STARVED

Many a gardner has been tempted to give up the fight and hang out the white flag of surrender, when lack of food has weakened the man past all power to continue the struggle.

Many a man is similarly starved out of business. His digestion is impaired. His food does not nourish him, and for lack of strength to carry on the struggle he turns his store over to another.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores strength to weak, nervous, run-down men and women.

"About ten years ago I began to be afflicted with stomach trouble also diarrhea," writes Mrs. Wm. Walters, of Aitrin, Mo. "In warm weather it grew worse until it would throw me into a cramping chill. Was troubled so often that I sometimes thought my end had come. Tried many remedies but they gave only temporary relief. In November, 1899, thought I would try Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I got six bottles and took five in succession then thought I would wait for a time and take no more left. Soon found I had symptoms of the trouble coming back, so took the sixth bottle and it cured me. I have enjoyed the best health this summer, and the credit all belongs to your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I can express my many thanks to Dr. Pierce for his remedy, for it did so much for me. Words cannot express how severely I suffered.

"If any doubt the above statement let them address me, and I will take great pleasure in answering."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

TO ADVERTISE OREGON

Prizes Will Be Given for Best Write-Ups of State.

Portland, Oregon, June 27, 1904.

To the People of Oregon, Greeting:

The Portland Commercial Club offers two gold medals and $200 in cash prizes for articles on Oregon, under the following conditions:

For the best article appearing in the regular edition of any newspaper or any other publication printed outside of the state of Oregon, to be competed for only by persons residing in Oregon and not living in the city of Portland, choice of a gold medal or $50 in cash.

For the second best article, either the gold medal or $50 in cash, depending upon selections made by the winner of first prize.

Article winning third prize will be given $25.

Fourth prize will be $15, the fifth prize $10.

To residents of Portland a gold medal and $100 will be distributed in prizes on exactly the same basis as the gold medal and $100 are to be distributed to residents of Oregon outside of Portland.

The reasons for having these articles printed outside of the state is that we want the people away from home to know our advantages, and then we desire the Portland and Oregon papers to be relieved from any embarrassment that might arise through having to decline articles. Articles containing the expression "webfoot" will not be allowed to compete.

The Governor of the state will be asked to appoint a committee to decide as to the winners in the state contest, while the mayor of Portland will be requested to name the committee that will select the winners in this city.

One of the chief reasons for offering these prizes is to give the younger generation an opportunity to do some pleasant work during vacation. This is a busy age and no article is desired exceeding five thousand words—those of about one thousand words preferred.

No articles will be accepted in competition except where the newspaper or publication is submitted complete. The articles submitted become the property of the Portland Commercial Club, to be used as desired.

The contest closes October 1, 1904.

We believe that there will be an interesting competition for these prizes, and feel sure that many papers throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and other countries will be glad to secure interesting matter relative to the most fertile state in the Pacific Northwest. Articles in any language will be accepted.

Feeling certain that this effort will result with much good to Oregon, we are, Very truly yours,

H. M. CAKE, President,
THEO. B. WILCOX, Chairman Executive Committee.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Ten Years of Suffering.

"I wish to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mrs. Mattie Barge, of Martinsville, Va. "I suffered from chronic diarrhoea for 10 years and during that time tried various medicines without obtaining any permanent relief. Last summer one of my children was taken with cholera morbus, and I procured a bottle of this remedy. Only two doses were required to give her entire relief. I then decided to try the medicine myself, and did not use all of one bottle before I was well, and I have never since been troubled with that complaint." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

How About Your Summer Vacation?

Newport on Yaquina Bay is the ideal seaside resort of the North Pacific Coast. Round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates on sale from all Southern Pacific points in Oregon, on and after June 1st. Ask agents for further information and a handsomely illustrated souvenir booklet, or write to Edwin Stone, Manager C. & E. R. R., Albany, Ore., or W. E. Coman, G. P. A., S. P. Co, Portland.

When bilious take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by all druggists.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens from $2.50 up at Cramer Bros.

DIRECTOR OF MINT TALKS

No More Silver Dollars Will Be Coined

"There will never be another silver dollar coined in this country," said George E. Roberts, director of the United States Mint, to an Oregonian interviewer Friday. Mr. Roberts was in Portland Friday between trains on his way to Alaska, the guest of his old friend, B. F. Stevens, of the First National Bank.

