

THE PLAINDEALER

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1895.

Good roads and plenty of them are what builds up a country and makes it prosperous.

The great need of this country just now is a secretary of state like James G. Blaine.

This is a good week to begin practicing your resolution to promote home industry by buying home goods.

"So," said she, "the 53d congress is dead." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but the sugar trust still lives."—Washington Star.

According to the San Francisco Argonaut, for every \$100 in gold produced in Colorado in 1892 there were \$164 in 1893 and \$263 in 1894.

The late congress created the largest demand for chloride of lime in politics that has been known since the war.—Globe Democrat.

The special grand jury of Kansas City, Mo. found from 25 to 30 indictments for a violation of the election laws.

The Coquille creamery started up last week under the management of the dairymen's union and R. D. Sanford & Co. May it live long and prosper.

Senator Edmunds has aptly described the income tax congress as a body of misguided gentlemen who have now vanished from the face of the earth.

A democratic writer says there is "gratifying evidence that free wool has come to stay in this country." But what about the sheep?—Marysville Appeal.

John L. Sullivan is reported to be preparing his memoirs for publication. They will probably be issued in the form of a scrapbook.—Los Angeles Record.

It is asserted that not a single member of the late congress has as yet made a return of his income tax, and it would appear that all are waiting in the hope the supreme court will knock it out.

The talk of republican opposition to Keef for speaker is all bosh, of course. He will be elected by a practically unanimous vote of his party, and he will wield the gavel in such a way as to make things constantly uncomfortable for the democrats.—Globe Democrat.

The man who mortgages the soil not only pledges his own rights and privileges of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but he pledges those of other men, as well as those of his children, by doing so. Individuals should be denied the right to mortgage the soil.—East Oregonian.

Reports from the Oregon experiment station show that beets grown in the immediate vicinity of Milton contain 274 pounds of sugar to the ton. At the rate usually paid for beets at that high grade we have acres and acres of land that will yield its owners \$200 per year, and yet that same land can be bought now in advance of the building of the sugar factory for \$100 per acre.

Cuban annexationists are becoming as numerous as frogs in a swamp and about as logical. They want to annex Cuba for glory, for profit or for strategic reasons. They all avoid talking about the mass of ignorant and otherwise unfit people who would be made citizens of the United States at one plunge. That objection should outweigh all considerations to the contrary.—Stockton Independent.

The American market is the best in the world. The total consumption of goods in the United States amounts in value to \$11,605,000,000 a year, while the total amount purchased from us by all other nations of the world is only \$7,569,000,000, so that our own market is worth to us over \$4,000,000,000 more than all the markets of the world to which we can possibly have access. No wonder England and Germany rejoice to see this magnificent market opened to them and feel grateful to the democratic party.

With a spirit of fairness the PLAINDEALER has given space to several correspondents for airing their opinions on the gold and silver question, but space is valuable and unless they can condense their essays to half a column, or less, we cannot use them. Life is too short for an editor to spend three hours a day in pruning down columns or a column and a half articles to fit the limited space at his disposal. Besides it is not absolutely necessary to tell all one knows on any subject in one newspaper article.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The years are rolling rapidly onward, and the time is not very far distant, when Grover Cleveland will abdicate the executive chair of state, and a republican capable of managing the affairs of the country will be installed as president, and the distressing times now existing will disappear, and prosperity will again reign as formerly under republican rule. It is evident now to every one, even the most thick-headed and heretofore deluded democrat, that the surest way to bring back the prosperity of 1892 is to make it plain throughout the country that the policies, methods and purposes of the republican party are to be sustained, by overwhelming majorities, by the voters in the north and in the south, in the east and in the west, and that the voters of the United States will most surely hasten the return of confidence, the restoration of prosperity, and the expansion of American industries, by making it clear in every way in their power, from now until after the votes are counted in 1896, that they intend to trust their fortunes in every part of the land to the control of the Republican party. It is conceded by most men in these days that nothing can prevent a great republican victory in November 1896. The democracy has been struggling in its death throes for years, and at last Grover Cleveland with an iron grasp on its throat has strangled the life out of democracy, and for the future it is doomed to everlasting oblivion. If the wheat growers and the wool growers had known what was best for them in 1892, they would have voted as one man for the continuance of the republican policies, republican tariff and republican protection of American industries. But they voted to turn the republicans out and put the democrats in, and 40-cent wheat and 7-cent wool have been the lamented results of their votes, but they stand ready today to retrieve their error, and by a united vote restore the republican party to power. So mote it be.

