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Vol. XXVII.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

No. 43.

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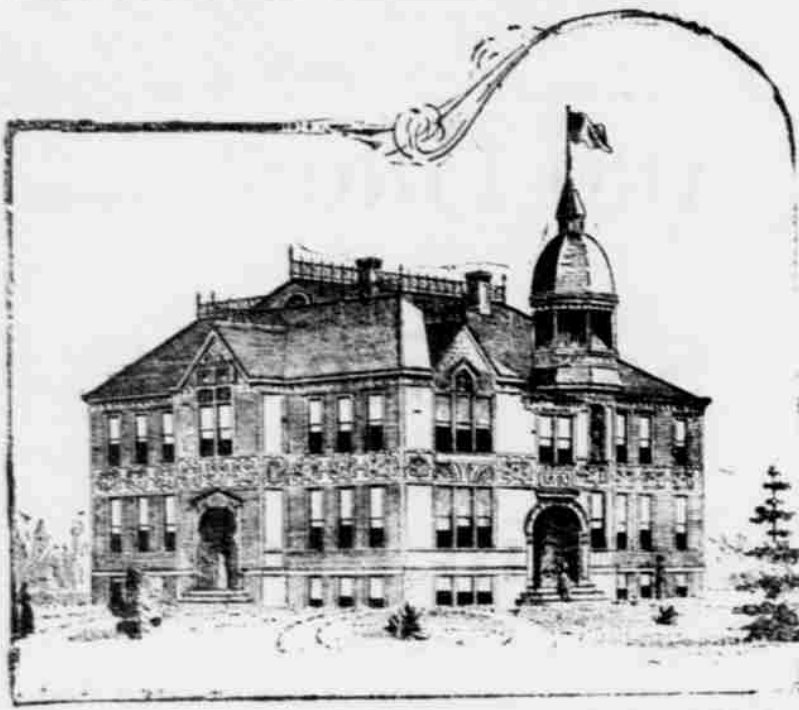
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## TELEGRAPH NEWS

### English Banker's Views.

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily News has an interview with Mr. Joseph Herbert Tritton, a banker of the firm of Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie & Company, in which he is quoted as saying:

"Passage of a free-silver bill would cause a rise in prices, and would glut America with silver from the eastern countries, causing a complete dislocation of the entire basis of exchange between east and west. It would also cause the hoarding and disappearance of gold from circulation. Gold would go to a premium. There would be a disappearance of foreign capital, causing a severe panic and general commercial ruin.

"The first cure for American financial distress must be the contraction of their paper issues, both banknote and treasury issues. If Mr. Bryan wins, international bimetalists will mean opportunity. But it is very doubtful if they will be able to seize it. The history of the Latin Union has conclusively shown that any international bimetallic union must collapse through its own weight."

### The Campaign Is On.

Cape May, July 27.—The practically settled that S. A. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the American Republican College League, and member of the executive committee of the National League, will be given the place of first assistant secretary under Secretary Osborne of the national republican campaign committee, with headquarters at New York.

There were no signs of life about the national republican headquarters Sunday, everything being closed tight, in accordance with the instruction of chairman Hanna. A man was sent to the headquarters early in the day to get the private mail of Mr. Heath and some of the members of his staff, but with this exception, no one entered the rooms during the day.

This week will witness the beginning of several campaigns. The work thus far has been of a preliminary character, arranging the forces of the different departments and outlining the matters to be covered in the near future. H. C. Payne is expected to reach here today and there will be a meeting of the committee the latter part of the week, after Mr. Hanna's return from New York.

### Plenty of Orators.

St. Louis, July 27.—Among the speakers who will take the stump for the populist ticket will be Senator Butler and ex-Chairman Taubeneck, E. V. Debs, Robert Schilling of Milwaukee, Senator Allen of Nebraska, Senator Feller, Mrs. Roberts of Georgia, and many others, including Casey and Carl Brown.

Mr. Debs is a strong supporter of the initiative and referendum. The currency will be the pivot around which the majority of the speeches will revolve, and the women that will be sent out will make that their especial point of attack.