"No, there will be no more new silver dollar pieces turned out of the Government's money plant unless by some chance a 16-to-1 Congress should be elected, for the supply of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act is exhausted."

From July 14, 1890, when the Sherman law went into effect, until it was repealed in 1893, the Government bought 155,000,000 ounces of silver. This has gradually been worked up into dollars until the present time, when such coinage has ceased, in all probability, never to be resumed. Mr. Roberts continued:

"Our records show a remarkable increase in the gold production of the world during the past decade. For the year 1890, the output of the world's gold mines amounted to $120,000,000, in 1893 it was $125,000,000, in 1903 between $325,000,000 and $330,000,000, our figures are not complete, and for 1904 it will, in all likelihood, be $350,000,000. The annual gold output of the world has nearly trebled in 10 years. That's why there is no 'silver question.'

"Most people think the mints are busy coining gold. They are mistaken. The bulk of the work we do is in the making of copper cent pieces and nickels. The profits derived from the coinage of these two coins last year amounted to almost $2,000,000, which paid all the operating expenses. We buy a pound of copper for 15 cents and make 144 cent pieces out of it. Nickel costs 40 cents a pound, and a pound makes over $4 worth of nickels, so you see what a nice profit there is in the business.

"Formerly very few pennies were in circulation on the Pacific Coast or in the Rocky Mountain country, but now they are used everywhere, and the demand is increasin.

"Don't get the impression, however, that we are going out of the gold-coin business. For the fiscal year, ending today, our coinage of gold will reach $200,000,000, the largest in the history of the country, and the largest gold mintage ever turned out by any country in the world in one year."

"What are the prospects for a branch mint or an assay office being established in Portland?" Mr. Roberts was asked. He hesitated a moment and then said:

"The Department is disposed to oppose the establishment of new offices on the theory that there are enough already, and the proposition of opening one in Portland has met with no encouragement. Several offers have been made to secure offices at Salt Lake and various other places, and in fact the movement to secure a branch mint at Tacoma is of recent history. As a matter of fact we can now handle all the output of the mines without the slightest trouble. Oregon's gold mines are not in the vicinity of Portland. It is but little farther from the Southern Oregon mines to San Francisco than to Portland, and the Eastern Oregon districts are nearer to Boise. Mr. Tongue worked faithfully to secure an assay office for Portland, and Mr. Moody was very active in favor of one at Baker City, but the need does not seem to exist and the Department offers no encouragement."

"How about the claim that you do not credit Oregon with her full production of gold?"

"I have heard that statement made, but as a matter of fact we have complaints of that kind from almost every gold-producing state in the Union. We base our figures on the returns from smelters, from the mints and assay offices, from manufacturing jewelers and from every other source which might enlighten us on the amount of gold produced. If our statements are not correct, what becomes of the bullion? Certainly no one is buying and hiding it. People do not bury it in the ground. I'm inclined to think the claims made by Oregon and every other state which produces gold are prompted by that very human desire to boom their respective districts. You can't always rely on the statements made by the people of the mining sections as to the quantity of the output. We get all the figures obtainable from official sources and compile them. If Oregon or Colorado is producing more than she is credited with, we are unable to find out what becomes of the excess."

"What are your views regarding the creation of a Department of Mines and Mining in the National Cabinet?" asked the interviewer of the director and again Mr. Roberts spoke decisively.

"I am opposed to it. I believe the mining interests of the country can get all the governmental aid they need through channels already established and I do not think anything would be gained by adding [illegible] special department."

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously," writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala., "I had a terrible case of piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Equally good for burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at National Drug Store and Grants Pass Pharmacy.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. They make weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by National Drug Store and Grants Pass Pharmacy.

See Voorhies about Kodaks and Supplies

SCARED MONTE CARLO

Woman Won Heavily Through a System of Her Own.

Discovered a Peculiarity in the Run of Numbers in the Roulette Wheel Which Was Caused by a Defect in Same.

Lord Rosslyn's recent vain attempt to "break the bank at Monte Carlo" has brought out a number of old stories regarding similar attempts in the past. Perhaps the best of the lot was told by an official of Monte Carlo to a London writer. This official declares that never but once did a "system play" give the bank any uneasiness.

