Our Best Customers Are Our Old Customers

WHICH SPEAKS VOLUMES FOR OUR GROCERY STOCK

Our New Customers Become Old Customers

BECAUSE WE PAY PROMPT ATTENTION TO THEIR ORDERS AND GIVE THEM UNEQUALLED VALUES

What We Promise You Can Depend On

IF YOU NEVER HAVE BOUGHT OF US, WE WANT YOU TO CONSIDER THIS AN INVITATION TOO AT LEAST

Investigate Our Grocery Department

Hemenway & Burkholder

FAMILIAR HOSPITALITY.

The Way Villagers In the Orient Entertain Passing Strangers.

The villagers who entertain the stranger in their houses naturally enough expect him to talk to them, for thus only can he give them the return they anticipate for their hospitality. As a general rule they will accept no remuneration for the food and shelter they give, but they do expect payment for the feed of the animals.

The conversation one has to carry on with the host and the other villagers who drop in to see and pay their respects to the stranger is entertaining and even amusing as long as one is a novice in the country, because it is unsophisticated prattle, such as one must have heard in Europe in the middle ages. One unfailing topic is the rotundity of the world, the negative side of the question being always defended. They cannot believe that the sun remains stationary, for why should they disregard the evidence of their own eyes, which shows them that it does move across the vault of heaven? They ask you how much tribute your countrymen pay to their padishah (whom we wrongly call sultan), whose foot is upon the neck of all nations, as they firmly believe. They inquire minutely into your business at home and your reasons for travel in their country, etc. They handle with childlike joy and amazement your rifle and revolver, your knife, pen, pencils, your helmet and clothing, and the women can never have enough of feeling and fondling your socks, which are more evenly and closely knit than their backwoods homemade article.

One must submit to an examination of this kind wherever one stops, often several times a day. Finally it palls on the traveler unless he is gifted with the patience of Job, and from that moment he tries to avoid village hospitality. A further reason for such avoidance is the fact that the acceptance of the hospitality of villagers makes it impossible for the traveler to put into durable form his road notes of the day while matters are still fresh in his mind. For the scientific traveler or the archaeologist this is of the utmost moment. Now, among Turks writing in the house of your entertainer would simply be impolite and a boorish return for the hospitality, but Arabs regard the man who writes or draws as a spy, and will not permit it at all.—J. R. S. Sterrett in Harper's Magazine.

THE STEAMER STEWARD.

A Busy Man Who Carries a Heavy Load of Responsibility.

The comfort of the passenger depends perhaps more on the vigilance and executive ability of the chief steward than any one else. He it is who orders the supplies for the voyage, has a minute knowledge of what the storerooms and refrigerators contain and sees that the menu for each meal is ample, well cooked and daintily served. He makes arrangements in port for the entire trip, plans each day's meals at sea and with the assistance of the chief cook gets up the menu card. You will find him mornings in his office, just off the grand staircase, making up his books and records, but during the rest of the day he is all over the ship, now taking a look at the storerooms far below to see that groceries and provisions are rightly served out to the cooks, now inspecting the refrigerators to note the temperature and again watching the butchers with precise knowledge of how meats shall be cut and seeing that they are delivered to the cooks on time and in the right quantities.

All these things he is responsible for. But that is by no means all. He must also keep a minute record of all transactions of this sort and must have a watchful eye upon the passengers to note that his lieutenants among the men are giving them prompt and cheerful service. He has a record of every passenger traveling with him and all the details connected with his journey. If you sailed with him last year or twenty years ago he can refer to his books and tell you the date of the voyage, its duration, your room and seat and table and just what the stewards served to you.—Booklovers' Magazine.

IRVING NO POLITICIAN.

Surprise of the Author at Receiving a Public Position.

President Andrew Jackson in 1829 appointed Washington Irving secretary of the American legation at London. This yielded a salary of $2,500. Irving was at the Alhambra in Spain when Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, United States consul at London, sent him official advice of his appointment. Irving replied in the following letter:

Alhambra, July 22, 1829.

My Dear Colonel—I have just been surprised by tidings of my appointment as secretary of legation at London, an office as unexpected as unasked for by me as that of pope at Rome. It has been equally unsolicited by my friends. I confess I have felt great repugnance to enter into the business and bustle of the world and to lay myself under any restraint or responsibility.

