

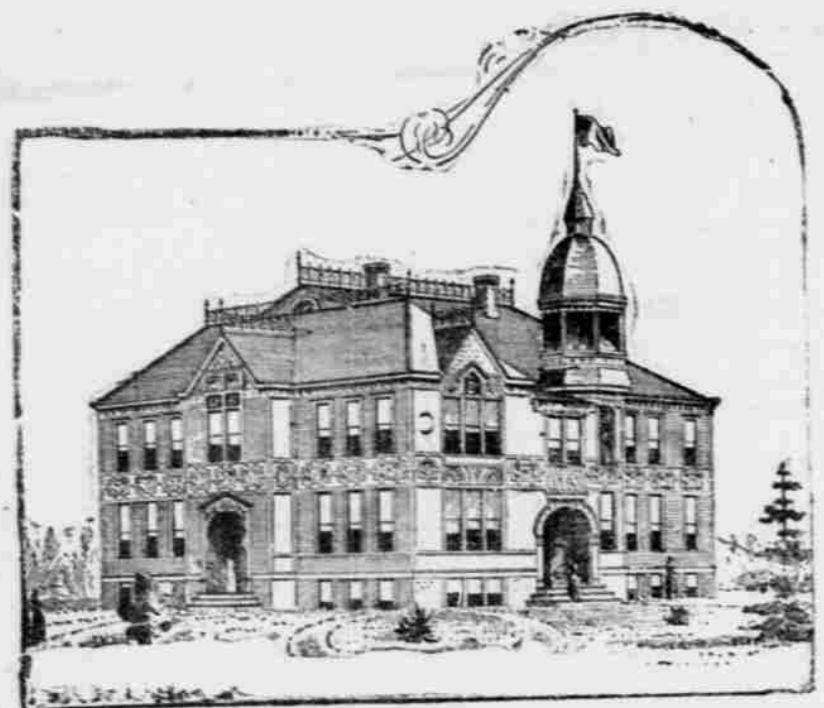
IF YOU DON'T READ  
The Plaindealer  
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# The Plaindealer.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896. No. 54.

IF YOU SEE IT IN  
The Plaindealer  
IT IS SO.

**A. SALZMAN,**  
(Successor to J. JASKULEK.)  
Practical : Watchmaker, : Jeweler : and : Optician.  
DEALER IN  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.  
Repairing a Specialty.  
Genuine Brazilian Eye Glasses and Spectacles  
A COMPLETE STOCK OF  
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State diplomas, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Studies, awarded to those who complete the Normal course, and pay the required fee. Diplomas from the school to those who finish the other courses.  
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For full particulars send for new catalogue, which will be promptly mailed to you.  
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Poultry, Fish and Game,  
in Season.  
Proprietor of  
**The City Meat Market,**  
And Dealer in  
PRIME BACON, HAMS, LARD,  
AND FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.  
Orders taken and Delivered Free  
to any part of the City.  
Roseburg, Or.

**A. C. MARSTERS & Co.**  
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prices and easy terms. Inquire of  
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Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon.

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Swiss Buttermilk Soap  
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TAKE A LOOK AT THE DISPLAY OF FINE TOILET - Soaps IN OUR WINDOW.  
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**CARO BROS.**  
**Sacrifice Sale**  
**Now in Progress.**

**ZIGLER & PATTERSON,**  
**Depot Grocers**  
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
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OAKLAND, - OREGON.  
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Recently renovated, renovated and refurnished.  
FEED AND LIVERY STABLE IN CONNECTION.

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General Blacksmithing  
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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY DONE.  
Shop on Corner Washington and Kane Sts., Roseburg.

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Marble and Granite Works.**  
**E. W. ACHISON & CO., Proprs.**  
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Marble and Granite Monuments  
and Headstones,  
Portland Cement Curbing  
For Cemetery Lots.  
Estimates Furnished on all kinds of Cemetery Work  
Office and Salesroom: 711 Oak Street.

