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The Plaindealer.

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The Plaindealer
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AN EXTRA INDUCEMENT.
I want your trade, and as an inducement to get it I make the following liberal offer: Call and I will present you with a card like the one printed opposite, and when the card is used up you may secure the portrait.
We further assure you that if the portrait is not satisfactory you need not accept it.
We give you the portrait FREE, you pay only for the frame.
The cost of the frame, glass, etc., will be at wholesale cost prices.
Call and see samples of these beautiful portraits displayed in my show window and let me present you with a 10c ticket.
Very truly yours,
MRS. N. BOYD,
Corner Jackson and Cass Street, ROSEBURG, OR.
I have long had a large assortment of BOOKS, suitable for both large and small children, which I will sell at wholesale prices. The entire lot for sale very cheap.

THE TORREY BILL.
The following is a summary of the provisions of the Torrey Bankruptcy Bill, now pending in congress:
A voluntary bankrupt is one who petitions to be, and is adjudged such; an involuntary bankrupt is one who has been adjudged such in a suit brought by his creditors. The rights and duties of voluntary and involuntary bankrupts and their creditors are identical.
Farmers and wage earners may go voluntarily into bankruptcy, but their creditors can not bring suit in bankruptcy against them.
Anyone except corporations, irrespective of whether they owe more or less than \$1000, may become a voluntary bankrupt.
Persons, firms, and corporations (except farmers and wage earners) who owe \$1000 or more, and have committed an act of bankruptcy according to the evidence in a fair and impartial trial, before a jury if desired, may be adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of creditors.
An act of bankruptcy by a debtor consists of conduct or acts calculated to defraud the creditors or insolventy followed by a protracted default of payments due or a failure to prevent an inequitable distribution of the estate.
Creditors need not proceed against a debtor who has committed an act of bankruptcy any more than they need sue every debtor who is in default in payment.
A petition can be filed against a debtor who has committed an act of bankruptcy by three creditors who together have unsecured claims for or over \$500; if there are less than twelve creditors, one of them holding such a claim may file the petition. After the suit is begun, the defendant will be served as in ordinary suits, and will have "his day in court" and a trial by jury if he desires.
If a judgment in a bankruptcy suit is for the plaintiffs, the defendant will be adjudged a bankrupt. In that event he will retain the exemptions allowed by the laws of the State in which he lives, and, if an honest man, will be released from his debts, and thereby given an opportunity to begin life anew and be relieved from the demands of his creditors to make good his former misfortunes. If the judgment is for the defendant the petition will be dismissed at the cost of plaintiffs, as in other suits.
The property of the debtor will remain in his possession and under his control until after adjudication that he is a bankrupt, or the dismissal of the petition, unless the creditors shall give bond and secure its attachment; in that event the debtor may retain possession of his property upon giving a forthcoming bond.
The United States district courts will have jurisdiction of the administration of bankrupt estates. They can not be administered in the State courts, because Congress has no power to compel State courts to administer national laws.
State courts will retain their jurisdiction to hear and determine controversies between the trustee and adverse claimants concerning property rights.
Controversies may be arbitrated or compromised under the direction of the court.
The officers of referee and trustee are the only ones created by the act.
The referee is an assistant judge, and will be appointed in such numbers and in such localities as shall be best calculated to secure a prompt administration of the act and serve the convenience of all parties having bankruptcy business.
The trustee will receive the title of the bankrupt to his property and administer the estate. He will be elected by the creditors in each case. He may recover all property which has been hidden away or fraudulently conveyed.
The clerk will receive a \$10 filing fee in each case and no further compensation.
The referee will receive 1 per cent upon the net amount paid in dividends to creditors from each estate administered before him, or one-half of 1 per cent from estates in which there is a composition, and a filing fee in each case of \$10.
The trustee will receive 5 per cent on the first \$5,000 paid in dividends to creditors, 2 per cent on the second like amount, and 1 per cent on additional amounts, and in each case a filing fee of \$5.
The compensation of the referees and trustees will not be paid until the estates have been administered and the records returned to court.
Making the amount of the fees received and the time of payment depend upon the prompt and economical performance of their duties by the referee and trustee will result in the quick and economical administration of bankrupt estates.
The fees of the clerk, referee, and trustee need not be paid by a proposed voluntary bankrupt who files with his petition an affidavit that he is without and cannot obtain the money with which to pay such fees.
The expenses of administering the estate will not be paid until reported in detail under oath and allowed by the court.
The debts which have priority are expenses of caring for the property, filing fees, costs, wages due workmen, clerks or servants which have been earned within three months, not exceeding \$500 to each one, and debts entitled to priority by State or national laws.
Compromises, involving more time in

