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# The Plaindealer.

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VOL. XXVII.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1896.

No. 42.

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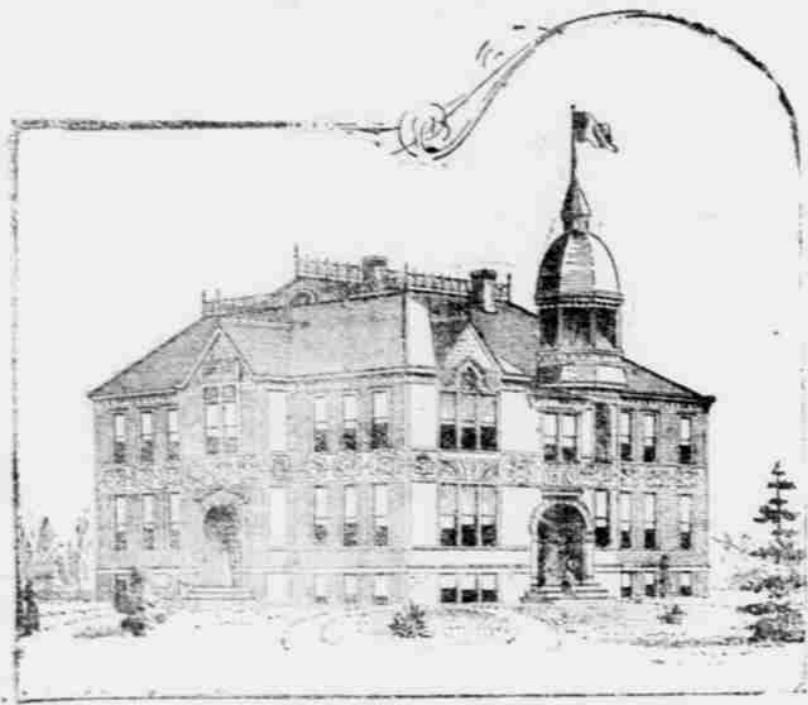
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TELEGRAPH NEWS

Eleventh Year Begins September 7th, 1896.

Three Distinct Courses: Normal, Academic and Music.

State diplomas, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Education, awarded to those who complete the Normal course, and pay the required fee. Diplomas from the school to those who finish the other courses.

Thorough work and teachers' training department. Expenses low.

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Drain is a quiet, beautiful little town, situated 26 miles north of Roseburg, and has no saloons or other places of vice. The people are moral and true friends of the student. This year just closed has been a prosperous one for the school.

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AND FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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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. F. BERKHOFF, 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

### The Populists.

St. Louis, July 23.—The populists began assembling at the convention hall shortly after 9 o'clock. The air was extremely oppressive. The delegates, with coats slung over their arms, stood about discussing the situation. The middle-of-the-road fellows could be heard above the music of the band. The Texas delegation contains some of the most uncompromising men in the convention, and they were mad at the prospect of being balked in their policy.

At 10:05 Senator Butler, temporary chairman, appeared on the platform. Simultaneously the band struck up "Dixie," and the delegates uncorked some of their pent-up enthusiasm. The attendance in the galleries, as yesterday, was very thin. At 10:10 Chairman Butler called the convention to order, and Rev. Smith offered an invocation for blessings upon our common country.

The report of the committee on credentials was called for. No one responded, and the states were called for members of the committee on permanent organization and resolutions.

After the announcement of the committee on permanent organization, the members retired.

### MIDDLE-ROADERS IN EVIDENCE.

A squad of the middle-of-the-roads, headed by Delegate Branch, of Georgia, suddenly plunged into the hall through the main entrance, whooping down the center aisle. Branch bore aloft a big white banner with the inscriptions "Middle-of-the-Road," "A Straight Ticket." At the sight of the Texas, Georgia, Maine, Missouri, and Mississippi delegations mounted chairs, and yelled at the top of their voices. At the same time the middle-of-the-road delegates stationed in the gallery over the platform hurled in the air a peck of small blue tickets, which broke and fell like a cloud on the stage and pit.

The four delegates gave cheer after cheer, but the others sat silently in their seats. About 90 of the delegates joined the demonstration. The green tickets contained the following: "Middle-of-the-Road—Our Financial Plan."

"We demand that the national treasury notes issued by the government be received for all public dues and in full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and issued direct to the people through postal and other government banks at cost, for the benefit of the people, and the purchase and coinage of such amount of gold and silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1 may be necessary to pay the debts of the government which are payable in coin.