**Dr. Gibbon**  
This old reliable and the most successful specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Loss of Force, the consequence of self abuse and excess producing the following symptoms: yellow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in the approaching stranger, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc.  
DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco over thirty years and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. Persons cured at home. Charge reasonable. Call or write.  
Dr. J. F. Gibbon, 625 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**REPLY TO M. LEMMER.**

Sir, let me compliment you for your honesty in declaring that you favor a depreciated dollar—a 75-cent dollar. Eight-tenths of the free silver advocates assert that free coinage will bring all of our dollars up to par, or 100 cents, and keep them there. Your plan is to call them 75-cent dollars and they will always remain so. And your conclusion is, "that would mean 75-cent wheat, 30-cent oats, 25-cent corn, 15-cent wool, 10-cent cotton, 8-cent hops and 6-cent pork." Well, you say "that these prices will result from the adoption of your 75-cent dollar, and a brain that can evolve such a simple settlement of a question that has troubled the commerce of the world for a hundred years or more, must be right, but, somehow, I don't "catch on." Since the prices of all these commodities are regulated by the law of demand and supply and the tariff, I don't see or understand how calling a dollar 75 cents will affect them. Will you please elucidate—analyze—give us the modus operandi of that conclusion?  
I quote again, "Most farmers forever remain in the purgatory of debt and in mortgage to the money lords, etc., etc."  
Why should a farmer, who has lived in Oregon any length of time, have a mortgage on his farm? Did the money lord slap it on without his consent? Did the farmer take and use the money lord's money when the mortgage was given? Has an Oregon farm ever failed to give a fair return to its owner when honestly and economically tilled?  
If not, why should there be a mortgage on it? Wasn't it placed there through laziness, idleness, mismanagement, "hiring others to do the work that he should have done, living beyond his means so as to "show off" with his wealthier neighbor, borrowing money to speculate with, prompted by a desire to become suddenly rich, or buying too many farm implements on credit?  
If so, why lay the blame on the currency of the country, instead of on the individual? I fail to see any connection unless it be a desire to release himself from the pit that he has dug himself, and voluntarily entered, by defrauding the creditor out of a part of his just dues, through debasing the currency of the country.  
There are a few cases where sickness or other misfortune has brought debt and mortgage on the farm, but even then the circumstances that surrounded the individual and his family should be held responsible, not the currency.  
If your plan of calling our dollars 75-cent dollars is a remedy for existing evils, why are not present conditions, under which they are not only called so, but are 100-cent dollars, and can be maintained so—better, far better?  
Won't it require the same amount of labor to acquire one of your 75-cent dollars as it now does to acquire one of our 100-cent dollars? If so, will not the laborer be a loser by the change?  
You say free coinage and 75-cent dollars would mean 75-cent wheat, 30-cent oats, 25-cent corn, 15-cent wool, 6-cent pork, etc. How much would his condition be bettered by changing from present conditions, under which he can purchase wheat at 50 cents, oats at 20 cents, pork at 3 cents, etc., with a dollar that has a purchasing power of 100 cents?  
If it requires the same amount of labor to acquire your cheap dollar as it now does to possess an honest dollar, could not the farmer whose land is mortgaged, get out of the "purgatory of debt and in mortgage to the money lords" much sooner and easier with the present 100-cent dollar than with your debased 75-cent coin? You certainly do not rate either of them among your "sensible people."

You answer me, "admitting (for argument's sake) that the mechanics and laborers are bettered under present conditions of coinage, does not the farmer suffer when he can get only 30 cents for wheat, 20 cents for oats, 15 cents for corn and 3 cents for dressed pork?"  
I answer you, yes, unfortunately yes, he does suffer financially, but these prices are not caused or brought about by the coinage of silver, nor the non-coinage of silver, nor silver in any shape; just here lies the fatal stumbling block of honest advocates of free and unlimited coinage. I emphasize the word "honest," because many of the leaders among them are not honest as I shall prove to you by their own words below. I conclude this article. Impress this unchangeable commercial law on your minds namely:  
The prices of all commercial products, the precious and all other metals, all products of the farm, factory, mill, forge, furnace, land, water, etc., to sum up, everything that is exchanged, bought or sold for a consideration, are regulated by the universal law of demand and supply.  
Hence, the condition or shape of the silver belonging to Stewart, Jones or Teller, or any other silver mine owner, whether as rock in the ground, or bullion in the brick, or coin with the government stamp on it, has no bearing or influence on the prices of these articles of commerce.  
What would you say to me, if I were to advise you to kill your own horse because your neighbor's dog had killed some of your sheep? You wouldn't class me with your "sensible people."

would you? And yet, you should do so to be consistent. As well might you attribute your loss in sheep to your horse, as to hold the present condition of silver, for the low prices of farm produce that now unfortunately prevail.  
The real and main cause of low prices is the loss of our European markets and in consequence, thereof, over-production in our home market. We have been supplanted in the European market by Russia, India, Australia, Canada, Mexico, and the South America states, Argentine especially. In these countries a day's work is from 12 to 14 hours, and wages one-half down to one-fourth of what they were in this country under the protective laws. The shipping of the grain cost them less than does ours, for the same reason—lower wages to seamen. Our crops of 1895 were unusually heavy, especially corn, cotton and wheat and, lacking a foreign market, they have glutted our home market, which had been previously weakened by enforced idleness and lack of employment, brought about by the operations of the Wilson free trade tariff law. To verify the statement of over-production, I quote from the records, the production as compared between 1875 and 1895.

