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ROSEBURG REVIEW



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VOL. XI.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1908.

NO. 101.

CLEVELAND IS DEAD

Was Twenty-second President of the United States.

Only Democrat Who Has Occupied White House Since 1860—Was Only Living Ex-President

CAREER OF CLEVELAND.

- 1837—Born at Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18.
1855—After academic education, became a clerk in a law office in Buffalo.
1859—Admitted to the bar and began practice of law in Buffalo.
1863—Became assistant district attorney of Erie county, New York.
1881—Elected mayor of his home city, Buffalo, New York.
1892—Nominated and elected as governor of New York on the Democratic ticket.
1894—Elected President of the United States as Democrat over James G. Blaine, Republican, by majority of 27 electoral votes.
1895—Married in White House to Frances Folsom, June 2.
1895—Nominated for President of the United States by the Democrats, but defeated by Benjamin Harrison, Republican.
1899—Returned to law practice, locating in New York.
1902—Again nominated for President by Democrats and elected, defeating President Harrison.
1907—Retired from presidency and active political life, and took up his residence at Princeton, N. J., Princeton University conferring upon him the degree of LL. D.

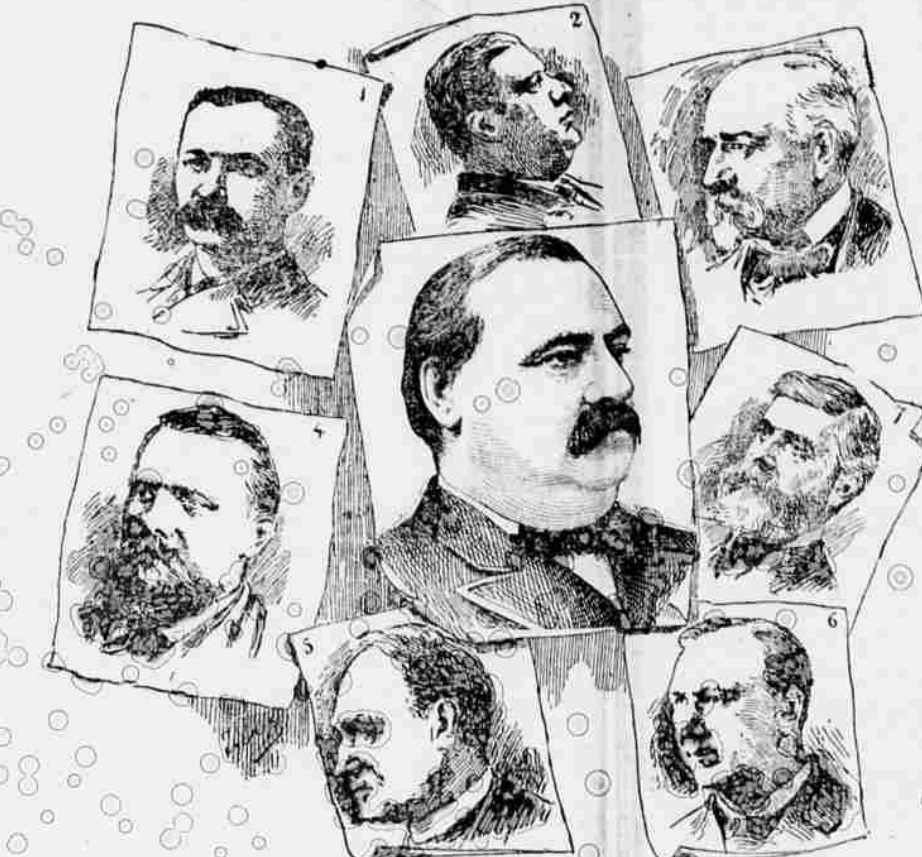
Twenty-eight, he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, his intimate friend, Lyman K. Bass. He then became a law partner of Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 became a member of the firm of Lansing, Cleveland and Folsom. He continued a successful practice until 1876, when he was elected as sheriff of Erie county. At the expiration of his three-year term he formed a law partnership with his personal friend and political antagonist Lyman K. Bass, the firm being Bass, Cleveland and Bissell, and, after the forced retirement from failing health of Mr. Bass, the firm name was changed to Cleveland and Bissell. The firm was prosperous, and Cleveland attained high rank as a lawyer, noted for the simplicity and directness of his logic and expression and thorough mastery of his cases.

