

LAUREL LODGE A. F. M. WILL HOLD regular meetings on Wednesday or before each full moon.

PHILETIAN LODGE, No. 8, I. O. O. F., meets on Thursday evening of each week at 7 o'clock in their hall at Roseburg.

UNION ENCAMPMENT, No. 9, I. O. O. F., meets at Old Fellows Hall on the first and third Fridays of every month.

UMPQUA GRANGE, No. 28, P. O. M., will meet hereafter on the first Saturday of each month, at Grange hall in Roseburg.

UMPQUA CHAPTER, No. 11, F. A. M., hold their regular communications every first and third Tuesday in each month.

S HAMILTON Dealer in Drugs and Stationery.

Offers for sale in Kegs or Tin; 4000 pounds of Pioneer White Lead; 500 Gallons Salem Boiled Linsced Oil; 250 gals. Turpentine; A complete stock of Paints, Brushes, Varnishes, and Can Color.

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CARO BROS.

Take pleasure in announcing that they have opened the finest assortment of Ladies' Trimmed & Un-trimmed Hats ever seen in the State.

BAZAAR OF FASHION

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE public that he has recently opened in the building two doors north of the Douglas County Bank.

FANCY DRY GOODS!

Consisting in part of the following: DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, SILKS, ATINS, ETC., ETC.

HATS AND BONNETS

Neatly and Fashionably AT THE MILLINERY STORE

New Goods

Constantly received and Prices Moderate!

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A FINE LOT OF SPANISH MERINO BUCKS

At my farm 6 miles from Roseburg on the Cole's Valley Road.

H. CONN, Sr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Archbishop Seghers will leave Portland for Rome on the 17th prox.

Several communications are deferred for the consideration of the editor.

The Oregon and California railroad has changed its name to Oregon Transcontinental railroad.

Paul D. Britain, a resident of Lane county since 1852 and formerly County Clerk, died last week, aged 82 years.

On and after September 3d, the money-order department of the Roseburg postoffice will close at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

The counsel for John Justus, under sentence of death in Jackson county, has obtained a stay of proceedings.

Engineer Morris of the O. & C. railroad, has withdrawn his libel suit against the Polaris and Sol. Abraham.

Miss Hala King, of Elk creek, who has been spending a few weeks in Yoncalla, has returned home.

Gen. W. T. Sherman had receptions at Ft. Vancouver and Portland and has gone to San Francisco.

Rev. H. P. Webb has been returned to this circuit and will preach next Sunday at Tennille, at 11 A. M., and in this city at the usual hour in the evening.

We understand, although no official notice has as yet been made, that the public school commences next Monday.

H. W. Beecher delivered his last lecture, at Portland, on "Woman Suffrage" and the "Reign of the Common People," last Thursday.

The parade at Portland in celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific, will take place on the 11th of September.

A. J. Moody, who recently died at Florence, on the Situelaw, after giving some land to personal friends, bequeathed the balance of his estate, about \$5000, to the Odd Fellows' orphan home.

The New Era mills, owned by Flook & Noble, are running on custom work night and day.

Those wishing a farm for rent, with 15 or 20 acres of rich bottom land in garden of potatoes, corn, beans, etc., one mile from Oakland in this county, call on Mrs. D. B. Hamlin, Oakland.

Rev. B. J. Sharp of Jacksonville, passed south on Tuesday's train, on his way home from Conference at Vancouver.

The gap on the Northern Pacific is closed, the tracks having met on Wednesday afternoon, 701 miles west of Portland.

The annual conference of the Methodist church, in session at Vancouver last week, made no changes in the ministerial appointments for this part of the State.

On and after September 3d the Roseburg postoffice will be prepared to issue postal notes in less denominations than five dollars, for a fee of three cents.

Judge Boise has appointed a special term of the State Circuit court for Yamhill county to be held at Lafayette, beginning on the 24th of September next.

Mr. Mann of the firm of Flanigan & Mann, of the Newport coal mine, lately sold his one-half interest in the plant for \$80,000, to the owners of the steamer Arcata.

The proprietor of Dan Castello's circus, we understand, has concluded to go no further south overlaid with his company but will return to Portland by rail and from thence proceed to San Francisco by water.

The Standard says: It is reported that D. P. Thompson has been awarded the contract for the construction of the great railway bridge to span the Willamette at this city.

