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The Plaindealer.

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The Plaindealer
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Vol. XXVII.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

No. 3.

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Attorney at Law,
Room 2, Marsters Building, ROSEBURG, OR.
Business before the U. S. Land Office and
Mining cases a specialty.
Late Receiver U. S. Land Office.

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Rooms 7 and 8
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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Of-
fice in the Court House, Douglas county, Or.

C. A. SEHLBREDE,
Attorney at Law,
Roseburg, Oregon.
Office over the Postoffice on Jackson street.

W. W. CARDWELL,
Attorney at Law,
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basis, and believe that I can do better by
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Roseburg, Ore., April 12, 1896.

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PROTECTION.
There is no denying the fact, disguise it as we may by the free silver coinage craze, that protection to American industries will be the main issue in the coming presidential campaign. That will be the question upon which the battle will be fought and won, because the people now perceive by the experience of the last three years that free trade or low tariff is a total failure. Democracy is the exponent of free trade, and republicanism is the exponent of protection. Through false representations by the free-trade advocates in 1892 the people elected Cleveland president, which was followed by the most distressing times in the history of the nation. It has been a great object lesson. It is one they will never forget. It will be remembered that the position of both parties on the currency question was substantially the same. So that cut no figure in the political contest. It was simply free trade and protection. The currency question was not in it. And subsequent elections have proven that to be so, for almost without exceptions the democratic free trade party, even in strongly democratic districts, have been defeated in the popular elections, notwithstanding they were sound money men in some districts and free silver men in others.
Their silver or anti-silver sentiments were not of sufficient force to save them from drowning in the great flood from the cloud burst of popular condemnation of the Sherman-Wilson-Cleveland act, which closed mills, mines and farms and sent an army of tramps marching through the country. Cleveland called congress together in special session to repeal the Sherman act, promising when that was done, better times. But that promise proved a failure, just as his reduced tariff act has been since. Now the president stands like a dog in the manger, and clogs all efforts to restore confidence in trade and business by protecting American industries against foreign goods and foreign labor.

HERMANN'S TRADUCERS.
Several writers for the valley newspapers have asserted that Mr. Hermann has had no bills, of the many he has introduced, passed, and that the Congressional Record does not show that he has made any speeches or taken part in debates on the floor of congress; in trying to make it appear that Mr. Hermann is a useless appendage to the house of representatives.
All of which charges we unhesitatingly pronounce to be false. We have the Congressional Record of 1894 before us which gives the lie to all such assertions made by Mr. Hermann's opponents. In that Record for that term (1894) we find Mr. Hermann made "remarks on" 100 different occasions, viz: on appropriations, the tariff, public buildings, the election of United States senators by the people, Indian appropriations, Indian deprecation claims, railroad land grants, river and harbor improvements and many other subjects, numbering in all, during only one session, 100 or more. People admire shrewdness in politics, but a person who, in the face of the records, will assert such an infernal lie as has Hermann's opponents, provokes the supreme contempt of every fair minded man.
There is not one of all the opponents of Mr. Hermann who can make as able a speech as he, upon affairs of state. Not that they may not be able to do so after as much legislative experience as Mr. Hermann, but Mr. Hermann has had the requisite experience to fit him for the pressing ordeal he will be called to pass through in the next congress.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.
The so-called normal schools of this state are little better than common schools. They are not normal schools in fact. They are merely high schools that have been located at certain towns either for political reasons or to benefit the towns in which they are located.—Salem Post.
Has Mr. Fletcher, of the Post, ever visited these schools? Does he know that they are little better than common schools? We have been at the Monmouth school several times and know that it is about as good as any college in the state, except Eugene university. It is especially devoted to training teachers and preparing them for their work. It has prepared hundreds of excellent teachers. Still we do not believe the taxpayers of the state should any longer be asked to support even the two normal schools they have been supporting.—Capital Journal.
So the press of the state is surging into line. The PLAINDEALER long ago, raised its voice against these appropriations, but at first it was laughed to scorn as "an enemy of education." But the good seed sown has germinated, grown and is developing into ripe fruit. Let the good work go on—down all appropriation, the tax of the many for the benefit of the few. The PLAINDEALER does not question the good character of these schools, they are doubtless excellent, but let those who get that benefit pay for it themselves, not ask the poor taxpayer all over the state to pay for it.