"You remember," said he, "what is generally known as the suicides' table—the second on the right on entering the roulette room? It was at that table a few years ago that I saw one afternoon an old lady who, like many others here, makes her living by obtaining good places at the table on the opening of play and selling them to eager players an hour or two later. This old lady, whom you must know as Mme. X—, was well known to me and I was surprised to notice that she had a young Italian with her. They were playing occasionally with five-franc pieces and winning. But so small were the stakes that I took very little notice save to congratulate madame when she rose to go home to dinner. Then the old woman turned to me with an air of surprising defiance and asked: 'How much will m'sieur give me for the secret of an infallible system at roulette?' 'Nothing,' I responded, laughing; 'we are not buying secrets to-day.' To this she responded: 'Ah, but m'sieur will be glad to purchase it some day. Bon sior!' And she was gone.

"For several days I did not see her and the matter passed completely from my mind. One afternoon a week later, however, I saw her at the same table in company with three men. The 'chef de partie' whispered to me that they were winning heavily and I told the surveillants to watch and report. An hour later one of the men came to me and stated that madame and her party had won 70,000 francs and that, strangest of all, they only played on the maximum and scarcely ever lost.

"That evening I myself looked on at their play several times and certainly they seemed to win each time they staked. The curious point, however, was that in 20 coups or so they would never play more than twice, first one of the partners and then the others, but on each occasion they won the maximum. Indeed, the system certainly seemed to bear out the prophecy of madame, and was actually infallible.

"A week passed and their winnings amounted to a very respectable sum, all of which had been safely lodged in the Credit Lyonnais and transmitted to a bank at Milan. The matter was now growing serious, for three times they had broken the bank at the table where they played, and at length I telegraphed to M. Blanc in Paris. He asked for further reports, and these being still unsatisfactory he came to Monte Carlo to see for himself. What he saw greatly disconcerted him. The game was winning most assuredly, but by what system we were utterly unable to discover. Well, to cut a long story short, M. Blanc had an interview with madame and, after long haggling, he purchased the secret for 70,000 francs—and it was cheap at the price.

"The money being paid after play had ended and the rooms closed, madame led us to the table and astounded us by her statement. She told us that after some years at the table she knew quite well that no system was infallible until of a sudden, when registering the numbers, she noticed that certain of them always followed each other. Thus, if the croupier spun with the number 9 opposite him 36 was certain to be the next, and if zero was in the same position 32 would surely follow. For days she watched this, then played and won. She quickly got together her little syndicate of Italians and upon her observations they profited nearly 500,000 francs.

"And why was it that these numbers turned up in sequence? Well, it was quite simple when madame told us. The roulette wheel had become warped by the heat and was not quite round. Hence if turned from a certain point it invariably stuck at a certain other point, therefore the players never hesitated to risk a maximum. That is the only system which has ever been infallible," added the courtly official, "and I need hardly tell you that since we have been careful to test the wheels every day."

Chemistry of the Heavens.

Apropos of the smallpox, which is bothering London quite as much as Philadelphia, a correspondent calls attention to the necessity of proper ventilation in public vehicles. As he expresses it: "One cannot make people clean, but the 'chemistry of the heavens' may well be invoked to render them harmless." London Standard.

Phonographs in Telephone Lines.

It is suggested that by placing phonographs at intervals of say 100 miles in long distance telephone lines much smaller and therefore much cheaper, wire can be used. The phonographs receive and transmits the sound waves without loss to their force.—Scientific American.

HOW EGYPT IS GOVERNED.

The Khedive Is Supreme and Obtained His Power Through Force of Arms.

The government of Egypt is under the direction of a khedive, the seventh ruler of the dynasty of Mahomet Ali who was appointed governor of Egypt in 1806 and made himself in 1811 absolute master of the country by force of arms. The control of the khedive was gradually increased, and in 1873 he was given the privilege of concluding commercial treaties with foreign powers and maintaining armies. From 1879 to 1883 two comptrollers general—appointed by France and England—had considerable power in directing the affairs of the country but in 1882, in consequence of a military rebellion, England intervened in behalf of the khedive, and, as this intervention was not joined by France, the joint control was abolished and a decree signed by the khedive giving to England the right to appoint an English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken, and since that time an English officer has cooperated in the direction of financial affairs in Egypt. A number of representative institutions, including a legislative council and general assembly, were created by the khedive in 1883, and the legislative council, which is a consultative body of 30 members, 14 of whom are nominated by the government, meets once a month to examine the budget, and may propose laws, but cannot initiate legislation.

