

THE PLAINDEALER.

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J. B. EDDY, Editor.
C. Y. BENJAMIN, Manager.

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MARCH 1, 1897.

NOTICE.

Whereas it may concern W. E. Benjamin having sold his interest in the PLAINDEALER, a settlement of accounts is now in order. All amounts due for advertising and job work to date are payable to C. Y. Benjamin, who will also pay all indebtedness of the firm to date. January 26, 1897.

W. E. BENJAMIN,
C. Y. BENJAMIN.

VOLUME XXVIII.

With this issue the PLAINDEALER enters upon its 28th year as an advocate of republican doctrine in Douglas county, and a chronicler of local events. Its columns during that period form a complete history of this locality. Therein can be found the record of the births, the marriages, the deaths, the comedies, the tragedies, the hopes, the fears, that have interested or pleased, filled with gladness or depressed with grief, the people of this community. The local newspaper is the indicator of the city's business and social pulse, and its condition can be correctly diagnosed from a study of the paper's columns. It is also the mirror in which the city sees itself, and if the surface is not polished so that the reflection is satisfactory it is the fault of the city itself. The PLAINDEALER will continue to advocate good government, sound national policies, and the economical administration of state and county affairs, but will devote especial attention to the local and especial interests of Roseburg and Douglas county.

RAINBOW CHASING.

The senate passed a bill authorizing the president to call a monetary conference, and the same was favorably reported from the house committee to that body, and passed it also by an almost unanimous vote. It is just as well that it should. Of course Mr. Cleveland will not call it; it will go over to his successor Mr. McKinley, and as the latter was elected on a platform pledging its candidate to promote the interests of international bimetalism he will use his best endeavors to bring about such a conference. The result of Wolcott's mission to Europe may be taken as indicative of what such a conference may bring forth. It will fail of the object for which it is called. Bimetalism, as the term is generally understood, means two standards of value, gold and silver, coined on equal terms at a ratio established by law. The great commercial nations have got beyond that, and have made gold the standard and silver is subsidiary thereto. Under this system they have been doing business for a long period. It is found to be the most satisfactory yet tried and it will be continued, and the proposed conference, like its predecessors, will only go to establish the fact that bimetalism, the bimetalism of the silverists, will not be adopted. It has been demonstrated that values cannot be created by fiat, and sensible people have ceased to try it.

An Albany paper has stated that the PLAINDEALER has mildly approved the hold-up. This paper has done nothing of the kind. It hasn't been of the "push," it is true, but it has had nothing but words of condemnation for the methods used to prevent an election of a United States senator. They were, however, the same methods pursued by the friends of Senator Mitchell in Multnomah county last spring. There they were beaten at the primaries and outnumbered in the county convention. They withdrew, set up a convention of their own, and endeavored to defeat and did defeat a part of the regular ticket. Who was the chief spirit in that? Jonathan Bourne.

If some of the gentlemen who are now so anxious that a majority should rule in party deliberations talked and acted that way two years ago, Senator Dolph would have been returned and this trouble saved. Dolph received 44 votes in a republican caucus of 70 odd members. That vote was made unanimous. Who broke away from it? Some of the persons who are now advocates of party regularity. Who upheld that break? Some of the papers that are now weeping bitterly over the result of the break of '97.

How long is a reasonable time in which the Davis House might attempt to organize before the senate could recognize the failure and adjourn without day? This is the 50th day and apparently no nearer organization than on the first.

SPEAKER REED.

A newspaper man who has studied Speaker Reed closely says: "Mr. Reed takes frequent rests by calling members temporarily to the chair. But yesterday, for instance, was given over to motions for suspension of rules. He was afraid of what might come up, so he would not trust another member with the responsibilities of the chair. Hour after hour of this ceaseless and monotonous strain wears out even his Titanic vigor. He becomes worn and abstracted. He is often jolly, and shakes with laughter in the chair, but now he is severe and formidable. The consulting clerk at his right hand has to tell him what the motion is. The weariness of rising to put motions is telling upon him, and by the time he brings down his gavel at 5:30 o'clock to declare the house adjourned, he would be about as dangerous for ordinary approach as a Kansas cyclone or a Rocky mountain grizzly."

