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The Plaindealer.

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VOL. XXVII.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

No. 21.

A. M. CRAWFORD, Attorney at Law, Room 2, Marsters Building, ROSEBURG, OR.

BROWN & TUSTIN, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 7 and 8 & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OR.

W. R. WILLIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office 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. Office in the Taylor-Wilson block.

F. R. COFFMAN, Physician and Surgeon (U. S. Examining Surgeon.) OFFICE: Rooms 6 and 7 Marsters' Building, Residence, First door South of Mrs. Currier's Boarding House. Special attention to Surgery and the Diseases 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 P. HEYDON, County Surveyor and Notary Public, OFFICE: In Court House. Orders for Surveying and Field Notes should be addressed to Will P. Heydon, County Surveyor, Roseburg, Or.

W. F. BRIGGS, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and Notary Public, OFFICE: County Jail Building, upstairs. Special attention paid to Transfers and Conveyances. Address, ROSEBURG, OR.

JERRY J. WILSON, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 411 Jackson Street, At Luermen'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 farmers are smiling because Woodward looms 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 understood 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. BENDER, Undertaker, Roseburg, Ore., April 12, 1895.

A. SALZMAN, TELEGRAPH NEWS, Practical: Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Optician. (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.

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H. C. STANTON, DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF Ladies' Dress Goods, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Etc., Etc. ALSO A FINE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Of the best quality and finish.

GROCERIES, Wood, Willow and Glass Ware, Crockery, Cordage, Etc. Custom-Made Clothing. Which is offered at cost price. A full and select stock of SCHOOL BOOKS. Constantly on hand. Also the LATEST NOVELTIES IN STATIONERY. General agent for every variety of subscription books and periodicals published in the United States. Persons wishing reading matter of any kind will do to give me a call.

TELEGRAPH NEWS

Will Make a Record. SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 10.—The battle-ship Oregon dropped anchor in the channel at 11 o'clock this morning, outside the kelp. An Associated Press reporter was the first aboard. In an interview, Irving M. Scott said: "It will be Tuesday before we get off on the trip. The stakeboats have to get into position off the ranges. This must be carefully and accurately done. The position of the stakeboats will be as follows: At the eastern end, opposite Goleta wharf, the Unadilla; the McArthur at the western range, 31 miles north from the start; the Albatross off Gavita wharf; the Gledney at a point midway between the Unadilla and the Albatross, about 10 miles apart.

"The run down was most satisfactory. We left the whistling buoy off the bar at 10:15 Saturday, the engines making revolutions of 95 1/2, with an average speed of 13 1/2 knots. We arrived at Port Harford at 12 o'clock. From Port Harford to Point Conception, we loaded along until daylight, to catch beacons and become familiar with the course. Here we 'hit her up' and made time from this point to the lower range at a rate of 16.24 knots, for a distance of 15 or 18 miles.

Enthusiasm aboardship is unbounded, and the record of the Massachusetts, of 16.15 knots, is doomed, crowning the Oregon queen, and placing her at the very front among ships of her class in all the navies of the world.

Admiral Beardslee, Captain Cotton, Captain Goodall, and all the members of the trial board, corroborated the statements of Mr. Scott. "The Oregon behaved admirably, and we will beat the Massachusetts or buy something," said Chief Engineer Forsythe.

Were Well Received. NEW YORK, May 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: General Shvendorf, head of the Russian Red Cross Society, and leader of the expedition to Abyssinia, telegraphs, saying that he and his party have been received with open arms, and that the Negus, Menelik, is making extensive preparations for their passage to Herat.

The Novo Vremya says that England's fear about Herat is unfounded. The Red Cross expedition to Abyssinia left Odessa early in April. This is the third expedition to Abyssinia. The first under the Cossack Ashinof, left in December, 1888, and ended by being shelled by the French at Sagallo. The second, which was called a scientific mission, left about 18 months ago, and resulted in the arrival in St. Petersburg of a political embassy from the negus with a special mission, respecting the religion of the Russian church and the faith professed by the Abyssinians. The present mission, under the command of General Shvendorf, assisted by several military officers, consisted of about 80 members, of which the medical staff numbers six doctors and 12 nurses. Of the other members of the expedition, little is stated, except that one is a priest, who is taking 20,000 small crosses to be distributed among the Abyssinians. It is expected in Russian official circles that this expedition will give Russia that footing in Abyssinia which she has been so patiently trying to obtain.

