

The Plaindealer.

Vol. XXVII.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1896.

No. 6.

IF YOU SEE IT IN
The Plaindealer
IT IS SO.

IF YOU DON'T READ
The Plaindealer
YOU DON'T GET THE NEWS.

A. K. CRAWFORD,
Attorney at Law,
Room 2, Sanders Building - ROSEBURG, OR.
Business before the U. S. Land Office and
mining cases a specialty.
Late Receiver U. S. Land Office.

BROWN & TUSTIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Room 2, Sanders
& Wilson Block. ROSEBURG, OR.

W. R. WILLIS,
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,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

LA FAYETTE LANE, JUDGE L. LOUGHARY
LANE & LOUGHARY,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
Roseburg, Oregon.
Will practice in all the courts of Oregon. Of-
fice in the Taylor-Wilson block.

F. R. OOFFMAN,
Physician and Surgeon
(U. S. Examining Surgeon)
OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7, Sanders' Building.
Residence, First door South of Mrs. Currier's
Boarding House.
Special attention to Surgery and the
Disease of Women.

N. J. OZIAS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
ROSEBURG, OR.
Office in S. Marks & Co.'s Block, upstairs.
Calls promptly answered day or night.

K. L. MILLER, M. D.,
Surgeon and Homoeopathic
Physician,
Roseburg, Oregon.
Chronic diseases a specialty.

WILL F. HEYDON,
County Surveyor,
and Notary Public.
Office: In Court House.
Orders for Surveying and Field Notes should
be addressed to Will F. Heydon, County Sur-
veyor, Roseburg, Or.

W. F. BRIGGS,
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
and Notary Public.
OFFICE: County Jail Building, up stairs.
Special attention paid to Transfers and
Deeds.

JERRY J. WILSON,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
411 Jackson Street,
At Lotman's Cigar Factory. ROSEBURG.
All Repairing entrusted to
my care will be PROMPTLY and
carefully done.
PRICES REASONABLE.
Give Me a Call.

WOODWARD
—THE—
RUSTLER
ROSEBURG
—Does Up—
ALL COMPETITORS!

We are always in the Lead, and mean to
keep there.
The Golden Harvest is upon us, and farm-
ers are smiling because Woodward
looks to their interest.
BUGGY HARNESS
—Full Trimmed—
TEAM HARNESS
These are all Leather and Warranted.

SADDLES
At Reduced Prices.
Consult your purse and be sure and see
Woodward before buying.
W. G. WOODWARD

To the Public.
On and after this date, I wish it under-
stood that my terms for all undertaker's
goods are cash with the order. I find it
impossible to do business on a credit
basis, and believe that I can do better by
my patrons and myself by selling strictly
for cash. P. BENDICK, Undertaker.
Roseburg, Ore., April 12, 1895.

A. SALZMAN,
(Successor to J. JASKULEK.)
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.
Repairing a Specialty.
Genuine Brazilian Eye Glasses and Spectacles
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cutlery, Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Smokers' Articles.
Also Proprietor and Manager of Roseburg's Famous Bargain Store.



WE SELL THE FAMOUS
Charter Oak
AND Superior
COOK STOVES.
The Best Stove is Always the CHEAPEST.
CHURCHILL, WOOLLEY & MCKENZIE'S
Roseburg Hardware Co.

Real Estate Bought and Sold
ON COMMISSION.
Farms, large and small, to Rent,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
Stock Ranges, Timber Lands and Mining Properties,
Prune and Hop Lands of best quality, in choice locations,
in quantities to suit intending purchasers, at reasonable
prices and easy terms. Inquire of

D. S. K. BUICK,
Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon.

WYLIE PILKINGTON,
(Successor to G. W. NOAH.)
General Blacksmithing
AND HORSESHOEING.
FROTTING AND RUNNING PLATES A SPECIALTY.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY DONE.
Shop on Corner Washington and Kane Sts., Roseburg.

J. BITZER,
Poultry, Fish and Game,
In Season.
Proprietor of
The City Meat Market,
And Dealer in
PRIME BACON, HAMS, LARD,
AND FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
Orders taken and Delivered Free
to any part of the City.
Roseburg, Or.

THE ROSEBURG LAUNDRY.
202 Main Street, opp. Hotel Van Houten.
FIRST-CLASS ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
WORK
At Reasonable Prices. FISHER & BRYAN, Proprietors.

BOWEN & ESTABROOK,
GENERAL
Blacksmiths and Machinists
Stephen Street, between Oak and Cass,
Machine Work a Specialty ROSEBURG, OR.