Mrs. Roberts made a speech in the convention seconding the nomination of Bryan, and, in the five minutes that she was before the convention, won for herself the reputation of being one of the most forcible and logical speakers that has ever addressed a populist gathering.

"Cyclone" Davis was discussing the outcome of the convention with a party of friends in the Lindell corridors yesterday. He said:

"There were a thousand men in that convention who differed with me, and there could have been but one result—the selection of Bryan. It was a case of either making them believe they were wrong and myself and my little band of 250 were right, or give up. We had to give up, of course. We were not all statesmen, and the thousand on the other side were neither fools nor traitors. We concluded they were right."

### The Kansas Fusion.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—Relative to the fusion of the Kansas democrats and populists, the Times prints an interview with ex-Congressman William A. Harris, who is quoted as saying:

"Kansas' plan is for the populists at their state convention, August 5, to endorse the Bryan and Sewall electors, whom the democrats will name at Hutchinson the preceding day. We will then nominate our candidates for state officers and telegraph the democrats the result. They will endorse our nominations."

Ex-Governor Llewellyn says Bryan will carry Kansas by 50,000 majority.

### London Globe's Comment.

LONDON, July 27.—The Globe this afternoon publishes a long article headed "American Communism," concluding as follows:

"There is a clear issue between the gold standard allied to extreme protection and free exchange coupled with confederatory socialism. Whether McKinley or Bryan is elected, British interests are bound to suffer. While the victory of McKinley is certain to harass our trade with the United States, that of Bryan could not fail to produce a financial convulsion which might shake the old world to its very foundation."

### Watson Will Accept.

St. Louis, July 26.—A special to the Republic from Thomastown, Ga., says: Thomas E. Watson, the populist nominee for the vice-presidency, says:

"I will accept the nomination. I wired my friends in St. Louis to that effect. I did it in the interest of harmony and to prevent the disruption of the populist party, which seems imminent. Under the circumstances, I did what I believed the best for all interests."

Watson predicts that the fusion scheme will be a success if carried out. He thinks that Sewall should withdraw.

### Hill Now Favors It.

New York, July 28.—Senator Hill is now in favor of a third ticket. This information comes direct from a personal friend of the senator, who is a prominent democrat. The action of the populist convention at St. Louis is what seems to have caused Hill to come to a decision as to his course. The position of the senator is thus outlined by the friend in question:

"Mr. Hill has been between two fires from both factions of the party for some time. He could not endorse the Chicago platform, nor could he advocate the election of any candidate who stood upon it. The St. Louis populist convention only served to widen the breach between the sound money and silver wings of the party, making it impossible to bridge, as the Western democrats had practically allied with the populists in everything but name."

"You will find that when the Saratoga state convention meets, Hill will be against the Bryan ticket. The New York senator is simply following in the footsteps of Flower, Whitney, Lamont and other eminent leaders in the Empire state."

Senator Hill himself continues non-committal, and the state committee, which meets at the Hoffman house today, will merely decide, it is said, to call the convention at Saratoga without indicating any line of policy.

All doubt as to Tammany's intentions concerning the Chicago ticket and platform has been set at rest by the issue of a call for a meeting of the executive committee Friday to arrange details for rallying the ticket. This step was decided upon by Mr. Martin and John C. Sheehan in accordance with the expressed desire of 22 out of 35 district leaders of Tammany. Senator Hill and other leaders of the state organization have endeavored to induce Tammany to defer action until after the state convention, but the majority of the district leaders in the wigwam is opposed to any postponement and the ratification meeting to endorse the Chicago ticket will be held next week.

### Penalty for Raiding.

LONDON, July 28.—The trial of Dr. Jameson, Major John Willoughby, Major White, Captain Henry F. Coventry, Colonel B. Grey and Colonel H. F. White, for complicity in the recent raid into the South African Transvaal, was concluded today, the jury finding the defendants guilty of having violated the foreign enlistment act.

Dr. Jameson was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment without labor. Major Willoughby to 10 months; Major White to 7 months; Captain Coventry, Colonel Grey and Colonel White, to 5 months each.

This closes an incident which has attracted world-wide attention.

