vorable terms. port trade. . . . The period of exclu-

measures of retallation are not." This argument was made in the in- work in charge. terest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied that the problem of more markets | than 59,000 miles, and the work of rec requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that tal cost of construction of the necesthe so called stand pat policy must give way; that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. \$63,000,000, which of itself suggests duty imposed upon the president by had won the affection of his countrymen, ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "we favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be bility. entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce.

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the federal senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the federal government was empowered to offer a reduction in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated, which, if ratified, would have had the twofold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the senate. Indeed they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended main a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocal concessions.

Independence For the Filipinos. In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philipphrase "self government" was intended to mean something less than indeindependence. However, to eliminate doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans, and I favor making the promise to them now task can be more wisely intrusted to that we shall take such action as soon it. as they are reasonably prepared for it. enjoy cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they stimulate rather than hinder their de velopment. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights, for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for free dom and self government and weaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights. American Citizenship.

The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or sure it. naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship. Civil Service.

The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to of fend against the spirit of the statute. but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial en-

Reciamation of Arid Lands. A vast expanse of country in the

west, portions of which are to be found

Notice of Guardian.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned by order of the county court, made and entered in the journal of said court on Sept. 6th, 1901 was appointed guardian of the person and estate of N. T. Day.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within six months from date of this notice. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

B. R. SHAMBROOK, guardian.

Dated this 7th day of Sept. 1964.

## Executor's Notice.

Rotice is hereby given that the undersigned was, on the 3rd day of september, 1904, by the County Court of Douglas County, state of Oregon, duly appointed as Executor to execute the will and administer the estate of Julius Abrum, decased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present the same, duly proven, to me within six months from the date of this notice, in Roseburg, Oregon. sburg, Gregon. Ished first this 12th day of September. Apply Box 533, Re-

CABL HOFFMANN, Executor of the estate of Julius Abrum, de Louis Barzee, Atty. for Executor.

in each of the sixteen states and territories, mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent cure their materials on the most fa- efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands Our martyred president, William Mc- for the benefit of home seekers. Dur-Kinley, appreciated this situation. He ing the years of the development of the pointed out in his last address to the measure which finally received the vote people that we must make sensible of every member of the upper house trade arrangements if "we shall ex- of congress it encountered opposition, tend the outlets for our increasing sur- based to a large extent upon the view plus." He said: "At system which pro- that the aim of its promoters was to vides a mutual exchange of commodi- secure the benefits of irrigation to ties is manifestly essential to the con-tinued and healthful growth of our ex-The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim liveness is past. The expansion of our its arid lands without calling upon the trade and commerce is the pressing taxpayers of the country at large to problem. Commercial wars are unprof- pay for it. Whether the perposes of itable. A policy of good will and the bill will be fully accomplished must friendly relations will prevent repris- depend in large measure upon the abilals. Reciprocity treaties are in har- ity, sobriety of judgment, independmony with the spirit of the times; ence and honesty of the officers of the interior department having this great

In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more lamation is but in its infancy. The tosary head gates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception and the enormous expense its carrying out involves make us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate lia-

their platforms in the past show. The sons over sixty-two.

able expedition. good or ill, will have a more benefice labor and therefore entitled to a pencent influence on our future destiny sion. er, weaker nation that we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is required to the principles upon a law might be passed to the same ef-

Our commerce in American bottoms exports and imports. For seventy years prior to 1860, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of 75 per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to 27 per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly pine question in my response the small fraction of our exports and im-

American shipping in the foreign pendence. It was not intended that it trade was greater by over 100,000 tons should be understood to mean nor do in 1810, nearly 100 years ago, than it I think as used it does mean less than was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of Amerall possibility for conjecture I now state that I am in hearty accord with three years the promise of the Repubthat plank in our platform that favors lican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the

It is an arduous task to undo the ef-If independence such as the Cubans | fect of forty years of decadence and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy, which surely does not are capable of receiving it will tend to lie in the granting of subsidies wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers. Investigation of Government Depart-

Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Demo-cratic congress and executive will as-

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials war and under the provisions of which and court martials have been set aside a pension may be accepted with digniunder circumstances indicating polit- ty because of the consciousness that it ical interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Pensions For Our Soldiers and Sailors. The national Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers Foreign Relations and sailors and their dependents on the ground that they deserve liberal ment have in late years assumed treatment. It pledges by its platform late on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the

# Small Farm for Rent.

A 26 acre farm suitable for gardening poultry raising and haying, one mile and a quarter east of Roseburg on Deer Creek, plenty of farm tools and impliments on the place. For further parti-culars call at Millikin's Shoe Store,

WANTED .- Industrious man or woman s permanent representative of big mannfacturing company, to look after its business in this county and adjoining territory. Business successful and established. Salary \$20.00 weekly and expenses. Salary paid weekly from home office. Expense money advanced. Experience not essential Enclose self-addressed envelope. General manager, Como Block, Chicago.

