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The Plaindealer.

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

No. 41.

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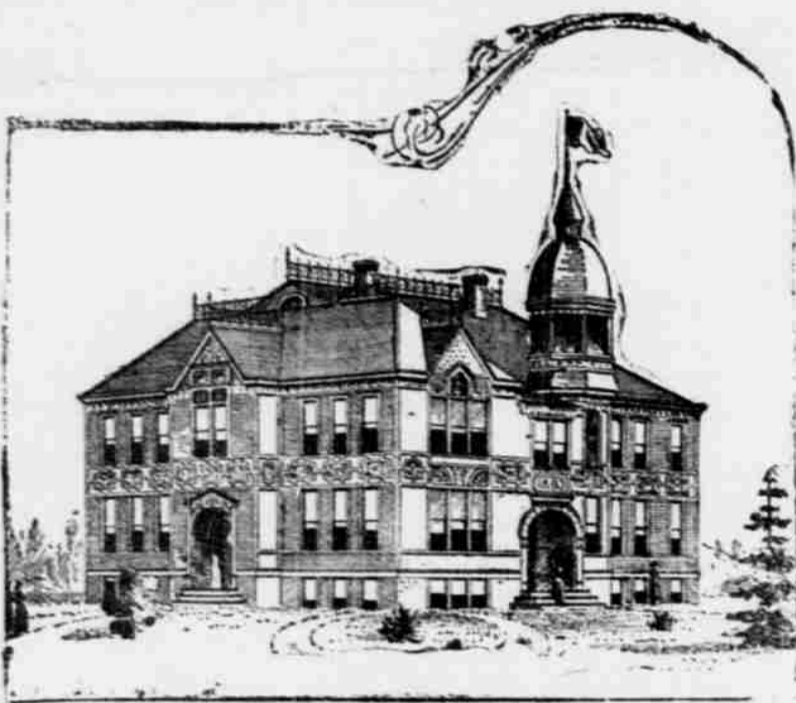
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To the Public.

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. BERNECK, Undertaker, Roseburg, Ore., April 12, 1895.

"Liverine."

"Liverine," manufactured by the Anchor S Chemical Co., the great Liver, Kidney and Constipation cure. An infallible remedy for all curable forms of diseases of those organs. The greatest known remedy for Indigestion. Try it. For sale at M. F. Rapp's drug store, Roseburg, Oregon.

TELEGRAPH NEWS

A Bolt is Probable

St. Louis, July 20.—Middle-of-the-road populists express great confidence in their strength. Up to noon more than 100 delegates to the convention registered at their headquarters. Seven expressed a preference for Bryan, two said they were for a fusion on electors. Many were pronounced for a straight ticket, and the fight against the nomination of indorsement of Bryan. More than a majority of the states were represented. Some claim a two thirds majority.

These middle-of-the-road men are not apparently working with Chairman Taubeneck, who is also opposed to the indorsement of Bryan. It was stated at the conference today that Taubeneck had given up the fight, having been scared by the attitude of the leaders on the ground. At headquarters many expressions were heard indicating disapproval of the indorsement of Bryan.

"They shan't turn us over to the democrats," shouted a grizzled veteran from California. "Maine is with California," came from another part of the room. A cheer was raised when an Ohio delegate said: "Ohio is in the middle-of-the-road."

There is not much said about candidates, middle-of-the-road men saying they are perfecting arrangements to control the convention first.

Belief continues generally prevalent that a bolt is among the strong probabilities at the populist convention, whatever course is decided upon by the majority. Delegates are constantly arriving and the larger crowd makes more evident the intensity of the feeling over the one question at issue. This question is whether to indorse Bryan and Sewall or nominate a separate ticket.

In a general way the contest is between the North and the South. Northern men, as a class, contend that to the indorsement of Bryan lies the only hope of making the influence of the party felt or achieving practical results, while the Southern men, remembering their many contests with the democrats in their section, maintain that such a course is utterly suicidal. Both classes are equally in earnest, and both declare that there is but one course open.

