

THE PLAINEALER.

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AUGUST 31, 1896.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.

For President,
WM. MCKINLEY.
For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART.

For Presidential Electors,
T. T. GEER, of Marion County.
S. M. YORAN, of Lane.
E. L. SMITH, of Wasco.
J. F. CAPLES, of Multnomah.

"It is immaterial in my judgment whether the wool grower receives any benefit from the tariff on wool or not; whether he does or does not, I am for free wool."—Extract from William J. Bryan's speech in Congress, January 27th, 1894; Congressional Record, Fifty-third Congress, second session, Vol. 36, No. 36, p. 1554.

PROTECTION—FREE COINAGE.

There are a great many republicans who are strong believers in the doctrine of protection, but who also favor free silver coinage. There is, however, a still larger number who favor sound money as well as protection. We have a word to say to each. To the protectionists who favor free silver we would say in all sincerity which is most likely to benefit them. Protection with such money as we have, every silver and paper dollar equal with gold, or free silver with the possibility of its depreciation without protection.

If Bryan is elected you will secure free coinage and lose protection—he is an avowed anti-protectionist—and with free coinage you will, to say the least, take a leap in the dark. You may land in a financial quagmire instead of on solid ground, and will then have to extricate yourself as best you may. All you can hope to gain by free coinage of silver is to increase the volume of money. But will you do it? On the contrary will you not be the cause of driving \$600,000,000 of gold out of circulation, thus lessening instead of increasing the circulation?

This is a serious question and will not down. That unlimited coinage of silver will drive gold out of circulation is the lesson of history; and, it is said, history repeats itself.

To the unlimited coinage of silver advocate we call his attention to the fact that ever since 1878 every dollar of silver has been on a par with gold in its debt-paying and purchasing power. Now, by a free coinage act, may you not destroy this parity? To say the least your condition may be worsened instead of bettered. If so, what have you gained? If McKinley is elected your silver will be worth as much as it is now without a shadow of a doubt. So you are taking unequal chances against you by supporting Bryan, the free silver and free trade candidate. The sound money republican perceives the reasonableness of holding on to what he knows to be the true doctrine—he will take no chances by supporting a measure which offers no advantages.

He knows that for 18 years silver has been equal with gold in paying his debts and purchasing his necessities, and for 43 years all business has been on a gold basis and that, during that time, save a few years under President Buchanan and the last three and a half years under Cleveland—both democratic presidents without protection—we have good times. All the manufacturing, mining and agricultural industries were in a prosperous condition; labor was employed at fair wages and general prosperity was the rule. Calmly consider these things and let your better judgment determine the matter.

Edward M. Shepard, leader of the Brooklyn gold-standard democrat, has announced that Bourke Cockran would not preside at the Indianapolis gold-standard democratic convention if requested. He said that Cockran believes that the election of McKinley is necessary, and that Cockran had so announced himself, and did not care to participate in the convention when he intended to vote for McKinley.

Upon investigation it has been found that seven-eighths of the capital of the silver mines on this coast is owned by English, Welsh or French capitalists. By the free and unlimited coinage of silver will about double the value of these mines to those foreign capitalists.

No part of Uncle Sam's fair domain is the "enemy's" country for Major McKim. He fought for the Union of all of it.

"Sixteen idle men for every chance to work" sounds more realistic than sixteen silver dollars for one of gold.

THE LAW OF 1874.

All Silver a Legal Tender Only to the Amount of \$5.

1874-4. Revised Statutes of the United States; Title XXXIX, Legal Tender.

Section 3584. No foreign gold or silver coins shall be a legal tender in payment of debts.

Sec. 3585. The gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and when, reduced in weight, below such standard tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their weight.

Sec. 3586. The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment.

Sec. 3587. The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.

Approved June 22, 1874. Revised statutes, 712.

Note.—An act of June 22, 1874, authorizes the secretary of the treasury to exchange gold mint bars for coin certificates or gold coins at not less than par nor less than market value. 18, Statutes at Large, part 3202.

THE LAW OF 1875.

To Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments.

1874-75. Chapter XV. An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

Section 2. That as much of section 3524 of the revised statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 percentum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Sec. 3. That section 5177 of the revised statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations to be and is hereby repealed; and that such existing banking associations may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without restriction to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without restriction to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redemption of national bank currency among several states and territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000 to the amount of 80 percentum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the first day of January Anno Domini 1879, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes, then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sum or not less than \$50. And to enable the secretary of the treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Welcome Rain.

