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Come at once and have your holiday photos taken in time to send to friends for Christmas. Do not wait till the last moment.
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PLUMBERS.
We will also carry in stock Bath Tubs, Sinks, etc. which will be placed ready for use. Our workmanship and prices will be right. See us.
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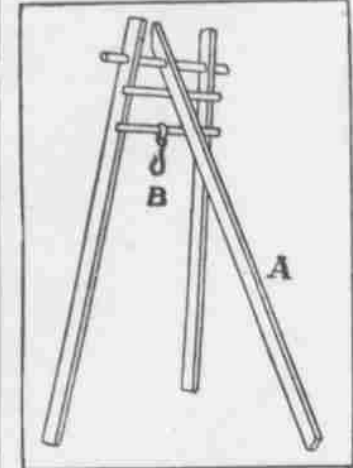
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For CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS.
A Perfect Cure For All Throat and Lung Troubles.
Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

FOUND A CURE FOR INDIGESTION
I use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for indigestion and find that they suit my case better than any dyspepsia remedy I have ever tried and I have used many different remedies. I am nearly fifty-one years of age and have suffered a great deal from indigestion. I can eat almost anything I want to now.—Geo. W. Emory, Rock Mills, Ala. For sale by New Era Drug Store.

FARMER'S FIELD AND GARDEN

HOGS FOR MEAT.
The Poland-Chinas—Killing, Cleaning and Curing.
For hogs we prefer the Poland-Chinas. While they do not produce as large litters as some other breeds, they are large hogs and of a "dignified" appearance. For meat, feed bone and muscle producing food until about six months old and give them a steady shove then and fatten on corn and sometimes mush. For meat, we often kill some of the old sows. These we fatten in the same manner. Do not feed your sow for at least twelve hours before killing; longer is better. When ready to kill, go quietly to the pen with rifle in hand and shoot the animal. To knock it in the head is a brutal method and is fast being done away with. Bleed it quickly. Take it to your barrel or vat and place it in the same. Pour the water, which must be boiling hot, over the



A HANGER FOR HOGS.
hog and scald well. Bake away the hair and then scrape. When this is done, hang the hog on a hanger like the one in the cut. Place the hog on the hook B and then lift up on the lever A. Place the legs against the fence or other stationary object. Take out the entrails, etc., and wash off by dashing water over it. After it has cooled cut it up and place in the storeroom to cool until the next day. Two days are better. Then apply salt and let it stand for another day or two. Then put it down to salt in barrels or boxes. When it has thoroughly taken the salt, take it up and smoke it either with hickory chips or the liquid preparation. We have tried both, and they are both satisfactory. Use whichever you wish. The condensed smoke is, I think, perfectly harmless.—Missouri Cor. Ohio Farmer.

EGGS OF GREAT PRICE.
Why There is Money in Egg Farming and a Promising Outlook.
The attempt to account for the high price of eggs by laying the blame upon the hens is a case of searching the wrong nest, says the American Cultivator. All statistics and common observation show that the poultry business has been increasing steadily and rapidly the past few years. Strains of layers have been developed almost as superior to the old haphazard flocks as is a nicked Ayrshire or Holstein herd

or milking cows compared with the average scrub cow. Great advances, too, have been made in methods of production. Twenty years ago it was the general impression that large flocks or special poultry farms were not practical. Now there are thousands of farmers who depend mainly on poultry as a source of income. Large flocks kept in a healthy and productive condition are possible because of the better methods of care developed within recent years. There are more hens and better breeds than ever before. The high prices of eggs are owing to the increase in demand. The country has prospered and the people have increased in numbers and in ability to pay for the choicest kinds of food.

Cold Storage.
Besides the increasing demand, there is another agency which has so far, on the whole, tended to improve the condition of the egg markets. Every spring and summer the surplus eggs are taken from the market and placed in cold storage. The result is to steady prices throughout the year. Instead of a glut in the spring, when almost everybody used eggs until they became tired of them, followed by a scarcity in winter, when the mass of the people bought very few eggs, there is now a fairly steady supply, and prices do not go so far down in winter as would otherwise be the case.