In the autumn of 1881 he was nominated Democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by a majority of 5,540, the largest vote ever cast for a candidate in that city. At the same election a Republican state ticket was carried in Buffalo by an average majority of over 10,000, but Cleveland had a virtual Republican support and "reform" movement support. He soon became known as the "veto mayor" using that phraseology fearlessly in checking public expenditures that he deemed unwise, illegal and extravagant. The reforming methods of administering the city's affairs, instituted by him while mayor, led to his election in the following year as governor of the state of New York, by a majority of 192,000 votes over his opponent, Judge Folger, the Republican Secretary of the United States treasury. All the evils of dissolute industry, uncontentious, highly, thoroughness and simplicity, noted in Mr. Cleveland's early career were observable during his stay in Albany. His phenomenal success in the gubernatorial election is indicative of the probability of his carrying New York and of attracting the independent vote, securing the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1884. It has been said that Mr. Cleveland was a reluctant candidate. His friends had many consultations with him on the subject, but he uniformly discouraged rather than favored the movement. It was Mr. Manning, who served during part of Cleveland's first term as Secretary of the Treasury, who commanded the battle that resulted in Mr. Cleveland's nomination. The Democrats had not elected a president since the death of the Republican party in 1860. Mr. Cleveland regarded the contest as a fight at West and had little inclination to run out a singularly successful career with a national test. He had never been intimate with the Democratic leaders of the national fame, had struggled but little, and had the greatest aversion to anything like ornamental parading in politics.

Cleveland's nomination in Chicago was accomplished against the most aggressive opposition of Tammany Hall, led by the veteran John K. Tammany, who was in absolute control of the city of New York, where it required nearly 100,000 Democratic majority to give the electoral vote of the state to a Democratic candidate. But Manning and his associates compelled Tammany to submit to have its votes in the convention cast for Cleveland under the unit rule. The result was that Cleveland was nominated to make his fight against James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate in the November election the popular vote cast for Mr. Cleveland was 4,911,017 as against 4,848,344 cast for Mr. Blaine.

Cleveland's first administration was marked by general prosperity, by the admission of four new states (Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota) to the union, and by a freer use of the veto power than had generally been exercised by other presidents. On the meeting of congress, in December 1887, he devoted his annual message mainly to the advocacy of a reduction in tariff duties in order to prevent the further increase of the surplus in the U. S. treasury. This message occasioned a prolonged discussion of the principles of protection.

and furnished the issue in the national political campaign of 1888 when Mr. Cleveland was re-nominated by the Democrats, and Benjamin Harrison was chosen as the Republican candidate. (Although the former received a popular majority larger than he had in 1884, the latter had the greater number of electoral votes and accordingly on March 4, 1889, Mr. Cleveland left Washington and removed to New York to engage in the practice of law.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET (Second Term)

girls were followed by a son. He was born at Princeton, October 28, 1897. With the announcement that a boy had come to the house of Cleveland the students at Princeton dubbed him "Grover Cleveland, Jr." at once. This name sticks to him, though he was christened Richard. Another boy was born at Harvard's May, July 18, 1903. He was named Francis Grover for his mother.

After the expiration of his second term as president, Mr. Cleveland steadily turned a deaf ear to all temptations of a return to public life. He steadfastly took the position that any American who had been elected to the presidency had received the highest honor in the gift of the American people and that to accept any other public office would not only be selfish, but anti-dignity.

It has now been twenty-three years since Cleveland was first inaugurated. Other presidents have survived longer than that after taking the oath of office. John Adams, inaugurated in 1797, lived twenty-two years after that, to die on the same day as Thomas Jefferson—in fact, within one hour, and on a Fourth of July of that year.

Jefferson survived twenty-five years after the beginning of his first term, Madison went thirty-two years, better, and lived twenty-seven years. John Quincy Adams made a record of twenty-nine years, Martin Van Buren twenty-five, and Tyler twenty-one. Fillmore lasted twenty-four.

It is a significant fact, and one that proves how much greater is the strain of the office now that since the time of Fillmore, Grover Cleveland was the only man who lived a score of years after becoming president of the United States. Peter V. Breen, Buchanan eleven, John Tyler, Grant sixteen, Hayes sixteen, Arthur five, Harrison twelve and McKinley four and a half.

Mr. Cleveland was the only president married in the White House, where on June 2, 1886, Frances Folsom, the daughter of his old friend and partner in the Buffalo bar, became his wife. Ruth, the first of their children, was born October 3, 1891, at their home in New York City. She was named after Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother. During Mr. Cleveland's second term as president she was widely known throughout the country as "Baby Ruth." On January 7, 1894, she died at Princeton of heart failure occasioned by a mild attack of diphtheria. Esther, the second daughter, was born September 8, 1895, and has the distinction of having been the only child of a president born in the White House. Marion, the third daughter, was born at Hazzard, Bay, the Cleveland's summer home July 7, 1898. There was great rejoicing in the family when the three

J. JASKULEK DIED. Well Known Former Roseburg Jeweler and Prominent Mason. Jacob Jaskulek, a well known former jeweler of this city, died in Spokane, Wash., this morning, June 24, 1908, at the age of about 52 years. A telegram to that effect was received here by Mr. Jaskulek's successor in business, A. Salzman, who left this afternoon for Spokane. The telegram did not give the cause of Mr. Jaskulek's death. Where his remains are to be buried is not learned. It is not improbable, however, that they will be brought to this city, as two of Mr. Jaskulek's children, who preceded him in death, are buried in the Masonic cemetery near Roseburg.

