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## VOL. XXVII. ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

NO. 25.

### A. SALZMAN.

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Practical : Watchmaker : Jeweler : and : Optician.

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The Best Stove is Always the CHEAPEST.

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### CLOSING & OUT SALE

Having decided to retire from business in Roseburg,  
(commencing Monday, April 20th) I will offer  
my entire stock of

Dry · Goods · and · Clothing,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,  
FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.,  
AT COST.

Remember these are New and Fresh Goods, direct  
from the markets of Chicago and New York, and those  
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Also, Store Fixtures for Sale.

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Wall Paper  
A Choice Collection, at Prices that Sell.  
LIME PLASTER AND CEMENT.  
A FULL LINE OF WINDOW GLASS  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1896.

In my last letter, I failed to mention the fight made by Senator McBride to retain in the river and harbor bill the appropriation for Port Orford. It was a gallant fight but the fates and Capt. Symons were against him. The Captain was called before the committee and said the proposition was nothing under the sun but to expend \$203,000 government money to build a wharf. He said the wharf would have to be made of iron, the most powerful, the strongest wharf that could possibly be made; that it would have to have legs at the bottom of the sea, and even then it is doubtful whether it would stay there. In fact Senator McBride was game and asked for a vote. He stood alone. The entire committee opposed him on the proposition.

During the discussion of the bill in the Senate, Senator Mitchell made a final desperate attempt to hold on to the Port Orford appropriation. He made a glowing description of the country around it and its future commercial possibilities, and said he would be willing to accept at this present time \$150,000 and trust to the future for any additional amount that would be required. Mr. Frye sarcastically replied that the business to be accommodated by this great harbor was one daily stage, two hotels, one store, one feed stable, one apothecary shop, one blacksmith shop, one boot shop, one school, one church, one saloon and one small sawmill. He continued, "Mr. President, I am not amazed at anything Oregon asks. I have got over that." And later he said after speaking of the various efforts of the different board of engineers: "Finally an appropriation was made. That does not astonish me, because my friend, the Senator from Oregon, (Mr. Mitchell) acting as he does for the State of Oregon, with his influence in the United States Senate and with his influence of the other Senator, (Governor Grover) who was here at that time, I am not surprised at any kind of an appropriation."

Subsequently in the discussion Senator Frye put this question to Mr. Mitchell: "Has the senator in his wide experience ever known any state or territory or section, except the state of Oregon and Port Orford to ask the United States to build a wharf for them?" Senator Mitchell replied that he did not care what had been done heretofore. The question was whether the shipping facilities could be improved by the appropriation of the money, and Mr. Frye rejoined, "Of course it will help the saw-mill to have a wharf."

While this discussion was proceeding Mr. Vest, who is the ranking democrat on the committee arose to his feet, and Senator Mitchell raised a general laugh by turning to him as he concluded and saying: "I hope the senator from Missouri, who is a member of the committee on commerce and who I see is on his feet, will not feel it incumbent on himself to make any observations simply for the purpose of standing by the committee. I know that way down, deep in his heart, he agrees with me that something ought to be done for Port Orford."

It must have been way down in Senator Vest's mind. He said he was now and for all time irrevocably opposed to the government going in to the business of building wharves. He said that if that if the amendment passed there was not a harbor in the United States which would not say: "You built a wharf in Oregon; build one here." And that every senator on the floor would feel it incumbent on him to follow the example of the senator from Oregon.

The senate agreed with the opposition and the amendment was rejected.

During this week, the river and harbor bill carrying some four millions of dollars for Oregon, the Indian War Veterans' pension bill which will carry according to the American Tables of Mortality about five millions of dollars, and the Portland public building bill in creasing the appropriation to a million dollars.

The following letter addressed by Senator Mitchell to Hon. Sol. Hirsch, explains itself:

MY DEAR SIR—I am just in receipt of yours of May 7, in which you state there has been an impression created in various portions of the state that I voted with the silver people for a silver amendment to the tariff bill which came from the house, but on the contrary, from the very first, in caucus and out of caucus, opposed any and all such propositions, believing as I did then and do now, that a tariff bill should stand on its own bottom and that no attempt should be made to place a money amendment of any kind on a tariff bill, and that the money question should stand on its own bottom and be dealt with by a separate and independent bill for that purpose.

I desire to say, in reference to this alleged rumor, that there is not one particle of foundation for it. I not only did not vote with the silver people or any other class of people to put a silver amendment on the tariff bill which came from the house, but on the contrary, from the very first, in caucus and out of caucus, opposed any and all such propositions, believing as I did then and do now, that a tariff bill should stand on its own bottom and that no attempt should be made to place a money amendment of any kind on a tariff bill, and that the money question should stand on its own bottom and be dealt with by a separate and independent bill for that purpose.

The facts are these in regard to my position and my action:

The bills passed the house of representatives early in the session. One was called the "bond bill," authorizing the issuance of interest-bearing bonds; the other was a tariff bill.