### A Snap.

For sale, 10 acres, near Roseburg, mostly choice garden ground, good buildings and very desirably situated.

The straw hat begins to look ashamed of itself.

OLYMPIA AND BALTIMORE

SERVED ANY STYLE AT THE HEADLIGH RESTAURAN

**MEALS 25 CENTS** 

NEAR THE DEPO

usurpation. It is said that "this order the hundreds of millions that may act of congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical by the statute if effect is to be given disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own victous habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them una-An isthmian canal has long been the ble to earn a support." This specified hope of our statesmen and the avow- requirement of incapacity is in effect ed aim of the two great parties, as set aside by order No. 78 as to all per-

Panama route having been selected, The war closed nearly forty years the building of the canal should be ago. In the meantime many of our pressed to completion with all reason- soldiers and sailors long survived the age of sixty-two and passed away The methods by which the executive without receiving any pension. Skillacquired the Panama canal route and ful pension attorneys, hunging through rights are a source of regret to many. the statute, failed to find there a pro-To them the statement that thereby a vision giving a pension to all who had great public work was assured to the reached sixty-two. Many prominent profit of our people is not a sufficient veterans urged the justice of congresanswer to the charge of violation of sional action giving a service pension national good faith. They appreciate to all veterans. Bills to that effect that the principles and healthy convic- were introduced in congress. And not tions which in their working out have until March of this year did any one made us free and great stand firmly ever claim to have made the discovery against the argument or suggestion that the president had power to treat that we shall be blind to the nature the statute as if it read that when a of the means employed to promote our claimant had passed the age of sixtywelfare. They hold that adherence to two years he is necessarily disabled principle, whether it works for our one-half in ability to perform manual

than all our material upbuilding, and The present pension commissioner inthat we should ever remember that dicated his view of the order when in the idea of doing a wrong to a small- a recent address he thanked the presiwhich our government was founded. fect. Full confidence, after all, seems Under the laws of the United States | not to have been placed on the defense the duty is imposed on the executive of justification, for it is pleaded in to proceed with due diligence in the mitigation that a former Democratic work of constructing the canal. That president did something looking in that feasance? When the chief executive retreaties. The reciprocity clauses of duty should be promptly performed. | duty should be promptly performed. | duty should be promptly performed. | direction. Even if that were so, which forgettes and perjuries and by shameless is not admitted, our present duty would be none the less plain and imamounts to but 8 per cent of our total perative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpa-tion of power as an excuse for anoth-lar demand for a rigid, sweeping investier. The first may possibly be due to gation by congress in addition to that un mistake; the second, being based on dertaken by the execution to the limself. Such

the first, cannot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the or the minority insisted that the interests of der relied on simply provided that the age of seventy-five years should be reminority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people garded as evidence of inability to pergarded as evidence of inability to per should not be made an excuse for waste form manual labor. Few men are able of the public funds. Official extravagance to perform manual labor at that age, is official crime. but nearly all men are at sixty-two. The first order is based on a fact that experience teaches; the other is based not a line suggesting that the increase is on the assertion of that which is not the cost of the war department from 134 true as a general rule.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" is now stated in a departments of the government in which new form. It is said by the administration in control of the control of the people in tration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that "it is easy to test tion and inaugurate a policy of economy our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they for the house of representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriate these contents. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by indorsing at the polls the Republican majority of the house of representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriate these contents. can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to both the civil, military and naval estabpension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If

so, we accept the issue." This suggests the suspicion at least that the order was made to create an issue; that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. But as the making of that order was, in my judgment, an attempted though perhaps unwittingencroachment upon the legislative power and therefore unwarranted by the con stitution, the challenge is accepted. If elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that, that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives

