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The Plaindealer
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Genuine
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You will find one coupon in
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Finest Line of TEAS in the City. Prices from 15c to 60c per pound.

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I want your trade, and
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I make the following lib-
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like the one printed op-
posite, and when the
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BRING this Card with you and have your CARD
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The cost of the frame, glass, etc., will be at whole-
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Call and see samples of these beautiful portraits displayed in my show window and let
me present you with a \$10 ticket.

SEEN, N. BOYD,
Corner Jackson and Cass Street, ROSEBURG, OR.

P. S. I have on hand a large assortment of BOOKS, suitable for both large and small chil-
dren, which I will sell at wholesale prices. The entire lot for sale very cheap.

THE BOHEMIA MINES.

History of the District and Develop- ment Work Done and Planned.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Jan. 21.—The Bohemia gold-bearing district was discovered by Bird Farrier about 25 years ago. The only ledge discovered then was that now known as the Annie mine. Very little was done on the ledge from 1870 to 1891, when development work was resumed. The ledge showed every indication of being rich, containing free gold and free-milling ore. A small five-stamp quartz mill was erected there, and the mine commenced to show a large amount of free-milling ore, running from \$50 to \$300 per ton. At that time a great deal of interest was manifested, the hills were alive with men looking for claims. In 1891, a San Francisco party purchased the Annie mine, and commenced operations on a more extensive scale. There being so much needed development work, and as the mill could only be kept running on about half time, on account of low water, the company was unable to meet its obligations, as part of the debts were incurred before it took charge, and the mine went into the hands of receiver. The mine was then sold to P. J. Jennings, the well-known mining man of Spokane, Wash. He went to Chicago, formed and incorporated a stock company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, with \$100,000 in the treasury for development work and for a new 20-stamp mill, known as the Noonday Mining Company. February 1, 1896, a force of miners was put to work driving a lower tunnel, working night and day. A tunnel was driven 600 feet, and cut the main ledge at a depth of 100 feet. The ledge at this depth was eight and nine feet in width and contained much free gold. Another tunnel was run in 400 feet to the center of the ledge with cross cuts run both ways.

This opened up one of the largest mines on the Pacific coast. An estimate shows at least \$3,000,000 worth of ore in sight. The Noonday Company gave the Hammond Manufacturing Company, of Portland, a contract for putting in a 20 stamp mill, tramway and engine at a cost of \$40,000, which was completed December 1, 1896. Many mining experts have examined the machinery and say the plant is the most modern of any on the Pacific coast. The company is now taking out from \$8000 to \$10,000 per month.

There are about 40 other ledges in the Bohemia district, but only five mills, so far, put in, as follows:

Noonday Mining Company, one 20-stamp; Champion, one 10-stamp; Gold Mill & Mining Company, one 5-stamp; Star mine, one 5-stamp; Transim, 1 3-stamp.

There will be three other mills erected this coming summer.

The Gold Mill & Mining Company, with its 5-stamp mill, has paid a dividend since the commencement of operations. The developments show the ledges to be as extensive as the Noonday mine. Mr. Jennings has bought this mine. The price paid was \$50,000. He will go East in a few days to arrange for the necessary machinery to treat the different ores.

During the last five years, from the Bohemia district, there have been at least \$1,000,000 paid out for machinery, supplies and labor, of which \$2,000 has been spent in Portland. The mines have been the means of distributing many a dollar among the poorer classes of this vicinity, besides thousands of dollars which have been paid to the merchants. By this means, Cottage Grove has not suffered the financial difficulties other similar towns in the Willamette valley have suffered.

As this is the only available point from which to reach the Bohemia mines, it is believed this place will be quite an important mining center this coming season. A telephone line will be constructed, connecting this place with the mines in the spring, and a mining exchange is also under head-way.