We do not mention it as an item of news to Roseburgers, but to our readers east of the Cascades, that yesterday at 4 o'clock p.m. it began to rain and rained all night, and today the streets are quite sloppy. It is the first rain we have had for three months. From appearances we will have more rain within the next 24 hours. This rain will doubtless start vegetation and should it be duplicated within the next two or three weeks it will insure abundant feed for stock the coming winter.

The managers of the Portland Exposition are desirous of securing as extensive a list of grains, fruits, vegetables, minerals and other products of Douglas county as possible. They will take all such contributions as our people may feel inclined to make and ship them to Portland free of cost to the contributors. All such specimens of Douglas county products will be cared for and forwarded by D. S. K. Buick of this city, such as may be entrusted to his care. It is hoped that the citizens of this county will send in specimens of all their best products. It will be the best way of advertising our county.

Some time between 7 and 9 o'clock last evening some one, having an itching palm for what did not belong to them, abstracted from Jerry Wilson's safe about twenty dollars and escaped undetected from the place, though the proprietor, an assistant and half a dozen or more customers were present at the time. The stringing up to a lamp post of three or four of these sneak thieves, if caught, would have a salutary effect on the remainder of the gang that nightly prowled about Roseburg. But unfortunately catching comes before hanging.

Crossed the Trocha.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—The insurgents, commanded by Quinton Bandera, succeeded in piercing the trocha at Mariel. They passed through the cordón dard across the island of Cuba west of Havana. An inquiry has been opened for the purpose of ascertaining how the Spanish failed to prevent them from crossing the line. Troops are now in active pursuit of Bandera.

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER

Continued from 1st page.

money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States, acting apart from other governments. There are those who think it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

MORE SILVER THAN ANY COUNTRY.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world, except India or China—\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain; \$150,000,000 more than France; \$400,000,000 more than Germany; \$325,000,000 less than China. The republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and, if elected president, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and, until an international agreement can be had, every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country, and greatly decrease our per capita circulation.

It is not proposed by the republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future, as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

FARMERS AND LABORERS SUFFER MOST.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation, it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values.

No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects, and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor and not the rich are the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policyholders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families; and upon wage-earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Outputs of Bohemia.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Aug. 29.—J. W. Cook, superintendent of the Gold Mill & Mining Company, came in from the mines today, bringing \$1200, the result of seven days' run in free-milling ore. The company has concluded to build a wagon road to the mine, a distance of 12 miles. The work will commence next week.

The Champion mine cleared up \$300, the result of 17 days' run. The mine is making such a good showing under the new management that the company will at once commence extensive development work.

The Gold Movement.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Times in its financial article says: "Nearly all the gold which was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday consisted of eagles intended for export to America. The bank has raised the price of gold bars. We understand that Australia already has exported \$600,000 in gold to San Francisco, and that more is going in the same direction."

American Burned Alive.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Lieutenant Alvord, of General Macco's army, has arrived from Cuba. He says that a month ago General Weyler discovered a Cuban newspaper in the pocket of an American named Charles Churchill, of Pennsylvania. By General Weyler's command Churchill was wrapped in an American flag and burned to death. Four American sea captains were witnesses of this.

Alvord says he left this port July 18, in command of the steamer Hartway, on board of which were 500 able-bodied recruits. In addition the Hartway carried 500 dynamite bombs, 1000 rifles, and provisions for three months. Both men and ammunition were safely landed at Bartow.

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DISTRICT FAIR.

The third annual Southern Oregon District Agricultural Exhibition has passed into the history of Douglas county. For the first time since its organization it has passed without rain to mar its interest. But it has endured a still worse hindrance—hard times and short crops. The former crippled its revenue and the latter lessened its display of farm orchard and garden products. But neither the hard times nor short crops seemed to effect the women's energy, skill and perseverance. The fancy work, millinery, needle work, knitting, embroidery, etc., were well represented, presenting many specimens of fancy work that were beautiful both in design and workmanship.

The free and liberal attachment to their exhibits of the red and blue ribbons showed the appreciation by the awarding committees as to the merits of the articles exhibited. They were gazed upon by the thousands who visited the pavilion, with apparent delight and admiration, showing the taste and appreciation the people have for the beautiful in art is no less than for the beautiful in nature.

The photographs of our townsman, H. D. Graves, made a fine showing. Mr. Graves' pictures are equal to any photographs of any artist in the country and are far superior to many. His superiority consists in part in the attitude of the sitter—his positions are admirable.