Weyer Is Irritated. MADRID, May 11.—The Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, and the United States minister, had a conference today, the result of which is not known. It is reported that Captain-General Weyer has cabled the Spanish government that the Spanish authorities are hampered by the "fratring meddling of America in Cuban affairs." It is understood that the United States government has presented fresh claims for heavy indemnities through the losses on sugar plantations belonging to Americans, being burned by the insurgents. It is expected that these demands will lead to further complications.

Florida Tragedies. PENNSACOLA, Fla., May 11.—Four men are dead, two are dying and one is severely wounded, as the result of tragedies in the western section of Florida. Three of the victims were killed in a duel about a woman; another was stabbed to the heart by a boy, whose father had been attacked, and the two who are dying were flogged and shot by the regulators. The duel over the woman was fought in Calhoun county, near Blountstown. In that county is the home of Mrs. Johnson, a young widow. Roy House and Henry Smith have been rivals for the favors of Mrs. Johnson. Several weeks ago the men fought about the woman and Smith was badly beaten. Smith wanted to get even and Friday went to Mrs. Johnson's home, accompanied by his brother Thomas and a friend, Dick Thompson. The three found House and the widow together. House was ordered to leave. He rose as if to go, but quickly drew two pistols and opened fire. The Smiths and Thompsons were not slow in getting out their guns. Then a fearful duel followed in the little room. House shot fast and straight, and in a few moments the Smith brothers were dead. House fired his last cartridge at Thompson, the bullet breaking his arm. Then House drew

a knife and tried to close with his foe, but his foot slipped in the blood and before he could recover Thompson shot him dead. There was a price on House's head, he having previously killed two men, one in South Florida and one in Alabama.

The second tragedy occurred in Madison county Friday night. A band of whitecaps took Harry Wilson into the woods and bound him to a tree. The victim was found Saturday morning, still alive, but mortally wounded. After leaving him, the whitecaps went to the home of Lucy Murray, took her 16-year-old son to strips, and he was unconscious when found.

The last of this bloody series occurred at Greenwood, in Jackson county. Thomas James made a brutal assault on Samuel Winna, an aged man. Winna was knocked down. James was preparing to shoot him, but before he could pull the trigger he was stabbed to the heart by Frank Winna, the 16-year-old son of the old man, who came up from the rear.

The Missouri's Source. Colonel J. N. Brower, Minnesota's state geographer, has made the sensational discovery that the source of the Missouri river is not Red Rock lake, Montana, as previously stated. Colonel Brower has explored the whole region of the upper Missouri and today made public the result of his discoveries. He says the longest upper branch of the Missouri does not flow through the lower Red Rock lake in Montana, but comes from a hole in the mountains, volcanic in its character, at the summit of the Rocky mountains, west of Helmer's lake, Idaho, and at a point bordering the boundary between that state and Montana. The miniature river, at its commencement, striving to secure entrance from the inner walls of the surrounding volcanic vents, near perpetual snowbanks, has by its eroding capacity, cut its way out from that rugged and precipitous mountain uplift of enormous size until a solid rock of mountain has been severed in twain, a canyon formed and assuming the proportions of a river, from the dowage of innumerable creeks, coming in at the side, reaches the valleys below, flowing into and through upper Red Rock lake, 30 miles from its source in the mountains, thence westwardly, northerly and northeasterly, past Red Butte and Beaver Head rock to three Fork, thence to the Mississippi and thence to the Gulf of Mexico, through and past 13 states, a distance of 4221 miles.

In Hamlin's Court. In Justice Hamlin's court Monday, in the case of the State vs. Howard Ward, Thos. Ward, Henry Archambeau, and Dull Flourney charged with assault and battery; Chas. Steinger complaining witness; Henry Archambeau plead guilty, but claimed aggravating circumstances, and put in a plea of mitigation. Testimony for plaintiff by witnesses, Rudolph Jenny, Sam Rast, Clive Willis and Mrs. Montague was taken to show the assault was unwarranted, and the testimony of C. M. Johnson for the defendant to show mitigation of offense. The prosecution was conducted by I. B. Riddle deputy district attorney and the defense by L. Loughary. The case went to the court without argument. The court fined H. Archambeau \$20 and costs or ten days in jail. In default of payment of fine the accused was committed to the county jail. The Wards and Flourney have not yet been arraigned for trial.

Out Crop in Willamette Valley Short. W. T. Smith, who has just returned to Eugene from a trip over Lane and Linn counties, informs the Oregonian that there will not be 5 per cent of the oats raised in these counties that there was last year, that the low price of oats last year was discouraging to farmers, and they have, as a result, largely abandoned that crop this year. Many who had contemplated sowing spring oats have been so delayed by the continuous rains that they have given up sowing any more this year. In one section of Lane county, where there were 1500 acres of oats last year, there are only 50 acres now, and that is a fair proportion of the two counties. Other Willamette valley counties are nearly in the same proportion.—Oregonian.