How soon a fashionable distortion will appear all that is moderate and becoming in our eyes if we pay much attention to what's worn. At one time I thought Queen Elizabeth's style of dress terribly grotesque in outline, writes a woman in the New York Commercial Advertiser, in spite of the rich materials and jewelry generally affected. Last week I contemplated an equestrian statuette of that sharp-tongued sovereign and found her attire almost reasonable, as a whole, come to compare it with present day costumes. Her bunched-out sleeves extended no further than many we have seen about of late years, and her skirts looked quite graceful, as she was not wearing her ugly hoops on horseback. Her hair had been frizzed in a way with which we are tolerably familiar, and her crown was poised on the summit, just as many queens would place it now. The ruff, which I should have regarded as a monstrosity awhile ago, is certainly out of all proportion with the rest of the dress. But, then, the thick boas, feather collars and lace quillings of our own time are only a few inches narrower in the "set" around the neck.

The much-talked-of Spanish concessions to Cuba are subject to two drawbacks: Spain doesn't wish to make them and Cuba doesn't wish to have them.

WHICH SHOULD RULE?

It is in accordance with the genius and spirit of Americanism that the majority shall rule; and the spirit of opposition to the organization of the house of representatives of the State of Oregon, is clearly revolutionary, not to say rebellious.

But, says this minority faction, the simple plural majority is not such a majority as the constitution requires to do business. That, they say, must be a two-thirds majority, and if a bare majority undertakes to do business, such action is revolutionary, unconstitutional and void. Let us consider this idea a moment. If it is revolutionary, unconstitutional and void for a majority to act in obedience to the dictates of common sense and duty, what must it be for a minority to refuse to act with the majority for the sole purpose of coercing a majority into submission by taking advantage of mere technicalities?

It is evident from the whole tone and spirit of the constitution, from its bill of rights to its close, that its framers did not intend to defeat the objects aimed at, viz: To authorize the legislators to make such laws as the people, through their representatives, constitutionally elected, may demand. The framers certainly did not intend to create an instrument that would be, in reason, construed to defeat its own purposes. If such a construction of the constitution be the correct one—that 29 men can prevent 31 men from performing the duty entrusted to them by a conflicting constituency, then good bye to a republican form of government.

To put the question plainly, admitting for argument sake, that the majority in the case under consideration, is revolutionary, is it not better that a revolutionary majority rule than that a rebellious minority be allowed to rule? That is the question boiled down. Which shall give way, a majority or a minority? That's the question. If the minority, for selfish purposes, will so far disregard the rights of the people now groaning for relief at the hands of this legislative body, as to stand like the dog in the manger, do nothing themselves nor allow others, ready and willing to act, we have truly come to a deplorable condition. Such action is setting a fatal precedent, for the wheels of politics may take a different turn in the future when a capricious minority might offer a similar treatment, to this rebellious party now blocking legislation.

Wheat All Over the World.

"The wheat crop is always being harvested somewhere," said a man on the board of trade. "Just now, while the American farmer is not thinking of wheat, the crop of Australia, Chile and the Argentine republic is being put on the market. In February and March the fields of Upper Egypt and those of India are harvested. That of Lower Egypt, which is irrigated by the overflowing of the Nile, is harvested in April, while Syria, Cyprus, Persia and Asia Minor also gather crops during that month. Cuba's wheat will also be gathered in April.

"Texas is the first of our states to send wheat to the market. This it does during May, at the same time that the fields of Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan and Morocco are making their yields. In June those of California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the south of France are harvested. July sees the crops in the other American states and all except the northern most parts of Europe are harvested. Russia then begins to gather her grain, more being harvested in August, when Manitoba, Lower Canada, North Dakota and the northernmost countries of Europe are the scenes of the harvest. Sweden, Norway and Northern Russia are the only wheat-fields covered with the golden grain in September and October. But just as these crops are gathered the crops in Peru and South Africa are ready, and in December New South Wales gathers her harvest.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind. "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a Bottle at A. C. Marsters' Drug Store.

Spanish Failure in Cuba.