The Jacksonville Sentinel, Aug. 25, says: District Attorney Kent has been telegraphed that Melville, (alias Denver) will be turned over to the authorities here as soon as he has served out a sentence of 15 days imprisonment for petty larceny in Douglas county.

The work on the Oregon & California rail, read is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Track laying is going on beyond the Cow creek tunnel, while grading and tunneling has commenced in Rogue river valley and in the Siskiyou range.

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The Sugar Cane.

In a recent number attention was drawn to the fact that apparently a great, in reality a very radical, change in the sugar production of the United States was coming, and that without long delay.

It is laboratory work which has rendered this practicable. As in so many instances, mechanical skill has availed itself of minute scientific results, and the grains or granules of the chemist's test tubes and balances have become the predecessors and originators of the barrels of sugar from the boiling house and the refinery.

In order that we may see clearly how this has been done, and to what immense results it is about to lead, we need to look at the two kinds of sugar cane with which we have to deal.

Hitherto we have had practically but one, that known botanically as "Saccharum officinarum," and in common language universally as "sugar cane."

Now every evidence shows that we are to have another whose importance will exceed that of the former in the same ratio as does the extent of territory available for its cultivation.

This is botanically "Sorghum vulgare," known everywhere by its generic title as sorghum.

The saccharum is a semi-tropical plant, and no part of the United States is fairly within the range of its perfect development.

Even the Gulf States are along the northern limit of its range for any available purposes, so much so indeed that in no case, or in next to none, is it able to ripen its seed, and thus show that it has reached its full maturity.

As a result of this, the region which can be made profitable for its growth and for the production of sugar is necessarily very much restricted.

Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia have given but little attention to cane growing. Florida and Texas reach far enough south to be in the best position of all, but industrially they have as yet accomplished little.

Louisiana has been the "sugar State," and the cultivation of sugar cane has been bounded by Red river.

And the immense results dependent on this industry are best appreciated from the fact that even under these adverse circumstances our annual yield of sugar has come nearly up to 200,000,000 pounds.

If now, leaving the consideration of the saccharum we turn to sorghum the conditions are entirely changed.

The plant needs no such long continued heat. It is perfectly well known that the cultivation of sorghum can be carried on to full satisfaction in almost every State of the Union.

New England will probably never do much in that way, except in its southern and southwestern limits, but neither Minnesota nor Dakota will be beyond the range, for they produce the plant now abundantly.

The trouble however has been that the yield of sugar from the sorghum has been totally capricious and uncertain.

That the sugar was present in the cane was sure, for the juice if boiled properly yielded invariably a very sweet syrup; but while occasionally this syrup would crystallize beautifully, in other instances, and in truth almost always, not a grain of sugar would make its appearance.

A crop of sorghum therefore had no definite value. It was not possible to tell while it was in the field what might result from its working.

Very naturally then it did not rank high in public favor. It had its merits, for syrup and for forage, and in the Northwestern States especially it has never ceased to be grown to a large extent.

But now comes in the laboratory work to which reference has been made. It is not too much to say that now we know the causes of the capricious features shown by the sorghum juice, and that knowing the evil we can avoid it.

It is not too much to say that a crop of sorghum in the field can be as safely calculated on to yield its full quota of sugar of first quality as can a crop of saccharum, and still further that acre for acre its best varieties will yield fully as much sugar as is obtained from the ribbon cane in Louisiana.

The chemical points which establish this belief we will consider at another time, speaking now only of the results.

The future sugar of the United States therefore viewed in this light will be for us nationally a new item. We have imported annually at least 1,700,000,000 pounds, or more than nine-tenths of our consumption.

That we can produce 2,000,000,000, or whatever more may be needed, is certain. Why should we not become exporters instead of importers? We should interfere with no crop now cultivated, as we propose presently to show. And all this can be accomplished were it desirable (which it certainly is not) to encroach no further on the vast extent of domain not yet brought under human use.

The corn bands from Ohio to Nebraska and from Kentucky to Minnesota can do it all, and yet feed the hungry as they do now.

GLUCOSE IN SORGHUM.

In searching for the reasons of the former failure to crystallize sugar from sorghum syrup, we find ourselves brought directly down to the chemical distinctions between glucose and sucrose, known in common language as grape sugar and cane sugar.

And with the difference in their composition we must meet also the different relations they sustain to the laws and the force of crystallization.

We have long been familiar with the fact that cane sugar crystallizes readily, but that grape sugar in its ordinary states will not crystallize at all.