THE MONEY QUESTION AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR: It seems to me that either we common readers of the public press and ordinary citizens are densely ignorant about money or that most of the writers on financial matters whose articles we read have failed to grasp the true idea of thrift and prosperity. "S. S." asks in your issue of the 21st: "Why is it the wealth of the country is rapidly accumulating in the hands of the few?" I too would like to ask a few questions and perhaps if they can be answered honestly then his question will not be hard to answer. 1st. Have we not bimetalism now? The writer understands that our silver dollars are a legal tender for any amount, the only money in fact that is so, unless there is a contract otherwise. What is called "subsidiary coin" is legal tender only for \$10 in one payment, and all seem to agree that the amount of such, now coined and in circulation, is needed in the ordinary retail business of the country, and that we need not worry as to the "bullion value" of this money. But how would it be should the amount be increased say ten times? For my own part I feel I am patriotic enough to say I will receive and use it just as willingly as I would gold, providing I always find my neighbor of the same mind. But I cannot agree to take it if he will not take it too.

McKinley Recovered.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 27.—A special from Thomsville says: Gov. McKinley has about recovered from a slight attack of the grip, which caused him to spend several days more in Thomsville than he originally intended, and he will leave here tomorrow for St. Augustine. When shown a paper which quoted him as saying that if the republican party declared for free silver he would not accept the nomination for president, the governor shrugged his shoulders and smilingly said: "Why, this is absurd." He neither denied or confirmed the statement and declined to be interviewed on the subject.

Emigration Agents Responsible.

ROME, March 26.—The Italian immigration commission has adjudged that the steamship agents shall indemnify the two Italian immigrants who were refused permission to land at New York, and were sent back to this country by the authorities. The decision of the commission states that the agents were guilty of a breach of the law in permitting the embarkation of the emigrants. The judgment has been communicated to the authorities at Washington, who replied with a message of thanks to the Italian officials for their cooperation in enforcing the American law.

Diplomats Changed.

MADRID, March 26.—The appointment of Senor Dupuy de Lorne as Senor Muruga's successor will be gazetted as soon as it is known the appointment receives the approval of the United States government.

Scottsburg Items.

E. H. Burchard has been taken to Gardner. H. Weatherly and niece, Miss E. Giles, have gone to Gardner. A coyote has been making free with the spring lamb in this vicinity. Parties who had logs rafted took advantage of the recent high water to run them down river. A reduction of one dollar per ton has been secured on freight to Gardner. The grade near Burchard place is to be corduroyed. A piece of very bad road. The grain is about all sown in this section.

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LI HUNG CHANG SHOT.

Attempt to Assassinate the Chinese Peace Envoy. SIMONOSAKI, March 24.—As Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, was returning to his lodging in this place today, after having attended a conference with Count Ito and Viscount Murata, the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, a young Japanese fired a pistol at him. The bullet sped straight, but fortunately did no more harm than to inflict a wound in Li Hung Chang's face. At the time of sending this dispatch it is impossible to learn whether or not the wound is serious. The attempt to assassinate the representative of the emperor of China caused the most intense excitement, and on every side there were expressions of deep regret. The would-be murderer was arrested. It is believed that he was prompted to the crime by misguided patriotism.

WEATHER BUREAU.

The Kind of Weather We May Expect in April. The following data, compiled from the Weather Bureau at Roseburg, Oregon, covers the period of 17 years, and should prove of value and interest in anticipating the more important meteorological elements, and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep for the month of April.

TEMPERATURE. Mean or normal temperature, 51. The warmest month was that of 1888, with an average of 56.

PRECIPITATION. Average for the month, 2.62 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 14.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER. Average number of clear days, 6; partly cloudy days, 11; cloudy days, 13.

WINDS. The prevailing winds have been from the northwest. The highest velocity of the wind was 36 miles from the southwest on 23rd and 25th, 1888, and 1894.

England's Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It is claimed by those who are in position to know that there is a misconception of the text of England's ultimatum to Nicaragua. The words said to be contained therein, that "not a citizen of any American republic" shall be selected as the third member of an arbitration committee to which differences between England and Nicaragua are submitted it is now stated are meant to apply only to the small republics of Central and South America. It was these republics that Great Britain desired to exclude from having a casting vote between the Nicaraguan representative and the commissioner chosen by Great Britain. It is explained the English foreign office never classifies this great government and people with the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking South and Central American governments.

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