

# Roseburg



# Plaindealer.

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ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

No. 42

## NORMANS' FOR FINE CONFECTIONERY and ICE CREAM PARLORS

Fruits, Candies, Cakes, Pies,  
Doughnuts and Fresh Bread Daily

Portland Journal Agency. Hendrick's Block, Opp. Depot  
I. J. NORRAN & Co. Prop.

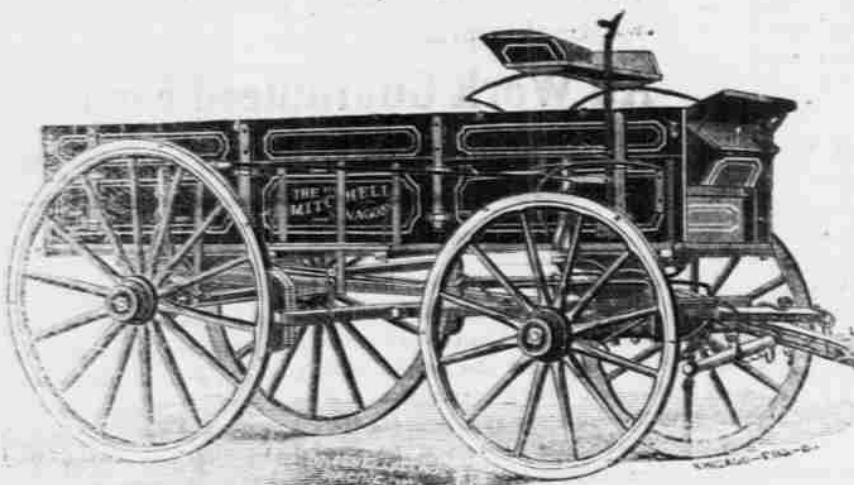
## FARMERS' CASH STORE, E. A. WOOD & CO, Props

### DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries. Highest Price paid  
for country produce. Fresh bread daily Your  
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Private Free Delivery to All Parts of the City

HELLO 551 TROXEL BLOCK  
OPP PASSENGER DAPOT.....



## JUST RECEIVED 2 CAR LOADS 2

Mitchell Farm Wagons  
Road Wagons  
Surreys, Buggies, Hacks  
Champion Binders, Mowers,  
Reapers, Hay Rakes, Etc.

We can save you money on anything in the Wagon or  
Implement line. Give us a chance to figure with  
you and you won't regret it.

J. F. Barker & Co.,

Grocers, Phone 201

## Hints to Housewives.

Half the battle in good cooking is to have good

## FRESH GROCERIES

And to get them promptly when you order them. Call up  
Phone No. 181 for good goods and good service.

## C. W. PARKS & CO.

HAVE YOU VISITED

# Winslows New Store

A Fine Line of  
Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry,  
Silverware, etc.  
Prompt & Neat Repairing

A LARGE LOT OF

## SPRAY MATERIAL

At Marsters' Drug Store

A CAR LOAD OF

# SULPHUR

Of Superior Quality

## List Your Ranches and Timber Lands with me. : : :

R. R. JOHNSON,  
I HAVE EASTERN CUSTOMERS  
AND CAN SELL OFFICE IN MARK'S BLOCK,  
ROSEBURG, OR.

### Inoculating the Ground.

To inoculate sterile ground and make it bring forth fruit in abundance is one of the latest achievements of American science. Some of man's most dread diseases—smallpox, diphtheria, plague, rabies—have been vanquished by inoculation, and now inoculation is to cure soil that has been worn out and make it fertile and productive again.

The germs that bring fertility are mailed by the Department of Agriculture in a small package like a yeast cake. The cake contains millions of dried germs. The farmer who receives the cake drops it into a barrel of clean water; the germs are revived and soon turn the water to a milky white. Seeds of clover peas, alfalfa or other leguminous plants that are then soaked in this milky preparation are endowed with marvelous strength. Land on which, for instance, the farmer with constant toil had obtained alfalfa only a few inches high when planted with these inoculated seeds will produce alfalfa seven feet high and so rich that the farmer does not recognize his crop.

It has been long known that repeated crops of wheat add other grain gradually exhaust the nitrogen in the soil. Now, as all plants must have nitrogen, which in normal condition they absorb through their roots, this constant drain some persons that they have predicted a "nitrogen famine" to occur in forty or fifty years, and they have very graphically portrayed the possibilities of such a catastrophe. This view of the situation is greatly exaggerated, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the main reason of once fertile lands becoming unproductive is lack of nitrogen in the soil.