The foreign relations of the govern-

and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

special importance. Prior to the acadequate legislation to that end. But quisition of the Philippines we were it denies the right of the executive to practically invulnerable against atusurp the power of congress to legis. tacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, 7,000 miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of also " I. D," on left side. Suitable reall the great industrial peoples. It is ward given for information leading to Native Sons' hall. Visiting members essential, therefore, more than ever their recovery. E. R. Downs, Rose-will receive a cordial welcome. to adhere strictly to the traditional burg, Ore. policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from-to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cul-tivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own Johnson & Clark, liquor deal-r has the business in lieu of spectacular intermed- day been dissolved by mutual consent. dling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemns continues the business. All bills will be it has given entire satisfaction. I have the doctrine that a great state, by rea- paid by said Johnson and all accounts sold a pile of it and can recommend it son of its strength, may rightfully ap- due said firm will be collected by him. highly.-Joseph McElhiney, Linton, propriate the sovereignty or territory of a small state on account of its weakness. It means for other American states that we claim no rights and will assume no functions save those of a friend and of an ally and defender as against European an any and defender as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental po-liceman, that we refuse to act as debt sollector for foreign states or their citi-

affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of

Reform In Governmental Expenditures. Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled recommended to the national Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times-the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1855, which amounted to \$274,000,000 -a situation which. in the opinion of a majority of our peo-ple, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$52,00,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public serv-ice and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The na tional Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the govern ment without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expendi-tures of the year 1886, amounting to \$22. 000,000, and those of the last fiscal year-the seventh after Grover Cleveland censed to be president-aggregating \$82,00,000 there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$50,000,to the state of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of \$32,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all rposes during the first year of Mr eveland's administration. The expenses of the first four years suc-

ceeding the last Democratic administra-tion amounted to the enormous average of \$11,000,000 per year. This large expenditure was due to a considerable ex-tent to the cost of the Spanish-America war, which occurred during that period But the termination of that war brough no relief to the treasury, for the averag annual expenses of the government dur ing the three subsequent years ending June 30, 1904, were about \$19,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached during a like period since the close of the

This draft upon the revenues of the have been anticipated, and now we have presented the reverse of the situation which led to the famous observation. is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year during which he assumed con-trol of the administration a surplus of re-ceipts over expenditures of more than \$2,000,000, there was an excess of ex-penditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$42,000,000, and the official monthly reports made by the treasury department show that the expenditures are continuously and rapidly increasing, while the receipts are dimin-

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders for-bidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates which future appropriations are to be

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating excause of the waste and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employees have been found dishonest and convicted and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investibriberies the laws relating to the proper and to the due administration of the pos

There is not a sentence in the Repullican platform recommending a reduction 000,000 in 1886 to \$115,000 000 in 1904 should b inquired into, and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those the administration which made th

bursements.
Reform in expenditures must be had in penditures may be brought to a basis o peace and the government maintaine without recourse to the taxes of war. Conclusion.

I have put aside a congenial work to which I had expected to devote my life, In order to assume as best I can the responsibilities your convention put upon r I solicit the cordial co-operation an generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and vigorous action on the part of all so minded. The issues are joined, and the people

must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be de manded or shall extravagance be encour aged? Shall the wrongdoor be brought to bay

by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy? Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice? Shall we cling to the rule of the people or shall we embrace beneficent despotism: With calmness and confidence we await

the people's verdict.

If called to the office of president shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national polic there are honest differences of opinion, believe in the patriotism, good sense an absolute sincerity of all the people, shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his cou-

undertake the duties of the presidency pledge myself, with God's help, to devot all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours ALTON B PARKER

# Cattle Strayed.

Three steers branded "Y" on left hip,

nership heretofore existing between Adam Johnson and John L. Clark, as JOHN L. CLARK,

When troubled with constipation try sollector for foreign states or their citizons, that we respect the independent
sovereignty of each American state and
its right to preserve order and otherwise
regulate its own internal affairs in its own way, and that any intervention in its For sale by A. C. Marsters & Co. intendent, Pacific Timber Co.

Professional Cards.

GEORGE M. BROWN,

Attorney-at-Law, ROSEBURG, ORE

DR. W. H. DARBY, D. M. D.

Dentist

Office in the Abraham Building (Over the l'ostoffice in the office heretofore occupied by Dr. J. R. Chapman Roseburg, Oregon

Physcian & Surgeon.

