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The Plaindealer.

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1896.

No. 38.

IF YOU SEE IT IN
The Plaindealer
IT IS SO.

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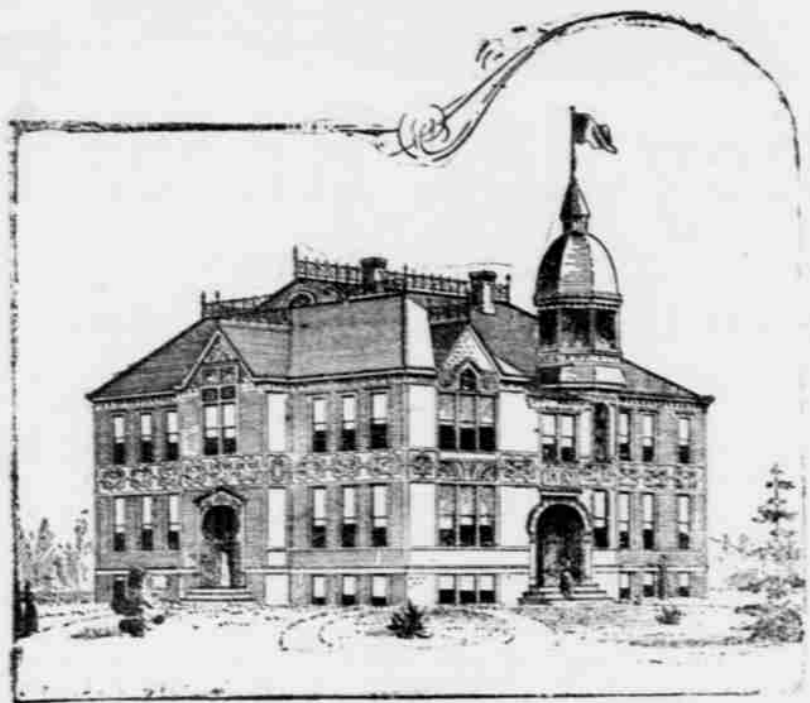
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Drain is a quiet, healthful little town, situated 36 miles north of Roseburg, and has no saloons or other places of vice. The people are moral and true friends of the student. The year just closed has been a prosperous one for the school.

For full particulars send for new catalogue, which will be promptly mailed to you.

Poultry, Fish and Game
in Season

H. T. BLUMB,

Proprietor of

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PRIME BACON, HAMS, LARD.

AND FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Roseburg, Or.

A. C. MARSTERS & Co. DRUGGISTS.



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A Choice Collection, at Prices that Sell.

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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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Blacksmiths and Machinists

Stephen Street, between Oak and Cass,

Machine Work a Specialty

ROSEBURG, OR.

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. BENEDECK, Undertaker. Roseburg, Ore., April 12, 1896.

Oregon State Camp-Meeting.

The Oregon State camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Canby, Ore., on their beautiful grounds, beginning July 14th and continuing until July 27th. The grounds will be suitably arranged and everything in good condition for an enjoyable and profitable meeting.

A NEBRASKA GLYCLONE

Bryan Nominated on the Fifth Ballot.

Chicago, July 10.—Bland, Boies, Bryan, Matthews and Pennoyer nominated for President. First ballot—Bland 233, Boies 86, Matthews 57, McLean 54, Bryan 105, Tillman 17, Blackburn 82, Patterson 95, Campbell 2, Pennoyer 10, Russell 2, Hill 1, Stevenson 2, Teller 8. 185 votes not cast on first ballot. Third ballot—Bland 201, Bryan 219. Fourth ballot—Bland 241, Bryan 250. Bryan nominated on fifth ballot.

TILLMAN ON THE WAR PATH.

He was Alternately Cheered and Hissed.

Chicago, July 9.—Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina mounted the stage to open the great debate in behalf of free coinage. A striking figure he was as he faced the audience. With no pretensions as to dress, shabbily coated, he instantly drew the eyes of 20,000 people. They turned toward him as if he were an antagonist. His thick-set, commanding form was full of defiance. His head, thrown back, was round and compact. His features, strong and powerful, were cast in the classic mold. His nose was straight, lips thin and compressed, jaw square, pugnacious, but the sunken cavity which marked his left eye, gave his face a sinister expression. It was a face never to be forgotten. On one lapel of his coat he wore the Cuban flag, on the other a pitchfork. One moment the people held their breath as they gazed. Then they broke forth in cheers, mingled with hisses. Richardson, with the aid of the assistant sergeant-at-arms, quickly suppressed the demonstrations.