An offer like this breaks in upon the quiet, retired literary life in which I have so long indulged. My brothers and my intimate friends, however, are unanimous in urging me to accept, and I have complied with their wishes.

I shall disengage myself, therefore, as soon as possible from my occupations and engagements in Spain and push for London as rapidly as the hot weather will permit. I hope to eat an English beefsteak with you toward the end of August. You need not address any more letters to me to Spain after the receipt of this.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Aspinwall and the young folks, for whom I shall endeavor to bring some marvelous stories, I am, my dear Aspinwall, yours ever, WASHINGTON IRVING.

Martin Van Buren was secretary of state and signed Irving's commission. Probably he never would have been appointed secretary of the legation if it had not been for his older brother, John T. Irving, judge of the court of common pleas in New York city in 1829. Washington Irving a short time before his appointment as secretary of legation had received $15,000 for his "Columbus." He immediately invested it in a steamboat enterprise and lost it. Judge Irving thought it might be a good thing if he had something in the shape of a regular income, and he used his influence to have him appointed secretary.—New York Tribune.

United States Evidence.

Judge—You are charged with stealing chickens. Uncle Alek—Yes, boss, dat's so. I did it. I can swar to dat. Jes what I did, suah. Judge—Ten dollars and thirty days. Uncle Alek—What's dat, boss? What kind o' laws you got? When a feller turns United States ebidence don't you lef him go free? Neber ag'in turn state's ebidence as long as I lib. Now, you mind dat!—Tabard Inn News.

Woman's Way.

"Jack sent me a handsome mirror for a birthday present."

"That accounts for the funny question he asked me last night."

"What did he ask you?"

"If a woman ever got too old to be pleased with a looking glass."—Pittsburg Gazette.

Feminine View of It.

Her Husband—I suppose a woman would have to be quite a philosopher to be indifferent to her appearance. She—She'd have to be a lunatic.—Brooklyn Life.

Through the Telescope.

Upgardson—You were in a railway car once when it was telescoped. What was the sensation? Atom—It made me see stars.—Exchange.

Of Course.

Tommy—Pop, what makes the fountain play? Tommy's Pop—The waterworks, my son.—Philadelphia Record.

If you like to read and have many books, be careful lest you read too much and think too little.

A worthless man always has his sign out.—Atchison Globe.

SOCIETY IN ENGLAND

POWER OF CASTE AND INFLUENCE OF THE LANDOWNING CLASS.

The Number of Things That a "Gentleman" Cannot Do Without Losing Social Prestige Is Too Great by Far to Catalogue.

An interesting book might be written on the influence of the English landowning class. Even in these days of ubiquitous manufactures, when to look at a map of England is to wonder how it is possible for a landowning class even to exist, the social and political influence of that class is something more than maintained.

The ambition of every successful Englishman is to have "a place in the country," to get a foothold on the aspiring territorial ladder, and the ranks of the landed gentry are continually being re-enforced, more so perhaps today than ever before, by recruits from the industrial army. The immense utility of the English country gentleman will not be questioned by any one who really knows England.

But at the same time it is equally indisputable that the sort of life he affects—the endless indulgence in sport, the salmon stream, the grouse moor, the hunting box, the pheasant preserve and so on—is on the whole one of more or less harmless and often irresponsible idleness and that the neighborhood in which he lives is rarely apt to regard him as an apostle of strenuousness.

The "country" everywhere stands for leisure, and so long as the "country" continues to represent the supreme object of an Englishman's ambition and his social ideal so long will England be leisurely.

Again, in an old and stable land, with social standards as fixed as the social foundations and governed by a monarchy, the conventions play an enormous part, and the conventions in England are all against hard work. It is the leisure class that rules, that makes up society, that holds all the positions men naturally covet.

A sort of "Four Hundred" atmosphere permeates England. In America one gets a whiff of it on Fifth avenue and at Newport, but in England one is never away from it. The number of things, for instance, that a "gentleman" cannot do without losing social caste is, in England, so prodigious as to form almost a schedule of forbidden industries. There are some trades and professions that are "respectable," and those that are not.