### News From Hawaii.

HONOLULU, July 21.—Count Matsui, ex-foreign minister for Japan, is a recent arrival. It was given out that he came here for the benefit of his health, but from reliable sources it is learned that he came here to obtain full recognition of the alleged rights of Japanese immigrants in these islands. Under the existing treaty the Japanese claim the right to vote, but the franchise has not been conceded them by the Hawaiian government.

Advices from Japan state that collision seems imminent with Hawaii, and the departure of the ex-minister for Honolulu was not to recoup his health so much as to restore the old friendly relations.

### Watson Is Modest.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Thomas E. Watson, candidate for vice-president on the populist ticket, in a telegram from Thomastown, Ga., says:

"Our executive committee must decide the question of dividing the electors. If Bryan accepts our nomination and Sewall should retire, the Texas populists would probably be content with Bryan and Watson, even though Bryan did not endorse all the platform."

"I was absolutely sincere when I said I would not accept either place on the populist national ticket. I thought our party would have no difficulty in naming a straight-out populist ticket, and I did not desire either place. I stayed away from the convention partly to avoid prominence, and the Georgia delegation had positive instructions not to allow the use of my name. After the convention met and the fusion strength developed, it seemed that our party would be swallowed up by the Bryan forces, and to have gone into the presidential campaign with no hope on the national ticket meant death to the people's party. The Georgia delegation then telegraphed me, urging me to at-

low the use of my name to harmonize the factions and save the party. I consented and will abide by the consequences. When I said I would not accept I did not dream that such a crisis could possibly come upon our party."

### Bryan's Crown of Thorns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Congressman McCaul, backed by the Congressional Record, makes a very substantial claim to being the originator of the phrase which nominated Bryan at Chicago. Mr. McCaul claims and proves by reference to his speech, as it was printed, that on January 29, 1894, or eleven months before Bryan first made use of the sentiment, in discussing the Wilson bill he introduced the reference to placing a crown of thorns upon the head of a laboring man. The exact wording of the speech was as follows:

"Ready as you have ever been to betray it with a kiss, you scourge to the very quick, and press a crown of thorns upon its brow."

Mr. McCaul said that he did not know whether Mr. Bryan was in the house when he delivered his speech, and he did not wish to accuse him of plagiarism. "But," said he, "there's what I said, and you know it was said at Chicago."

### POPOCRATS.

Circumstances, times and reasons are nearly factors in evolution in politics as well as in nature. The whig party took its name from combining the initial letters of a motto of the old Federal party, viz: "We Hope In God." Democracy got its name in derision from its political enemies, the whigs. Now by a certain combination of the populists and democrats we have a new party name, appropriately called popocrats—a misnomer of the first syllable of the populist and last syllable of the democrat, with an "o" between for euphony.

Wm. Alford, President of the Bank of California, recently said in an interview, published in the Tacoma Ledger: "But for the life of me, I cannot conceive how people can expect this country to prosper under a money standard different from that of the European nations. It is patriotic and a noble sentiment to talk for silver, but the noisy centers of the old world cannot appreciate such a national order. Their standard is gold, and they must be paid in gold. Of course, silver mine-owners are in favor of free coinage, for then they are paid a dollar for metal that is intrinsically worth about only half that sum. The English are afraid that we will attempt to pay our debts with silver, which, with them, has no stability, and their investments in the United States are, consequently, made with great caution. People must have confidence; they must realize that the boundless resources of the country, and especially of the golden west, are ample to tide them over any disaster. They must act on the principle that good government will make, as it has made, the United States the most prosperous nation on the globe, and by following out this principle the cry of hard times will evolve itself into a song of happiness."—Exchange.

Ignatius Donnelly told the populist convention that—

"If these eyes of ours could look into the invisible world which surrounds us we would see floating in this atmosphere the spirits of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and the spirit of Andrew Jackson, and side by side with those glorified masters of our race we would behold the august presence of Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Donnelly may be right. The spirits of those four men may have been floating around the convention, but if so, they must have felt exceedingly unhappy and much out of place. Those four men were personally honest. They believed in the payment of debts and in the support of the honor and credit of the country. Not one of them, if alive, would attend a populist convention or endorse a particle of its platform. Why they should attend one when dead, except it be to bewail the growth of the spirit of dishonesty and anarchy, is past all comprehension.—Chicago Tribune.