The paintings, crayons and pastels of Mrs. Wead were very fine and made a charming display, showing that she is an artist of no common ability. Her paintings were the cynosure of all who visited the pavilion.

The floral display, though not large, was excellent, showing the high degree of perfection those floral-cultivators have carried this class of natural products; and the ladies who have contributed these lovely and beautiful adornments of home, deserve all praise for their devotion to the cultivation of nature's loveliest works.

MECHANICISM.

There was but little in this line shown. Mr. P. Benedict had a few pieces of wood work that were very fine. He had a cabinet constructed of all the known Oregon woods. It is a unique piece of handiwork being made of 5000 separate pieces. He also had some pieces of turned wood that were very fine. In this line of work, Mr. Benedict had no competitor, and of course took first premium.

MINERALS.

There were quite a number of specimens of ores exhibited, said to be rich in gold, silver, copper, nickel, tin and platinum. Also samples of coal were on exhibition of excellent quality.

Nearly the entire exhibit of fruits and vegetables were turned over to Mr. Kelly, who takes it to the Portland exposition, where Douglas county will be represented to the strangers who shall visit that grand exposition of Oregon's unequalled products.

The stock exhibit was rather meager as to varieties, but what was on exhibition was good. The dairy products were not very extensive but were very good. There were some very fine samples of bread, cheese, butter and honey and other staples on exhibition that indicated skill, judgment and special care of producers.

THE RACES.

The race track was the chief place of attraction. During Friday and Saturday there were several running and trotting races which furnished considerable diversion to the sporting portion of the people.

The races Thursday resulted as follows: Three-eighths-mile dash, purse, \$75—Hot Stuff Bessie won, Free Coinage second, Cascade third, Joe Sheridan fourth; time, 0.38.

Three minutes class, purse \$100—Duffy Wells won in three straight heats; time, 3.17, 3.13, 3.02. Beasmont second, Daisy G. third.

Three eights mile dash, purse \$50—Grover Cleveland won, Gray Cap second, Wolf Creek third, Looking Glass fourth.

Friday—Novelty race, purse \$100—Hot Stuff Bessie won quarter mile; Lauretta, half mile; Free Coinage, the three-quarter mile.

Trotting, 2:40 class, purse \$175—Tokio won in three straight heats; Vola second in the first heat, and distanced in the second heat, Winchester second in the last two heats.

Saddle-horse race—Bruce won, Nellie second, Nellie Gray third.

In the ball game between the married and single men, the score was 21 to 14 in favor of the single men.

Mule race, half mile—Riddle won, Arrant second, Gilmore third; time 3:25.

Saturday there were several saddle-horse races but no trotting.

Half-mile dash—Lauretta won, Free Coinage second, Hot Stuff Bessie third; time 0:52.

Gilmore and Blakely's horses made a half-mile dash, Blakely winning; time 0:57.

The pony race, created considerable amusement. Dixon's Bob flew the track and unhorsed his rider at the exit gate.

The Parrot horse stopped and waited till Bob's rider remounted and returned to the track when the race was resumed, Bob coming out ahead.

The closing race for the day and of the fair, was by Clayton's Boy John, Hinkle's Polakide, Ben Neil's Grover Cleveland, Hutchinson's Bailey and Short's Bruce, in a half-mile dash; time not taken, resulting, Bruce first, Bailey second and Cleveland third.

The Roseburg band furnished the music, which it is needless to say was the best exhibit of the fair after that of the ladies at the pavilion.

Saturday afternoon, Hon. John F. Caples made a magnificent speech to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Caples is a very interesting speaker and presented the question in his usual

logical and forcible manner, elucidating the knotty financial question to the satisfaction of those who are not so prejudiced as to close their ears to sound logic.

August Precipitation.

Referring to the copious rainfall of last night, the second largest rainfall for August during any year since the establishment of the Weather Bureau at Roseburg (July, 1877), was in 1879. The following data relative to rainfall at Roseburg during the month of August may be of

1877	.....	0.25
1878	.....	0.46
1879	.....	1.47
1880	.....	0.41
1881	.....	0.46
1882	.....	0.00
1883	.....	0.03
1884	.....	0.03
1885	.....	Trace
1886	.....	Trace
1887	.....	0.08
1888	.....	0.07
1889	.....	0.45
1890	.....	0.10
1891	.....	0.40
1892	.....	0.00
1893	.....	0.01
1894	.....	0.00
1895	.....	0.01

Total rainfall since 5 a. m. August 30, up to noon, August 31, 1896, 0.87.