The difficulty has been to get the nitrogen back into the ground. Fertilizers are expensive and not satisfactory; but there is an inexhaustible supply of free nitrogen in the air if it could be captured. The problem of how to utilize this free nitrogen has now been solved.

It was discovered some time ago that leguminous plants—clover, a falls, peas, etc.—were able to put back nitrogen into the soil and thus fertilize it. This is the reason why a wheat field after a crop of alfalfa will yield a much heavier harvest. The plants absorb the free nitrogen by means of bacteria tubercles growing on their roots, the tubercles varying in size from a pinhead, in the case of clover, to large clusters. Clover and beans possessing these tubercles will flourish in quartz sand after it has been heated to a red heat in order to drive out all nitrogen, while those plants without tubercles will not grow unless there is some nitrate in the soil. It was thus seen that if plants could be artificially presented with bacteria tubercles the plants would flourish in the poorest and thinnest soil.

The nitrogen fixing bacteria in the tubercles was separated several years ago in Germany, but it remained for an American, Dr. George T. Moore, of the office of pathological and physiological investigations of the Department of Agriculture, to devise a method by which these bacteria might be cultivated artificially in such form that their nitrogen fixing power should be increased and be permanent, and not evaporate. Great quantities of these germs are now being cultivated by the department. Enough germs are sent in each little package to inoculate seeds for one or four acres. Each cake costs the government about two cents to manufacture, less than a cent an acre. Dr. Moore's process has been patented by him, and has been by him generously deeded to the American people. It must be clearly understood, however, that only seeds of leguminous plants—peas, alfalfa, beans, etc.—can be benefited by the nitrogen fixing bacteria. Where the soil is rich and fertile, the crop is not appreciably increased by the use of inoculating bacteria, but where the soil is poor the harvest is increased many times.

### Working for Good Roads.

So rapid has been the settlement of this country and fertile its soil that the pioneer generations have managed to get along with primitive roads to a great extent. They are aware that dirt roads are extremely costly in labor, wear and tear, and waste of time. But the fields turned out big crops and the heavy tax of poor roads could be afforded. Even roads impassable at certain seasons have been tolerated. But the time is passing away when communities are willing to be hampered and isolated in this manner. Aside from their practical advantages, good roads pay by enhancing the value of property. Enterprising farmers want the best that country life can afford their families. New varieties of locomotion and vehicles have come on. They are not adapted to bad roads. Rural free delivery is spreading, and one of its conditions is a road that can be conveniently traversed all the year round.

One of the reasons why good roads have made slow progress is that their construction is not generally understood. County methods of working the roads are never thorough, and are often but a pretense. The true cost of a good road is considerable, and skillful management is required to keep it up, but such highways are highly profitable. They are, in fact, the only kind that pay. The good roads movement is doing an important educational work. It teaches thoroughness and makes the public familiar with true scientific methods. It points out the road to legislative cooperation and proceeds always on a true economic basis. It spreads accurate information and makes clear the best examples. The national and international good roads convention which met in St. Louis last week engaged in labors of the highest utility.

## BOMBARDS PORT ARTHUR AGAIN

## JAPANESE FIRE BROADSIDES AT PORT ARTHUR FORTS FOR AN HOUR

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Secretary of State has received the following cablegram from Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg: "I am informed by the Foreign Office that foreign correspondents will not be admitted to the front, by order of the General commanding. They may remain at Mukden or Niu Chwang."

CHEFOO, May 25—10 p. m.—A portion of the Japanese fleet bombarded Port Arthur at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The attack was witnessed by a Frenchman who left Dalny on the night of the 22d, arriving here tonight. He says that eight large warships circled before the entrance of Port Arthur harbor for one hour, firing broadsides at intervals in ten minutes.

Up to the time the Frenchman left Dalny everything was quiet there, but an attack on the part of the Japanese was expected hourly. The military and civil officials of Dalny were ready to leave. Only a few civilians remain there.

The attempt about a fortnight ago to destroy the docks and piers at Dalny was not successful, and after the receipt of the news of the loss of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse, Lieutenant-General Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur, ordered that the docks and piers be not destroyed.

The Japanese are in force at Pitsewo and Kin Chau and are ready to march down either side of the peninsula toward Port Arthur.