Bryan followers talk more openly than their opponents. They are perfecting a thorough organization, and mean to make a strenuous effort to secure the indorsement of the democratic nominee. They do not publicly admit that there is any possibility that they will not be able to control the convention, but privately many say that if a separate ticket is nominated they will walk out of the convention and appeal to the people to rally to the support of Bryan and Sewall. The other crowd is more reticent, but the feeling is none the less intense.

Somewhat Threatening.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—While en route to the national populist convention, the California delegation, 33 strong, last night issued an open letter to the democratic presidential nominee, William J. Bryan, urging him to go before the country as the nominee of the populist party. The letter was composed and dispatched while the delegation was waiting for the train to St. Louis. Dr. G. W. Daywalt, of San Francisco, being chosen secretary and instructed to write it.

The letter says in part: "If you will accept the nomination from the populist party, declaring yourself a populist, you will become a leader to whom will rush every reformer, be he silverite, democrat or republican, and not only be elected yourself, but also elect a congress, the law-making power. This is the opportunity of your life, which, if taken advantage of, will send your name down in history as the savior of our country by the means of populism. If you don't do it, we must, in defense of our principles, put another nominee in the field. Can you thus be elected?"

Cyclone Davis' Resolution.

St. Louis, July 21.—"Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, will ask the populist convention to adopt the following:

"Whereas, McKinley and the republican party represent the existing gold standard, perpetuation of which means that the national banking system is to be rechartered for 50 years, and our national debt to be refunded and made a gold instead of a coin debt, and bonds to run for 50 years; and,

"Whereas, this system is to be fastened upon the country by treaty with foreign nations under the false pretense of an international conference, which means the ultimate enslavement of the masses, and the complete establishment of the classes;

"Resolved, That to defeat this measure and insure McKinley's defeat so far as our vote goes, we pledge ourselves to unite with the democrats on one set of electors in each state, which is the sentiment of the middle of the road populists."

A Middle-Road Majority.

St. Louis, July 21.—At a meeting today of representatives of the National Reform Press Association, which claims to have 1300 papers in the country, the "middle-of-the-road" men had a large majority and adopted a strong resolu-

tion in favor of preserving their organization and keeping in the middle of the road.

MEETING OF MIDDLE-ROADERS.

Object of the Session Was to Attempt Organization.

St. Louis, July 21.—Middle-of-the-road populists, recognizing that the organization of the Bryan men was falling, today called a meeting and attempted to organize, but the nonarrival of delegates led to deferring action. Many who will arrive today, it is claimed, will join their ranks.

The attempt of the middle-of-the-road men to organize resulted in a very spirited meeting. A. H. Livingston, of Missouri, was elected temporary chairman. A delegate from Oklahoma named Albright pointed out a man seated in front of the chairman, and declared that he had been around the various hotels distributing Mark Hanna's money for the purpose of preventing the indorsement of Bryan, and defeating the silver party. The man was Silas Ross, of Buffalo, N. Y. Ross denied emphatically that he had been engaged in any such business, or ever seen the Oklahoma man before. Albright claimed that Ross represented himself as from Baltimore, and other portions of the country, but upon close questioning, admitted he might be mistaken, saying he looked very much like Ross.

Later Hackstaff of Colorado, entered and made a speech. The Oklahoma man said Hackstaff was the man with the money. Hackstaff immediately denied he had ever seen the Oklahoma man before, or was engaged in anything but an effort to select a straight-out populist candidate for the presidency. The Oklahoma man seemed uncertain, and went away after a motion had been adopted requesting the Bryan men to leave the hall.

Before the last part of this interesting incident occurred, a motion was carried with a whoop that none but a straight-out populist should be nominated for president. Then occurred a row because the men with Bryan badges were in the room. It was claimed by the middle-of-the-road populists that these Bryan men should either get out or declare themselves for a middle-of-the-road ticket. There were several quarrels. The secretary finally got a semblance of order by moving a call of the roll of states to secure responses, and see what strength the middle-of-the-road men would have in the convention. Arizona did not respond, nor did Alabama, although a Florida man stated that he understood that Alabama was divided.

Arkansas was for the Omaha platform. California was divided but it was said the middle-of-the-road men in the delegation would accept Bryan on a straight populist platform. There was no response from Connecticut. Colorado answered: "Two delegations, one for Bryan, one straight out."