"We demand that the volume of money shall be speedily increased to the amount necessary to transact the business of the country on a cash basis. Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the populist convention. (Signed) George M. Jackson, J. W. Dollison, Isaac A. McCracken, Arkansas."

The credentials committee's appointments were completed at 11:25.

### REGALED WITH SONGS.

A delegate from Oklahoma then mounted the stage and introduced Clarence Homely, of Oklahoma, who regaled the convention with campaign songs, which were loudly applauded.

An Alabama delegate introduced Mistress Pennington Sweet, a campaign singer of Arkansas. She sang in a pleasant soprano, a parody on "Yankee Doodle Dandy," each verse of which concluded with, "Yankee Doodle, get your gun, shoot the goldbugs every one, Yankee Doodle Dandy."

Delegate Crawford of Kansas, moved the delegates to the silver convention be admitted on the exhibition of their badges. There were many yells of "No, no," from the middle-of-the-roads. Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell said it was impossible to carry out such instructions.

Thereupon Jerry Simpson mounted a chair and said that it was no more than common courtesy to extend to the other convention, which was here in a common cause, the same privileges that it extended to delegates of this convention. Chairman Butler, amid howls of delight from the straightouts, ruled the motion out of order.

### WASHBURN'S RESOLUTION.

Washburn of Massachusetts from the stage announced that he had an important resolution to offer. It was as follows:

"Whereas, We are all populists, and deprecate the talk which has appeared in some of the newspapers that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of the convention; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we repudiate all such utterances as a reflection upon the fidelity of the members of this convention and of the populist party."

Washburn said the question of preserving the organization of this "grand party" was vital, and called for a full discussion. A storm of protests came from the middle-of-the-roads. One made a point of order that before the convention was permanently organized no such resolution could be acted upon. A Connecticut delegate named Henry C. Baldwin shouted: "If the papers say

we are asses, shall we pass a resolution saying we are not?"

Chairman Butler ruled that during temporary organization a resolution could be passed expressing its sense. Thereupon Congressman Howard of Alabama, moved to refer the resolution to the committee on resolutions. Delegate Branch of Georgia followed with a motion to table the whole subject. There was a great deal of confusion as the vote was taken, viva voce, and Chairman Butler decided the motion carried.

Delegate Willis of North Dakota then moved to take a recess, but the crowd desiring more music and speeches, voted the motion down, although the announcement was made that it would be 3 o'clock before the committee on credentials could report. After more music, at 12:42 another motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock was made and it carried.

### At Last A Victory.

St. Louis, July 24.—The third day's session of the populist national convention at St. Louis was marked by a partial victory for the middle-of-the-road men, they having secured the consent of the convention to consider the vice-presidential nomination before the question as to who should have first place upon the ticket was taken up.

The early part of today's session was devoted to the same sort of fiery oratory, interspersed with songs and music by the band, which characterized the sessions of the two previous days. The argument among the delegates finally resulted in a roll-call of the states being ordered upon the question as to whether the vice-presidential nomination should be made prior to that of president, and by a vote of 785 to 615 it was decided to give the vice-presidential nomination the precedence.

No more than half the delegates to the populist convention were in their seats at 10 o'clock this morning, when the massive figure of Senator Allen, the permanent chairman, appeared on the platform. Four minutes later he called the convention to order. It was drizzling outside and there were not over 200 persons in the gallery.

A. A. Noel, a delegate, presented to Chairman Allen a gavel containing 16 pieces of silver and one of gold.

Captain G. A. Lloyd, of Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Pennington, "the singer of Arkansas," came into the hall dressed in the costume respectively of Uncle Sam and Columbia. Captain Lloyd wore a red, white and blue, spike-tailed coat and a tall hat to represent Uncle Sam. Mrs. Pennington was arrayed in the Stars and Stripes and wore the shield and turban of the American goddess. They marched to the platform amid a spattering of cheers from the fair delegates while Mrs. Pennington sang a populist campaign song.

Jerry Simpson protested against frittering away any more time. The delegates, he said, were present at a great expense and the convention should get down to business. John S. Doer, of California, created a sensation by declaring that the rules of the Omaha platform prohibiting federal officers from taking part in the deliberations of the populist convention, should be enforced. His protest was evidently aimed at Senators Butler and Allen. He was applauded by some of the middle-of-the-road men, but no action was taken.

