THE
Roseburg Plaindealer
Published Mondays and Thursdays.

PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING CO.

H. H. BROOKES, Editor.
MARY K. BROOKES, Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office in Roseburg, Ore., as second class mail matter.

Subscription $2.00 per Year.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Editor of the PLAINDEALER has no intention of making a false statement reflecting upon the life or character of any person, officially or otherwise and any statement published in these columns will be cheerfully corrected if erroneous and brought to our attention by the aggrieved party or parties. Our intention is that every article published of a personal or political official nature shall be news matter of general interest and for the welfare of the State at large.

APRIL 25, 1904.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President—Theodore Roosevelt.

Presidential Electors—J. N. Hart, of Polk; James A. Fee, of Umatilla; Grant B. Dimick, of Clackamas; A. C. Hough, of Josephine.

State Republican Nominees.

Supreme Judge—Frank A. Moore, of Columbia County.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—J. W. Bailey, of Multnomah.

First Congressional District—Hon. Binger Hermann.

Second Judicial District—Douglas, Lane, Coos, Curry, Benton, and Lincoln Counties, E. O. Potter, Judge; Geo. M. Brown, District Attorney.

Joint Senatorship—Sixth District: Douglas, Josephine and Lane Counties, R. A. Booth.

Joint Representative—Jackson and Douglas Counties, W. I. Vawter.

Douglas County Nominees.

State Senator—A. C. Marsters.

Representatives—R. K. Montgomery, of Glendale; J. S. Gray, of Gardiner.

Sheriff—H. T. McClallen, of Roseburg.

Clerk—C. E. Hasard, Drain.

Treasurer—G. W. Dimmick, Roseburg.

Assessor—G. W. Staley, Yoncalla.

School Supt.—F. B. Hamlin, Roseburg.

Commissioner—J. C. Young, Oakland.

Surveyor—Chas. E. Roberts, Roseburg.

Coroner—Dr. J. C. Twitchell, Roseburg.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the PLAINDEALER Publishing Company on the 23rd day of May at the hour of 10 a. m., at the PLAINDEALER building, in Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon, for the purpose of electing directors of said Publishing Company. MARY K. BROOKES,
D. R. SHAMBROOK,
F. B. HAMLIN,
Incorporators.

Dated at Roseburg, Ore., this 21st day of April, 1904, which is the date of first publication hereof.

THE PROPOSED DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.

Section 11 of the proposed bill is as follows.

"Section 11. A political party within the meaning of this act is an affiliation of electors representing a political party or organization, which at the next general election preceding polled for its candidate for Representative in Congress at least twenty-five per cent of the entire vote cast for that office in the state. Every such political party shall nominate all its candidates for public office, under the provisions of this law and not in any other manner, and it shall not be allowed to nominate any candidate in the manner provided by section 2691 of Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon. Every political party and its regularly nominated candidates, members and officers, shall have the sole and exclusive right to the use of the party name and the whole thereof, and no candidate for office shall be permitted to use any word of the name of any other political party or organization than of that by which he is nominated. No independent or nonpartisan candidate shall be permitted to use any word of the name of any existing political party or organization in his candidacy.

The names of candidates for public office nominated under the provisions of this law shall be printed on the official ballots for the ensuing election as the only candidates of the respective political parties for such public office in like manner as the names of the candidates nominated by other methods are required to be printed on such official ballots, and the provisions of sections 2805 and 2806 of Bellinger and Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Oregon shall apply to and are hereby made applicable to nominations for public office made under this law, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this law."

By reading the above it will be seen that the law is very defective as by Section 11 no political party having less than 25 per cent of the votes for Congressman could be recognized. The bill is so framed that every voter who is not a Republican or Democrat is compelled to vote against the bill because they have no standing by its provisions. The bill was evidently intended to give no political party any chance at the polls that was not straight Republican or straight Democrat. We shall point out a few defects but at the same time we are in favor of a direct primary law but not the proposed law.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

On the first column of the first page of this paper will be found a remarkable set of reasons why the Democratic nominee will not run against George M. Brown, for District Attorney. The first reason is nothing more than an advertising dodge. The second appeals to a nature devoid of grit. The third reason is: He has recently married and now feels it his duty to stay at home pretty closely. The Democracy is to be congratulated that the nominee has decided not to make the race, and under the circumstances we trust that the rank and file of the "unterrified" hoste will not go into spasms by reason of the brother failing to run. At the same time they should not judge the man too harshly for any man who would give such a reason clearly shows that the soft spot in his head has never hardened.