We have also known that sorghum syrup was in chief part a solution of glucose in water, and that because of the presence of this uncrystallizable sugar we failed to obtain any crystals, though we were well aware that sucrose was also present.

This may be fairly stated as about the extent of our practical knowledge, three years ago. The fact remained that no one could tell what a given lot of sorghum syrup would do; perhaps it would crystallize, perhaps it would not.

In the special report No. 33 of the Department of Agriculture we have the "analytical and other work done on sorghum and cornstalks, by the chemical division of the department July to December 1880."

Dr. Collier, chemist of the department, establishes here certain points, from which we may make our own inferences. One of the chief objects he had in view was to ascertain the actual and the relative quantities of sucrose and of glucose contained in the juice of the sorghum during the successive stages of its growth.

This was done carefully and continuously and with extreme accuracy. The laws of increase and of diminution were ascertained as fully as the work of a single season would allow, and in the report he was able to represent these results in a series of "graphical plates" which show at a glance the proportions of sucrose and of glucose at the dates given.

One of these may serve for all very correctly, for though no two agreed fully, as might have been expected, yet all agreed in the main features, and they prove this succession of events.

Commencing in the late days of July we see that the glucose exceeds the sucrose in quantity, but this condition ceases by about the first of August.

From this time the sucrose increases rapidly though not uniformly, partial retrogressions occurring, of brief duration. When the seeds begin to harden, say about the middle of September, the increase is checked until the seed is nearly ripe; then it goes on, and at the full maturity of the seed it has reached its maximum, which it maintains with only at the most a small waste.

This maximum is equal, as a schedule shows, to the average sucrose of sugar cane, and in some varieties goes decidedly above it.

While these changes have taken place in the amount of sucrose, precisely the opposite has been going on with the glucose.

It has as steadily grown less and less, and at the time of maturity it has fallen to very nearly the average of the glucose of sugar cane, and in some varieties is even below it.

We have then this condition: when the sorghum cane is fully mature, its sucrose has reached its maximum and its glucose its minimum, and each of these is in about the quantity and the proportions in which it exists in average sugar cane.

We may therefore infer that it will yield a return of sugar of equal weight and value to that of sugar cane, and will do it as surely and as readily. If this were absolutely true, we should have the key of the situation in our hands, but our sugar is not yet certain, though fortunately we are able to make it so.

Sorghum juice is not sugar cane juice. It is unstable in its chemical character. Its sucrose though so largely in the ascendency, has a strangely perverse tendency to take to itself another equivalent of H₂O, and thus become at once glucose.

Unless this tendency is arrested every grain of available sugar may have disappeared, and probably will, within 24 hours from the commencement of the change, that is, from the time of the cutting of the sorghum.

The transformation can be prevented by the use of lime, but practically this is best done by boiling.

Here then is the mystery laid bare; the key is now fairly in our hands. Perfect maturity of the cane, and prompt boiling of the juice; these are the two essential points. With them success is sure; without them we may expect failure; we shall have a glucose syrup and nothing else.

Nor are these assertions made at random. Dr. Collier proved in the laboratory, it is true, the points which we have here seen, and it is scarcely possible to award to him too great credit for his skill and the truly practical results at which he arrived.

But we can now go beyond him, to that which his researches have secured in actual field work. Sugar from sorghum cane has begun now to be a reality, and

not as it was before, a chance shot only. The return is a matter of business certainty; as much so as that from sugar cane. We cannot here detail the crop reports of 1882, but they fully justify all the statements we have made.

It is easy to understand now the capricious character acquired by sorghum in previous years. It was merely a thing of chance, so to speak. Every now and then maturity and promptness would combine, and as a matter of course beautiful sugar showed itself; if either of these two were wanting, beautiful syrup was the reward.

In Memoriam. Died, August 20th, 1883, at his home in Lookingglass, Douglas county, Oregon, in his 63rd year, John W. Warren.

Mr. Warren was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, and in the year 1851 moved to South Missouri; in 1856 he visited Texas, returning again to Missouri in 1859.

He served in the Northern army and was honorably discharged in 1863.

Mr. Warren's disease was of a very painful nature, and he suffered acutely for several days before his death. He was satisfied he could not recover, and therefore wisely settled up all worldly matters. His end was peaceful and his final leave-taking with his family was affecting in the extreme.

He died surrounded by his family and many friends.