THE LIE NAILED DOWN.
The opponents of Mr. Hermann have been busy and persistent in asserting that he has never made any speeches or taken part in debates on the floor of Congress, advocating or defending measures in which Oregon is interested. We give place in the PLAINDEALER to a brief speech reported in the Record, (we have not room for lengthy ones he has made, copies of which we have on hand), as a sample of many he has made in Congress since he has been a member. The speech here presented was made in the house, July 20, 1894, advocating an amendment to the Federal Constitution requiring United States senators to be elected by the people instead of by the State legislatures. In view of the numerous dead locks in legislatures and their neglect of legitimate business in legislation, and also of the election of United States senators, who were often obnoxious to the people of the state, this brief speech, as a sample of many, will show that Mr. Hermann has been attentive to the people's interest. It serves also to give the lie to the oft repeated assertions of Mr. Hermann's opponents that he has been remiss in his duties as Congressman. Mr. Hermann said:

Mr. SPEAKER: Upon this question I desire especially to place myself on record. The time for debate is limited, but, limited as it is, much has already been advanced by gentlemen on both sides. I shall, therefore, content myself with but a few brief observations. I wish to say at the outset that I am earnestly in favor of amending the constitution of the United States so as to permit the people of the several states the right by direct vote to elect the senators to which each state is entitled in the United States senate. I favor this amendment because it accords with my idea of a republican form of government, and with the full measure of inherent right belonging to an American citizen. I favor it further, because it is in line with the declared wish and expressed desire of the people of my state. In every official act the representative should heed the public wish. My own opinion is formed upon a due reflection as to the nature of our governmental fabric, its representative character, and the fundamental recognition of all power being primarily vested in the people themselves. If this theory has been deviated from in material respects such as in the election of senators by the state legislative assemblies, and in the election of president and vice-president through the electoral college, and in other matters which have since been remedied by constitutional amendment, it will be found that the peculiar relation of the states at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, and the jealous rivalries existing in various sections of the proposed union, developed such cautious regard for safeguards as to demand great concessions and compromises in the framework of the constitution, so as to secure its adoption. Time, experience, matured acquaintance, as well as a trial of the machinery of federal government, all these, together with the adjustment of some issues in deadly battle, have shown the injustice of many former restrictions upon the popular will and made obsolete requirements at one time essential to the formation and preservation of the union. Madison in the federalist defended the wisdom of the constitution in the election of senators by the state legislatures, for one reason among others, that it was the most congenial with the prevailing public opinion. Recognizing the extreme state sovereignty demand he also advocated the system because, as he declared, the legislation under that theory must have not only a majority of the people, but also a majority of the states. This view involved to a certain extent a recognition of the residuary sovereignty being in the states as states, and not directly in the people themselves. It was the idea of a federation against a nationality.

We propose by the change to ignore the distinction between the representatives of the sovereign states and the representative of the sovereign people. We say that today the senators no more represent the states than do the representatives of the people as now elected directly by the people. The distinction in this respect has practically long since ceased to exist. It should no longer survive in law or in theory. If we say that the legal voters of a county can be trusted to vote for members of the state legislature to vote for senators, what is to render them less trusted themselves to vote direct for the senators? The member of the legislature whom they elect is but one of their own number. He is presumed to represent their own wishes in the end. But why deny the people the right to express their wishes in the first instance? There can be no misrepresentation or failure of the public wish when expressed by the people themselves. Take the people at large in a state who vote for the governor of a state. It is not contended that a United States senator should or does possess higher qualifications, or higher integrity, or greater statesmanship, or superior wisdom to one qualified for governor. Then if it is admitted that the people themselves can be trusted in selecting this high officer in the state, why can they not be trusted