The official statement in the Reichstag that, while Germany does not expect to maintain a navy equal to that of England or France, she does intend to have one that will enable her to control the Baltic, will be interesting news in Russia.

MUCKLE CRY, BUT LITTLE WOOL,
As the Devil Said When He Sheared the Pig.
EDITOR PLAINDEALER: We are reminded of the above old Scotch proverb on reading the Review's screed of the 5th inst. about the A. P. A. The Roseburg council of A. P. A. asked him a few days ago to name some things we are attempting to do that we should not do. And out of all the froth and rot that he gets off, we find but a few gleams of reason. He says that we are boycotters. And we here come back at him and again repeat that we interfere with no person's affairs and opinions so long as they will accord to us the right to have ours. This he refuses to do, and then quotes the constitution of the United States at us. We would mildly remark that we think we know how to honor and obey the United States constitution fully as well if not a whole lot better than the Review people, and the party they see fit to champion.
Again we say we are not fighting Catholic, Jew or any one else. But we are against allowing our free American soil to become the dumping place for emigrants and ignorant fanatics, who are unable to understand or appreciate our civil and religious freedom, and are opposed to any church's interference with our public schools and form of government. Outside of this we are not different from any of the orthodox Protestant churches. Indeed, we believe all of them have their members vto prefer their own to outsiders in their dealings. Does not the Catholic church insist on this too? and we have never heard of the Review raising hands in holy horror at it.

As to boycotting, we defy the Review or any one else to show where any has been attempted by the A. P. A. But we do know of something very like it from the Review party. A certain individual who now affiliates with his crowd, at one time presented to the council a scheme to break down a certain worthy young man's business here. Saying he was making himself solid with leading Catholics here, and was finding out what they were doing to cause us trouble.
What was the outcome? Simply, the council set down so hard on him and his scheme that he is now an expelled A. P. A., hobnobbing with the Review and is no doubt the source of the "oath" published in last week's Review which is more Jesuitic than A. P. A. The fellow got badly mixed in his trying to face two ways. Our council is having a good laugh at the Review's getting sold in his eagerness to harm us.
COUNCIL No. 22, ROSEBURG.

Indian War Veterans.
We publish below for the benefit of the survivors of the Indian wars of 1855-56, an epitome of names of captains of companies, with official letters, also other data of the 2d Regt. of O. M. Volunteers, taken from Walling's History of Oregon, which will no doubt be useful in the future as a reference. The first date in each paragraph gives time of mustering in, and the last the date of discharge.
A.—Joe Bailey—Oct. 23, 1855. Feb. 6, 1856.
D.—E. A. Rice—Nov. 10, 1855. May 15, 1856.
E.—R. L. Williams—Nov. 10, 1855. Feb. 1, 1856. Williams was elected colonel of 2d Regt. Dec. 7, 1855; resigned Mar. 8, 1856.
F.—W. A. Wilkinson—Nov. 10, 1855. Feb. 10, 1856.
G.—Same captain, re-enlisted company. Feb. 11, 1856. May 26, 1856.
H.—Miles T. Alcorn—Feb. 6, 1856. May 25, 1856.
I.—Saml. Gordon—Nov. 25, 1855. Feb. 10, 1856.
J.—W. W. Chapman—Nov. 22, 1855. Jan. 18, 1856.
K.—Same captain, re-enlisted company. Jan. 18, 1856. May 14, 1856. W. H. Crouch became captain of the company March 8, 1856, when Chapman was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regt.
L.—First recruited battalion. Edward Sheffield—Feb. 8, 1856. May 20, 1856.
M.—First recruited battalion. Abel George—Feb. 1856. June 18, 1856.
N.—First recruited battalion. Mike Bushey—Oct. 18, 1856. May 21, 1856.
O.—First recruited battalion. M. M. Williams—Feb. 27, 1856. May 26, 1856.
P.—Second recruited battalion. W. H. Latham—Feb. 13, 1856. June 19, 1856. J. M. Wallons became captain of this company March 19, 1856.
Q.—Second recruited battalion. John Kelsey—Feb. 18, 1856. June 21, 1856. When Kelsey was elected colonel of the regiment W. J. Robertson became captain, Mar. 19, 1856.
R.—Second recruited battalion. D. W. Keith—March 29, 1856. July 3, 1856.
S.—Northern battalion. P. Nolan—June 28, 1856.
T.—Ninth militia company. Abel George—Oct. 18, 1855. Nov. 21, 1855.
The following named captains commanded companies in the 9th regiment of militia, viz: K. Saml. Frye; G. Miles T. Alcorn; D. Robt. L. Williams; C. Jacob Rineason; all under Col. John Ross. Adjutant, Chas. S. Drew. Captain John Kelsey was elected colonel of the 2d regiment March 18, 1856, and Captain W. W. Chapman was elected lieutenant-colonel the same date. He succeeded Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Martin. James Bruce was major of the 2d regiment. All staff officers served to the close of the war in July, 1856.