The Republicag Nominee for Circuit Judge.

The Enterprise of Myrtle Point says:

"Hon. Edwin O. Potter, Republican nominee for district judge, is a strong man and should be elected. He was born in Lane county and received his education at the public schools and afterward at the University of Oregon, from which he graduated in 1887. Subsequently the University conferred on him the degree of A. M. Upon the completion of the classical course he entered the law department of the University of Oregon, graduating from there in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Oregon, and immediately commenced practice in Eugene. From 1890 to 1894 he served as deputy district attorney for Lane county. In 1896 he was elected county judge, and served four years, since that time he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession."

ASSISTING IN A POLITICAL MURDER.

Governor Chamberlain has written a letter to Governor Beckham of Kentucky, protesting against the pardon of Caleb Powers and ex-Governor Taylor for alleged conspiracy in the killing of Governor Goebel. The reason Oregon's governor assigns for opposing the proposed pardon is that in his judgment Powers received a fair and impartial trial at the hands of a Kentucky jury Governor Beckman of Kentucky is a young man whose one weakness is the use of the pardoning power in a political way, and Governor Chamberlain is advising his democratic brother Governor of Kentucky along the line of his greatest weakness.—McMinnville Reporter.

Caleb Powers was and is a republican and is the victim of a lot of perjured scoundrels. Some of the witnesses acknowledged that they perjured themselves and the star witness was not within one hundred miles of the place when Governor Goebel was killed. The trial of Caleb Powers was a farce so far as granting a man a fair trial was concerned. Every jury was packed by Powers' political and personal enemies and every tradition and provision of law was overruled by a perjured scoundrel who presided at the trial and this is the kind of mock justice and good government that Governor Chamberlain of Oregon is upholding in Kentucky. He is backing up the Governor of that State to commit iniquity for political purposes if the published reports of the trail of Powers are true as told by republican and non-partizan newspapers and magazines.

Accepted Defeat Gracefully.

Hon. L. T. Harris, candidate before the Republican convention for Congress, accepted defeat with such good grace that he made many new political friends at Salem and throughout the entire district. He is young and a brilliant future is still in store for this stalwart Republican and gifted man. Two years is but a short time.—Woodburn Independent.

The PLAINDEALER never saw a man accept the situation more gracefully than L. T. Harris did. We admire him for his clear grit.

In the nomination of George M. Brown for the position of district attorney, the republicans acted with wisdom. Mr. Brown has served the people faithfully in this very important office. He has without fear or favor zealously guarded the people's interests. He ranks as one of the ablest prosecutors in the state today and it is this fact that causes the criminal to have a holy-horror of his name. Mr. Brown's overwhelming endorsement at the polls in his last campaign, together with the capable discharge of the cares intrusted to him, presage an unquestionable victory for him in June. They can't beat George M. Brown for district attorney.—Marshfield Sun.

STUDENTS TO MAKE TOUR.

Senator Booth Again Contributes for the Purpose—Boys go Soon.

The class in animal husbandry at the college is to make another tour of Oregon stock farms this spring. Senator Booth contributed a sufficient sum of money to pay the expenses of the class for the tour, and he has made a donation for the same purpose again this year. Last year the class visited five of the principal stock farms in the Willamette Valley, including the well known Ladd farm at Reedville, and the J. B. Stump farm in Polk county. This year the tour is to be more extended, and will occupy more time. At these the boys will have more opportunity to see and study seven different breeds in fancy cattle, a wide variety of sheep and several breeds of swine. At each place the manner of keeping, the character of the buildings, and the methods of feeding will be observable. In all respects the trip will be of great value to the students who are to go. The expense of the trip is estimated at $250. The friendship shown the college and its work by Senator Booth in this manner is creditable alike to the senator and to the institution. The announcement that the sum would be available for the purpose was made by Senator Booth to Dr. Withycombe in Salem the other day.—Corvallis Times.