The secretary moved that the middle-of-the-road men use every effort to exclude the democratic delegates, headed by Patterson. This was carried with a shout. There were no responses for Delaware or the District of Columbia. Florida announced two votes for the middle-of-the-road cause, Georgia did not respond. When Indiana was called, it was announced that the greater portion of the delegation was middle-of-the-road.

I Idaho's seven votes would be cast for Bryan, said James Gunn, no matter what this convention did. The Idaho populists would vote solidly for Bryan and carry the state for him. The secretary made a point of order, as this was a middle-of-the-road meeting, and the Bryan men had no right to try to make it "a democratic ratification meeting." After some wrangling, Mr. Gunn was granted a few minutes to make a statement. He detailed the hardships the populists had encountered, and said no matter what was done, he always intended to remain a populist. When Iowa was called, Secretary Reed entered into a discussion of the preferences of the different delegates. After figuring out five or six middle-of-the-road men, he entered an emphatic denial of Weaver's statement that Iowa would cast 30 solid votes for Bryan.

A delegate from Texas named Wood chipped in at nearly every announcement, saying, "Texas greets you, and promises 95 votes to help out." He and Webster, of Missouri, got into a discussion of a side matter and each warned the middle-of-the-road men to keep out of the canvases of state delegations which would turn their votes over to Bryan. Both said the unit rule should be avoided and each vote as he wished. Illinois was called, and the announcement was made that there was an Altgeld delegation for Bryan and a Taylor delegation for middle-of-the-road. It was promptly asserted that Altgeld was not a delegate. Reply was made that Altgeld controlled the Bryan delegation.

When Maine was called a man mounted a chair and stated with great vehemence that there was only one delegate from Maine present, but the delegation was solid for the middle-of-the-road. A man from Mississippi announced that state was opposed to any fusion, but he could not speak definitely. At this point, J. C. Hackstaff, of Colorado, made a speech in which he declared that the Patterson delegates from

Colorado were "very bad men." Three cheers were given for Hackstaff. Then ensued the incident already related, in which the Oklahoma man was concerned.

After the adoption of a motion put out by the Bryan men, thus cutting off the Oklahoma man's explanation, German, a populist from St. Louis, said that it was not a populist, but a republican meeting. There were loud cries of "put him out," "down with the traitor," etc. "Sit down," said the chairman. "I won't sit down," said the Missourian. "You can't make me sit down."

The chairman told some one to put him out. German showed fight. A Minnesota man jumped in with his fists doubled. Others interfered to prevent hostilities, and the Missourian was hustled toward the door, declaring that his money, which he had paid for hall and hall badges, had been diverted from the straight populist party to a faction. Hal Ayer, of New York, said that while they had been doing little or nothing, and were without organization, the democrats were swallowing the populist party. He had assurances that if the South would stand firm against Bryan, there were enough Western votes to prevent his indorsement. A meeting of middle-of-the-road men, consisting of three delegates from each state was announced to take place at the Lindell at once. The roll-call of states was not resumed.

Success is in Sight.

St. Louis, July 21.—The Bryan managers confidently claimed this morning that they had passed the Rubicon, and their control of the convention was practically assured. There are conditions and details yet to be worked out, but they believe they have won the main victory, the nomination or indorsement of the Chicago ticket. An attempt of some populists to force the withdrawal of Sewall, and the nomination of a populist for vice-president had been defeated by the stand taken by Bryan's friends, and the positive answer of Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, that such a thing could not be considered.

Notwithstanding the confidence of the Bryan managers, however, they will not relax their efforts. They have a most complex organization, and every man has instructions for today. They will canvass every incoming delegation and keep up the work of proselyting among those already here. Although they claim a victory, they believe there will be a bolt of the radicals, and, paradoxical as it may seem, this is what some of the most level-headed desire. The democratic managers certainly are not averse to a split which will carry out of the convention the extremists men. They claim that the allegiance of some of these men could do the ticket infinitely more harm than good. The battle, of course, will come on the floor of the convention, and no one now doubts that there will be a general display of bad blood.