### DOWN TO BUSINESS.

A committee of one from each state to confer with the silver committee of the silver convention was then appointed. While the selections were being made some one in the gallery, over the speaker's stand, attempted to hang out a banner representing Bryan with one foot on the democratic and one on the republican platform. It was promptly suppressed.

A banner had been sent into the gallery by the Texas delegation. When Texas balloted for her man on the conference committee, Delegate Park shouted:

"Texas never treats with an enemy. Texas has no man on that committee." All the other states made selections. The committee immediately retired to meet the silver committee. Congressman Howard called upon the chair for a statement of the purpose of the conference and power with which the committee was clothed. Senator Allen responded that the object was to ascertain if the two combinations could find common ground to stand on. Anything they did would be subject to the subsequent action of the convention.

A minority report of the committee on rules was read. It recommended a change in the order of making nominations so as to make the nomination of vice-president before that of president. This was a move of the middle-of-the-road men.

Delegate McGrath of Illinois promptly moved to lay the minority report on the table. Congressman Howard and Barney Gibbs of Alabama demanded to be heard.

The plan was a straight-out test of Sewall's strength. Weed Pomeroy of Newark, N. J., chairman of the committee on rules explained at length the conflict between the majority and minority.

Ignatius Donnelly protested against the proposition reported from the committee on rules to allow the candidate to elect the national chairman.

"It may be," said he passionately, "when this convention adjourns there will be little left of the populist party except the national committee. While I may be willing to support Bryan if he is the choice of the convention, when the folly of moment has passed we may want to clothe what is left."

He wanted the national committee to select its chairman. The middle-of-the-roads cheered Donnelly's speech.

Judge Green of Nebraska made a vigorous reply to Donnelly in which he declared the people's party would emerge triumphant from this contest if it grasped the opportunity to achieve success in November for silver. The anti-Bryan delegates grew obstreperous as he proceeded. A dozen points of order were made. Chairman Allen overruled all.

"Sit down, sit down," cried a dozen voices.

"I'll not sit down," declared Green fiercely, "until I get ready."

When he finished, Congressman Howard of Alabama came forward. His eyes flashed and his cheeks burned as he took a shot at Senator Allen for suggesting that any man who wore a delegate's badge was influenced by the use of money. He wanted to nominate the vice-president first. This statement was greeted with the cries of "No" and jeers, while his faction howled with delight. Howard pleaded for the nomination of the vice-president in the interest of party harmony. F. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts, also pleaded with the majority in pathetic terms to concede this much to the Southern states.

George Abbott, of Nebraska, said he did not in some things represent his delegation.

"I am here to fight Sewall," he yelled, "on every proposition."

The straight-outs cheered like madmen.

"CYCLOPE" DAVIS SPEAKS.

"Cyclope" Davis made a characteristic speech. With arms flung like the fans of a windmill and a voice that sounded like a foghorn he sent the radicals wild. He did not want to impugn the motives of any one, but wanted to know if the men from "the Crested Heights" would give the south the second place. There were loud cries of "yes, we will." Davis raised a storm of applause when he declared the men from the north must not ask them to advocate or defend redeemable money. He announced that they were willing to accept Joshua, of Nebraska, if they could be assured of the candidate of their own for vice-president and the preservation of the populist party.

Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado, followed with a strong speech against the adoption of the minority report. He depicted the croaking of the birds of evil omen and declared that what this "great convention" would add to the power and glory the party represented.

"If this ticket is divided," he cried, "if Bryan be endorsed and a southern man named for vice-president such confusion will result that—"

He got no further. The anti-Sewall men jeered and howled.

"No, no," they said, "let Sewall get out of the way."

Patterson continued to argue against the mistake that would "cloud the issue and divide the strength of the silver forces." The anti-Sewall men continued to jeer and there were several cries from the galleries of "put him out." Those creating the disturbance in the galleries were ejected.

The point was finally made that Patterson's remarks were not germane to the subject, and the chair overruled it. Patterson then gave it as his opinion that Bryan as an honorable man could not accept the nomination on such terms.

"I believe it would be better," he said "for this convention to nominate a straight middle-of-the-road ticket."

When Patterson finished an Arkansas delegate shouted: "Can a representative of the McKinley ticket obtain a hearing?"

Jerry Simpson created unbounded enthusiasm among the anti-Sewall men by declaring that Kansas would cast 92 votes for a southern man for vice-president.