IN DEFENSE OF THE A. P. A.
Denounces Unfair Methods and False Statements.
I have noted from time to time articles in the Review of Roseburg, touching the question of the times—the A. P. A.—and have been struck with the manifest unfairness and injustice of that sheet. Several years ago, when the order was in its infancy, the daily papers denounced the A. P. A. because it was profitable for them to do so. Now, in the light of its gigantic growth, in such papers as the Chronicle, Examiner and Call, and numerous others not controlled by the Roman clergy, we find side by side, articles commendatory as well as condemnatory of the order, according to the bias of the different writers. This is as it should be. This is fair and just to the parties in question as well as to the great body of intelligent readers. Any other course is an insult to their intelligence.
In nearly every issue of the Review we are assured that it is a just and impartial exponent and chronicler of current events. Its invariable practice is totally inconsistent with that declaration.
Correspondents of that paper, have several times sent in, with their weekly budgets, articles favoring the A. P. A. In every instance these articles have been stricken out, and the public thus defrauded.
The Review has been asked to publish writings in defense of the association, but refused. When the articles appeared in the only other paper in the county, that paper was abused for its simple justice.
The Review has through its columns attacked clergymen of Roseburg of every denomination (except the Roman Catholic) violently and offensively for no other reason than their alleged connection with the A. P. A. Lately its attacks seem to have been directed against other protestant ministers because they were protestant ministers. In one issue Rev. Wallace, a Congregationalist, in the next, Rev. Roland D. Grant, a Baptist, are spoken of in terms of coarse disparagement. In last week's issue, extracts from the daily press, clipped by the Review for no other reason than their nasty insinuations against C. O. Brown, the Congregational clergyman of San Francisco, were given noticeable space. This in the face of Miss Overman's declaration that she had perjured herself, and substituted false testimony, as shown by the Examiner a week or ten days ago.
As the Review never tires of boasting that it keeps pace with the times and always gives the latest news, we cannot help believing there is something rotten in all this. Is the Review in such straits that its editor dare not be just? Is he so profited to self interest that he, a professed American citizen, allows the Roman stockholders and Romanized reporter to dictate a policy so variant from what is right? It must be so—or worse—for the members of his family are members of a Protestant church. He and his brothers are Protestants and until recently, American citizens owing no allegiance except to this government and their own consciences. We must sorrowfully conclude that the Review is in the grasp of the Roman tiger.

CATHOLICS DON'T GET FAT OFFICES.
Neither do the political bosses. The Review in a two-column effusion written by "A Democrat," convinces (?) the reader that the great majority of officials appointed to various lucrative places are Protestants. In the effort he rambled from Baker City to Ashland and unearthed five Protestant postmasters. This evasion is the usual style of argument indulged in by the members of the only church. Why did he not get right down to the business at home and look over the personnel of the Douglas county appointees? Perhaps his democratic modesty forbade. We are not troubled with any such impediment in this case and will enlighten him. First, R. S. Sheridan, receiver U. S. land office, salary \$3000; another son of Douglas county holding down the special Indian agency for the paltry sum of \$4500 and perquisites; a nephew appointed in Alaska; still another nephew until recently in the custom house at Portland, now returned to conduct the democratic campaign; and, merely to make the list more complete, our worthy townsman, Deputy U. S. Marshall Carroll. Please note the significance of the above list. Five out of six federal appointments from Douglas county alone, Romanists or relatives. "A Democrat" had on leather specs when he was peering around over the state for officer holders. We will not say anything about Judge Belling, Judge Henry McGinn and U. S. District Attorney Murphy, but will return to the single Protestant appointee of Douglas—the postmaster. It may not be generally known that L. Langenberg, another of our Catholic citizens, came within an ace of getting the post office. Mr. L. was turned down to save appearances, and Mr. Fisher received the appointment by the grace of Archbishop Gross.