Where Togo Learned Naval Tactics.

Now that the eyes of all the world are on Japan's navy, it is most interesting to learn that Vice-Admiral Togo, the "fighting" Admiral of the Japanese fleet, was trained in this country, says the London Graphic. The secretary of the Thames nautical training college, his majesty's ship Worcester, has written a letter to the press pointing out that the Admiral was on board the Worcester in 1873-74. Admiral Togo was born on October 14, 1857, and when on board the British training ship was reported to be of excellent conduct and very good ability. During the Chino-Japanese war he commanded the cruiser Naniwa, which sank the troopship Kowshing, a steamship belonging to the Indo-China Navigation Company, which was carrying Chinese troops. A curious fact in connection with this event was that the Kowshing was commanded by Captain Galsworthy, who also received his training on board the Worcester some six years after Admiral Togo had left. Captain Galsworthy, when the Kowshing sunk, would have been drowned had it not been that Admiral Togo sent a boat to rescue him. Admiral Togo, who is a Satsuma Samurai, a true-blooded Japanese, is regarded by his countrymen as the man of the hour, and perfect confidence is placed in his courage and resourcefulness.

Socialist County Ticket Named--A Mass Convention.

The socialists of Douglas county met in Mass convention at the Court House here Saturday and named the following ticket:

State Senator—M. Lemmer, of Roseburg.

Joint Representative of Douglas and Jackson counties—Ratification of nomination of Dr. Brower, of Ashland, by the Jackson county socialists.

Representatives—Jos. Wharton and John Rowley, of Roseburg.

Sheriff—J. Buttrick, of Roseburg.

Clerk—Harry Ducan, of Roseburg.

Treasurer—Carl Hoffman, of Roseburg.

Commissioner—H. M. Martin, of Roseburg.

Assessor—L. T. Thompson, of Coles Valley.

Coroner—Dr. H. P. Brookhart, of Drain.

No nomination was made for the office of surveyor.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the last republican legislature and the democratic governor for the establishment of a double tax law, and for repealing the $300 tax exemption law and law allowing the people at large to select their own road supervisors. They denounced "in the strongest language at their command" the brutal and anarchistic actions of the republican corporation governor of Colorado in trying to override all law and decency in his effort to intimidate the union miners into submission to the coal barons of Colorado. Good roads are favored and the pledging of their candidate for commissioner to "concentrate his efforts" in that direction—if elected.

Ray C. Brown was chairman and J. F. Gazley secretary. There were 29 delegates present.

Ray C. Brown was elected chairman of the County Central Committee and D. P. Fisher selected as secretary.

PACIFIC COAST EXPOSITION.

Lewis and Clark Centennial at Portland, Oregon, Next Year.

International scope is assured to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, from June 1st to October 15, 1905, by President Roosevelt's approval of the act of Congress making an appropriation for the Exposition, and his invitation to foreign countries to participate. Portland's Exposition will represent a total outlay of over $5,000,000. Though covering 405 acres of land and natural lake, it will be compact in form, and the average person will be able to see and comprehend it all in a few days at moderate cost. The cream of the foreign and domestic exhibits to be made at St. Louis this year will be transferred to Portland at the close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The United States exhibit will be moved entire to Portland and enstalled in buildings to be specially erected. This exhibit will be worth $800,000. In addition, Portland will have many features which will not be seen at St Louis, such as exhibits demonstrating the life, customs and industries of China, Japan, Hawaii, Liberia, Russia, Alaska, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and India.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial will be the first international exposition under Government patronage ever held on the Pacific coast. It will be in every way a Western Exposition. The railroads will make low rates from Missouri and Mississippi river points to Portland, and exceptionally low rates will be in effect between Portland and the Rocky Mountain region.