Only an Englishman knows which is which, why a doctor ranks socially above a dentist, why a man who sells should be irretrievably below the man who manufactures, and he, the Englishman, knows it by an instinct which is born in him and which he never examines and so cannot define. Any one who can tell why the merchant should consider himself and be considered by others the social superior of the biggest storekeeper in the kingdom will be well on the way toward understanding England.

The daughter of a wealthy manufacturer of kettles marries the owner of the largest dry goods store in London. Why should she be thought and spoken of as having married a little, though only a little, beneath her? Personally, I do not know. I merely observe, without attempting an explanation, that the man in the wholesale business is more looked up to than the man in the retail business, that while the former is not averse to talking about his affairs, the latter is only too anxious to "sink the shop," and that social position in England is regulated by a host of perfectly factitious and conventional considerations more readily felt than expressed.

Such graduations exist of course to some extent everywhere, but nowhere are they so stereotyped, nowhere do they strike so deeply, as in England. I have never yet been able to discover an Englishman who had not the social privilege of despising some other Englishman, and the lower one penetrates in the social scale the more complex and mysterious and the more rigidly defined do these lines of demarcation become.

The point is that throughout England the sense of the nobility of work for its own sake, if not actually lost, has become so confused by the intrusion of quite alien factors that the sphere of action open to a young man of whatever rank is sensibly circumscribed. The country, while democratic in form, is not democratic in spirit. It has not accepted and does not subscribe to that gospel of work which lies at the root of American strength, American success, American democracy.

Any one who has looked into English trade unionism must have realized how largely it is mixed up with class spirit. The workingman who knows that his employer drives down to the office at half past 10, takes a couple of hours for lunch, is home again shortly after 5 and thinks himself somewhat of a "hustler" if he is content with three months' holiday in a year is not likely to have a keen appreciation of the dignity of labor. His ideal insensibly becomes that of doing as little as he can, of striving to reproduce on his own plane his employer's mode of life and of regarding work as an unpalatable interruption of the real business of existence. Hence the "ca'canny" policy of English trade unionism.—Sydney Brooks in Harper's Weekly.

Signs of Genius.

"I reckon John must have been cut out fur one o' these here geniuses that writes for the magazines," said the old man.

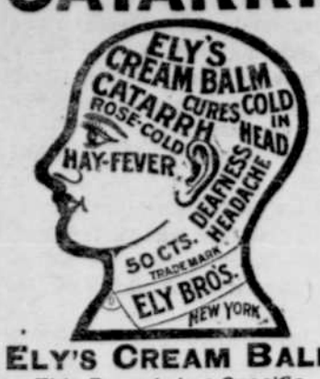
"What makes you think so?"

"Can't make money enough to git his hair cut an' would rather watch a star than dig a well!"—Washington Star.

TONIC TO THE SYSTEM.

For liver troubles and constipation there is nothing better than DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little Pills. They do not weaken the stomach. Their action upon the system is mild, pleasant and harmless. Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind. says, 'No use talking, DeWitt's Little Early Risers do their work. All other pills I have used gripe and make me sick in the stomach and never cured me. DeWitt's Little Early Risers proved to be the long sought relief. They are simply perfect." Persons traveling find Little Early Risers the most reliable remedy to carry with them. Sold by The Modern Pharmacy.

CATARRH



ELY'S CREAM BALM

This Remedy is a Specific, Sure to Give Satisfaction.

GIVES RELIEF AT ONCE.

It cleanses, soothes, heals, and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Blamed It on the Mountain Air.

A new guest arrived at a New Hampshire farmhouse where a Boston gentleman happened to be holding forth on the piazza. The newcomer was much impressed by the speaker's fluency.

"I declare," he remarked to the landlord, "that man has an extensive vocabulary, hasn't he?"

The landlord was mightily pleased.

"That's so," he said. "That's what mountain air will do for a man. He ain't been boardin' with me but two weeks, and I know he must have let his waistband out much as four times."—Rochester Herald.

Waterlogged.

A little girl, when recovering from scarlet fever, drank a great deal of water. Her nerves were weak, and she cried for slight causes. "I wouldn't cry," said her mother, as the tears began to come. "How can I help it," sobbed the child, "when I am so full of water?"

Highly Considerate.

"But, do you think, Richard," questioned his mother, "that the young person will make you the sort of a wife a man like you should seek?"