Tillman's first sentence showed that he had a good, well-modulated voice, but he pitched the key so shrill that it grated like a file. He realized that as far as the galleries were concerned he had an audience entirely hostile. He introduced himself to them by saying he was before them as he was, not as the "lying newspapers" had represented him to be. The sound of cheers from the pit greeted this announcement. It was drowned in a storm of hisses from the gallery, which was increased to a perfect whirlwind of sound. "I come from a state which was the home of Jefferson," said Tillman, turning defiantly and fiercely surveying the vast congregation, which was hissing. Then with a contemptuous toss of his head, he looked at the silver delegates before him, his eyes blazing, and said with a sneer, "There are only three things that hiss; a goose, a serpent and a man." Raising his head and addressing the galleries he shouted that the men who hissed South Carolina forgot the history of the revolution, when that state kept alive the fires of liberty. This provoked a wild demonstration from the silver men.

"South Carolina, in 1850," he said, "led the fight in the democratic party which disrupted it." "The disruption," he continued, while the galleries hissed, "brought about the war, and the war emancipated the black slaves. Now," he added, swinging his arms through the air above his head, "we are leading a fight to emancipate the white slaves." This time the silver men had their innings, but did not applaud very lustily when he declared that with the conditions reversed he was willing again to see the democratic party disrupted. Repeatedly, as he proceeded, the galleries hissed. Several times the sergeant-at-arms threatened to clear the galleries. The silver men shouted their approval when he declared that they were adopting a new declaration of independence, "16 to 1 or bust." A storm of hisses came again when he repudiated his denial that this was a sectional issue. "I say it is a sectional issue," he cried, "and it will prevail."

After these pyrotechnical expressions, characteristic of the man, he drifted into statistics to show the bondage of the South and West to the East. These very figures gave the hostile galleries another opportunity to cry him down. "Time, time," they shouted. He paced the platform like an enraged lion. "I know, I know," he cried, with his arms aloft, "you are against us. There is not a paper in this city that is not in the power of money influences. They will not give us a fair show. They characterize us as 'howling, deranged, silver lunatics.'" Many delegates came up the aisles and stood at the foot of the stage studying the entirety of the features of the remarkable man before them. Continuing, Tillman declared the only way to avert a revolution would be to select a man whose record would fit the platform.

Soon the hissing began again at some of the radical utterances, and the South Carolina man said: "Four years ago a New York senator was hissed as I am now. Where is New York now?" he asked. "Where is New York?" and from the galleries came the cry, "In the soup," which brought cheers for Hill, tipped with hisses.

Tillman stood waiting till the noise

subsided, then using his hand before his mouth for a speaking trumpet, cried out, "You can just as well understand that I'm going to have my say if I stand here till sundown." He was permitted to go on with comparative ease after the chairman threatened to clear the galleries. He attacked Hill because the senator from New York had refused to make the first speech on the platform. Let him reply.

Incidentally he said of Hill: "He despised the president of the United States in 1892; since then he has had more cause than ever to despise him," and scorned Hill for assuming the role of apologist for the administration. "But as Cleveland stands for gold," he began, whereupon "Hurrah for Cleveland" was shouted, which drew a hearty response from the galleries, "now I want you all to listen," Tillman shouted. Then he read a substitute resolution, which follows:

"We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic, and tyrannical as a departure from the principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch congress, to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights. Plutocrat despotism is sought to be established on the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction of the financial plank of the last democratic national convention by President Cleveland, and Secretary Carlisle, as contrary to the plain meaning of English words and as being an act of bad faith deserving of the severest censure.

"The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold at the option of the government, and for use as proceeds to defray ordinary expenses of the government, are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment."

After reading the resolution, he was fiercely hissed. Tillman closed with a warning to delegates that they must unite the jealous elements of the silver forces or victory for the democracy would be impossible. He pledged the Solid South to any good, straight silver candidate.