Takes Pro-Japanese Stand.

PARIS, April 23.—The correspondent of the Associated Press here is informed that China has taken quite a definite pro-Japanese stand within the last few days. It is believed this may involved serious consequences to the relations between Russia and China. China's action, it is noted, follows the report that Viceroy Alexieff had requested the retirement of the Chinese troops.

It is also reported that the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg will be recalled. Although the latter report is denied, there is reason to believe that it has some foundation.

Lee M. Travis, nominated for District Attorney by the democrats, refuses to make the race. Mr. Travis is one of the bright young democrats of Lane county, who sticks to his text and refuses to be sacrificed. Others should follow suit.—Eugene Register.

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Adventist Church Report.

A report of work done by Seventh Day Adventists, as read at the dedication, last Sunday:

Five years ago, Elder B. C. Tabor, his wife and mother, came to Roseburg with the hopes of raising up a Seventh Day Adventist church at this place. They organized a Sabbath school with three members, Sister Borego as superintendent, Sister Tabor as secretary and Brother Tabor as teacher.

The next year, or four years ago last August, they organized a church of thirteen members, and it has steadily increased till, at the present time, we have over forty members, and many more that have belonged to us have moved away and taken letters to other churches.

During these four years, we, by the help of the Lord, have given $1702.05 to advance the cause of God in the earth. We have also sent out into the wide Harvest Field, five young people to labor for the Master. Two of these are missionary nurses, one, a church school teacher, one is corresponding secretary of Sabbath schools for the State of Oregon, and one is, in the near future, to go as a missionary to some foreign field. We have also built this church in which we have assembled today.

The following is a report of money expended and amount still due:

Lot	$ 100 00
Lumber and planing	244 24
Doors and windows	100 00
Lath and plaster	64 00
Hardware	33 50
Brick	9 60
Cement	21 8
Water	2 00
Chairs	5 00
Coldwater paint	4 50
For use of scraper	1 00
Total paid out	$ 585 64
Work done to value of	300 00
Due	181 05
Total value	$ 1066 69

For the benefit of those who so kindly helped in building our church, we wish to say that the building was dedicated free of debt, the amount still due being raised in a few minutes. We extend our heartfelt thanks to all who gave of their means to help build this temple of the Lord. S. D. A. BUILDING COM.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Louvisa J., consort of Judge Geo. W. Phillips, departed this life April 6, 1904, at the family residence, near Belleview, Mo. Mrs. Phillips was born in Indiana, November 20, 1842, and was the daughter of Rev. J. M. Carle, who, in his earlier life, was an itinerant Methodist preacher, who served his church in the states of Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa, finally locating in Southern Illinois, where the subject of this notice was reared. August 8th, 1858, she was united in marriage to her now bereaved husband. In early life she gave her heart to God and with her husband identified herself with the Methodist church. Her life has been one of devotion to her family and neighbors and of beautiful consistency to her faith and her God. The funeral obsequies were conducted by the writer at the family residence. Then, followed by a large concourse, made up of the young, as well as those who had known and loved her for more than a quarter of a century, we laid the worthy dead to rest by the side of her father, who had years ago preceeded her to the Land of Spirits. While the remains of this woman sleep in the cemetery near Caledonia, yet we believe that the bereaved husband and three sons and three daughters who survive will, if faithful, meet their loved one "In the Sweet By-and-By."—LESLIE H. DAVIS, in Iron County (Mo.) Register.

Mrs. Phillips was a sister of L. M. Carle, of this city, and Mrs. S. A. Huff, of Seattle.—[Ed.]

Good Roads Gospel.

The Massachusetts Highway Commission is entering into sympathetic and hearty co-operation with the friends of the Brownlow bill, which proposes the organization of a national road bureau and an appropriation of $24,000,000 to be used in conjunction with the different States for road building. It is entirely in harmony with the purposes of that measure on the main question, but proposes quite a number of minor amendments, in order to harmonize the bill with State laws, and the law of our own State in particular. The original bill conflicts with our own statute, inasmuch as it provides for advertising and contracting by the director of the good roads bureau instead of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and that would prevent the State from becoming a beneficiary under its terms as at present formulated.