The national committee will wrestle with the question of organization today. The Bryan men have put forward General Weaver for temporary chairman. This is a shrewd move. They do not believe the opposition will care to make a fight against their late standard-bearer.

National Committee Meets.

St. Louis, July 21.—The populist national committee met at 12 o'clock. Taubeneck occupied the chair. The principal work before the committee is the selection of temporary officers and the settlement of contests, but these matters were postponed. The Texas delegation was increased from 95 to 103. The representation from each territory and the District of Columbia, except Oklahoma, was increased from four to six. Oklahoma was put on the basis of a state and given nine votes, because of the large populist vote cast there. The committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

He is for Bryan.

St. Louis, July 21.—Congressman Towne of Minnesota, one of the silver republicans who walked out of the St. Louis convention and announced the severance of his allegiance to the republican party, arrived here today.

"The silver movement in Minnesota," said he, "is growing by leaps and bounds. Among the republicans, I was amazed at the widespread defection in favor of silver. Republicans and populists are enthusiastically for Bryan, in the belief that it is only by a union of the silver forces that the battle for the restoration of silver can be won in this campaign."

"I appreciate very highly the compliment involved in the suggestion of my name here for president, but an independent nomination, in my opinion, is impracticable. Bryan should be indorsed. I am for Bryan."

A.—Now, if I understand correctly, the first principle of socialism is to divide with your brother man.

B.—Then you don't understand it correctly. The first principle of socialism is to make your brother man divide with you.

"This country," writes Mr. Casey to his cousin in Ireland, "is the greatest on earth. It is a country where the man who earns his own living is as good as any other man, and if he don't have to earn it, he is a don't sight better."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TRUTH OF IT.

It is altogether likely that the politicians of the gold-standard democracy will hold a second convention and nominate a second ticket. There men do not expect to carry a single state in the Union for a sound-money democratic candidate, but they claim to be impressed with a belief that unless they set up a figure-head in this campaign the democratic organization will fall to pieces and the principles of Jefferson go completely to smash. That is what they claim, but that they so believe is open to doubt. As intelligent men they should know that the organization of the purified democracy can be perfected just as well after next November as at present, and that the fundamental principles of the party are imperishable as the constitution itself. As practical politicians they must realize that their contemplated action menaces the sound-money cause in this campaign by threatening to divide its adherents when their solid vote may be essential to its success. With the prospect of a unification of all the free-silver elements, it certainly looks like narrow partisanship, if it does not savor of unpatriotism, to put a stumbling block in the way of the only sound-money ticket that can possibly be elected.

This proposition has been pretty thoroughly argued from every available standpoint, and it cannot be denied that the advocates of a second convention have got the worst of the discussion. They have been shown that McKinley's tariff views cut little or no figure in the premises, because there can be no tariff revision by the next congress, and they have been told that in a crisis like the present, when the very life of the nation is in danger, patriotism should rise above party. They have been forced to virtually acknowledge that their attitude is based solely upon the low plane of political expediency and self-seeking. Their professed eagerness to "preserve the party" stands revealed as a desire to provide themselves with occupation in this campaign at the risk of the nation's safety. Turned out of the house of their fathers by the Chicago convention, they feel that they must do something to keep themselves before the public when both its eyes are wide open. They cannot hope to find immediate distinction or reward by arraying themselves under the McKinley banner. Even if they were willing to reconstruct their financial faith and fight for Bryan, they would be received only as privates. A policy of inaction would keep them out of the great quadrennial swim in which political fortunes are won and lost. Consequently they turn to the second convention project as their only means of salvation from political obscurity. That's the truth of it.

But no matter what these self-seekers propose, the intelligent rank and file of the sound-money democracy will decline to vote in the air at a time when their votes, to be effective, must be cast for the only sound-money candidate who can possibly be elected. They would be untrue to their country—aye, and to democratic principle, which is a synonym for patriotism—if they were to pursue any course which might however remotely endanger the financial policy which is a mainstay of this government and a tried and true promoter of our commercial and industrial prosperity. The tens of thousands of democrats who are opposed to Bryan and Bryanism will not be allowed to fall into the error of casting half a vote for sound money when their full vote can be recorded for it without involving any sacrifice of personal or political honor on their part. As the campaign progresses they will be convinced that the republican party has taken an honest and courageous stand on the money question, it deserves to conquer and to receive the support of all honest and courageous men.—Telegram.