SNAILS FOR THE TABLE.

Some Sent to Paris Are Fed on Aromatic Herbs to Improve Their Flavor.

The popularity of the snail as an article of food is not confined to Paris, but extends throughout southern Europe and some parts of Africa. Dr. Edward, a French writer, in a pamphlet says that 90,000 pounds of snails are sent daily to Paris from the gardens at Pulton, Burgundy, Champagne and Provence. Those reared in gardens are fed on aromatic herbs to improve their flavor. Their market price is from 2 francs 50 centimes to 3 francs 50 centimes a hundred, while those from the hedges, woods and forests bring only 2 francs to 2 francs 50 centimes. The proprietor of one snailery in the vicinity of Dijon nets over 7,000 francs annually. The snail is reared and fattened with great care in some cantons of Switzerland as an article of luxury, and is exported in a pickled state. It is also eaten as a relish and nutritious article of food in Austria, Spain, Italy and in some sections of the United States. The Ashantees and other African tribes smoke them and eat them as daily food all the year around. In Algeria, in the markets, large heaps of snails are sold by the bushel and the hundred as an article of food. Vendors hawk them in the streets of Cairo. In modern Rome fresh gathered snails are hawked by women from door to door.

PRESERVE WEDDING GOWN.

Kept by Many Women as a Memento of the Most Important of All Events.

A woman's wedding gown is seldom worn except on anniversary occasions after the day upon which the nuptials are celebrated. Most woman regard this garment as especially sacred and take extraordinary means to preserve it in all its pristine purity. The wedding gown box is a recent fad for the well-to-do bride to adopt, and it bids fair to have quite a vogue. That every bride possessed of any sentiment wishes to keep her wedding gown in a state of preservation is a foregone conclusion, and this elegant receptacle is admirably suited to the purpose for which it was designed. It is made of light wood enameled white and having the bride's initials in silver letters on the outside. A lining of tufted white satin is revealed on opening the box, and locks of silver and white leather straps fasten it. A photograph of the wedding gown is often taken by the modiste before sending it home and making a collection of the photographs of wedding gowns or any other distinctive costumes is one of the present fads, the idea being to preserve the pictures as mementoes for future generations and also as illustrations of present-day fashions.

Ancient Human Remains.

Human remains recently unearthed at Girga, in Egypt, consist of a continuous series extending backward over at least 8,000 years. The bodies are so well preserved, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere in the region and to the perfection of interment, that not only can the hair, the nails, the ligaments, be made out, but also the muscles and the nerves. In almost every case the brain also is preserved, and the climax has been reached in two cases where the eyes, with the lens in good condition, are present. There are now unearthed a series of later prehistoric graves ranging throughout the first 15 dynasties, others of the eighteenth, and yet others of the Ptolemaic and early and recent Coptic periods.

Superstitious Miners.

Three hundred miners the other day refused to go down the Glyncorrwg colliery, near Port Talbot, in Wales, because they said it was haunted. It was asserted that the figure of a woman bearing a lighted lamp had been seen in the workings and the screams of a woman heard.

Illinois River Carp.

Peoria ships annually to New York over $1,000,000 worth of German carp, taken from the Illinois, for consumption as food by the Russian Jews. This is an industry by itself.

World's Fair Excursion

The Denver & Rio Grande, in connection with the Missouri Pacific, will run a series of Personally Conducted Excursions to the World's Fair during June. These excursions will run through to St. Louis without change of cars, making short stops at principal points en route. The first of these excursions will leave Portland June 7th, and the second June 17th. The rate from Grants Pass will be $57.50 to St. Louis and return. Excursionists going via the Denver & Rio Grande have the privilege of returning via a different route. This is the most pleasant way, as well as the most delightful route, to cross the continent. The stops arranged give an opportunity of visiting the various points of interest in and about Salt Lake City, Denver and Kansas City. If you wish to accompany one of these excursions write at once to W. C. McBride, 124 Third street, Portland, for sleeping car reservations.

A. E. Voorhies Photo Supplies.

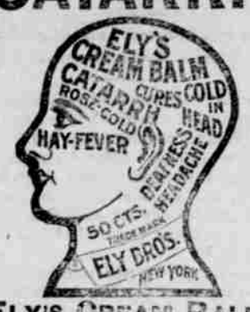
Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 38 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at National Drug Store and Grants Pass Pharmacy.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

Original and only genuine FRENCH TANSY WAFERS for sale by leading druggists, $2 per box. Safe and reliable. Accept no substitute.