to select the senator's in the United States congress? The people in the two congressional districts of my state elect two members of the United States house of representatives. The constitution of the United States presumes the member to be as competent to enact legislation for the whole people as the member of the senate. Then, if the people can be entrusted to select the members of one house of congress, why should they be prevented from exercising the same right and in the same way for the members of the other house? One chamber is the equal of the other. If we assume the capacity and the integrity of the people in choosing one set of rulers, what consistency is there in assuming them unfit to choose another class, not superior in the functions of legislation confided to it? Indeed we can assert that we hazard less, as Hamilton once said, from the people where the power would naturally be placed, than where it would unnaturally be placed. No less than fifteen amendments have been added to the constitution since its adoption in 1789. Throughout all there will be seen the constantly increasing liberality toward a larger share of power for the people. Over four million of people who were slaves have been freed, and most of them have become voters. In some states women are entitled to vote. Everywhere and at all times the battle is for the many against the few, or for the weak against the strong, or for the moral against the vicious. The supreme demand is for the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number. That system which will best obtain the expression of the greatest number of people and in the most simple, least expensive, and most direct form will best accomplish the objects of republican government. When our constitution was formed it was the practice among the states and previously among the colonies to intrust much greater authority than now to the legislative assemblies, and this custom was modeled upon the systems of the old republics of Greece and Rome, where intelligence was not diffused as it is at present, and where delegation of authority under such conditions was preservative of good government. At one time in this country the legislatures of the states elected the governors of the states, and what today seems more surprising they even elected the members of congress. Thomas Jefferson was a representative in congress from Virginia by appointment of the Virginia legislature. In that memorable convention which formed the constitution all its members were chosen by the legislatures of the different states. Such were the practices under the continental congress, and still later under the articles of confederation. It is not, therefore, unnatural that many of the fathers of the republic should have favored the election of United States senators by the state legislatures. It was considered a sufficient advance, and a sufficient enlargement of the right of popular election, that the people elect direct their members in congress—the representatives in the house; and yet even at that time there were many who insisted in the constitutional convention that senators, like representatives in congress, should be selected by direct vote of the people. Speaking of elections by the people of their representatives, and of the selection by state legislatures of senators, Madison said that the first would derive their powers from the people, while the second would derive their powers from another source. This is not consistent with our modern idea of the rule of the majority. The majority of the people may be overcome by the majority of states. The preamble to the constitution recognizes in plain terms the great principle of the republic in the declaration: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." It was "We, the people," and not "We, the states," which spoke this immortal language. But, sir, whatever may have been the environment of our fathers, or their confidence in the great experiment in self-government which was then on trial, the time has come when such unmeaning division and classification of popular rights should cease. The time has come when a sovereign state and a sovereign people are to be understood in the light of the elective franchise and popular representation as one and the same thing. There is but one power in this country which is supremely sovereign over all else, and that is the actual, inherent, and independent sovereign voice of the people themselves. The creature can not and should not in a free government be greater than the creator, and this congress should so declare by adopting the proposed amendment.

A Board of Immigration.
EDITOR PLAINDEALER:—Will you please say that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Roseburg at the court house Thursday night March 26th at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of meeting Mr. B. S. Paine, and organizing a local board of immigration.
D. S. K. BUICK AND OTHERS.

From Elkton.
EDITOR PLAINDEALER:—I have been a constant reader of the Roseburg Review for a long time and so have taken in and tried to digest all it has had to say "for" the A. P. A. institution. I have tried to believe that my old friend Charke was honest in his fight and truthful in his representations. I might have gone to my grave with this same opinion firmly set in my mind as a truth, had not some good, but unknown friend, sent me a copy of the constitution of this so-called political party. In it I find the following provision: "No partisan political work, or discussion of the merits or demerits of any American candidate for public office shall be discussed in any subordinate council." I further find the following clause: "No effort shall be made or discussion entered into in any council of this order tending to advance or retard the purpose of any political party now in existence." The above extracts are from the fundamental law of the order and if partisan purposes or party candidates cannot be discussed in their meetings I am at a loss to know where and how the charge that this is an organization with a political purpose in view can stand. As others may be as big a fool as I was to blindly follow the leading of a man who is certainly controlled by an unwise prejudice, I feel it my duty to call attention to these facts. Hereafter I shall try not to listen to the idle talk of those who are enemies of the order, but will seek to gain information regarding it from a reliable and unprejudiced source.
AN AMERICAN.
ELKTON, Or., March 20, 1896.

Circuit Court Proceedings.
52. W. A. Perkins admr. vs. W. D. Watkins et al.; to set aside conveyance. This case was settled by mutual agreement and dismissed.
In the case of the State of Oregon vs. R. B. Matthews, for an attempt at rape, the grand jury returned "not a true bill" and the defendant was dismissed and his bondsmen were exonerated.
In the case of the State of Oregon vs. Albert and Andy Pool, the grand jury found a true bill and they were required to give bail in the sum of \$2000 each for their appearance next term of court. The charge in this case is that of being accessory to murder by aiding Samuel G. Brown to escape and secreting him afterwards; the particulars of which have been pretty fully given during the past month.
In the case of H. Reitsman vs. Dan Curtin, to recover money. On trial Friday the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$124.30.
In the case of State of Oregon vs. Robert Bogges, for larceny, the grand jury returned a true bill, and the trial