MINORITY REPORT.

Nine Platform Declarations Are Blacklisted.

Chicago, July 9.—Sixteen delegates composing the minority committee on resolutions, find nine declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent.

Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased—while others are extreme and revolutionary of well-recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent without going into specific statement of the objectionable contents of the report of the majority. But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as a vital democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to be the only just and true expression of democracy's faith upon this paramount issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial plank in the majority report:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of the free coinage of silver and the change of the existing standard of value, independent of the action of any other great nations, would not only imperil our chances, but it would retard, or entirely prevent, the establishment of international bimetalism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place the country upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry. Until international co-operation among the leading nations for the free coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit.

"For the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor, we insist that our paper and silver currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The democratic party is a party of hard money, and opposed to legal-tender payment as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor a gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States and treasury notes under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction.

"We hold that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times under all circumstances."

The minority also feels that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, and economic course and fidelity of the present democratic administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economic course, and fidelity of the present democratic national administration."

Senator Hill offered this report, and also the following amendments to the platform and moved their adoption:

"Amendment 1—But it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts.

"Amendment 2—Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on the belief that such coinage will effect and maintain the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, we declare as a pledge of our sincerity that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law, such coinage shall thereupon be suspended.

Gold Men in Revolt.

Chicago, July 10.—There was consternation supreme in the gold ranks early this morning when it was learned that Senator Hill was not going to be present. New Yorkers were furious over the matter. The reason given for his absence was illness. "Then he ought to come on a bed," said Lieutenant-Governor Sherman. "Hill should be sent for at once," said Senator Carter, "if we are going to have a bolt, let's have it, but don't let us have a semblance of such a thing and sit here like fools." The situation was exciting. The announcement that Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, was for the platform and ticket, caused the first division and discussion. Then Hill's absence created a furor.

Finally there came sweeping rumors that there would be a new convention, a gold platform and a gold ticket. This statement found many upholders, but it was admitted that any move in that direction immediately was an impossibility in view of the action taken at the gold conference on Friday night.

William C. Whitney said: "We have already taken means toward the accomplishment of that end. We shall know in 30 days just what the people want us to do and we shall do it."

"Will there be a gold ticket nominated?"

"That depends upon the action of the committee already appointed. At our meeting on Saturday we provided for a committee, one from each gold state, who should, upon his return home, feel the pulse of his people and report to Senator Gray, of Delaware, his findings. Using those findings as a basis, we will come to a judgment as to the advisability of putting out a ticket and a democratic platform. The present trend appears to be in favor of a new ticket and platform."

P. M. Hinckley, of the New York delegation, brought the first information to the convention hall that Senator Hill would not attend. Delancy Nicoll and Francis Bartlett sought Perry Belmont in order to arrange for the delegation to retire.

Several of the New York delegates wanted to return to see Hill. Meantime the New York delegates sat disgruntled and without a leader. Charles Tracy, of Albany district, quit the convention. He said: "I do not think that more than 22 out of 72 of the New York delegates will support the democratic platform and ticket. There are only three or four Tammany delegates and two or three from the interior who are for it. I do not believe in acquiescing, even to the extent of sitting stonily in the convention, so I shall go home. My alternate is not here and I will give no proxy, so my vote is withdrawn entirely."

It soon became evident that the movement was crystallizing for an independent ticket. O'Sullivan of the Massachusetts delegation, said with reference to his statement on the roll-call regarding the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman of the delegation, that they did not know what their actual plans were, but there were signs of a disintegration of the gold forces. The Massachusetts delegation decided last night to cast 27 votes for Pattison.

Cramer of the Vermont delegation authorized this statement: "I shall bolt the ticket, if the Vermont delegation is polled. Five will bolt and three will vote." Delegate Doyle, of New Hampshire, said that half of the New Hampshire delegates had announced their purpose of not supporting the ticket. Senator Winter of the delegation, said the populist have made the platform and will name the ticket and now they must elect it.