A Perfect Poultry Raiser. My scientific poultry raiser is now on the market. It receives the chicks when 24 hours old, has no artificial heat. Has all the desirable qualities of the mother hen, with additions. Protects from hawks. Puts to rest after one week old. Takes care of several sizes and ages at once. It requires but small space in the yard or flower garden. Is ornamental as a bird house. Seldom loses a chick. A ten-year-old boy or girl can manage one with a hundred chicks as well as an expert. For further particulars address Mrs. Eveline Maxum, Canas Valley, Douglas county, Oregon.

Lumber for Sale, or Trade. If you have hay, grain, bacon, beef cattle or a good buggy you wish to trade for lumber, or if you wish to buy a bill of first class fir or cedar lumber, you will save money to call on Otto A. Anlauf, Comstock, Oregon.

LOOK OUT FOR JAPAN. Her Cheap Labor is Undermining American Industries.

Mr. James McWilliams, of the flour-mill firm of McWilliams & Co., of Spokane, has just returned from China, where he has been for 1 1/2 years looking after the interest of his firm at Hong Kong. Mr. McWilliams is registered at the Imperial, and to a reporter of The Oregonian yesterday furnished some very interesting information. He has traveled extensively throughout China and Japan, and, being a close observer of men and events, was in a position to give inside facts not generally known of the situation in both China and Japan.

Commercially, Mr. McWilliams says this country is more in danger from the inroads of Japan on American industries than all the other countries put together, and nothing but a return of the McKinley protection tariff, rigidly enforced against Japan, will ever save the manufacturing industries of this country. In this connection Mr. McWilliams says: "I want to warn the American people against the Japanese, who are gradually branching out in all classes of manufacturing interests. I venture to say that they are putting up more spindles today than there are today in the whole of the United States. The Japs are working for wages not much above those of the Chinese coolies. There is a population of about 40,000,000 in Japan, and a large majority of it will work, on an average, for 25 cents a day in silver based on the value of a Mexican dollar, which would make it about 11 cents a day of American money. The Japanese workman is bright, intelligent and tireless. The manufacturers are already importing raw cotton largely from the United States to supply their rapidly increasing cotton mills. They are also starting boot and shoe factories in large numbers, and representatives from that country are now quietly traveling all over America and Europe studying the situation and purchasing machinery and the latest improvements for use in all kinds of manufacture.

"They claim to be able to invade every commercial port in the world with Japanese-made goods, just as soon as they get in condition to do so, which will not be long, in view of the activity displayed by them in the matter. They can manufacture anything and everything in the way of machinery, if they only have plans and models to work from, and these they are stealthily securing from every corner of this United States. Their success in this respect is apparent to every foreigner who visits the shops and factories of Japan today.

"The United States needs a McKinley tariff in the fullest sense of the word to protect us, not against the cheap labor of Europe only, but principally against Japan.

"The Japanese workman, like the Chinese coolie, can live on what an American would slowly starve to death, and that is the secret of cheap wages over there. I will cite you an instance in Hong Kong which will illustrate the case in Japan. About a year ago there was a strike in Hong Kong among the coolies as the result of some regulation made by the English government. This antagonized the leaders of the Chinese, and in order to have the obnoxious rule canceled, they recommended a strike of all the coolie carriers in the place. These are the men who discharge all ships, carrying the freight on poles. The strike commenced May 18 and lasted to April 4, during which time all business was paralyzed, all shipping lying in the harbor unable to discharge. I had a large shipment of flour on one of the vessels at the time, and consequently was one of the sufferers, on account of that strike. I visited many of the Chinese merchants, and inquired how long the strike would last, and the answer was characteristic, namely, "so long as the coolies could buy rice." I asked how much it cost a man to live, and the general estimate was that a Chinese coolie could live, under such circumstances, on 60 cents a month; that he could live well on \$1.20 a month, and sumptuously on \$2 a month.

"Now, bear in mind, that Japan is singularly situated as regards the costs of living for her working class, and that is the problem that stares every American workingman in the face at the present time.

Supplies for the Soldiers' Home. Sealed proposals will be received by the Commandant of the Oregon Soldiers' Home at his office for the following supplies, to be furnished said Home from time to time as required, for the year ending March 21, 1897.