"You don't speak for me," cried Delegate Kelly, of Kansas.

"Well, then," retorted Simpson, "one of the 92 has gone astray, but I say to the south that if you will give me the president we will give you the vice-president."

The previous question was ordered. A row followed over the parliamentary status. The tangle was at last straightened out and the convention took up the report section by section. Ten minutes were consumed before the contested sections were reached. An Alabama middle-of-the-road delegate moved to change the rules so as to require two-thirds to nominate, but the motion was not entertained. A minority recommendation of three instead of one of the members of the national committee from each state after some discussion was agreed to.

ROLL-CALL VOTE ORDERED.

A vote was taken by states on the adoption of the minority report recommending the nomination of vice-president before that of president. The anti-Sewall delegates lined up in favor of the adoption of the minority report. The roll-call was followed with intense interest.

When North Carolina was reached Congressman Skinner insisted on making a statement.

"North Carolina," he said, "stands with Nebraska. When we came here this morning we were for the minority report, but since then we have had assurances from Kansas, Nebraska and other North-western and Northern states that if we would permit the regular order to prevail the cause of populism in the South should be recognized by the nomination of a Southern candidate for vice-president. North Carolina therefore casts 85 votes for the majority report and three for the minority report."

Alabama and Texas attempted to challenge the vote of Tennessee, which cast 77 votes for the majority report, but the chair ruled it out of order. By this time it was rumored that the minority report had a small majority. Senator Butler and Congressman Skinner had a hurried consultation on the platform. Skinner then rushed back to his delegation. He mounted a chair and said:

"The vote of North Carolina has been cast upon an understanding with certain Western and Northern states that the vice-presidency is to go to the South."

"Are you sincere?" he cried. "I demand to know, as I am empowered to change the vote of North Carolina."

"Yes," was called from various parts of the hall, but these cries were drowned by a chorus of "No."

"Change your votes," shouted Texas. Patterson of Colorado, called out, "Colorado has made no pledge."

Bedlam broke loose, the band played, men wrestled with each other and great excitement prevailed. When order was restored Congressman Skinner again demanded absolute pledges.

"We don't want this convention," he shouted, "as Grover Cleveland was elected by false pretense." He was proceeding with a long oration in a dramatic fashion when he was interrupted with cries of "do something."

The vote of North Carolina was not needed to carry the minority report, but after these cries Skinner dramatically cast the 95 votes of Carolina for it amid the cheers of the anti-Sewall crowd. The announcement that the vote was 785 to 615 in favor of the minority report was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. The report was amended and adopted. A California delegate moved to take a recess until 5 o'clock, but the motion was vociferously voted down.

General J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, at 3:05 o'clock was recognized to read the platform as agreed to by the committee. He said the committee had protracted the meeting and while its proceedings had been harmonious, as Kearby, of Texas, and Coxey of Ohio, would both offer minority reports. The different planks in the platform were received with slight applause, which would evidently have been greater but for the fact that General Weaver declared he would not proceed unless there was absolute silence.

### GROSS CARELESSNESS.

ED. PLAINDEALER: Some of the leading papers of the state have been hitting Douglas county some pretty hard licks lately on account of the escape of Sam Brown, and the inability of the officers to fasten the responsibility where it belongs. We bow gracefully to this criticism, for we acknowledge that the escape was inexcusable and as such things have a tendency to cause people to lose confidence in our governmental machinery, we have from the start been pronounced in our condemnation of this miscarriage of justice. But while the papers of other parts of the state have been condemning Douglas county and seeking to give it a black eye to the world on account of this one act, there has been inaugurated at Salem a new system of thwarting justice, and reducing the number of people sentenced to the penitentiary. We noticed a few days ago in the Statesman that the superintendent of the penitentiary had adopted a plan of making trustees by the wholesale so that extra time might be made, and thus shorten the term of service. Such policy is very questionable. Trustees should only be made as they are actually needed in such capacity.

It now comes to us from reliable sources that since the 1st of July, eight of Mr. Gilbert's trustees have taken an unlicensed leave of absence and refuse to show up at roll call. These eight convicts, criminals whom the different counties have been to the cost of prosecution and conviction, have in three weeks' time been turned loose to again prey upon society, and there comes no words of criticism or condemnation by the press for this carelessness. Is it not as well to allow criminals to go in the first place as to go the expense of convicting and sending to Salem only to have them turned loose by the authorities there? If this system proves a success, as it now appears certain it will, we will soon have no use for the penitentiary buildings at Salem at all, and the taxpayers of the state will be saved the expense of maintaining that institution.