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. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Cheerfully Recommended for Rheumatism.

O. G. Higbee, Danville, Ills., writes Dec. 2, 1901: "About two years ago I was laid up for four months with rheumatism. I tried Ballard's Snow Liniment; one bottle cured me. I can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from like affliction." 25c, 50c, $1.00 at Model Drug Store.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE

Thedford's Black-Draught has saved doctors' bills for more than sixty years. For the common family ailments, such as constipation, indigestion, hard colds, bowel complaints, chills and fever, biliousness, headaches and other like complaints no other medicine is necessary. It invigorates and regulates the liver, assists digestion, stimulates action of the kidneys, purifies the blood, and purges the bowels of foul accumulations. It cures liver complaint, indigestion, sour stomach, dizziness, chills, rheumatic pains, sideache, backache, kidney troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, biliousness, piles, hard colds and headache. Every druggist has Thedford's Black-Draught in 25 cent packages and in mammoth size for $1.00. Never accept a substitute. Insist on having the original made by the Chattanooga Medicine Company.

I believe Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine on earth. It is good for any and everything. I have a family of twelve children, and for four years I have kept them on foot and healthy with no doctor but Black-Draught. A. J. GREEN, Illeware, La.

O. R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC

Three Trains to the East Daily

Through Pullman standard and tourist sleeping cars daily to Omaha, Chicago, Spokane; tourist sleeping cars daily to Kansas City; through Pullman tourist sleeping cars (personally conducted) weekly to Chicago, Kansas City; reclining chair cars (seats free) to the East daily.

70 HOURS PORTLAND TO CHICAGO No change of cars 70

Depart for	Time Schedules From Portland	Arrive from
Chicago Portland Special 9:15 a. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.	5:25 p. m.
Atlantic Express 8:15 p. m. via Huntington.	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha Kansas City, St Louis, Chicago and East.	7:15 a. m.
St. Paul Fast Mail 6:15 p. m. via Spokane.	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Wallace, Pullman, Minneapolis, St. Paul Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.	8:30 a. m.

Ocean and River Schedule.

For San Francisco—Every five days at 8 p. m. For Astoria, way points and North Beach—Daily (except Sunday) at 8 p. m.; Saturday at 10 p. m. Daily service (water permitting) on Willamette and Yamhill rivers.

For further information ask or write your nearest ticket agent, or

A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent, The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co Portland, Oregon.

ASK THE AGENT FOR TICKETS VIA GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TO SPOKANE, ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH

2 OVERLAND TRAINS DAILY 2
THE FLYER AND THE FAST MAIL

SPLENDID SERVICE
UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT
COURTEOUS EMPLOYES

Daylight trip across the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

For tickets, rates, folders and full information, call on or address

H. DICKSON, C. T. A.
122 Third Street, Portland.

S. G. YERKES, G. W. P. A.
612 First Avenue Seattle, Wash.

Reduced Rates to St. Louis Exposition.

The Southern Pacific Co. will sell round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to St. Louis and Chicago, account the St. Louis Exposition, on the following dates:

June 16th, 17, 18; July 1 2, 3; August 8, 9, 10; September 5, 6, 7; October 3, 4, 5.

Going trip must be completed within 10 days from date of sale and passengers will be permitted to start on any day that will enable them to reach destination within the 10 days limit. Return limit 90 days, but not later than December 31, 1904. For full information as to rates and routes call on Agent Southern Pac., at Grants Pass. W. E. Coman, G. P. A.

County Treasurer's Notice

There are funds in the treasury to pay all warrants protested to October 15, 1898. Interest will cease from this date.

June 15, 1904.

J. T. TAYLOR, Treasurer of Josephine Co., Ore.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 24, 1904.
Lieu Selection No. 397.