"Well," he returned nonchalantly, "she'll make me the sort of husband a girl like her should find."—Chicago Journal.

Tit For Tat.

She—The Swellingtons called on us last week, you know. He—Yes. She—Don't you think it is about time we should retaliate?—New York Press.

Children for Adoption.

Boys may be had (and sometimes girls) for—(1) ordinary service at wages; (2) upon indenture, [to work, attend school, and be brought up somewhat as your own; [and—(3) children may be had for legal adoption. Address, W. T. GARDINER Supt. Oregon Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, Portland, Oregon.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

All coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints that are curable are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. Clears the phlegm, draws out inflammation and heals and soothes the affected parts, strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia. Harmless and pleasant to take. Sold by The Modern Pharmacy.

For Sale.

Mountain ranch of 160 acres, 20 acres plow land, 60 acres pasture, 2 acres of orchard, balance timber, good fences, house of four rooms, carriage house, barn, and other outbuildings, plenty of spring water, all kinds of small fruits. Will sell reasonable for cash or will arrange sale on time if conditions are satisfactory. Address Box B Leader office.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

We desire to place in the hands of those afflicted with Brights Disease and Diabetes a 36-page pamphlet that is saving human lives. It is not an ordinary pamphlet, such as is commonly used to advertise medicines, but is principally made up of reports of scientifically conducted tests in a large variety of cases, showing 87 per cent of recoveries in these hitherto incurable diseases.

The specifics employed in these tests are known as the Fulton Compounds and the results obtained prove conclusively that these dreaded diseases so long fatal (the deaths from Brights Disease alone are appalling, over 100,000 a year, starting as kidney troubles) have at last yielded to medical science. The pamphlet is free. Write to the John J. Fulton Co., 409 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

When to suspect Bright's Disease:—Puffy ankles or hands; weakness without apparent cause; kidney trouble after third month; frequent urination, (may show sediment or cloudy on standing); failing vision; day drowsiness—one or more of these.

OREGON & SOUTHEASTERN R. R. CO.

TIME TABLE NO. 3
To take effect on April 2, 1904.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

No. 2*	No. 4	MILES		STATIONS		No. 1	No. 3*
2.30	7.50	0.	Lv	COTTAGE GROVE	Ar	11.10	5.15
2.50	7.50	2.2		WALDEN		10.40	5.05
2.55	7.55	3.		CURRIN		10.44	4.59
2.59	7.59	6.3		CERRO GORDO		10.38	4.53
3.04	8.04	7.1		BAKER		10.33	4.47
3.14	8.14	8.3		DORENA		10.30	4.44
3.17	8.17	9.5		BED ROCK		10.22	4.39
3.30	8.29	10.6		GRAVEL PIT		10.20	4.35
3.35	8.33	11.3		STEWART		10.01	4.29
3.38	8.40	12.		STAR		9.48	4.16
3.42	8.45	12.8		ROCKY POINT		9.45	4.12
3.50	9.00	15.6		RED BRIDGE		9.35	4.05
3.55	9.15	16.6	Ar	WILDWOOD	Lv	9.30	4.00
				END OF TRACK			

*Afternoon trains will be run on Saturdays only
Subject to change without notice

Freight will not be received at the O. & S. E. R. R. depot after 5 p.m. To insure forwarding on the next train, freight must be delivered in ample time to permit of its being billed.

All outward freight forwarded only at the joint risk of shipper and consignee.

A. B. WOOD, Acting Gen'l Manager

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF S. P. TRAINS.

NORTH BOUND		SOUTH BOUND	
No. 12	12:53 p.m.	No. 11	3:00 p.m.
No. 16	1:52 a.m.	No. 15	2:13 a.m.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, Oct. 26, 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, 1892, Josephine Anderson of Cottage Grove, County of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6543 for the purchase of the lot, S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, of Section No. 2, Township 22 South, of 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 her claim to said land before J. J. Walton, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on Saturday the 14th day of January, 1905.

She names as witnesses:

Louis Gerum, Alfred S. Powell, Louis Osberg, Fred Anderson, all of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

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 January, 1905.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 17, 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, 1892,

SAMUEL E. JACOBS

of Eugene, county of Lane, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6575, for the purchase of the E½ of SE¼ of Sec No 20, in Tp No. 20 S, Range No. 4 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 to said land before J. J. Walton, U. S. Commissioner at his office at Eugene, Lane Co. Oregon, on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1905.