Now you can see what ails the Review.
HAS THE A. P. A. CAUSED DISSENSION IN THE COMMUNITY?
The Review has falsely accused the A. P. A. of engendering bitterness and creating dissension in their community. We desire to enlighten the public by stating facts, and not to elound and mis-

lead them by unsupported assertions and malicious accusations. The A. P. A. was organized in Roseburg in June, 1894, and it was never mentioned by the papers and its presence not known here till just before the city election, 1895. Over a year and no dissension, not even a ripple on the calm surface of Roseburg's social pool.
All the "dissension," all the "warring factions" that may exist, can be traced directly to the door of the Review.
When the A. P. A. strength was shown at the city election and the power of the ancient ring, which has cursed Roseburg for two decades, was broken forever, the pent up venom of the leaders of that ring was poured out. One offered great sums for a list of members that he might publish them to the world and wipe them off the face of the earth. Spies were set on the movements of well known members of the order and names taken by various insignificant tools of the combine, until with the aid of a list furnished by a poor fellow they had bribed to betray his trust (shame on them) they claimed to have 260 names. These 260 names are a white elephant on their hands. They dare not publish them for all their threats, and insinuations against the personnel of the order. The Review Romanized Reporter was instructed to intrude himself into the offices of business men and ask them if they were A. P. A.'s, or to stand publicly on the street corners and loudly curse the A. P. A., so that other names could be added. Certain aspiring politicians, who thought the A. P. A. would deprive them of their occupation, took up the howl and by the variety of the cadence deluded even their friends as to their numbers like two or three hungry coyotes near a hen roost. Even the editor of the Review, sapient son of Solon, was deceived by this infinitude of inflection.
He was heard to say in his monotonous way: "It beats me how it occurred. We outnumbered them but they always beat us." He was rash enough to say in his paper last week that the "good people of this place are opposed to the A. P. A., that they would crush it out, and do it quickly and thoroughly." Minded by the clamor before mentioned he anticipated the fulfillment of his prophecy and had two or three columns set up last Monday ready to strike off, saying that "a death blow has been dealt the A. P. A.," their candidate defeated, "they would soon complete its destruction." But when the result was announced, the "rooster" was taken down, the office draped in mourning and a meek little notice was all the public saw.
Now then, editor of the Review, in your next issue you should say: "The Review will acknowledge that it has been false to the highest principles of journalism; it has slandered and maligned the A. P. A.; it has endeavored to annoy neighbor against neighbor; it has endeavored to disturb the harmony of the neighborhood; it has tried to split a once peaceful community into warring factions."
On the other hand the A. P. A. s have avoided controversy, even when thrust upon them; they have remained silent under provocation; they have borne with calmness the most filthy abuse; they have opposed smiling indifference to hate; they have answered violence with moderation; they have met lies and slander with quiet contempt; they have met the deadly boycott with kindly tolerance. They have disregarded wanton attacks by the subsidized organ of the church rather than arouse contention, and through all have conducted themselves with a quiet manliness that has given a lie to the aspersions of their enemies.
Do this, and we forgive and forget; refuse, and we take up the gamutlet you have thrust at us and will fight it out according to the laws of Moses.

A DEMOCRATIC A. P. A.
New York Retailers.
New York is the first state to retaliate upon Germany in the insurance imbroglio. The act which Governor Morton has just signed provides that if any foreign government shall refuse to permit any insurance corporations of New York state to do business in its territory, the state insurance superintendent shall refuse to allow the companies of such foreign country to do any business in New York. It appears that the German prohibition applies to the two largest companies of New York; but the act of retaliation will apply to German fire companies now doing business in New York, as well as the life companies if they are any. The practical effect of the measure will be to drive out of the state or into the hands of domestic companies a considerable volume of fire and marine business now being done by German companies. The retaliatory measure is a sweeping one, and will probably bring out a warm protest from the German government.

Final Call.
All persons are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of their indebtedness to the late firm of S. Marks & Co.; otherwise the same will be placed in hands for collection. Please give this call prompt attention and thus avoid additional costs. ASHER MARKS, Administrator of Estate of S. Marks & Co.
Now is the time to subscribe.