The commission of no State is better qualified than that of our own to make practical suggestions for the betterment of the bill. It has achieved more proportionally, if not absolutely, than any other, and in the process of educating various communities in good road building it has also educated itself. It is now building better roads and building them more economically than when these enterprises were first undertaken, and its experience ought to be of great value in any practical attempt to broaden and even nationalize the movement. The commission has sent a draft of the Brownlow bill, with its own suggested amendments, to every representative and United States Senator, with some excellent arguments in its support.

As we have already said, there are two questions to be settled before the bill should be favorably reported, which are: Is it a proper service for the government to engage in? And, if so, Is it expedient? Both these questions are affirmatively, and, it seems to us, conclusively answered in the commission's analysis of the project. It contends that government aid is no new thing in the United States, and had it not been extended at the proper time "millions of acres of productive land would now be in a state of nature instead of supporting a population of ten million souls." Of course, we are all familiar with the fact that the government is a regular and liberal supporter of annual schemes for the improvement of rivers and harbors. We likewise remember the princely concessions and grants made to the transcontinental railroad companies, in order to develop the great West, and we are sensible of the value and even the vital importance of this policy to our national prosperity and integrity; but not so many of us are aware that government aid to the construction of highways was one of the earliest acts authorized by the government for the internal development of the country.

In the commission's brief it is declared that "the building of a road from tide water to the Ohio country was a pet project of Washington." He did not live to see it acted upon, but in 1811 such a road was begun, and seven years later it was completed at a cost to the United States of $7,000,000. For thirty-four years subsequent to that time it was the one great highway over which passed the mails and the bulk of the trade and travel between the East and the West, and like the $7,000,000 paid for Alaska, the purchase price was repaid to the people of this country many fold.

That seems to at once establish the propriety and the expediency of the proposition. The commission states very truly that the money appropriated for roads is largely wasted, for the reason that the local roadmaster does not know how wisely to expend it, whereas in those States where aid has been given under scientific direction for this purpose, "it has worked a revolution..... The roads built have convinced the most sceptical that they not only cost less to maintain, but reduce the cost of hauling from 25 to 50 per cent." That the nation would be repaid for expenditure of this kind in "increased prosperity enhanced values and a general raising of the moral, the religious and the educational tone of the people," we do not doubt. There is almost a discernible difference today between the citizen who lives on a good road and the one who lives on a bad one. They have different aspirations and different standards of business. Good roads are among civilization's best missionaries.

Convicts Build Roads in Texas.

There seems to be no reason why States, counties or cities should support in idleness those who have broken the law, and especially those who are serving but a short term in some minor institution. Organized labor has made strenuous efforts to prevent the employment of convicts in the manufacture of goods that will compete with free labor, but there is a way by which convicts may be employed to anvantage, and at the same time, not complete with free laborers. The man who is serving a term of a month, or a year, is a different proposition from one who is sent to the State penitentiary for a long term. Dallas County, Tex., has been using these short term men on its roads, and they are returning to the county more than it costs to support them. An act of the legislature in 1895 authorized the building of the roads by the labor of county convicts. The county of Dallas is divided into four commissioner's districts, each one in charge of a special road commissioner. The act provides that roads are to be constructed as nearly as possible east, west, north and south from the city. When these roads have been constructed, the act provides further that four other roads are to be built to the border of the county as nearly midway between the first ones as is practiable. Then there are to be others between the roads already built, and in the end Dallas is to have a series of roads that will converge toward the city.

All convicts who are physically able to perform labor must work on the county roads. The work is to be under the supervision of a competent superindent, and the work done must be of the best quality. Only macadamized roads are to be constructed, and already in Dallas County many such roads have been completed.

The number of convicts in Dallas County averages about sixty. This of course, refers to those who are able to work. The women, the old, infirm and physically unfit are not compelled to work on the county farm, but are taken care of on the county farm. This farm is also proving a means of saving money to the county. The revenues are considerable and the provisions produced there by convicts.