The Delaware delegation is divided, but with the exception of one silver delegate, the current is strong for an independent ticket. Connecticut had no caucus upon the situation, but the consensus of opinion in the convention seems to be that it shall take passive part and hold aloof from voting. Lynde Harrison, a member of the Connecticut delegation, said: "The course that is to be followed by the round-money democrats will depend largely upon the position McKinley may take in his letter of acceptance. If he and Hanna persist in putting protection to the front and standing upon that as the only issue, they hardly see how the eastern democrats can support them. If they will recognize the fact that the financial question is the only issue of this campaign, or position may be different."

A Postoffice Ruling.

Chicago, July 10.—Railroad companies no longer may carry their business letters over their own roads without paying

postage to the government. An order has been received from Postmaster-General Wilson by Major Stewart and Postmaster Hering, insisting upon the enforcement of the postal laws against railroads carrying their own letters.

An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them. But all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage, and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law.

The railroads, however, will not be required to mail their letters as ordinary citizens and corporations. They will be supplied with a specially stamped envelope, which they must cancel on delivery to the trainmen. The express companies have been using such envelopes for some years.

Cubans Defeated.

HAVANA, July 10.—Rebels hovering in the districts just beyond Guanabacoa, are more active. Recently they fired upon various government posts in the outskirts of the city, the Spanish garrisons in Santa Maria and other forts responding with desultory firing. For half an hour there was great excitement. The insurgents finally retreated, carrying their wounded with them. The attacking parties displayed such poor marksmanship that they neither killed nor wounded any member of the garrison in the outposts defending the city.

From Pinar del Rio, General Bernal officially reports having sustained, near Main and De Benales, for two and a half hours, a combat with various insurgent bands entrenched in strong positions in the vicinity. In view of their tenacious resistance against repeated Spanish charges, Bernal personally led the last and successful attack, the artillery co-operating with good effect. The rebel camps at Bani and Blanco were taken by storm and a great quantity of munitions captured.

Bernal had only 600 men and the insurgents had over 1600 men, commanded by Ramon Lazoo. It is reported that the latter was seriously wounded in the fight. The Spanish loss is given at 11 killed and wounded.

The rebels in their flight left 31 dead on the field. The peasant families in the vicinity, said they also had many wounded.

A DEAL.

The Pops. Delivered the Goods, But the Dems. Did Not.

The ever shifting scenes in the political kaleidoscope brings to view unexpected sights. Two years ago Douglas Levens was elected sheriff after a hot contest, by a fair plurality vote—296—in a total vote of 3698 cast for sheriff, having received 1605. At the last election out of a total vote of 3915 for sheriff Mr. Shambrook received 1654 votes, 49 votes more than Levens two years before, yet was defeated by 163 votes. Mr. Martin, the populist, two years ago got 734 votes, nearly the populist full vote. This year Mr. McLaughlin, the populist candidate for sheriff, got only 444 votes, not much more than half his party vote. This shows that a large number of populists were induced, for some reason or other, to vote for the democratic candidate for sheriff. In other words, a deal was made between the democrats and populists to swap votes for the populist candidates for the legislature for votes in return for the democratic candidate for sheriff. The populists delivered the goods but the democrats did not, as the votes for the representatives show they got only about their party vote while the sheriff got about 233 more votes than Mr. Dewey, who received the highest vote for the legislature on the democratic ticket.

These facts, which are established by the records, show that Mr. Shambrook's vote increased about equal to the increase of total vote, the populist vote for sheriff fell off about 50 per cent and that the democrats vote for sheriff increased about the same ratio, is evidence almost indubitable that there was an understanding between the managers of those parties on that head.

Parlor Meeting.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city held a most interesting and instructive parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. H. E. Happersett, Tuesday, July 7. Mrs. Baxter and her accomplished daughter being present entertained us very highly—Miss Baxter, with recitations and music, and Mrs. Baxter with much valuable advice along the various lines of work in which the Union is engaged. She told with great pathos of the homes for little waifs, and the missions for reclaiming fallen women, which are but two of the forty-five fields of labor to which the W. C. T. U. is devoted. She encouraged the Local Union to do to humanity whatever good they could in whatever way they could. In the evening Mrs. Baxter lectured at the Baptist church and was well received by an attentive and interested audience. Quite a number of new names were enrolled as members of Roseburg W. C. T. U. And thus the good work goes on.