The campaign is now opened. The republican nominees are Wm. McKinley of Ohio and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey. The democratic nominees are Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine. The populist nominees are Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska and Thos. E. Watson of Georgia. This is a mixture, a conglomerate of nominal antagonisms to republicans that is no surprise to those who know the inwardness of the anti-American elements which compose it. It is free trade democracy trying to retain power by throwing a free silver bait to the populist suckers.

The tariff may be so adjusted that foreign competition with home industries will be averted or reduced; and this ought to be done. It will be done if McKinley is elected, for it will not be done if Bryan is elected, for he is an avowed free trader.

Bryan still stands up stoutly for Sewall, insisting that Sewall shall have a moral equal to his own—one foot on the democratic mule, the other on the populist ass. The performance in the circus therefore doesn't begin yet.

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

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### COLES VALLEY.

This beautiful valley, on the west side of the Umpqua river, about 10 miles below the junction of the north and south branches, is one of the richest on the river. It is, on an average, about 20 miles square, containing about 2500 square acres. The land generally is of a rich alluvial soil, having been some time in the past covered by the waters of the stream which now cuts through it about 40 feet below the general surface.

This valley is owned principally by the following well-to-do farmers, viz: Geo. Shamrock, S. D. Evans, John Emmitt, F. Fortin, Wm. Thompson, J. L. Churchill, Wm. Emery, Pat Murphy, L. T. Thompson and Ash Clayton. On the east side of the river in the valley of the Calappa are the magnificent farming lands of N. T. Day, Thos. Winford, J. Temple, Andy Gross, James Richards, John Gross, Geo. Durand, D. R. Shamrock, Mrs. C. Garroll, W. C. Burk, John Ellison, James Ellison, John Miles, John Kerley, James Starr, Geo. Stephens, Chas. Metcalf, D. Ottinger and the late J. R. Dodge tract, embracing on this side probably 1000 acres of magnificent farming lands, through which flows that beautiful mountain stream known by that euphonious Indian name, Calappa. Upon these lands are grown every year thousands of bushels of oats, wheat and barley, with corn, potatoes and other vegetables in abundance, besides fine orchards of various fruits.

At the time of my visit, these farms were covered with fields of grain then being harvested. The appearance was, a good crop, though I was told it is not up to that of former years. As you ascend the mountain side and look down into the valley, and take a birdseye view of the valley, it presents a magnificent scene: one that would charm the artist's eye and give inspiration to his latent powers. Upon the hillsides adjoining these valleys, cattle can be seen grazing or enjoying the cool shade of trees by some cool spring of water gushing from the hill side.

Public roads run to and through these lands for the accommodation of the occupants and the public. The fencing is ample and in good condition. The dwellings generally are good, and out buildings fair for so mild a climate. Orchards of the staple fruits are plentiful and of good varieties, all indicating that the people are measurably prosperous and happy so far as the products of the soil is concerned. School houses of respectable size and in good condition are within easy reach of every family, and good teachers are employed every year. The education of the youth is not neglected.

I have visited the homes of quite a number of the occupants of these farms and find almost without exception that home comforts are not wanting. The floors are carpeted, the walls are adorned with pictures, the upholstery fair, and an organ in the best room for the family's recreation. Books, newspapers and magazines are upon the tables, stands and desks. Upon their dining tables the best of substantial food is in abundance and prepared by skillful hands in the culinary art. Their beds are good, often luxuriant; and, withal, the owners are sociable, pleasant and hospitable. All these things betoken a cultivated and refined taste and sentiment up with the advancement of the times; showing too that the humanizing influences of the free schools, free press, free speech and free institutions generally are having their elevating and beneficent effects upon the heart and minds of all. While they are not rich in the common acceptance of the term, they are not poor in the ordinary sense. I can say without the fear of successful contradiction that the people of this portion of the county are comparatively well-to-do. Abject poverty is unknown among them. It is true during these depressing times they have to forego many of the luxuries and often many comforts they had enjoyed when times were better; but the fruits of the soil produced by their own labor is ample to keep them from suffering.