Each of the convict camps on the public roads is in charge of a superintendent and four guard, and the average number of men in each camp is fifteen. These men are supplied with clothing and food, and are credited with 50 cents for each day they are held in imprisonment, this amount going toward the cancelling of their fines and the costs of the case. In addition, they are allowed 10 per cent for good behavior while on the work. The records at the office of the county clerk show that the number who receive this credit are about one half of the total number of prisoners. The total cost of maintaining one of these camps for a year is placed at about $7,000, inasmuch as the cost for maintaining the whole number was, in 1962 to 1903, $29,546 28. This gives an average of $492 a man. Of course, the labor of the convicts is not as good as that of skilled workmen, but as the county has no money to pay for labor on these highways, the work done by the convicts is better than not building roads at all. This work has done a great deal toward reducing the number of "hoboes" that heretofore were wont to frequent the district "Hoboes" are not given to work, and during the winter months are glad to be sent up for a short term in some jail, where they can receive shelter and to them, a good living until summer comes again. Working on the roads is not to their liking, so they now give Dallas and its vicinity a wide berth.

Myrtle Creek.

S. W. Bayless, was at Roseburg Saturday.

Miss Grace Hall, came over from Riddle Saturday and remained till Monday morning.

Mrs. Charles Kelley and baby are up from Lebanon Saturday, for a visit with her home people.

Representative Kramer, is preparing to put a granite sand sidewalk around his residence block.

Dr. Whitcomb report the arrival at two o'clock Sunday morning the 17th, of a bouncing baby boy to Dr. and Mrs. M. P. Wickham.

Miss Jean Garrett arrived home from Ashland last Friday evening and is enjoying better health than when she went away.

The town council has rented the room formerly ocupied by William Kruger as a shop, and will use it as a council chamber.

Willis Kramer, proprietor of the town's water system, is having the water pipes extended so as to supply water to Elbert Jackson's and Mike Dick's residences.

It is said that Lloyd Andy, is laid up with rheumatism. It seems the family is having more than their share of trouble: one of the boys and Uncle Sol Andy are also sick.

George Joslin and two sons are expected to arrive here tomorrow from Michigan.

Work at the oil well is progressing favorably. John Marsh, the expert from Kansas, who has charge of the drilling, thinks the indications good. Charley McGee is assisting him. They are cleaning and straightening the old hole.

Another rich opening has been made on the Little Chieftain mines 150 feet above the old shaft. This is believed to be in place and is three and a half feet between walls of grey granite on the hanging and gabro on the foot wall, showing a well defined fissure vein. The values so far are $35.40 to $152 a ton. The development work is being done by White and Armitage and they feel very jubilant over the findings as they own a controling interest in the stock.

Dr. Logue has been placed on the Democratic ticket for coroner, and he and the Mail editor have formed a mutual conclolence party to go up Salt creek on election day.

Zuba White of Roseburg visited her young lady friends here this week.

Miss Adell Mulkey, spent a part of last week in town assisting with church work.

Claude Fallin, has been adding some sidewalk improvements to the Fallin property.

Justice White, has one of the finest gardens in town, and has set out about five hundred strawberry vines.

Mose Rice, closed his tour of the south part of the county Friday and in company with Mrs. Rice returned home.

W. B. Stewart, Superintendent of the Continental mines, returned to Myrtle Creek, Tuesday, and went out to the mines.

Jeff Hunsaker, came up from California the first of the week and has been busy getting his goods and family ready to move south.

Marshal Knight, went out to his gold and diamond mine this week and left his star with John Cornelison who is preserving the peace.

Mrs. D. C. Pitzier, and family arrived from Roseburg last week and it is needless to say D. C. is happy once more.

NORTH MYRTLE NAWS.

Drew Bayless, is spending a few days with relatives at the Jones farm while his mother is down at her sister, Mrs. Whipple's at Dixonville.