The steamer Chefoo (German) was fired on by a Japanese cruiser in Pechilli Gulf today. She misunderstood the signals of the cruiser. The Swedish steamer Karin also was fired on off Liao Tie Shan Promontory, but it is not known whether the fire came.

### HEAVY FIRING HEARD.

CHEFOO, May 25 (2 P. M.)—Chinese junks arriving from Takushan, a port lying southwest of Antung, report the landing of 6000 Japanese troops at Takushan on the 21st inst. Another junk from Pitsewo reports the Japanese landing a small number of troops there every day and building temporary barracks on Elliott Island, where a hundred ships, including men-of-war and transports, have made a rendezvous.

Only small skirmishes are reported along the western shore of the Liao Tung Peninsula up to the 22d.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Port Arthur yesterday, indicating that a land attack had commenced, as the Japanese fleet is not to be seen off Port Arthur.

Dalny refugees say that General Stoessel has taken all the cash from the Port Arthur and Dalny banks, so that the depositors are unable to cash checks.

### KUROPATKIN ABOUT TO MOVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25 (2:25 P. M.)—There are indications that General Kuropatkin is preparing to make a very important move against the enemy. One of the reasons for this belief is the sudden increased restrictions upon the war correspondents at the front. The prevailing belief here is that the real Kurki's army is in difficulty.

### Can Death Be Proved?

THE DALLES, Or., May 25.—Apparently the defense in the Norman Williams case will try to convince the jury that the prosecution has failed to show positively that the Nesbitt women have been murdered or even that they are dead. This line of defense was indicated by Atty. Henry E. McGinn in his opening statement this morning. The evidence for the prosecution will be largely circumstantial, according to the outline presented by prosecuting Attorney Wilson this morning.

On the witness stand today George Nesbitt told of finding hair resembling that of his mother and sister buried back of their cabin, to ether with other evidence that they had been murdered by Williams.

### Land for Nothing.

Probably the last great land gift of the United States Government to settlers will be made under the operation of the Kinkaid bill which passed Congress at its last session and will become operative on June 26 next. A tract of land amounting to 8,844,757 acres in Nebraska will be absolutely given away to settlers in lots of 640 acres—or one square mile,—each. Thus nearly 14,000 homesteads will be established. The lands affected by the Kinkaid bill have been open for homesteading in lots of 160 acres each, for many years, but, not being suitable for agricultural purposes, and 120 acres not being large enough on which to raise cattle, the lands have never been taken up by homesteaders. Great tracts of this land have been fenced by the cattle barons of Nebraska, and it was to have these illegally constructed fences removed that the government last year sent Colonel Mosby, the former Confederate cavalry leader, into the State to enforce the law regarding these fences. It is said that one ranch with headquarters at Ellsworth, Neb., had under such fencing nearly 2,000,000 acres of government land. There were dozens of other great ranches which also included hundreds of thousands of government land within their illegally built fences. But the Kinkaid bill sounds the death knell of the cattle barons whose herds of thousands roamed over the ranges, more effectually than any fence removal order which the President might promulgate. With settlers from all parts of the United States flocking in and taking homesteads of 640 acres each, the public domain in that State is a thing of only a few months more, and then, without the necessary lands upon which to graze their herds, the cattle barons must go out of business. It is only the poor man who can homestead this land—that is, any man owning more than 160 acres of any kind of land anywhere is barred from participating in the Nebraska land distribution. According to the provisions of the law any person who is at the head of a family and who is a citizen of the United States may take up a homestead, provided he is not already the owner of more than 160 acres of land. Single women who wish to take a homestead must be of age. Any young man more than twenty-one years may be a "homesteader." The law requires each person to make oath that he has personally examined the land for which he applies.

### The Republican Platform.

The platform which will be adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago has been completed and many of its portions have been semi-officially made public. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has prepared this, as he is slated for the chairmanship of the committee on resolutions. As he also prepared the Massachusetts platform it may be said that he has "tried it on the dog" in his own state before proposing it for national acceptance. The usual enforcement of the administration, of recommendations for a wise foreign policy will naturally be a part and incidentally the President will be praised for his successful enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. The most important section will be that regarding the tariff which reflects a recognition of the demand for the revision but raises the old cry of "let us do it," who have only revised to increase. This "plank" will read substantially as follows: "Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is a cardinal principle of the Republican party. We insist upon the maintenance of this principle, but we recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sacred nor immutable. Rates of duty may be altered when changed conditions demand their alteration, but no revision should be undertaken unless it is clear that the benefit will more than compensate for the disturbance of business which inevitably attend a revision of the tariff schedules. Nor can such revision be intrusted with safety to any other than the party of protection. To intrust it to the Democratic party is again to invite the Democratic disaster and panic of 1893."