Press Sec'y, W. C. T. U.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The common council met Thursday evening, July 9th, and transacted the following business: The following members were present: Mayor Marsters; Councilmen Yates, Moore, Stanton, Fletcher, Perry, Sloum and Churchill; Recorder Zigler and Marshal Cannon. Councilman Clements absent. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition from A. A. Fink and Mrs. Electa L. McClallen asking the privilege to lay a water main through Washington street from the east side of Aaron Rose's donation chain to the intersection of Main street, thence down Main to the north side of Douglas street, with privilege of erecting one hydrant for better protection against fire. Moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and the committee on fire and water report an ordinance covering the construction and maintenance.

The following saloon bonds were read and accepted and licenses ordered issued: W. H. Pitchford, A. T. Thompson, J. A. Hein, D. W. Stephens, L. A. Harmon, E. C. Puket & Fred Rowell. On the referred petition for the change of the street light on Mill street, the committee reported that the light be left for the present as now located, and the report accepted.

The petition asking to license peddlers, hawkers, fakera and traveling auctioneers was laid on the table for the present.

The committee asked for and were granted further time to report on the petition to regulate the number of hotel runners at each train.

The Roseburg Water Co., through the committee on fire and water made the following proposition to the city for water for fire and sewerage purposes: \$500 for sewerage, \$700 for fire, and \$1000 for both per year. A vote was taken to accept the proposition for \$1000 per year with the following result: D. Moore, yes; H. C. Sloum, H. C. Stanton, J. M. Fletcher, F. H. Churchill, Wm. Perry, and Robt. Yates voting no. The question was lost.

After the vote being tallied it was moved that the Water Co., be offered the sum of \$800 per year for fire purposes and the committee on fire and water empowered to enter into contract should the proposition be accepted by the water Co.

The quarterly reports of the treasurer and recorder were referred to the committee on current expenses and accounts for investigation.

Marshal's and recorder's reports read and accepted and ordered filed.

The following bills were allowed: J. M. Fletcher, drayage \$ 8 00 D. Patterson, drayage 5 50 Roseburg Electric Light Co., street and city hall lights 167 30 C. A. Schreiber, attorney fees 20 00 J. A. Perkins, treasurer's fees 67 77 A. J. Milton, special police 4 50 B. F. Page, street work 14 40 F. M. Zigler, recorder's fees 35 75 Plaindealer Pub. Co., publishing notice 2 50 J. B. Cannon, salary and fees 50 00 J. W. Mullen, hauling dead mule 2 00 Zack Barker, drayage 5 00 D. H. Quillham, street work 3 00 Hudson Mill & Lumber Co., lumber 43 70 Ordinance No. 135, being an ordinance to limit the number of witnesses to be subpoenaed on part of any defendant at the expense of the city in trials before the recorder's court, for breach of city ordinance, and to regulate the fees of witnesses, was read first, second and third time and passed and ordered posted.

Moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet Friday evening, July 10th. No further business the meeting adjourned.

At an adjourned meeting of the common council Friday evening, July 10, 1896, the following business was transacted: On calling the roll the following members were found present: Mayor Marsters; Councilmen Clements, Stanton, Moore, Fletcher, Churchill and Sloum; Marshal Cannon and Recorder Zigler. Councilmen Yates and Perry absent. Councilman Yates came in before the meeting adjourned. Ordinance No. 136 was read a first, second and third time, and passed. Said ordinance being an ordinance to license and regulate business, trades, occupations and professions within the City of Roseburg, and to provide punishment for violation thereof, and to repeal ordinance No. 133.

Ordinance No. 137, was read a first, second and third time and passed. Said ordinance being an ordinance granting to A. A. Fink and Electa L. McClallen and their associates, successors or assigns, the right and authority to lay a water main through and along certain streets in the City of Roseburg, and prescribing the condition thereof.

The annual report of Chief Engineer Perry was read and accepted and ordered filed.

Adjourned to meet August 6, 1896.

Card of Thanks.

We, the undersigned, hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and sympathy during the illness, death and burial of our beloved daughter Lillie.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN HATFIELD.