DR. GEO. E. HOUCK,

W. HAYNES.

DENTIST,

ROSERUKU UKKUUN A. M. CRAWFO DAJ. O. WATSON Attorneys at Law, Rooms 1 & T. Bank Suidg., ROSESURG, OR.

Business before the U S Land Office and

J C. FULLERTON

Attorney-at-Law. Will practice in all the State and Federal Court Office in Marks Bidg., Roseburg, Oregon.

W. BENSON, Attorney-at-Law.

ROSEBURG, OREGON BUCHANAN & GRENINGER

J. A. BUCHANAN I. L. GRENINGER Attorneys-at-Law ROSEBURG, OREGON

Da. H. L. Studley,

Osteopathic Physician Cures chronic diseases, corrects deformaties and removes foreign glowths. Acute diseases also respond readily to the treatment.

Consultation Free lease arrange for appointments by phone Office aver the Post Office Phone No. 1011

Besides ce H. D. Graves place. Phone No. 1284

J A Luchanan,
Plaintiff

W. MARSTERS

Attorney-at-Law Notary Public Marsters Building

DENTIST

OAKLAND. Society Meetings.

F. & A. M.-Laurel Lodge No. 13. Holds regular meetings on second and f urth Wednesdays of each J. T. BEIDGES, W. M N. T. JEWETT, Secretary.

I. O. ELKS.-Roseburg Lodge No. 0 326. Holds regular communica tions at I O. O. F. Hall on second and fourth Thursdays of each month. All members requested to attend reguarly and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

O.N. G , me-ts at Armory Hall every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. F. B. Hamlin, Capt

ILAC CIRCLE.-No. 49, Women of Worsteraft. Meets on 2nd and 4th Thurs lays of each month at the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend. Minnie Jones, Guardian Neighbor.

Second and Fourth Thursdays.

nonth Visiting members in good standing are respectfully invited to atcend. Maude Rast, W. M. Regina Rast, Secretary.

Bell Morian, Secretary.

MOODMEN OF THE WORLD .- One first and third Monday evening. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
D. P. Fisher. C. C. J. A. BUCHANAN, Clerk.

NITED ARTISANS, Umpqua Assembly No. 105, meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month, in A. C. MARSTERS, M. A. MINNIE JONES, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the part- Has Sold A Pile Of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Mr. Clark retires and Mr. Johnson Remedy for more than twenty years and Reduced Round Trip Rates Account Dated this 10th day of September, Iowa. You will find this remedy a good friend when troubled with a cough or cold. It always affords quick relief and is pleasant to take. For sale by A. C. Marsters & Co.

Notice for Publication. U. S. Land Office.

Roseburg, Oregon July 23, 1901

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," assextended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892.

JOHN SEDORE, of Sulphur Springs, country of Douglas, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6339, for the purchase of the Lots 3, 4, 5, and SEJ, NWJ, of Section No. 6, Township 28 South of Range 3 West, No. 6, Township 28 South of Hange 3 West, and will offer proof to show that the land soughs 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 21th day of October, 1904.

He names as witnesses: Warren Bestty, George Turner and Harry Stephens, of Roseburg, Oregon, and James H. Sedore, of Sulphur Springs, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described las ds are requested to file their claims in this office on or before and 20th day of October, 1904.

J. T. BRIJGES, Register.

Register Notice of Publication.

United States Land Office.
Roseburg, Or. July 11. 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, 1802.

ROBERT H. HUNTER
of Reseburg, county of Bouglas, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn
statement No. 6303, for the purel ase of the foll, nels, nwis, nis, nels, of see No. 18, tp 2/ s, r 9
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 Beceiver of this office of Roseburg, Oregon.

on Friday the 14 ca; of October, 1904 He names as witnesses: John O. Veassen, Charles Thom, Warren Beatty and D. M. Martin all of Roseburg, Ore.

burg, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of October, 1904.

J. T. BRIDGES, J. 23 p. Register.

Notice for Publication. United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, July 7, 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," ascriended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892.

can the public land states by act of August 4, 1892.

CHARLES H. MEUSCH

of Roseburg, county of Douglas, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 6277 for the purchase of the S<sub>2</sub> of NeS<sub>2</sub>, and Lots 1 and 2 of section 4, township 28 south, range 3 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 Reserver of this effice of Roseburg, Oregon.

on Mon-lay, the 10th day of Octobe , 1964. He names as witnesses: S W Turnell, Wm. Darnell, Press Turnell, H. J. Robinctte, all of Peel, Douglas county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file the relains in this office on or before asis. 19th day of Oct. 1964.