Though we humbly bow to the Divine Will, we cannot but mourn the loss we have sustained, and to offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. Our social circle, too, has lost one of its brightest members; the kindly clasp of his honest hand; the genial welcome to his hospitable home; the pleasant conversation interspersed with quaint stories and original ideas gathered during his checkered life, were all ways ready to entertain those who had the pleasure to be with him; his kindly heart was ever ready to sympathize with and succor the distressed.

And now he has left us we feel his loss more deeply than our pen can express, sympathizing with his bereaved family in their great loss, and hoping that God will protect and comfort them and with His loving kindness watch and guard their future life. J. A. H.

FROM WILBUR. Mr. G. W. Grubbe has started his cleaver.

Miss Anna Cooper left last Saturday for Myrtle Creek. She takes charge of a school near that place.

J. H. Grubbe starts for eastern Oregon the latter part of this week. He intends to remain there during the winter, and if satisfied may locate.

B. D. Smith, while working with a derrick fork, accidentally ran one of the prongs through his foot. He now steps very carefully, but continues at work.

Dr. C. H. Davis, in mounting the horse-power used by Mr. Grubbe in cleaning grain, had his foot caught by the cog and one of his toes cut off. Aided to the severe bruising he received when robbed at the front, the Doctor is receiving rough treatment lately.

Mrs. R. Booth is attending the Conference of the M. E. church at Vancouver.

Miss Ollie Reed started for eastern Oregon last week. She accompanied Mrs. Booth to Vancouver and after Conference adjourns will proceed to Mitchell, where she will work at dressmaking. Her many friends wish her the unbounded success her industry merits.

Our friend, J. I. Cateser, was in town last Saturday. Mr. Criteser will soon take charge of the school at Canyonville. We congratulate both teacher and patrons.

Miss Addie Smith, of class of '83 will go to Drain as teacher of music. Miss Smith has made music a study for several years and we predict for her much success.

Several of our citizens contemplate going east on the pioneer excursion. Among them we notice Judge Thos. Smith and wife and Mr. Hardin Davis and wife.

DAYS CREEK. The most of the farmers are through threshing, and the yield is far better than any one expected.

David O'Neal's crew are now up at Uncle John Perdue's; that is about ten miles distant from the mouth of Days creek.

Andrew Worley and Wm. McNeal have two unpleasant pets.

Several from this community are thinking of attending the camp meeting that is to be held at Myrtle Creek in September.

Mr. Pickett and family were visiting their relatives here last week. They are formerly from the State of Illinois.

We are delighted to find our genial friend, Lewis Chapman, again at his post. He has had a hard time of it, but now is blooming again.

S. T. Garrison has a fine band of horses for sale, a good lot of swine and some extra milk cows. Any one wishing to secure a bargain cannot do better than consult Mr. G., for he has nearly everything in the way of farming apparatus for sale.

Grandma Cardwell, a native of Tennessee, is stopping awhile with her daughter, Mrs. N. B. Poole. Grandma is nearly an octogenarian, yet she is as pleasant in conversation as any one. May she be spared many years to enjoy the society of her children and grandchildren.

Brain Workers.

In this country nearly every active business or professional man is overworked, and suffers from waste of vitality. Few reach the age of forty-five without this waste of vital force showing itself in some form of disease more or less troublesome or dangerous.

Now, unless something can be done to renew the wasted vital force, these diseased conditions must go on increasing until an utter break-down is the result.

Many, warned in time, retire from business or professional life and seek in change and relaxation a measure of the health which they have lost. With much the larger number, this retirement is felt to be impossible; and they go on suffering and failing until the disastrous end comes in paralysis, softening of the brain, or sudden death.

As a restorer of vital force, it has been largely shown from the results obtained during the past twelve years, that Compound Oxygen is the most efficient agent yet discovered by the medical profession.

Its use by overworked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to thousands more the ability to work without the weariness, exhaustion and peril which now attend them.

A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard st., Philadelphia Pa.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

ROSE-CHAMPAGNE.—August 26th, at the residence of Joseph Champagne, by Rev. John Howard, W. E. Rose to Ella Champagne.

WOODRING-BECKLEY.—August 19th, at the residence of J. M. Stark, by Rev. C. W. M. Smith, Woodring to Almuda Beckley.

BIRTHS.

DOWELL.—On the 23d inst., to the wife of John Dowell, a son. Weight, ten pounds.

Letter List.