The bond bill came to the senate first. I was opposed to the bill on the simple ground that I am opposed to issuing interest-bearing bonds in time of peace in order to meet the current expenses of government, believing, as I do, that such expenses should be met by a proper tariff bill. The bond bill was referred to the committee on finance and reported back with a free-silver rider as amendment, for which I voted in the senate as an amendment to the bond bill, which had nothing whatever to do with the tariff. The bill as amended went to the house where it is still pending.

Subsequently the house tariff bill came to the senate and was referred to the committee on finance. That committee on February 4 reported it back to the senate with an amendment, which was to strike out all the enacting clause, that is to strike out the tariff bill—and insert in lieu thereof a free coinage measure, and to change the title of the bill so as to read: "An act for the free coinage of silver and for other purposes."

On that same day Senator Quay of Pennsylvania moved to recommit the bill to the committee on finance, with instructions to report the original bill (the tariff bill) and the amendment as separate propositions. This motion I seconded, as will be seen by reference to page 1405 of the Congressional Record of issue Feb. 4, 1896, which reads as follows:

Mr. Quay. I move to recommit the bill to the committee on finance, with instructions to report the original bill and the amended as separate propositions.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. I second the motion.

Mr. Sherman and others. Question.

"The Vice President. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the senator from Pennsylvania."

The record furthermore discloses the fact that Senator Hill of New York raised the question that the motion of Senator Quay was not one.

The Vice President sustained their point of order.

Subsequently on the same day (see issue 1400 record, Feb.) Senator Quay submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the bill (H. R. 2749) reported by the committee on Finance with an amendment, be recommitted to that committee with instructions to report the original bill and the amendment as separate propositions."

Senator Hill again objected to the resolutions and under the rules it went over.

Again, on Feb. 13, (page 1841, record of that date) Senator Morrill of Vermont moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill, being House bill 2749. On that motion 21 Republicans, of whom I was one, voted "yea," there being 29 negative votes and 39 not voting. So the motion to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill was lost, not however by my vote, but in spite of my vote to take it up. (See record, Feb. 12, p. 1941.)

Again on Feb. 25, Senator Morrill of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the House tariff bill. On that motion there were 22 yeas, all republicans, of whom I was one, there were 33 negative votes and 34 not voting.

So again the motion to take up the tariff bill was lost, I voting however, in favor of the motion to take up. (See record Feb. 25, p. 2404.)

Since then no effort has been made by Mr. Morrill or anyone else to take up the tariff bill.

Prior to the tariff bill coming to the senate, I introduced and had referred to the Committee on Finance a proposed amendment to any tariff bill that might come from the house restoring the McKinley duties substantially on wool.

This is the history and the whole history of my connection with tariff legislation at the present session. From this you will see that so far from having in any manner attempted to embarrass the consideration of a tariff bill, I have on every occasion presented, voted juts to the contrary. Yours very sincerely,

John H. MITCHELL.

### Cator's Speech.

T. O. Cator, a popular orator, gave a speech on grounds near Normal buildings.

Saturday, June 6, 8 p. m.—Elocutionary contests for medal by members of Junior and Senior classes.

Sunday, June 7, 11 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by Hon. G. M. Irwin, superintendent of public instruction, Salem, Oregon.

Sunday, June 7, 8 p. m.—Annual address by Pres. P. L. Campbell, State Normal School, Monmouth, Oregon.

Monday, June 8, 8 p. m.—Exercises of the Department of Music.

Tuesday, June 9, 8 p. m.—Programme by Bellview Lyceum.

Wednesday, June 10, 8 p. m.—Lecture before the Bellview and Excelsior literary societies by Pres. C. H. Chapman, University of Oregon, Eugene.

Thursday, June 11, 10 a. m.—Exercises of Graduating class.

Arrangements have been made with the S. P. R. R. Co. for one and one-third fare round trip. Anyone attending commencement exercises will pay full fare coming and one-third returning bringing a certificate from the home office that full fare has been paid. These rates will be good from the 4th to the 13th of June for all points between Salem and Ashland.

This is the history and the whole history of my connection with tariff legislation at the present session. From this you will see that so far from having in any manner attempted to embarrass the consideration of a tariff bill, I have on every occasion presented, voted juts to the contrary. Yours very sincerely,

John H. MITCHELL.

Another Lie Nailed.

Gardiner, Or., May 23, 1896.

EDITOR PLAINDEALER, Dear Sir:

I notice in the Review of May 21st,

a statement by one Parker, in substance as follows:

"that on January 16th

just as I promised him \$25 to take a message to Albert Poole and insinuating that

it was to warn him concerning the escape of Sam Brown, and the operation of the officers."

I wish to deny the charge

and say that I am wholly and maliciously false, that I never at any time employed

said Parker for anything and I did not

know him or who he was until long

after that time. I know nothing what-

ever of the matter mentioned in the

statement, and can conceive of no reason

why such statements are made, unless it

is done for money paid to the party mak-

ing the same.

Yours truly,

A. M. CRAWFORD.

To the Public.

On and after this date, I wish it under-

stood that my terms for all undertaker's