- Jul 1964.

- Jul 1964.

- Jul 1964.

- Jul 2007.

#### SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon

M E Crookham and Mrs
M E Crookham and Mrs
M E Crookham.

Defendant.

To M E Crookham and Mrs M E Crookham,
the above named defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon. You are
hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in said
court and cause, on or before the 10th day of
October, 1904, being the date prescribed by the
court in the order for publication of said summous for you to appear and answer said cou-DR. F. W. HUNT

Solution in the order for publication of said supposed answer said complaint, and if you fall to appear and answer said complaint on the fore said fate, plaint will take judgment gainst you for the sum together with his costs and disbursements said action. And that plaints will exceed a said action.

Oregon.

This summons is published in the Roseburg Plain 'caler by an order of Hon M D Thompson county judge of Douglas county, Oregon, by an order made on the 24th d y of August. 1904. The first publication of this summons is of date Thur-day, August 25th, 1904, and the last publication thereof will be Thursday, October 6, 1904.

JOHN T LONG and BUCHANAN & GRENINGER

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Boseburg, Ore., Aug 17, 190'.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice o als intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver U. S. land office at Roseburg, Oregon, on Saturday, October 1st, 1904, viz: EDWARD H LOUGH, of Roseburg, Oregon, H. E. Na. 18657 for the lot 3, Sec 32, S5, NW5, NE5, NW5, Sec 33, T 27 F. B. WAITE, E. R.

ROY McCLALLEN, Secretary.

1013, Sec 22, Si<sub>2</sub> NWi<sub>4</sub>, NE)<sub>4</sub> NWi<sub>4</sub>, Sec 23, T 27

R + West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert L McLaughlin, David W Hunter, George W. Roneberke, Guy M Ingram all of Roseburg, Oregon.

Als

11. BRIDGES, Register.

Summons. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County.

August Klenke, plaintiff,

O. O F — Philetarian Lodge No. 8.

Meete 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, Secret.ry.

of P.—Alpha Lodge No. 47. Meete every Wednesday, in I. O. O. F. Hall s' 7:30 p. m. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

Geo. W. Kimball, C. C. Elmer Wimberly, K. of R. & S.

ILAC CIRCLE.—No. 49. Women of

Sheriff's Sale. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon

for Douglas county.
PL Auton and LS Heafield 1
Plaintif Isabell Mining Company, a private corporation,

Second and Fourth Thursdays.

E. S.—Roseburg Chapter No. 8
Holds their regular meeting on the first and third Thursdays in each and third Thursdays in each and third Thursdays in each and the first and third Thursdays in each and entered in said court and cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named defendant, Isabell Mining Company, a private corporation.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution, duly issued out of the above named delendant, Isabell Mining Company, a private corporation.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution, duly issued out of the above named cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named delendant, Isabell Mining Company, a private corporation.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution, duly issued out of the above named cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named and entered in said court and cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named and entered in said court and cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named court and cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named court and cause on the 17 hay of May 1994. In favor of the above named court and cause on the 17 hay of

Saturday the 8th day of October 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 the said defendant Isabell Mining Company, a private e rporation, had on the 29th day of November, 1888, or at any time thereafter, in or to the following described premises to wit:

The NW4 of NW4, E3, of NW4, SW4 of SW 4 NE4 of NW4 of SW4, and S5, of NW4 of SW 4 Of SW4, and S5, of NW4 of SW 4 of SW 5, of SW 6 Of SW 6 SW 6 Of SW 6 Of SW 7 Of SW 8 OF S presentatives
Dated at Roseburg, this let day of Sept., 1904.
H T McCLall.EN,
Sherift of Douglas county, Oregon.

World's Fair? St Louis. First class tickets on sale May, 11, 12,

13, June, 16, 17, 18, July 1, 2, 3, Aug, 8, 9, 10, Sept, 5. 6. 7, Oct, 3, 4, 5,. Roseburg to St Louis, and return, good 90 days with stop over priviliges, at rates rangeing from \$75.45 to \$82.50 according to route chosen. Passengers will have Oakland, - - Oregon.

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(b P. Johnson, dentist. Grave's b'ld'g. 49tf