Mr. Jaskulek came to Roseburg 28 years ago and engaged in the jewelry business until 1890, when he sold out to Mr. Salzman, who had been in his employ. He left Roseburg that same year, going to Portland, where he secured a position in the customs service. This work he followed for two years and then established himself in the jewelry business at this time at Danville, Wash. About two years ago he retired and went to Spokane, taking up his residence with his son, Julius Jaskulek, an optician of that city. Julius Jaskulek is a native of Roseburg, as is his sister, Miss Viola. Besides these two children, Mr. Jaskulek is survived by his wife.

While in Roseburg, Mr. Jaskulek became prominent in fraternal circles. He was a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and Blue Lodge of Masons of the city, also of the Eastern Star, Bazarian lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., and Hebrew Lodge, No. 16, A. O. U. W. He was an exemplary citizen and stood high in public esteem.

Following under chaperonage to a set of Abodeance, Mamie Neymann, a 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Neymann, of North Roseburg, left her home Monday evening about 4 o'clock, taking along her playmate, Rita Wirtz, aged 14 years. With Eugene as their intended destination, the two girls, without a cent, started on a journey on foot via the railroad track route, but when they reached Oakland, which was just a dusk, they were apprehended by an officer pursuant to orders sent from this city. Tuesday evening the girls were brought back to Roseburg, and this morning they were given an examination in the juvenile court. The result was that the Wirtz girl was remanded to the care of her parents, while Miss Neymann was given into the custody of her sister, a Mrs. Clark, living at Curtin Spur.

THE COMMUNION. On sports for the Fourth of July celebration are arranging a fine program for those who are going to spend the day at the fair grounds. Principal among the events will be some exciting horse racing, five numbers in all; 2 trotting races, 2 running races and a saddle race. In addition there will be foot races for various distances and several games.

FOR ROSEBURG AND VICINITY. Fair tonight and Thursday. Mrs. M. McGregor, of Portland, is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. C. W. Martyn.

Two weddings of more than usual interest occurred in Douglas county this afternoon. The principals in one are Prof. H. L. Beard, of the Oregon Agricultural College, and Miss Kate Adams, who graduated from that institution this month. The bride and groom of the other are Prof. Roy C. Agee, of this city, and Miss Grace Brown, of Elkton.

The Beard-Adams wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents at Myrtle Creek, Rev. A. J. Starmer, of the Methodist church, south, officiated.

Two of the most important pioneer families of Douglas county were united by the Agee-Brown marriage which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown, at Elkton. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Henry Brown, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and the groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Agee, of Wilbur, '52. Prof. Ray Henderson acted as best man and Miss McQueen of Elkton, as bridesmaid. Rev. E. H. Hicks, of the Baptist church, of this city, performed the ceremony.

Prof. Agee has been engaged in school work successfully for several years past. He is a brother of County Clerk Z. N. Agee, and upon the latter's retirement from office on July 1, he will take a position as deputy under E. H. Lookey, clerk-elect. Mr. and Mrs. Agee will reside in the six-man cottage on upper Main street now occupied by F. J. Bond.

A quantity of fine, illustrated booklets on "How to Get to Roseburg, Oregon," have just been received by J. D. Zuercher, the Roseburg booster, in charge of the Commercial Club headquarters. It includes a short writeup of Roseburg and Douglas county, and a two-page map of the United States, showing the main lines of railroad leading to Roseburg. Prices of tickets from the principal cities of the east to Roseburg, by different routes are also given. Much other matter of interest to homeseekers is included in these booklets. Copies furnished free to send to your friends in the east.

Booth Jury Completed. PORTLAND, Or., June 24.—The Booth Jury was completed today by the acceptance of Clarence C. Tripp and Daniel W. Wennerberg. The jury then adjourned out of respect for the late ex-President Cleveland.

TWO WEDDINGS TODAY.

Beard-Adams at Myrtle Creek; Agee-Brown at Elkton.

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HOW TO REACH ROSEBURG.

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New Thunder for Hobson. WASHINGTON, June 24.—Confidential reports have been received at the navy department giving the warning that Japan has let a contract to Brazil for the construction of 27 battleships, to be built in England.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts due Elmer Chambers for sales made from the lumber yard in North Roseburg, except coal accounts, have been duly assigned to A. Creason, and all parties owing the said Chambers for any of such accounts are hereby notified to settle with the undersigned.

Cut Glass and Silverware

There have never before been offered such extraordinary bargains in CUT GLASS. All pieces are best quality clear glass—only a few pieces of a kind.

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