### "Brown's" in Town.

"Brown's" in Town" is said to be one of the cleanest, brightest and funniest entertainments seen in a long time. The farce is of just the build and texture that makes multitudes of laughs and people would more readily be laughed out of their money than they would be willing to have it cut off away by a brown or given up for a too serious drama. This farce "Brown's" comes to the opera house Thursday, May 26. "Brown's" in Town" is a young and lively farce, full of fun and merriment, and will be one of the best of the season. In the evening, the play "The Girl in the White Sash," a sentimental comedy, will be presented. The cast is excellent and the production is of the highest quality. The play is a story of a young man who is in love with a girl who is in the service of a nobleman. The play is full of pathos and sentiment, and will be a great success. The play is a story of a young man who is in love with a girl who is in the service of a nobleman. The play is full of pathos and sentiment, and will be a great success. The play is a story of a young man who is in love with a girl who is in the service of a nobleman. The play is full of pathos and sentiment, and will be a great success.

### Sciatic Rheumatism Cured.

"I have been suffering from sciatic rheumatism for years," says E. J. Alden of Wilton Junction, Iowa. "My joints were stiff and gave me much pain and discomfort. My joints would crack when I stretched 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 months. It is certainly a most wonderful liniment." For sale by A. C. Marsters & Co.

## R. W. FENN, CIVIL ENGINEER

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

## U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

Office over Postoffice. ROSEBURG, OREGON. Correspondence solicited

## MAKE YOUR BREAD WITH Pride of Douglas Flour.

\$1.10 Per Sack, For Sale By Any Grocer in Town.

Cheap enough for such rattling good Flour—  
Yes and a sack of it makes three to five loaves  
more of bread than any other flour you can  
buy. Why, because it is made from the very  
best selected wheat.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY FLOUR MILLS.

Roseburg Oregon.

## Is Your Roof Sick?

Has had spells does it? We have had over twelve years experience curing roofs. Suppose you write us for particulars about ELATERITE ROOFING. It will go on over tin, corrugated iron, shingles or any other roofing material. It makes the best roof you ever saw. It never wears out.

THE ELATERITE ROOFING CO.,  
Worcester Building, PORTLAND

## New Arrivals

Every day brings something new in Spring Goods.  
VIOLE the latest thing in dress goods for suits  
Skirts and Waists.

Also the "Cotton Crepe" we are the only ones in  
the city who have imported this goods direct from  
Japan. It comes in all colors and will sell for 20cents  
per yard.

WOLLENBERG BROS., Phone 801.

## A. SALZMAN,

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler, Optician.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry  
Diamonds and Silverware

Watch Repairing  
a Specialty.

F. W. BENSON, President. A. C. MARSTERS, Vice President.

## Douglas County Bank,

Established 1883. Incorporated 1901  
Capital Stock, \$50,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
F. W. BENSON, R. A. BOOTH, J. H. BOOTH, J. T. BRIDGES,  
JOS. LYONS, A. C. MARSTERS, E. L. MILLER.

A general banking business transacted, and customers given every  
accommodation consistent with safe and conservative banking.  
Bank open from nine to twelve and from one to three.



Polishes at One Operation  
Furnish Lustre of Furniture  
Never know how good the old furniture can  
look until you use The Sherwin-Williams  
Furniture Polish.  
It cleans and polishes at the same time, bringing  
out the original varnish lustre of the article.  
No trouble to use—anyone can apply it.

No better polish made for pianos. Doesn't rust the  
strings. Try a can. Get it from us.

## CHURCHILL & WOOLLEY ROSEBURG, OREGON

## Mout Neo Dairy

W. S. WRIGHT & SON, Prop

solicits the patronage of the citizens of Roseburg.  
A specialty is made of pure milk fresh from the  
cows every morning and evening.  
Please leave orders at M. DeVaney's Restaurant  
or drop a postal card in the post-office.  
All orders promptly attended to.