The delay in the Yaquina improvements, provided for in the river and harbor bill last year, is attributed to opposition of Eastern newspapers to the expenditure. The improvements already made in that harbor have been of great benefit. There is no reason why Yaquina bay should not be a deep water harbor of easy access. The people of the Willamette valley are deeply interested in the prosecution of the work.

On Thursday next William McKinley will be inaugurated as president of the United States. The new captain will walk the bridge of the ship of state and the course will be changed from running in the direction of the reef of free trade, to the deep and placid waters of a protective policy.

In the event of an extraordinary session of the legislature being called, new officers would be chosen. Of course, the old ones might be re-elected, but that would be a matter for each house to settle for itself.—Statesman.

It is now whispered that Governor Lord may appoint a United States senator, taking the ground that the vacancy could not be filled as there has been no session of the legislature to perform that function.

Several little things have cropped out that go to show that if the late legislature had been given a chance it would have given the people all the remedial legislation promised, or at least have tried it.

There are 200,000 Greeks in Constantinople. They might start a little insurrection in the chief city of the followers of the prophet and make it quite tropical for its much married potentate, the sultan.

California is to have the largest sugar factory in the world. This great industry, so long delayed in America, is coming at last.—Globe.

The whole populist delegation in the house pays but an aggregate tax of \$124.67. Economical or extravagant legislation would make but little difference to them.

The powers call the presence of their fleets at Crete, "a pacific blockade." If the Sultan escapes a peaceful extermination he will be a lucky man.—Ex.

Senator Mitchell says Driver did not say he was the great bar of the senate but simply that his statement was false, wilfully and maliciously false.

We send to Europe \$100,000,000 annually for sugar made from beets. This is an item of expense we ought not and need not continue.

If our form of government is to stand it must continue in the future, as in the past, to be a government of and by the majority.

Japan talks of adopting the gold standard for the simple reason that it finds the silver basis wasteful and expensive.

The Simon and Bourne wing of the legislature assembly will sit this week and if it fails to draw a quorum will go home.

It will now be in order for the members of the Benson House to tell Mark Hanna to mind his own business.

The state senate can now take its turn at dreary roll calls and discover the absence of a quorum.

Nebraskans.

The Omaha delegation of business men, accompanied by their wives, passed through in a special car yesterday morning en route for Sacramento and home. The delegation is out in the interest of the proposed trans-Mississippi International Exposition, or some such name, to be held at Omaha next year. They had the pleasure of meeting the legislatures of North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Washington in session, and in each instance a joint convention was provided for and the members of the delegation invited to address the assembled law makers. It was expected to stay over at Salem but the visitors saw no profit in it and went on to Sacramento where they expect to meet and address the solons of California. It is the object of the visit to interest the people of the Northwest and of the Pacific Coast in the exposition and to get the states to provide by law for the taking of a part therein. They reported having been cordially received everywhere, and while there was no legislature to apply to in Oregon, the city of Portland looked favorably upon the proposition and the state will be represented in some way.

THE MASS MEETING.

The Court House Filled to Greet the Legislators.

On Thursday evening last, it having been announced in these columns on that day that several of the members of the legislature, including the delegation from Douglas county, would arrive on the local train, quite a number of persons, accompanying them the brass band, gathered at the depot to greet the visitors. These who came were, Senators Reed, of Douglas, Price, of Umatilla, Gowan, of Harney, Grant and Morrow, Driver, of Lane, Harmon of Coos, Curry and Josephine, and Representatives Crawford, of Douglas, Rigby and Gurdane, of Umatilla, Hope, of Malheur, Palm, of Lane, Mitchell and Chapman, of Marion, Jennings, of Walla-walla, Somers, of Linn, and speaker Benson, of Josephine. The visitors were escorted about by a committee hastily gotten together for the purpose, and quite a number, especially the old soldiers of the party, went to take a look at the Soldiers' Home.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the court house, and it was full. F. W. Benson, chairman of the republican county central committee, presided and introduced first Hon. Geo. M. Brown, who in a few well chosen words welcomed the visitors and said that if the state received no remedial legislation at the late session it was no fault of those present. He complimented them for standing by the proposition that a majority should rule, and that sentiment certainly fell upon approving ears.