He names as witnessses:

Clark P. Devereaux, Frank A. Tripp, Ethel Harrington, John F. Gates all of Eugene, Lane county, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of February, 1905.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, November 4, 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. Walton, United States Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on January 18, 1905, viz: H. E. No. 9601, George Petty, for the E½, SW¼, lots 3-4, Section 18, Township 21 S, Range 1 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Miles Pitcher, of Star; Joseph Wicks, of Star; Edward Cole, of Star; Carroll Harlow, of Star.

(J17) J T BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Or., Dec. 28, 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 Walton, U S Commissioner, Eugene, Oregon, on March 8, 1905, viz: H. E. No. 9757, William H Gossler, Sr., father and heir of William H. Gossler, deceased, for the S W¼ Sec. 14, T. 21 S., R 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nelson B. Gossler, Emery W. Gossler, Willie White, and James N. Wallace all of Cottage Grove, Oregon.

J T BRIDGES, Register

SOFT and FLUFFY BLANKETS

Are the delight of all good housekeepers. Ordinary laundering fails to produce this desired result. The blankets should be sent to the :: :: :: ::

COTTAGE . GROVE . STEAM . LAUNDRY

Where this class of workmanship is a specialty. It receives the attention of those skilled in achieving satisfactory results. Pure water and pure soap are the cleansing agents used. All laundry work is well done at the :: :: ::

Cottage Grove Steam Laundry

Phone Main 34 :: Wagon Will Call

Cottage Grove HOTEL

MRS. I. E. THOMPSON.

Rates per day $1.00
Room and board, per week..... 4.50

Health in the Water

—AT—

London Mineral Springs

Comfortable, Homelike Surroundings.
Best of Meals. Just the Place for Rest and Recreation.

The water is bottled and carbonated at the springs. Address for information and rates,

LEVI GEER

Mgr. Oregon Mineral Springs Ass'n.

Bohemia and Cottage Grove Stage Line

LEWIS & VEATCH, Proprietors

Runs Every Other Day Between Wildwood and Bohemia, Connecting with O. & S. E. R. R. Trains

Stage leaves Wildwood for Bohemia Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of train. Train leaves Cottage Grove at 7:30 a. m.

Stage leaves Bohemia for Wildwood Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a. m., connecting with O. & S. E. R. R. trains.

Packages or orders left at Fashion Stables will receive prompt attention

Lewis & Veatch. Proprietors Fashion Livery and Feed Stables

Cottage Grove, Oregon

New Firm New Goods

at our Store. All kinds of country produce bought and sold

SPECIAL BARGAINS

are being offered in many departments of our merchandise stock and it will pay you to give us a call.

For your General Merchandise call on the reliable firm of

CURRIN & VEATCH

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

TOOL OUTFITS FOR THE MECHANIC

We have them at all prices. Also, we carry the best makes of tools of all kinds for carpenters, cabinet makers and machinists. Complete stock of general hardware. See us before buying your farm implements and wagons : : :

Griffin & Veatch Co.

BARTELS' CITY MEAT MARKET

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal

ALWAYS ON HAND

SMOKED : MEATS : A : SPECIALTY

CHOICE FRESH FISH ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

J. H. BARTELS. Proprietor Phone Main 5

The Cottage Grove Electric Co.

Will furnish current for lighting at the following rates per month:

Commercial Lighting

11 P. M. service, First 16 C. P., $1 00
Each additional 16 C. P., $ 60
" " 8 " 30

Residence Lighting

11 P. M. service, First 16 C. P., $1 00
Each additional 16 C. P., $ 50
" " 8 " 25

Meter Rates

From 15,000 to 20,000 watts, 20c per M
" 20,000 to 30,000 " 19c per M
" 30,000 to 40,000 " 18c per M
" 40,000 to 50,000 " 16c per M
" 50,000 to 100,000 " 15c per M
" 100,000 and over " 14c per M
Minimum charge for current, $1.00
All night rate on application.

All wires and fixtures are subject to inspection by the company at all times
Adopted, January 1st, 1905.

H. O. THOMPSON, Secretary.