While in this valley we (wife and I) enjoyed the hospitality of Hon. John Emmitt and his very pleasant family. Mr. Emmitt is an old pioneer, having settled here "way back in the fifties." His is one of the very fine farms in this valley. Miss Rose, one of his daughters, who has travelled quite extensively, has a very fine and extensive cabinet of curios, both natural and artificial. Miss Rose has visited, with her uncle, Wm. Thompson, several other countries, besides many of the states of the union, Mexico, Australia and the Sandwich Islands. From all of these she has some souvenirs, both from nature and works of art, coins, medals, jewels, etc. Though these natural curiosities are not labeled, her memory is so retentive she will give a minute detail of every one,

where from, whether by gift or purchase and the manner in which many were secured. She visited the celebrated volcano, Monalca, and took from the steaming crater some of the boiling lava, a feat but few would dare to undertake.

W. F. B.

### VALUE OF MONEY.

We are told that the constitution empowers congress "to coin money" and regulate the value thereof. The language is regulate not fix, evidently it means to regulate the relative nominal value, i. e., to say how much silver shall be equal to a given amount of gold or vice versa, how much gold shall equal a given amount of silver. That is all the power any government can exercise. No government can fix the purchasing power of either gold, silver or stamped paper. It can only say how much gold, silver, copper or brass shall constitute the dollar, pound, tael, yen, mark or franc, etc., and there its power ceases, beyond which it cannot go. The law of trade and commerce regulates the purchasing power of coins. It is a grossly mistaken idea many have as to the powers of a government. Many persons think that a government can do what the better informed know to be impossible.

The law of supply and demand is the most potent and inexorable law that ever did or ever can exist in regard to value. No civilized government on earth can make a law compelling a man to part with his property for either gold, silver, copper, nickel or brass or a representative of them, a bank note; nor by law fix the price of property. These things are regulated by a supreme law, higher than any governmental act. Governments can rightly say what shall be a legal tender for debts, and import dues and taxes, but not the value of a coin.

### THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The free silver coinage men, as is proverbial with them, are finding fault with sound money men, charging them with subsidizing all the leading democratic journals that have declared in favor of Mr. McKinley. These carpers see a lion in the way at every turn in the road. With them every man who does not agree with them on the silver question is an enemy of his country, unworthy of decent people's confidence. They deal more in bitter denunciations than in argument.

They say the position of leading journals is no index of popular opinion, because the money power has bought them up; and that we must look to the small country papers for a true expression of public opinion. Since hearing the charge against leading journals we have been scanning country newspapers to see if such is a fact. But we fail to see this statement verified. We find the country press is divided on the question. We quote from a small paper published in Mountain City, Tenn., the "Tombhawk," as a sample of scores of others which advocates "sound money."

It says on this question: "It will be considered independent of party platforms and without reference to party lines as a question of duty, of patriotism and honor as well as of self interest, and they (the democrats) will vote for sound money republicans as the lesser evil of the two."

### THE UMPQUA FERRY PICNIC.

There was an A. P. A. picnic at Umpqua Ferry yesterday, Baxter, Benjamin and other prominent workers of the secret order being present.—Review.

The Review is like a mad bull at a Spanish bull fight, rushing madly at a red rag shook at him, although the red rag is perfectly harmless. So when a few citizens hold a picnic or any sort of gathering where speakers display the American flag and extol the principle which it symbolizes, the Review pitches into them, flag and all, by a contemptuous fling at the persons or parties who may participate in those meetings.

The fact is, the above gathering was in no sense an A. P. A. picnic. The Review's hated A. P. A. alias American Protective Association, alias Americans was not mentioned by any of the speakers. That popular American hymn "America" was sung, Mr. Baxter delivered a panegyric on American institutions and Mr. G. M. Brown discoursed quite eloquently upon Douglas county, its citizens and their many good qualities, and did not even except from his praises the anti-A. P. A's. But it is ever thus. The Review is opposed to the American flag and the grand institutions which it symbolizes, and condemns every one who stands by the old flag, unless he wears a Review collar or is labeled by the Review's bosses.

Lime and sulphur at Marsters'.