	1875.	1895.
Wheat	281,255,000	467,103,000
Corn	332,274,000	2,151,139,000
Oats	270,340,000	824,444,000
Barley	32,044,000	87,473,000
Total	1,515,913,000	3,530,050,000

Here we have a surplus of over 132 per cent while the increase in our population was less than 75 per cent. In this you have, in part, the real cause of the present low prices of farm produce. A few words in reference to the closing part of your effusion in my next and I will close.  
I remain yours for good wages and prices to all, steady employment and an honest, 100-cent dollar.  
E. W. NIX.

**THE MONEY QUESTION.**  
Now, then, as to the main question: How comes it that our present dollar, which has really only 53 cents of silver in it, circulates as if it was a real 100-cent dollar? How is its value maintained? And why, under free coinage, could not similar dollars be similarly maintained?  
Let us try to explain this so that no one can fail to understand.  
Supposing you are a locomotive engineer and earn \$100 a month. You have been on the same road for 10 years. Everybody in your neighborhood knows you and knows you to be an honest, reputable man. Suppose now that you want to use your next month's pay before it is due and for your own reasons you decide to borrow the money among the boys and your other friends, and you further decide to do it by asking each man to lend you five dollars and in exchange you give each man an order on the paymaster for the same amount. You will then have to borrow from 20 men (at five dollars each) to make up the \$100 and you will give 20 orders on the paymaster.  
Now, your friends know you. They know that those \$100 are coming to you. They are willing to accept those paymaster's orders as being as good as money. They know they will get their money on them. If one of them, later on in the month, needs his five dollars at once, he will be able to sell your order to someone else. He might give it to the grocery for food; or to his boarding house. It is as good as money and practically would be money until it was presented and cashed.  
Now, why is this? It is because your credit is good—because, that is, there is known to be in the paymaster's hands, and coming to you, a real dollar for every dollar that is marked on one of these orders.  
But let us suppose that word got around that instead of issuing twenty of those orders you had quietly issued 2,000. Instead of promising to pay \$100, you had promised to pay \$10,000. What would happen? Would the men who had those orders still regard them as worth their face value? Would the storekeepers and boarding-house men continue to accept those orders as the equal of good money? Of course they would not. There would be \$100 coming to you—or less if you had "skipped out" in the middle of the month—and those \$100 would have to meet \$10,000 of debt. The orders might be worth five cents apiece, because when the \$100 was divided up to pay the \$10,000, there would be just one cent on every dollar. Most probably, however, the orders would be worth just the value of the paper they were written on or what they might be worth to frame and hang up as curiosities. They would no longer be money at par. That is certain.  
Suppose five men sit down to play cards and each man buys 100 chips at a cent apiece from the box and puts in \$1. There are then \$5 worth of chips out and there are \$5 in the box to redeem them with. Then every chip is worth one cent. Any one of the five will accept a chip as one cent. If anyone is short of chips and needs one chip to make out a bet, he will just as readily put a copper cent into the pot as a chip, or a nickel instead of five chips. That is to say, that for the time being the chips are absolutely as good as cents, and in fact, for the limited circulation round that table, actually are cents.  
Suppose, then, while none of the men

are looking, that a sneak thief carries away the box with the \$5 in it, and none of the five men has any more money. What are those chips worth then? They are worth just as much as a piece of celluloid of that size is worth. What are chips worth in the box when no game is going on? Are they worth money to anyone?  
Chips are worth money just so long as there is money actually put up against them. They are worth money just so long as every man knows that he can at any time get money for them. If he can get a cent they are worth a cent to him. If he can get a dollar they are worth a dollar to him. When he can no longer get money for them they are worth just celluloid.