Mrs. Arthur Lux, is going to Saginaw to join her husband.

Quite a number from here attended the funeral of Uncle Jonny Rice.

J. A. Willis, was a business visitor in Roseburg Wednesday.

President McCoy of the Oil Co. was up again this week.

Dan'l Madson, and Chas. V. Shiltz are out in Coos county prospecting.

Robert Swan, of Marshfield who has been down in California since March, arrived in town Thursday, and is visiting old friends before returning home.

Miss Willis, of Dillard who has been in Portland has returned home, and she is soon to resume her classes in music in the different towns near here.

Ed T. Naghel, who is in the music business now with headquarters in Roseburg, was tuning instruments here this week. Mr. Naghel is an expert piano tuner, and his services are sought after by piano owners.

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Drain Notes.

Joe Lyons went to Portland on business Monday.

F. G. Bauer of Anlauf was a Drain visitor Tuesday.

A. Bean was on the sick list two or three days last week.

C. E. Hasard went to Roseburg on a business mission Wednesday.

Prof. and Mrs. O. C. Brown were Roseburg visitors last week.

Miss Minnie Wilson was visiting Yoncalla friends one day last week.

E. M. Bowers and wife of Grants Pass were registered at the Commercial Monday.

Joe Lyons has greatly improved the looks of the drug store building by having it cemented.

Prof. W. H. Dempster of the Normal School lectured before the Teachers Institute at Scio last Thursday.

Aug. Dignot and family of Illinois are new arrivals in this section. They have purchased the old Hardenbrook place near Elkton.

S. A. Sage returned Tuesday from Lake City, Arkansas. Two families returned with him and will become residents of this place.

John Millar of Boise City, Idaho, a former resident of this place, has been renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity the past week.

F. V. Coffey of Eugene was a Drain visitor Wednesday. Mr. Coffey recently returned from an extended visit in North Carolina, his old home.

G. S. Luber of Winchester has gone to Argentine Republic, South America, where he has a position as bridge builder for a railroad company at a salary of $200 a month.

Died, the infant son of Ernest Morningstar and wife, at their home near Creswell and was buried in the Walker cemetery last Saturday. Mr. Morningstar is a former Drain boy and his many friends extend heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

This year Drain has two of her good citizens in the political arena; C. E. Hasard, candidate for clerk on the republican ticket and Tom Bielsoe, candidate for sheriff on the democratic ticket. To say the least, the offices would fall in good hands if either or both of them were elected.

The baseball season opened in Drain Saturday with a game between the Normal school team and the town team. As we do not wish to be the means of the boys losing their reputation right on the start, we refrain from publishing the the score. We understand the two teams will cross bats again Saturday.—Nonpariel.

Notice of Forfeiture.

Cottage Grove, Lane County, State of Oregon, March 26, 1904.

To E. C. Gunn as a limited partner of the estate of D. B. Cotton, deceased, and to Mrs. T. F. Wilson, Mrs. Clark J. Fiedel, Mrs. Carrie E. Mason, Miss May Mason, Erastus Cotton, Ben T. Gunn, and E. C. Gunn, heirs at law of said D. B. Cotton, deceased, and to all other persons claiming any right, title or interest either in law or equity in or to the mining claim hereinafter described, as heirs of the said D. B. Cotton, deceased or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby notified, that I, the undersigned, have expended money and performed labor and work to the amount of one hundred Dollars upon the "Homer" lode mining claim, situated in the Bohemia Mining District, in the County of Douglas, State of Oregon;

That the money so expended and the labor performed was performed and expended on and between the first day of September and the 30th day of September, A. D. 1903, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and laws of the State of Oregon, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1903.

That said work upon said claim was performed by F. Lix Curran in person, carry for and at the expense of the undersigned.

And if within Ninety days from the service of this notice upon you by the Sheriff or within Ninety days after the service of this notice by publication upon all or any of you to contribute your proportion of said expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in the said claim will become the property of the undersigned under said Section 2324 by reason of said failure to contribute your proportion of said expenditure.

F. LIX CURRIN.