A Bonanza.

Mr. Adkinson, the assayer of this city, went to the "Sol Abraham" mine this week and has just returned with a large number of samples taken at random from the mine for assays. Mr. Adkinson says this is a wonderful deposit of the yellow metal. It is what is called a lode mine. The whole mountain of rock is impregnated with gold. A five hundred stamp mill could not work it out in 500 years. Mr. Adkinson finds gold in all the rock taken from a tunnel now in on the mine, 200 feet. Mr. Abraham has had a large number of assays made, and so far they range from \$2.23 to \$18 per ton. The mine is only one mile from Glendale on the S. P. R. R.

The only question to be considered is, Will it pay to work it? Mr. Adkinson thinks it will, for the further in you go, the richer does the rock become, and the prospect is, it will prove a bonanza.

The gold medal prize to be awarded the winner of the 5-mile bicycle race at Richardson's track, August 1st, is now on exhibition in Richardson's show window. It is a beauty.

Secretary F. A. McCall informs us that the premium lists for the S. S. O. D. A. S. have been received, and that any one wishing a copy can obtain it by calling at Stanton's store.

Mrs. Lease, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hubart are whooping up Bryan for nomination by the pope, while others are singing songs set to popular airs.

### TO THE PATRONS OF THE FAIR.

Only four weeks until the opening of the fair of the Second Southern Oregon District Agricultural Society and very little has been said with reference to the matter. It is true there has been a great many things to attract the attention of the public within the last four months. We have had conventions and conventions—also an election, with aftermath of indictments incident thereto, and now that the indictments are quashed and ye editors are free—republicans have McKinley on a sound money platform and are happy. Those who believe in free-coinage of silver have Bryan and are also happy. So now let us all work together for the next four weeks to make the fair a success.

It is true times are hard, crops are short, fruit has been greatly damaged, yet almost every farmer and fruit grower can bring something for exhibition. Bring your families and camp, have a rest, meet old friends, talk over old times, compare notes on farming matters, talk politics and have a good time. The management will exert themselves to prepare a programme—something of interest each day, among other things it is proposed that there be a speech each day by some distinguished orator who will discuss political questions and all parties will have an opportunity to hear their views presented by their chosen orator.

Tuesday, the first day of the fair, no charge will be made at the gate. Pavilion exhibitors are requested to bring their exhibits on that day if possible. There will be horse races, foot races, bicycle races and other field sports all free on Tuesday.

Farmers, this is your fair. It rests with you to make it a success. Bring on the fruits of your farm. Liberal premiums are offered and will be paid in gold, silver or paper money, just as you like.

Remember that the management of this fair work without compensation. Your interest in its success is the same as theirs. They are only anxious that Douglas, Coos and Curry county should make an exhibit worthy of their soil. Strangers make it a point to visit these fairs and form their judgement of the county by what they see. No charges are made for entries on pavilion exhibits, which includes all the products of the farm, orchard and gardens. Farmers, their wives, sons and daughters can all have a chance at the premiums offered, without charge. All are invited to attend and assist in making the fair a success.

G. W. RIDGEL, President.

Bryan's "Cross" and "Crown."

Mr. Bryan's oratorical powers are not marked by great versatility. It has been shown already that his speech which carried the Chicago convention off its feet and made him the nominee for president was mainly one which he had delivered a week earlier in a joint debate. He declared it in the convention as a spontaneous burst of pure eloquence, but the body of it and the closing passage, with its crown of thorns and cross of gold, had been delivered only a few days before to another audience. Now it appears that even this first audience had it second hand, for he closed a speech delivered before a committee of congress on December 22, 1894, in opposition to a bill exempting the notes of state banks from taxation, as follows:

"I, for one, will not yield to the demand. I will not help to crucify mankind upon a cross of gold. I will not aid them to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor the crown of thorns." Possibly this was not its first appearance. Whenever the "Boy Orator of the Platte" gets under the spell of his own eloquence the crown of thorns and cross of gold roll irresistibly from his tongue. For an orator in his line of business the two figures are perfect. Nobody can tell what he means by them, but they are sonorous in delivery and have a Biblical flavor which gives them the aspect of true prophecy. When shouted forth by a man with waving hair and upturned eyes they strike everybody who is dissatisfied with the way the world is moving as the very soul of eloquence.

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