which to pay or a deduction of the amount to be paid, may be readily and cheaply effected between honest debtors and their creditors, under very careful restrictions, after a voluntary or involuntary petition has been filed, and either before or after the defendant has been adjudged a bankrupt.
Compromises which have been fraudulently obtained may be set aside upon application made within six months after they were granted.
A petition for a discharge may be filed by a bankrupt, not a corporation, after two and within the next four months after the adjudication, or conditionally within the next six months, but not afterwards; it must be filed in the court where the proceedings are pending. The discharge will be granted unless the bankrupt has been convicted of having committed some one of the acts forbidden by the bill—giving a preference which has not been surrendered, knowingly made a materially false statement in writing for the purpose of obtaining credit, made a fraudulent transfer of his property, or fraudulently destroyed or neglected to keep books or records showing his financial condition.
Discharges which have been fraudulently obtained may be set aside upon application made within two years after they were granted.
Fraudulent bankrupts, embezzling false claims, and creditors who have proven false claims may be punished by imprisonment.
Notices will be sent, at trifling cost by the referee, to all creditors of each step in the proceedings, including the hearing on the application of the bankrupt for a discharge.
Creditors may be heard at all times in support of, or in opposition to, any proposed step in the administration of the estate.
Claims may be proven by the simple oath of the creditor, and will be allowed, upon being filed in person or sent by mail, without the payment of any filing fee; if it is thought that an allowed claim is fraudulent it may be suspended and investigated.
Preferences are forbidden, and those which have been given may be set aside if proceedings intervene within four months after they have been given.
Valid liens will be upheld; fraudulent ones will be set aside.
Present legitimate business methods will not be interfered with by the bill. It is not a measure relating to transactions between honest solvent persons, firms, or corporations; but for the relief of honest insolvent debtors, the prevention of dishonesty, and the administration of the estates of insolvent and dishonest debtors more economically and equitably than it is possible to do under present laws.
The bill contains the provisions, in addition to the foregoing, necessary to make it a permanent and complete equitable bankruptcy code.

Lincoln's Horse Trade.
Abraham Lincoln was fond of a good story and it is a well known fact that he often illustrated an important point in the business at hand by resorting to his favorite pastime. Probably one of the best he ever told he related of himself when he was a lawyer in Illinois. One day Lincoln and a certain judge, who was an intimate friend of his, were bantering each other about horses, a favorite topic of theirs. Finally Lincoln said: "Well, look here judge, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll make a horse trade with you, only it must be upon these stipulations: Neither party shall see the other's horse until it is produced here in the courtyard of the hotel and both parties must trade horses. If either party backs out of the agreement he does so under a forfeit of \$25."
"Agreed," cried the judge, and both he and Lincoln went in quest of their respective animals.
A crowd gathered anticipating some fun, and when the judge returned first, the laugh was uproarious. He led, or rather dragged, at the end of a halter, the meanest, homeliest, rib-staring quadruped—blind in both eyes—that ever pressed turf. But presently Lincoln came along carrying over his shoulder a carpenter's horse. Then the mirth of the crowd was furious. Lincoln solemnly set his horse down and silently surveyed the judge's animal with a conical look of infinite disgust.
"Well, judge," he finally said, "this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse trade.—Harper's Round Table.

Denmark Will Sell.
Denmark has no use for her West Indian islands, and we might as well sell them to the United States. They would be of value to that country, especially the principal one, St. Thomas, which Admiral Porter described in 1865 as lying right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, the East Indies or the United States. St. Thomas is "a small Gibraltar of itself, that could not be attacked by a naval force. There is no harbor in the West Indies better fitted than St. Thomas for a naval station. In fine, it is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies."—Copenhagen Politiken.
I have a stray stock dog. Black and white, bob tail. Owner can have same by paying charges. D. H. Rupp, South Deer Creek.