The following letters remain in this office and are called for on the 31st day of August, 1883. Persons calling for the same will please say "advertised."

Alfalfa John G. W. Lewis John Lockhart Elzie McMillon James McNeill M. J. Brotherton Thomas Parker James Priddy S. B. Fidler Mary Conkey James R. Roberts Charles G. Fraser J. W. Ferrell Wm. H. Goodrich Mrs. Rose Green George Jr. 3 Hudson J. W. Hyzer Joseph H. Ingration Mrs. M. Isabel Williams Samuel John W. H. C. STANTON, P. M.

Administratrix Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOM IT may concern, that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Douglas county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of J. M. Venable deceased, and has regularly qualified as such; now, therefore, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same, verified, within six months from date hereof, to the undersigned, at his residence in Oakland, Oregon, and all persons owing said estate are required to make immediate payment thereof, individual accounts to be rendered and partnership accounts to Dr. J. E. Page, of Oakland.

Oakland, Oregon, August 25, 1883. JANE VENABLE, Administratrix. HERMANS & BALL, attorneys for estate. [3-5]

Dissolution Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between R. T. McCulloch and M. A. Brentano of the firm of R. McCulloch and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. T. McCulloch remains in the business and will settle all liabilities, and collect all outstanding accounts due the firm, M. A. Brentano retiring from the business.

Roseburg, August 15, 1883. R. T. McCULLOCH.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN! NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THREE CERTAIN promissory notes, respectively made for \$10,000, \$5,000 and \$2,500, by Peter French, of Grant county, Oregon, one for \$500, made by J. R. Dixon, of Douglas county, Oregon; and one for \$25, made by Chas. Davis and Edward Davis, and all made payable to John Dixon, of Douglas county, Oregon, are lost and cannot be found and all persons are warned not to negotiate said notes or either of them, and any person finding the same are requested to deliver the same to Messrs. S. Marks & Co., Roseburg, Oregon.

JOHN DIXON, by R. DIXON, his agent. Roseburg, Oregon, August 22, 1883. [4]

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF GRADE AND THOROUGHbred Spanish Merino Bucks, At my farm, six miles north of Roseburg, which will be sold cheap for cash, or approved credit.

THOMAS SMITH.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas. A. R. Steel, plaintiff, vs. J. W. Steel, defendant. Suit in equity for divorce.

TO J. W. STEEL, DEFENDANT: IN THE NAME of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit, by the plaintiff, A. R. Steel, on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court, to wit: Monday, the 15th day of October, 1883, and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiff will take judgment against you for want of an answer, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, to wit, a judgment and decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between the plaintiff and defendant and awarding the care and custody of the minor child of said marriage, Sophia Myrtle Steel, to the plaintiff, and that plaintiff recover her costs and disbursements incurred in this suit.

This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, Judge of said court, dated the 20th day of August, A. D. 1883. HERMANS & BALL, attorneys for plaintiff. au27

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas. W. Trask, plaintiff, vs. R. M. Gurney, F. M. Gurney, J. M. Gurney, defendants. Suit in Equity to foreclose a mortgage.

TO R. M. GURNEY, DEFENDANT: IN THE NAME of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit, by the plaintiff, W. Trask, on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court, to wit: Monday, the 15th day of October, 1883, and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiff will take judgment against you for want of an answer, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, to wit, a judgment and decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and awarding the care and custody of the minor child of said marriage, Sophia Myrtle Steel, to the plaintiff, and that plaintiff recover her costs and disbursements incurred in this suit.

This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, Judge of said court, dated August 20th, A. D. 1883. HERMANS & BALL, attorneys for plaintiff. au27

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas. Josephine M. Cameron, plaintiff, vs. J. M. Cameron, defendant. Suit in equity for a divorce.

TO JAMES M. CAMERON, DEFENDANT: IN THE NAME of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit, by the plaintiff, Josephine M. Cameron, on or before the first day of the next regular term of said court, to wit: Monday, the 15th day of October, 1883, and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiff will take judgment against you for want of an answer and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to wit, a judgment and decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between the plaintiff and defendant and awarding the care and custody of the minor children of said marriage, Josephine Virginia Cameron and Sarah Agnes Cameron, to the plaintiff, and such further relief as may seem right and proper in equity and good conscience and that the recover her costs and disbursements incurred in this suit.

This summons is published by order of Hon. R. S. Bean, Judge of said court, dated the 20th day of August, 1883. HERMANS & BALL, attorneys