The Tandem Waltz.

The latest in dancing—is the Tandem waltz. At the gay watering places in the east, at Newport and Saratoga, Cape May, Atlantic City, even as far West as Chicago and St. Louis, the Tandem waltz is now the rage.

There is no more slow, languorous dancing on a handkerchief's space. The young man who held his partner close as if he dreaded robbery is out of date. The "tandem" craze has struck the waltz.

The "tandem" has its advantages, says the New York World. In it both girl and young man move in the same direction at the same time.

Instead of a young man holding out his hands and the girl tucking her head under his chin, she gives him the cold shoulder.

For the girl whose only charm is the sloping lines of the back of the neck and the fetching little locks tickling the

white nape this is especially comfortable. The girl stands back to her partner, who holds her right arm extended. This girl's left hand is put behind her. This does away with what prima people have called unmitigated temptations of the waltz. There is no chance for the young man to clasp a girl's slender waist.

Faces are not dangerously close, and eyes—oh! eyes can't look into other eyes any kind of tender looks.

The "tandem" takes all the flavor out of Strauss waltzing. However, it is one of the distinct novelties. Here's one advantage: The tandem waltz will never ruin the back of the waist of a girl's dress.

Don't think of the tall girl towing the little partner around in a tandem waltz.

Spray for Hop Louse.

Hop lice are beginning to make their appearance, and those growers who are interested in hops this year, and desirous of securing a good quality (this being the only kind that will sell) will do well to spray their vines.

The resin wash recommended by the state board of horticulture should be used. It is as follows:

Ingredients—Resin, 4 pounds; sal soda, 3 pounds.

Directions—Place resin and sal soda in kettle with three pints of cold water. Use soft rain water always. Boil or simmer slowly until thoroughly dissolved, when it will look black. The sal soda will adhere to the sides of the kettle, and must be scraped down. When it looks dissolved, if there are pieces of resin in the bottom of the kettle it needs more boiling. When sufficiently boiled, add enough hot water to make fifty gallons. After adding the water in will become thick, but after boiling again it becomes thin. The above is ready for immediate use and should be applied cold or only lukewarm. If desired for future use, boil the above amount of ingredients as directed, and add water to make five gallons; boil until thick. This will stand any length of time and is always ready for use. When required, use one part or gallon of compound with nine gallons of boiling water. This applied to the vines will kill the hop-lice.

Caution.

The county court has just issued the following words of caution to justices of the peace:

All justices of the peace of Douglas county, Oregon, are hereby cautioned against issuing warrants for the arrest of persons charged with petty offenses, unless the justice should be satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to convict, or that the accused is attempting to leave the county or state, and when warrant is issued to notify the district attorney or his deputy, and in all cases where practicable, such as where defendant is not attempting to leave the county or state, to submit a full statement of the case to the district attorney or his deputy before issuing a warrant.

Special attention of all justices of the peace is called to the following section of the code, to wit:

SECTION 2172. The justice may, in his discretion, require the private prosecutor in a criminal action to give security for costs and disbursements, before filing or receiving the complaint therein, in the amount authorized in civil actions, and not otherwise.

The above section is applicable to all misdemeanors of which the justice has jurisdiction to try and impose punishment.

County Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all parties holding Douglas county warrants indorsed prior to February 15, 1892, to present the same at the treasurer's office in the court house for payment as interest will cease thereon after the date of this notice.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1896, at the City of Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon.

Wm. A. FRATER,

County Treasurer.

County Court Proceedings.

In the matter of the estate of A. G. Osburn, deceased, it was ordered that I. B. Riddle take testimony and report the same to the court, August 10, 1896.

"Is this a sixteen-to-one town?" asked the drummer.

"It air on Sunday," answered the native.

"On Sunday?"

"Yas. Sixteen goes fishin' to one goin' to church."

Juan Garcia, an aged Mexican, residing in New York City, is cutting a new set of teeth. He claims to be 91 years old, and says that nature provided his mother with four sets of teeth during her life of 102 years.