The Business of the Future.
Will the high average prices of the last few years continue indefinitely? Probably not. The business is now very profitable to skilled egg producers. Many of them will enlarge operations, and the yield will rapidly increase. The demand may gain in proportion during prosperous times, but a period of hard times would quickly reduce the demand and cause an oversupply and lower average prices. But even should such conditions appear for a time the skilled eastern egg farmer would have little cause for alarm. His average margin between cost and market price is greater than in the case of any other standard farm product, and he can stand some reduction in bad years without being forced out of business.

The Steel Frame of the Nation.
Go to the country, writes Ian MacLaren, where man lives close to nature's heart; study him as he there meets the problem of life, and you will find literature which is realistic in the best and truest sense. Men of the country are to our national life what the steel frame is to our mighty stone or brick structures when the crisis comes that shakes the nation to its foundation. It is the loyal hearts and clear brains of the country folks which save it from destruction.

Cold Storage of Apples.
On the whole the development of the cold storage business is proving beneficial to the apple industry in encouraging the development of apple growing over large territories. In making the investment of capital in it safer, it develops it as a highly speculative investment of agricultural and trade and in making a valuable food product available to an increasing number of people over a greater period of the year.—G. J. Powell.

Cruel.
Cholly—That was a cruel thing you said to Freesley last night.
Miss Peppery—Who told you?
"Why, I—er—heard you say it."
"Yes, but who told you it was cruel?"—Exchange.

COMMON GOATS.

Special Information About Raising Them For Their Skins.
For several years numerous inquiries have been coming to the bureau of animal industry as to the possibilities of raising goats for their skins. These inquiries are principally from those who have capital for investment or who have large tracts of unproductive land. When these people become aware of the fact that we send about \$25,000,000 annually for goatskins and that the natural conditions here are favorable for raising the goats which produce such skins as we import they become interested. The press has encouraged the development of a domestic industry in the production of goatskins, oftentimes in ignorance of the conditions that obtain here and of those conditions requisite. All sorts of mongrel goats, whatever their size, conformation, color or character of hair, are usually referred to as "common" in order to distinguish them from the Angora goats, which are a specific breed. So little is generally known about the common goat in this country and it has heretofore been so little in evidence in public print that no little surprise was expressed when the census returns showed an enumeration of about 2,000,000.

Where the Common Goats Are.
One of the principal inquiries made of the bureau of animal industry is: "Where can common goats be purchased?" This is a question we have been unable to answer except in a general and somewhat unsatisfactory way. It is known that in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona there are considerable numbers of the long haired variety, but it has been pointed out elsewhere that these are not suitable for the production of skins, and there are several good reasons why they are not suitable in any degree as foundation stock for a flock of Angoras. While the census returns show a considerable number of goats of all breeds in most of the southern states, they are extensively dispersed upon the farms. For instance, the 117,313 goats shown for Alabama were reported from 8,623 farms; the 84,624 in Georgia were on 6,716 farms, and so on at a similar ratio for the other states. Considering these figures we must overlook the fact that in some of the states there are large numbers of the Angora breed. This is especially true of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Oregon.

The common goats are found principally on the farms of the south which are tenanted by colored people and the poorer classes of whites, and for some of these the goats furnish about the only meat supply. The prices obtained are very low, but a few goats could be found on one farm, and there would therefore be some difficulty in buying any considerable number together as a small lot.

The Kind of Goatkin For Leather.
Not all kinds of goatskins are so desirable for leather. The skin of the Angora, for instance, is not at all suitable for shoe leather or for kid gloves, although tanners make of it moccasins and slippers. A prominent Philadelphia dealer in goatskins says: "The pelt of the Angora, whether it be from Turkey or elsewhere, is, as a rule, too thin and poor for leather, as it is a fact that the longer the hair of the goat the thinner and poorer the pelt." This being true, not only are Angoras put out of consideration but also all goats having long hair. This eliminates a very large number of the goats of the United States, as no doubt our common goats are principally of the long haired Mexican variety. One who contrives to raise goats for their skins should therefore not consider the Angora or any other long haired variety.