Spanish troops continue to march to and fro in Cuba; but in no port, province or city of Cuba does General Weyler restore the ordinary operation of the law or provide for the safety of trade and farming. Free travel is nowhere allowed, and no trains move without a guard. The real collapse of Spain is not in the failure of Spanish troops to defeat the insurgents, but in their utter failure, however numerous, to restore order.

Brownsville now has a cornet band, and is consequently elated.

Starvation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Men, women and children are starving in Chicago in sight of relief, because the county commissioners, blind and deaf, do not allow the county agent enough help to distribute supplies. The county treasury is rich in its surplus, and there are an accumulation of appeals from hungry families. Hundreds of these applications are more than two weeks old. The heads of the families were discouraged then, and as a last resort appealed to the county for aid. They have seen their wives and children grow weaker and colder, and no aid has come, no bread, no coal. These men are desperate now.

The county agent is helpless to save these famished-sticken men, women and babies. He has relief on hand, but no way to distribute it, because the commissioners have tied his hands, and are deaf to the cries of the hungry.

A warning has been given that the deserving poor are becoming dangerous and that hunger is likely to drive them to deeds in which their cry will be "bread." Men who gave this warning know whereof they speak. They see a hungry man at its worst, the glassy eye of a strong man who hears the cry of his wife and babies for bread and warmth and is powerless to give it to them. The men tell an appalling story but nobody on earth can tell us of the misery as it exists in Chicago to-day.

Nicaragua Canal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Times Herald's Washington special says:

It is apparent that the time has come when something must be done by this government, if the Nicaragua canal scheme is to be saved from falling into the rat of failure. Senator Sherman, who is to be the next secretary of state, said to the Times-Herald correspondent tonight that Mr. Rodriguez, minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, had doubtless convinced the senate that any further attempts to arrange for the building of the canal upon the plan laid down in the bill must be given up, but the enterprise need not, for this reason, be abandoned, for the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America distinctly avows the willingness of his government to take up the matter on a new basis, to leave the present company out of consideration, so far as the failure is concerned, and to treat directly with the United States for construction of this great waterway.

In the opinion of many senators this is precisely what should be done. It is said Secretary Olney will be glad to take up the matter of negotiating a treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for this purpose, if only he had more time before the expiration of the Cleveland administration. It is not impossible he may do so as it is.

Great Suffering at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The cold wave struck Chicago harder today than either yesterday or the day before, going materially under the lowest points of Sunday, when the record of 25 years was broken. At 7 a. m. today the signal service reported the temperature 29 degrees below zero with no relief in sight. At 8 the temperature was exactly the same. A heavy fog from the lake which enveloped the down-town district made the cold doubly dangerous.

Frozen fingers, noses and ears were a common occurrence, and numerous cases of a more serious character were reported.

Only one death from cold has been reported to the police up to noon, that of Fred A. Busch, 25 years old, who succumbed to exposure. Ambulances, however, were kept busy conveying people to the hospitals with feet and hands frozen.

George Grant was found in a freight car near North street almost dead, with his feet badly frozen. They will have to be amputated.

The work of clearing the down-town streets of snow has been abandoned on account of the intense cold. Many men had no gloves or overcoats and nearly 400 were frosted.

Joseph Fey, driver of the snowplow of the street-cleaning department, had his body and limbs so badly frozen that he will probably die.

Eastern Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Advises received by the weather bureau indicate that the full force of the cold wave will not be felt in the Middle and South Atlantic states until tonight and tomorrow morning, when the lowest temperatures of the season will undoubtedly be reached.

The entire country from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic coast will feel severely the effects of the cold snap, which is due to an exceedingly high barometer from the Canadian Northwest provinces, pushing south and eastward, displacing the low barometer of those sections.

Local snows are generally reported in Texas and the Mississippi valley region.

The Baker City Republican newspaper plant was attacked Thursday. City Editor E. C. Stoffel sued for \$5000 due him and his son for labor performed. The plant was released from attachment by Mr. Alley, the proprietor, filing an indemnifying bond.