Council Meeting.
At a called meeting of the common council of the city of Roseburg held Thursday, March 19, 1896, a full attendance was present and the following business was transacted:
The committee on ways and means submitted the following report:
ROSEBURG, Or., March 19, 1896.
To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Roseburg, Or.
We, your committee, to whom was referred the question of discontinuing some of the electric street or city lights, beg to report that through the city attorney we have secured the consent of the electric light company to discontinue the four new or additional lights, as shown by the letter from the company to the city attorney hereto attached and of this report made a part. We, therefore, recommend that the following street lights be discontinued, to-wit:
The one at the crossing of Washington and Jackson streets.
The one on Douglas street opposite or nearly so, of the Roseburg public school house.
The one at the crossing of Pine and Woodward streets.
The one at the crossing of Mill and Burk streets.
That the following lights be changed as follows:
The one at the crossing of Douglas and Main streets, be removed to and located at the crossing of Douglas and Jackson streets.
The one at the crossing of Pine and Washington streets be removed to the crossing of Washington and Stephens streets.
The one at the crossing of Mosher and Stephens streets be removed to the crossing of Pine and Mosher streets.
We recommend that the poles to be used for the lamps so changed, shall be 70 feet in length and not less than six inches in diameter at the small end, and that the lamps be hung as high from the ground as the poles will permit.
We further recommend that the lamps to be discontinued be so discontinued, commencing with the first of April, 1896, and that the changes herein enumerated be made as early date as practicable.
Respectfully submitted,
H. C. SLOCUM,
F. H. CHURCHILL,
R. C. YATES,
Committee.

The report was accepted and the committee given full power to procure the necessary poles and make the changes as recommended in the report.
No further business the meeting adjourned to meet at regular session.

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F. H. CHURCHILL,
R. C. YATES,
Committee.

OAK CREEK.
Every one is busy making garden.
John Agee, Sr., of Wilbur was visiting relatives here last week.
Miss Mary Halter of Fall creek was the guest of the Misses Blakely last Sunday.
Mrs. E. E. Lilly came down from Rock creek last week and spent a few days visiting her many friends at this place.
Lott McDowell is the proud father of a ten pound girl, born March 17, 1896. Mother and child doing well and "Dick" is convalescing.
Mr. and Mrs. Roland Agee of Civil Bend were visiting Mrs. Agee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Barker, a few days last week.
Miss Ada Smith has gone to the Calapooias, where she will reside with her uncle, Doll Smith. Her many friends here were sorry to lose her.
Messrs. Charles Stearns and Emery and John Atterbury are visiting relatives and friends at Civil Bend this week.
Mrs. Homer Davis was thrown from her horse last Saturday and sustained a number of injuries, the worst being a dislocation of her knee. Mrs. Davis had the baby in her arms at the time, but it escaped injury.
OGAN.

Oakland.
Wonders never cease. Oakland comes to the front now with a dead wander in the shape of a small chicken that has four legs and three wings. This wonder was hatched in a setting of eggs on Hon. D. W. Stearns's place. In removing the hen and chickens, Thursday evening, there were three eggs left in the nest. These were thrown out, and the shell broke from around this one and revealed the wonder that we have never seen or heard of before, a chicken hatched to almost maturity with four legs and three wings as stated above. Dr. Page has the interesting little subject at the drug store, and is putting it through a course of preparation to preserve it in alcohol, where it will be on exhibition.
TALLEY.

Spain's Failure.
CHICAGO, March 20.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: The impression strengthens in official circles that Spain has made a failure of it in Cuba, and that the rebellion cannot be suppressed in any other way than by wearing it out. That the campaign in Cuba is nearly at an end so far as this winter is concerned, is now apparent. The rainy season will set in soon and then military operations of a serious nature will have to end. Up to this time General Weyler has made no substantial progress from a military point of view, and there is little reason to hope that he will accomplish any thing in the short time remaining for field work.
Moreover—and this is a condition of affairs for which President Cleveland has been waiting—there are many indications that the Spanish authorities are despairing of success. It is freely predicted by officials here familiar with what might be called the inside of the situation, that President Cleveland will intervene, and intervene successfully within 60 days. The interests of the United States and of humanity require that the struggle be not allowed to continue another winter, after another summer of industrial paralysis.

Cabanas Laid in Ashes.
HAVANA, March 20.—The town of Cabanas, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio, has been reduced to ashes by the insurgents. It had 1500 inhabitants, churches, town hall and two school houses. The rebels are reported to have four camps in that immediate vicinity. The insurgents are forming a special corps to operate in the country districts. In the past week heavy rains have fallen. Already the roads are in bad condition. Weather prophets assert that the rainy season will commence very early. It usually does not commence until the end of April. This is supposed to favor the insurgents.

\$55,000 Prize.
Wheaton College of Wheaton, Ill., offers a two year's scholarship for the best oration, to be delivered at the fair held in this county in the fall of 1896. The oration shall be the competitor's own composition and not less than five nor more than fifteen minutes in length. Competitors must be residents of Douglas county between the ages of 16 and 24 years. For further information enquire of F. A. McCall, Secretary.

Delinquent Taxes.
The time for taking county warrants for taxes has been extended to April 30. After this date no county warrants will be taken for taxes. One per cent will be added to all taxes not paid before May 1st, two per cent added for all taxes not paid before June 1st, and three per cent added for all taxes not paid before July 1st.