Said bids must be received on or before May 20, 1896, at which time they will be opened. One or more of the following articles must be included in said bid: viz: Butter, forty to fifty pounds per week. Hats, G. A. R. or military styles. Shirts, woolen and cotton, large sizes. Undershirts, woolen and cotton, large sizes. Drawers, woolen and cotton, large sizes. Socks, woolen and cotton. Shoes and slippers. Overalls, suspenders and handkerchiefs. Sample of goods to accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. W. H. BYARS, Commandant.

VANDERBURG'S SPEECH.

W. S. Vanderburg, populist candidate for Congress, spoke at the court house, Monday afternoon and evening to a rather small audience, about equally divided as to numbers between the three parties. His evening speech was substantially the same as in the afternoon. Mr. Vanderburg comes out squarely for fiat money. He said it is the government stamp that gives money its value without regard to the material which bears the stamp, whether gold, silver, paper or leather or any other material. To prove which he referred to the \$2,000,000 greenbacks first issued by the government. Sixty two million dollars of fiat money—it was redeemed and destroyed—burned up. This he regarded as a crime, burning up fiat money, good as gold.

He stated that the silver dollar was the legal unit measure standard for money till 1873; that then the standard was changed to gold, and in consequence, as per his reasoning, hard times resulted, the full force of which we all feel. He said we had free coinage till 1834 on the silver standard; that at that time gold had become more valuable than silver, the gold dollar was changed—reduced from 27 grains to 25.8 grains, instead of increasing the number of grains in the standard silver dollar. This fact he regarded as proof positive that silver was the real standard of unit measure of values.

He asserted that the per capita of circulation at the close of the war was about \$58. In that Mr. Vanderburg is mistaken. Like all populists he figures the government indebtedness as part of our circulation. L. P. McCarty, an acknowledged authority in statistics, says that in 1865 the per capita was \$20.57, which was the highest amount till 1881 when it was \$21.71 and has been increasing ever since till now it is \$24.33, the highest in the history of the nation.

On the tariff question, which he merely touched upon, as it was, in his estimation, a matter of slight importance, he got a little "rattled" and tangled himself up so with export and import statistics under the McKinley and Wilson tariffs that he couldn't tell "totter from which," and neither could his hearers. If we understood him rightly, of which we are by no means sure, the impression he sought to convey was that under the McKinley tariff our exports were less and our imports more than under the present laws, while directly the opposite is the case. However, he didn't waste much time on the tariff, but switched back to silver again where he was more at home, and to the initiative and referendum, which is to restore our country from the ills that have befallen it under republican and democratic misrule.

COMMUNICATED.

EDITOR PLAINDEALER:—Allow us to call the attention of the voters of Douglas county to the great compliment paid the A. P. A. organization in last Monday's Review, over the signature of one "George W. Brown," where he names certain candidates on the republican and populist tickets in this county. There were but 29 members of the association in the late republican convention out of 99 persons there, requiring 51 to nominate. Now, we hear on every hand that the present republican ticket is one of the very best ever presented here, and the fact that so many of them are A. P. A.'s—according to Brown—is deserved praise of the order. Allowing that all the A. P. A.'s in the convention voted together (which we know they did not), there were, then, over 50 of good men as there is in Douglas county (not A. P. A.'s) who voted for every candidate nominated. So this fellow does the matter up "Brown" in good shape, for which, thanks.

But, by the way, who is this ten-cent affiant, George W. Brown? Is he trying to steal notoriety by the similarity to the name of our talented prosecuting attorney, Geo. M. Brown, who has been attending to his duties in Coos county for the past two weeks? We do know one Geo. W. Brown who, immediately after the late city election, here, joined Council No. 12, A. P. A., as an alleged carpenter, age 39, and at once applied to the city council for a position as night watch. The council in the interest of economy decided not to appoint any night watch, and this Brown at once began to cuss the A. P. A. and all connected with it. Shouldn't wonder if this isn't the same fellow.

This same Geo. W. Brown is a notoriously unreliable fellow. Besides, as usual with such persons, he swears falsely in saying he has sat in A. P. A. council with some of those he names. He is also an expelled A. P. A. Galsave the republican party if he is a sample of it today.

COUNCIL NO. 22, A. P. A., Roseburg.

Lumber for Sale or Trade. If you have dry cows or heifers you want to trade for lumber, or if you want to buy a bill of any kind of fir lumber, you will do well to address P. O. box 125, Drain, Oregon.

Notice to Stockmen. My imported Clydesdale stallion will stand this season on my farm, 2 1/2 miles north of Roseburg, April 1, 1896. Season, \$10.; Ins. \$15. J. C. Aiken.