Josie Wise, Blanche King and Eva Ambrose.

Harry Clinton Sawyers is visiting his mother Mrs. A. S. Perritt. The gentleman is an actor of considerable note and his friends are always glad to have him visit Yoncalla.

The party given by Prof. J. A. Davis to his pupils and a few invited guests was an enjoyable affair if amount of praise it gets from those fortunate enough to be invited is any evidence.

Rev Woodward, the new pastor of the Presbyterian church, preached two sermons Sunday. The services were well attended and all seem highly pleased with the new minister

Rev. Peck, M. E. pastor expects to begin a series of meetings April 5.

The city election was quite exciting but it is over, and now we anxiously wait developments. The winning ticket was mayor, C. Ross King, councilmen, Wm. Bridges, Geo Cartwright, Harry Richards and John Semler, recorder, J. A. Davis, treasurer, A W Lamb.

John Miller of Hayhurst was the guest of George Applegate Saturday.

Miss Letty Ireland is visiting in Portland and will soon go to California. We are sorry to have her leave us.

Frank Conn visited his sister Mrs McCurdy and daughter, Miss Robin Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Pintler entertained several friends Tuesday and of course they had a good time, as Mrs. P., as hostess is a success.

"John Doe" is L. C. Tarpley.

New developments in regard to the land frauds have come to light in the United States court, when Dan J. Tarpley, of Salem, brother of Louis C. Tarpley, of Portland, waived arraignment on charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of lands and was released on $1000 bonds. Tarpley was one of the persons indicted along with S. A. D. Puter, Marie Ware and H. G. McKinley in the first indictment returned by the United States Grand Jury at its last session, but his name was not at that time made public

Mr. Tarpley is an attorney, practicing in the Capital City, where he has lived for many years. He is well known in the Willamette Valley. Mr. Tarpley was notified by United States District Attorney Hall that he had been indicted by the Grand Jury, and immediately started for Portland, prepared to give whatever bonds were necessary. When interviewed in Salem before his departure, Mr. Tarpley did not appear worried over his indictment.

The indictment of Mr. Tarpley is in connection with the investigation of the doings of the timber land ring, which operated in Lane and Linn Counties. H. G. McKinley, Miss Marie Ware, S. A. D. Puter and Mrs. Watson, arrested in Chicago last Friday, were indicted by the Grand Jury last summer during the investigation of the alleged fraud. Puter, Miss Ware and McKinley have been out on bonds since their indictment.

Sciatic Rheumatism Cured.

"I have been subject to sciatic rheumatism for years," says E. H. Waldron, of Wilton Junction, Iowa. "My joints were stiff and gave me much pain and discomfort. My joints would crack when I straightened up. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and have been thoroughly cured. Have not had a pain or ache from the old trouble for many month. It is certainly a most wonderful liniment." For sale by A. C. Marsters & Co.

Protectorate is Refused.

Senor Sanchez, the representative in the United States of President Morales, Santo Domingo, called at the state department Monday morning for a final conference with the secretary of state, Mr. Hay. At the conference an understanding was reached as to the future relations between the Santo Domingo government and the United States. Senor Sanchez bade Mr. Hay adieu and expects to return to his country satisfied with his mission.

He came primarily to secure the establishment of a protectorate over Santo Domingo or annexation. Failing in this, and failing to find that there was a responsive feeling in this direction, either from the administration or from the people in the United States generally, he bent his energies to the task of cultivating in behalf of Morales, as kindly a feeling as possible. He has succeeded beyond his original hopes and expectations.

When he returns to his island he will tell President Morales that it is only necessary for him to maintain a strong hand in the island and demonstrate fully his ability as the head of the insular government to secure absolute sympathy from Washington. Sanchez will be able to go further. He will tell Morales that the de facto government of which he is the head and which has been recognized as such, will be recognized as a government de jure if he maintains the course he has thus far of respecting the rights of foreigners, prosecuting his war against the insurgents relentlessly and administering the laws of the country wisely and conservatively. He will be told further that there is a decided disposition on the part of the Washington government to believe that he is the strongest man Santo Domingo has had at its head in recent history, and that there is a disposition to aid him in every way possible.

Sanchez has a hope that, having failed in securing encouragement for annexation, as was hoped, he can effect a limited protectorate, such as is now exercised by the United States over Cuba.

He hopes that some sort of a trade agreement can be made by Santo Domingo with the United States, in which this country will accept responsibility for the foreign relations of Santo Domingo, just as it has already done in the case of Cuba. While not finding great encouragement for reciprocity just now, it is some such scheme that Sanchez has in mind.

Best Cough Medicine for Children

When you buy a cough medicine for small children you want one in which you can place implicit confidence. You want one that not only relieves but cures. You want one that is unquestionable harmless. You want one that is pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all of these conditions. There is nothing so good for coughs and colds incident to childhood. It is also a certain preventive and cure for croup, and there is no danger whatever from whooping cough when it is given. It has been used in many epidemics of that disease with perfect success. For sale by A. C. Marster & Co.

Socialist County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that there will be held in the county courthouse, in the city of Roseburg, on Saturday, the 23d day of April, 1904, beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning a mass convention of the socialist party, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various county officers, to be voted for at the general election in June, 1904. All socialists are requested to attend.