Now to apply this to the situation in the present silver dollar. The present silver dollar contains only 53 cents worth of silver and yet we all accept it as worth a dollar of 100 cents. Why do we do this? We do it simply for the same reason as your friends (you engineer, who are issuing the paymaster's orders) are willing to accept those orders—because the credit of the government is good, because we know that it is not issuing any more of those 53-cent dollars (or paymaster's orders) than it can redeem—because we know that there is an actual gold dollar coming and to be got at any time that we want it, for every silver dollar in circulation. The number of those silver dollars is strictly limited. The government has not issued \$10,000 of orders against only \$100 coming to it. Every dollar is a paymaster's order and the government is good for the dollar it represents.  
The present silver dollars were coined, firstly, under the Bland act of 1878, which ordered the government to buy from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a month of silver bullion and coin it into dollars; secondly, under the Sherman act of 1890, which repealed the above and ordered the government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month and coin 2,000,000 ounces of it into dollars.  
When the Sherman act was repealed in 1893 this coinage was stopped. Why? Because the government was rapidly getting into the position of the engineer who issued paymaster's orders for more than he could take care of. The coinage was stopped at a point where the government was still able to pay a gold dollar for every silver dollar that was out. It was stopped at a point where it was still able to maintain the parity (which only means the equality) of the two metals. We all of us know this or are supposed to know it. We know that there is a good dollar to be got at any time we want it for our 53-cent dollar, and just so long as this is the case we are all perfectly willing to accept the 53-cent dollar as good enough.  
If the government had gone on coining silver dollars indefinitely there would soon have come a time when there were more chips in circulation than there were cents in the bank to take care of them. The United States treasury is only the bank in the great game of poker which we call commercial life. The chips which come from the bank are 53-cent dollars. They are worth a dollar to us as long as there is a real dollar behind every chip. If once there ceases to be a real dollar behind every chip; if once, that is to say, the bank is bankrupt—whether from sneak-thieving or anything else—from that moment the chips are worth only precisely the value of the material that is in them, whether that material is celluloid or 53 cents worth of silver.

Now, what is that the silver men ask for? They demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a certain ratio—the free and unlimited coinage of 53-cent dollars. Today those dollars are good for 100 cents each only—because they are strictly limited in number—five dollars worth of chips for five dollars of good money in the bank—100 dollars of orders on the paymaster for 100 gold dollars which are coming. But once let us start on unlimited coinage and there is an unlimited supply of good dollars in the bank or in the paymaster's office. The unlimited dollar will no longer have 100 good cents behind it. It will be impossible to maintain the parity of the metals. No one will give a gold dollar for a silver one, and the silver dollar will be worth just what is in it—53 cents worth of silver. No more. It will be just a celluloid chip after the bank is empty and the game at an end.  
This is why we don't want free and unlimited coinage of silver. This is why the silver dollar today is good and why the same dollar later on might not be good.—Railway Age.

Boy oratory at Springfield, O., yesterday made to the country this exhibition of intellect and wisdom, to-wit:  
If the farmer complains he is not making much out of his potato crop, they tell him it is due to the potato bug; if he is not making much out of corn, they tell him it is due to the chintz bug; if he is not making much out of wheat, they tell him it is due to the army worm; but let me tell you the goldbug is destroying more crops than all of them. (Great laughter.)  
Beyond word of description or characterization, is not this pitiful and contemptible? The man is a candidate for the presidency of the United States who utters this stuff. It is the oratory of the leaders of the Coxy rabble; it is a revelation of the spirit of the Bryan movement; it is an insult to the intelligence and self-respect of every decent citizen of the United States.—Oregonian.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have appointed D. W. Stearns of Calapoos precinct Deputy Inspector of Stock for said precinct; postoffice address, Oakland; also A. J. Chapman of Wilbur, and Ralph Smith, at Roseburg, to act during my absence, and others will be added as parties inspected make their desire known to me.  
Roseburg, May 4th, 1887.  
THOS. SMITH,  
Inspector of Stock for Douglas county, Or.

**Executor's Notice.**  
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned, W. L. Wilson and Abner Riddle, has been by the county court of Douglas county, appointed executor of the will of Richard Owens, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased must present the same with proper vouchers duly verified to said executors at their residence in Kildale precinct, Douglas county, Oregon, or to their attorney at Roseburg, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated July 27, 1896.  
W. L. WILSON and ABNER RIDDLE,  
Executors of the Estate of Richard Owens, Deceased.  
IRA B. RIDDLE,  
Attorney for Executors.