A WONDERFUL CALENDAR.
There is nothing more wonderful in the chronological and time-keeping line than the "Theosophical Calendar According to the Secret Doctrine." From the theosophical point of view the four ages are as follows: Sata Yuga (golden age), 1,718,000 years; Treta Yuga (silver age), 1,296,000 years; Dwapara Yuga (copper age), 864,000 years; Kali Yuga (iron age), 432,000 years. The total of these four ages make one Maha Yuga, or great age, of 4,320,000 years. One thousand Maha Yugas make one Kalpa, or Day of Brahma, equal to 1,000 times 1,320,000 years. After the expiration of that unthinkable period of time the night of Brahma, equal in duration to the length of the day, comes on, and the earth vacillates from the plane of existence. Three hundred and sixty days and nights of Brahma make one year Brahma, and 100 years of Brahma make the great Kalpa, a period of 311,040,000,000 years, after which the sun and the entire solar system plunge into impenetrable night, and everything on the "objective plane" is destroyed. Then comes the period known as the great night, and which is equal in length to the great Kalpa. After the great night has lifted its sable mantle a new solar system is formed and evolution begins anew.
According to the doctrine of the theosophists, we are now living in the Kali Yuga, the last of the four ages, and it began nearly 5,000 years ago, with the death of Krishna, who died 3,102 years before our era began. The first minor cycle of Kali Yuga will end in the years 1897-98, but we still have something like 427,000 years before we arrive at the end of the present age.
Kali Yuga is also known to the theosophists as the Black Age. It is an age of spiritual darkness in which the human race pays for the misdeeds which are recorded against it in the previous ages.—St. Louis Republic.

Weyler's Cruel Orders.
For pure brutality and reckless waste of human life, it would be difficult to match Weyler's order that all men not Spanish soldiers, who are caught one mile away from a fortified city shall be killed. It is hard to believe that in this age of the world a nation calling herself civilized can countenance the taking of human life without justification or even the form of a trial, but there seems to be no reason to doubt the report, and it is quite in keeping with the general tone of reports of Spanish cruelty in Cuba. Weyler was called "the butcher" before he rose to his present rank, and he seems determined to sustain his reputation. The consequence of his order can be well imagined. With the men dead, the crops destroyed, the cattle slaughtered, nothing but starvation is left for the women and children. The plague of smallpox is ravaging the island, too, and thus the dreadful state of affairs in Manila, at which the world turns sick, is repeated in Cuba on a smaller scale, but with little, if any, less intensity.—Philadelphia Ledger.
An Alleged Cure for Consumption
New York, Jan. 27.—The unusual interest taken by physicians and the public in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, or consumption, as it is commonly called, will be increased by the news that a serum has been discovered which, it is claimed, will prove the absolute cure for the disease in its stages, and will greatly benefit patients and arrest the progress of the disease in its advanced forms.
The serum is the discovery of Professor Maria Glano, of Genoa, Italy. A small quantity was brought to this country and physicians of St. Luke's hospital began experimenting with it a week ago. The serum is obtained from the blood of horses which have been inoculated with tuberculosis germs in small quantities and continued under this treatment for several months. Its effect is to produce in the blood of horses some quality of resistance to death, which, when introduced into the human system, sustains the resisting power.
The serum theory is therefore exactly opposite to the theory of vaccination, which, introduces germs of the disease into the system, and by producing the disease in a mild form renders the body impervious to its further attacks.
The New York board of health estimates that 6000 persons died of consumption in that city during the past year, that upward of 20,000 are afflicted with it now and that from thirty to fifty are infected daily. It is the belief of the board that the disease can be exterminated if proper precautions are taken and it urges the adoption of measures to that end. It seems these opinions are shared by similar boards in other large cities of the East and it is likely that far-reaching efforts will be eventually made to stamp out this plague.
The state road commissioner of Ohio is advocating the construction of steel wagon tracks instead of macadam roads. The time may come soon, on account of the decreasing cost of its production, when a steel track will be the cheapest that can be built, considering durability. But any other kind of permanent highway would make a good foundation.—Statesman.