Why the Outlook is Unfavorable.
To determine whether it will be profitable to engage in the raising of goats one will have to take into consideration a score of items of varying importance, such as cost of land, cost of labor, cost and extent of equipment and cost of the goats, the supply of these animals from which to select his stock and also the markets for the skins and meat. The information of the bureau of animal industry is that very few attempts have been made in this country to raise goats for their skins, and of those that only was upon a scale of considerable importance. In this case a countryman had an abundance of capital, good management, a ranch of cheap land, and with an abundance of feed, and employed labor as cheaply as such labor could be had, yet the venture was declared a failure. It should be stated also that this company did its own tanning and manufactured the product into shoes, thus saving to itself what would otherwise become middlemen's profits. The best net income that the company could realize for skin, carcass and tallow was 80 cents per head. The cost of carrying on the raising of these goats is the great drawback to the development of the industry here. Most of the goatskins come from countries where the cost of production is almost nothing. Similar conditions, except possibly as to the cheapness of land, do not exist in any part of our country.—George F. Thompson.

Not a Repeater.
Miss Goslip—Does little Reginald talk yet?
Mrs. Knowser—Not much. You needn't be afraid of his repeating anything you say.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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Saw Mill
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WE WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT.
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AND UNION PACIFIC

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Chicago, Portland 9:20 a.m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	4:30 p.m.
Atlantic Express 8:15 a.m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	10:30 a.m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6 p.m. via Spokane.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Wallace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago & East.	7:30 a.m.

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8 p.m.	All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco—Sail every five days.	4 p.m.
Daily except Sunday 8 p.m.	COLUMBIA RIVER To Astoria and Way Landings.	4 p.m. except Sunday
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Time Table No. 2
To Take Effect on Oct. 10th, 1903.

NO. 1	Daily	NO. 2
East Bound	Except Sunday.	West Bound
A. M.	STATIONS	A. M.
7:30	Cottage Grove	11:30
7:50	Walden	11:00
7:50	Agria	10:30
7:50	Zeno	10:00
8:04	Baker	10:00
8:14	Dorena	10:30
8:17	Del Boca	10:00
8:23	Stewart	10:30
8:28	May	10:30
8:40	Rocky Point	10:30
9:05	Ar. Willwood Lv.	10:30

Subject to change without notice.
All outward freight forwarded only at the joint risk of shipper and consignee.
Freight will not be received at the O. & S. E. R. R. Depot after 3:00 p. m. To insure forwarding on next train freight must be prepaid in ample time to permit of its being billed.
JOHN H. PEARSONS, General Manager

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Roseburg, Ore.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. J. Waiton, U. S. Commissioner at Eugene, Oregon, on March 15, 1904, viz: James A. Thomas, on his H. E. No. 8942 for the W^{1/2} R^W ^{1/2} Section 6, Tp 22 S., R. 3 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Winscott, G. W. Kelley, Henry Whitlock, A. A. Kelley, of Cottage Grove, Oregon.
J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, January 5, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. J. Waiton, U. S. Commissioner at Eugene, Oregon, on March 15, 1904, viz: David Kitson on his H. E. No. 1277 for the SE ^{1/4} NE ^{1/4} W^{1/2} NE ^{1/4} NE ^{1/4} SE ^{1/4} Sec 6 T 22 S, R 4 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James W. Holland, of Lowell, Lane Co., Oregon, William J. Hill, of Hazel Dell, Lane Co., Ore., John T. Martin, Alfred Walker, of Eugene, Lane Co., Ore.
J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

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Bohemia and Black Full Stage
First Class Turnouts, Double or Single.
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Our prices are always right. See us before buying.
We are a Cottage Grove Institution, therefore, we respectfully solicit your patronage.
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Do not make either large or small purchases without first examining our goods. Phone Main 293. Call us up and we will deliver anything you want to any part of the city.
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