Notice is hereby given to any and all persons, that the Aztec Land and Cattle Company, by Frank E. Alley, attorney in fact, whose postoffice address is Roseburg, Oregon, has made application to select, under the act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stat., 36) the following described land:

Lots one (1) and two (2) and East half of Northwest quarter (E½ NW¼) of section eighteen (18) in Township 34 South of Range 4 West, Willamette Meridian, being the fractional Northwest quarter of said section.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the said selections on the ground that the land described, or any part thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes or the timber thereon, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office.
Roseburg, Oregon, May 27, 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,

NELLIE O. MILLER

of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6182, for the purchase of the NW¼ of Section No 32 in Township No. 35 South, Range No. 7 W, 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 John M. Booth, United States Commissioner, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday the 22nd day of August, 1904. She names as witnesses:

W. B. Sherman and W. R. Whipple both of Grants Pass, Oregon, and E. V. Smith of Albany, Oregon and George T. Collins of Merlin, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of August 1904. J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg Oregon, June 4, 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,

RALPH L HAWKINS

of Montesano, County of Chehalis, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6205 for the purchase of the N½ of N½ Sec. No. 14, in Township, No 37 South, Range, No 5 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 John M. Booth, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 15th day of August, 1904.

He names as witnesses: W. B. Sherman, of Grants Pass, Ore.; R. L. Dobbins, of Grants Pass, Ore.; W. L. Cordill of Hequiam, Wash.; E. V Smith, of Albany, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of August, 1904. J. T. Bridges, Register.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock $112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, hitherto incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on its merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases and administered it with the physicians or judges. Up to Aug. 25, 87 per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address John J Fulton Company, 420 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

MOTHERS and DAUGHTERS
try REXICONA
The Modern Remedy for Women
REXICONA has Cured some of the worst cases of
OVARIAN AND UTERINE DISORDERS
We guarantee a positive cure for Leucorrhoea
THE REXICONA CO.
LADY AGENTS WANTED
Send for Booklet. San Jose, Cal.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, April 29, 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,

CHARLES L. ALLEN,

of Gold Hill, County of Jackson, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6106 for the purchase of the NE¼, of Section No. 18 in Township No. 34 South, Range No. 4 W, 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 John M. Booth, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1904.

He names as witnesses: W. B. Sherman, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Edward R. Cole, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Frank Burkhardt, of Wimer, Ore.; James A. Oliver, of Grants Pass, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of July, 1904.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
[United States Land Office,]
Roseburg, Oregon, May 25, 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,

EDWARD WASHBURN

of Albany, County of Linn, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6179 for the purchase of the E½ of E½ of Section No 12 in Township No. 37 South, Range No. 5 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. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday the 15th day of August, 1904. He names as witnesses:

W. B. Sherman, J. C. Clark, H. J. Clark and E. V. Smith all of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of August, 1904. J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, May 27, 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,

NELLIE O. MILLER

of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No 6182, for the purchase of the NW¼ of Section No 32 in Township No. 35 South, Range No. 7 W, 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 John M. Booth, United States Commissioner, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday the 22nd day of August, 1904. She names as witnesses:

W. B Sherman and W. R. Whipple both of Grants Pass, Oregon, and E. V. Smith of Albany, Oregon and George T. Collins of Merlin, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 22nd day of August 1904. J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg Oregon, June 4, 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,

RALPH L HAWKINS

of Montesano, County of Chehalis, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 6205 for the purchase of the N½ of N½ Sec. No. 14, in Township, No 37 South, Range, No 5 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 John M. Booth, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Monday, the 15th day of August, 1904.

He names as witnesses: W. B. Sherman, of Grants Pass, Ore.; R. L. Dobbins, of Grants Pass, Ore.; W. L. Cordill of Hequiam, Wash.; E. V Smith, of Albany, Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of August, 1904. J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, April 29, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provision 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,

JOHN HOLLIS,

of Carson, County of Skamania, State of Washington, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No 6060, for the purchase of the NW¼ of SE¼, E½ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼ of Section No. 26 in Township No. 37 South, range No. 6 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. O. Booth, County Judge, at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Thursday, the 14th day of July 1904.

He names as witnesses: Edward Hollis, of Carson, Wash.; Bertha Hollis, of Carson, Wash.; Albian W. Silsby, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Fred H. Briggs, of Grants Pass, 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 July, 1904.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878
United States Land Office,
Roseburg, Oregon, June 1, 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,

HATTIE C. YOUNG,

of Grants Pass, County of Josephine, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6201, for the purchase of the N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ of Section No. 18 in Township No. 35 S, Range No. 5 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 Arthur Conklin U. S. Commissioner at his office at Grants Pass, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1904. She names as witnesses:

Charles L. Clevenger, Sarah A. Clevenger, Ora Hood, and Frank E. Young all of Grants Pass, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of August, 1904.

J. T. Bridges, Register.

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