We would especially urge those from a distance, to make an effort to have their precincts represented.

Done by order of the Co. Committe,
R. C. BROWN, Chairman.
CARL HOFFMAN, Secretary. 22 6wks

Professional Cards.

GEORGE M. BROWN.
Attorney-at-Law,
Court House Down Stairs. ROSEBURG, ORE

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Physician, Surgeon.
Office over P. O. 'Phone Main 591. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

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Abraham blk ove Post Office Roseburg, Ore.

DR. GEO. E. HOUCK,
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Business before the U. S. Land Office and mining cases a specialty.

JOHN H. SHUPE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Roseburg, Oregon
Business before U. S. Land Office and Probate business a specialty
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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. J. T. BRIDGES, W. M. S. L. JEWETT, Secretary.

B. P. O. ELKS.—Roseburg Lodge No. 538. Holds regular communications in I. O. O. F. Hall on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. All members are requested to attend regularly and a hearty welcome is there are cordially invited to attend. E. L. WATE, E. R. ROY M. CALLEY, Secretary.

C. O. D. 1st SEPARATE BATTALION O.N.G., meets at Armory Hall every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. F. S. HOMER, Capt.

I. O. O. F.—Philoratian Lodge No. 8. Meets in Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Jackson and Cass streets, on Saturday evening of each week. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. J. C. TWITCHELL, N. G. N. T. JEWETT, Secretary.

K. of P.—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. GEO. W. KIMBALL, C. C. ELMER WINBERLY, K. of R. & S.

LILAC CIRCLE.—No. 49, Women of Woodcraft. Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month at the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend. DELLA JEWETT, Guardian Neighbor. MINNIE OTEY, Secy.

O. E. S.—Roseburg Chapter No. 8. Holds their regular meeting on the first and third Thursdays in each month. Visiting members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. MRS. NANNIE SPRAGUE W. M., MAUDE RAST Secretary.

UNITED ARTISANS.—Umpqua Assembly No. 105 meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock in Native Sons Hall. Visiting Artisans cordially invited to attend. MRS. M. A. REED, M. A. MRS. MINNIE JONES, Secretary.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—Oak Camp No. 125. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Roseburg, every first and third Monday evening. Visiting neighbors always welcome. N. T. JEWETT, C. C. J. A. BUCHANAN, Clerk.

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Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, February 2, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892.

HENRY H. BROOKES,

of Roseburg, County of Douglas, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 8268, for the purchase of the N½ of section 8, township 28 S. range 4 west and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim before the Register and Receiver of this office of Roseburg, Oregon.

on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1904. He names as witnesses: Oliver P. Coleman of Roseburg, Oregon, Thomas J. Stanley, Margaret J. Brookes, D. F. Fleming, all of Roseburg, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 16th day of April, 1904.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register

Notice for Publication.

U. S. Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., March 22, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892.

Nora Kohlhagen

of Roseburg, county of Douglas, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 8268 for the purchase of the lots 3, 4, northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of section 18, township 30 south, range 7 west and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim before the Register and Receiver of this office of Roseburg, Oregon.

on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1904. She names as witnesses: Edward H Lemon, George Lemon, F C Beam of Roseburg, Oregon, Sam Ballinger, of Rockway, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 31st day of May 1904.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR DOUGLAS COUNTY,

Ole Hansen, Plaintiff, vs. Roy Fisher and Joseph R. Anderson and O. S. Fisher, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution, and order of sale, duly issued out of the above named court and cause, on the 4th day of March, 1904, upon a judgment and decree duly rendered and entered in said court, on the 19th day of January, 1904, by the clerk of a in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants and against the hereinafter mentioned and described mortgage property for the sum of $400.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of October, 1903, and the further sum of $30.00 attorney fees, with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 19th day of January, 1904, and for the further sum of $18.50 costs and disbursements.

Now therefore I will on Saturday, the 9th day of April, 1904, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House front door, in Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which said defendant had on the 9th day of May, 1903, or at any time thereafter in or to the following described premises, to wit:

The East half of Northeast quarter and the East half of Southeast quarter of Sec. 30, Tp. 30 S., R. 8 W., W. M., Douglas county, Oregon, containing 160 acres more or less, according to the Government survey, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and will apply the proceeds of such sale first to the payment of the costs and disbursements of said sale and of this suit, including said attorney's fees; to the payment of the sum of $400.00, one plaintiff with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of October, 1903, and the over plus if any there be, pay to the Clerk of the Court, as by order of said Court in said execution to me directed and delivered, commanding me to sell said above described real property in the manner provided by law.

Date of first publication, March 30th, 1904.

E. L. PARROTT,
Sheriff Doug as County, Oregon.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Very often a married woman or young girl does not know who to turn to for advice in circumstances where she dislikes to talk with the family physician about delicate matters. At such times write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free consultation and advice, and the same will be held as sacredly confidential. It is foolish to consult women friends or persons without medical training.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol, is entirely vegetable and was the first exclusively women's tonic on the market—it has sold more largely in the past third of a century than any other medicine for women.

All other compounds intended for women only are made with alcohol, or alcohol is a large component—this alcohol injures the nerves. The little red corpuscles of the blood are shrunken by alcohol. All such compounds, therefore, do harm.

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