THOS. GIBSON, Observer.

Dried prunes, apples and apricots, green fruits of all kinds, Oregon hams and shoulders, also Eastern hams. Everything guaranteed. Groceries of all kinds, and best qualities. Flour and feed. Flour 75 cents per sack. 10 pounds of hard 75 cents. Cows Bay cheese, full cream, large or small, in any quantity. H. Easton defies all competition.

For City Marshal.

I hereby respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of city marshal subject to the decision of the voters of city of Roseburg, and if elected, pledge myself to faithfully perform the duties of the office without fear or favor.

JOHN R. MCGURDY.

Notice.

The undersigned has appointed as his deputy, W. S. Britt, who will attend to all business at the surveyors office during his absence from the city.

WILL P. HEYDON,
County Surveyor.

County Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all parties holding Douglas county warrants indorsed prior to April 1st, 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 30th day of July, 1896, at the city of Roseburg, Douglas county, Oregon.

W. A. FRATER,
County Treasurer.

Strayed.

Bay mare, weight about 950 lbs., saddle mark on back and small white spots on sides caused from saddle; jaw slightly swollen from distemper and small sore underneath, unsold and in good condition. Please take up and return to C. B. Cannon, Roseburg, and be liberally paid for trouble.

"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 knows remedy for Indigestion. Try it. For sale at M. F. Rapp's drug store, Roseburg, Oregon.

Notice to the Traveling Public.

Mrs. Moore, the proprietor of the Private Boarding House, formerly known as the Farmers' Hotel, on Lane street, one block east of the depot, has acquired the reputation of being one of the best caterers in the city. Meals 15 cents; board and lodging \$3.50.

Caro Bros.

Must sell their immense stock inside of sixty days, regardless of cost. If any one wishes to get bargains they must call soon, as they mean business. This is no humbug. If you doubt their word, call and be convinced.

A Snap For Some One.

A small business paying 100 per cent in the city of Roseburg, for sale cheap for cash. Good location, good building have private reasons for selling. Address S. Caro of PLAINEALER, Roseburg.

PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COUNTY COURT OF Douglas County, State of Oregon. The undersigned legal voters and residents of Canyonville precinct, Douglas County, Oregon, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant to W. C. Levens a license to sell spirits, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than one quart in said Canyonville precinct, Douglas County, Oregon, for the term of one year, that said petitioners will apply to your honorable court for said license on the 14th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

John Peshie, Jr., Alfred Wollenberg, Wm. Leom, G. S. Easter, K. Delish, T. J. Butcher, Ed. Hunt, Jas. M. Cox, J. H. Clements, Burt Moore, A. Worley, E. W. Farley, D. Conley, S. Morgan, C. E. Carr, C. H. Luntz, James Andrews, Andy Ewell, Geo. H. H. Devoe, J. W. Barker, J. C. Gibbs, Samuel Ball, David Albro, Karl Kimmel, W. E. Butler, W. F. Briggs, Jr., P. O. Worley, Frank P. Bennett, Geo. Boyls, Jos. A. Snyder, Jas. W. Brown, Frank Sarvent, Wm. H. Graham, Isaac Bailey, R. S. Stewart, J. W. Toole, Jas. Benson, H. Mosler, J. C. Fovea, N. H. Berry, F. W. White, Chas. A. Baker, Geo. Neuner, Wm. Ford, J. W. Tiller, Thomas Tiller, Abe Giblin, J. L. Glouch, Chas. Berry, Wm. L. Bewald, Adam Weaver, J. L. Boyls, John McCormick, Frank McNamee, George Warley, J. G. Hodges, Albert Bollenbaugh, G. Barker, W. A. Barker, J. W. Barker, H. Hodges, George Albro, A. L. Hodges, W. H. McLean, W. F. Briggs, Wm. Barker, Geo. Bollenbaugh, S. Bollenbaugh, Cal. Dubel, R. C. Cook, J. F. Galey Jr., S. M. Farley, C. N. Howard, J. E. Overstreet, C. W. Stearns, James Stearns, O. H. Beyer, J. T. McLean, John Jackson, S. Jennings, Peter Clum.

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A. D. CHARLTON,

Assistant General Passenger Agent,

No. 121 First St., cor. Washington,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

NOTICE.