Representative Crawford was then introduced and briefly referred to the hold-up and said the terms offered by the opposition were such that they could not accept them and at the same time preserve their self respect.

Senator Gowan, was the next speaker, and spoke of the time when he first came to Roseburg as a member of the house committee in 1893, in connection with the then proposed soldiers' home. On his arrival the first thing he did was to go over and see the home, then he launched out and eloquently referred to the old soldiers and their record. These are the men, he said, that put down treason, that bared their breasts to the shots of the rebellion, and he was glad that they were cared for. He further said the Douglas county delegation stood shoulder to shoulder with him during the last 40 days with one exception. And during those days the times have been as trying as were the days in the army, but he was satisfied to allow his record to be judged by the people.

Representative Jennings of Walla-walla, then addressed the audience. He said if he was to talk farm he could talk entertainingly, but to talk politics was another thing. He referred to the original temporary organization and dubbed it, J. J. Davis of Umatilla, speaker of the Davis house, a Judas Iscariot of the republican party. He said there were three caucuses held on the afternoon of the first day, republican, populist and democrat, as party organizations. Riddle of Douglas and J. M. Davis were severely criticised for withdrawing their names from the house call for a caucus, reducing the number from 31 to 29. It was something else than the election of speaker that caused the opposition to stay out. It was their opposition to the re-election of Senator Mitchell. The republican party will owe its future existence to the 30 men of the joint convention.

Senator Al. Reed, needed no introduction, and said he would rather face the Oregon legislature than to face his friends. He had been accused profanely and offered to prove it untrue by Senator Driver. (Driver interrupted to say he never believed Reed uttered a profane word unless necessary.) He knew Jonathan Bourne, Joe [Simon] and that black fellow Barkley. The senator went on to speak of the hold up in very forcible language, which was evidently approved. It was necessary at one time in the senate when his wife advised him to be cool, to tell her to mind her own business and he would mind his. His faith in Joe Simon was shaken when he found that Mr. Simon was a party to the proposed terms of compromise, which he read to the audience from the original manuscript, the substance of which was printed in our last issue. The promoters he designated Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold and d—n traitors. His castigations were pointed and severe. He quoted Vaughn as saying in conference Wednesday night that he had been offered \$250 for every day he would stay in bed. Senator Reed's speech was rich, rare and racy.

Gurdane, of Umatilla, was elected as a republican and had been a republican for 40 years and had voted for Fremont for president, and had been in many conventions but that legislative gathering was the worst. He complimented Senator Reed and Representatives Bridges and Crawford, but Mr. Riddle, he said, was a "riddle." He was glad to meet the people of Douglas and get acquainted with them. As a member of the legislature he was not a republican but an American citizen, and would act for the people and would cut off all commissions, who ride around on passes and let the poor men pay the taxes, and if the majority was allowed to rule such legislation would be obtained. The attempt of the minority to override a majority brought on the civil war. Mr. Gurdane then referred to Lincoln and Douglas and the incidents of the war, and closed with an appeal to the people to vote right.

Representative Somers, of Linn, who has been a prominent figure of the house during the past 40 odd days was the next speaker. He reviewed the history of the house. He went there to legislate in the interest of the people of Oregon. Davis of the temporary house came in for severe condemnation for his persistent ruling of "no quorum" preventing thereby the reading of the report of the committee on credentials;

and this continued for ten days when 31 members got together and unseated Mr. Davis, made Smith of Marion, speaker pro tem, and subsequently elected Benson speaker, but the autocrat of the senate refused to allow their announcement of organization to go before the senate. We plead with the leaders of the opposition, said Somers, singly and in groups, for some compromise, but the terms were always such that no American could accept. They had contended not for a senator, but the right of a majority to rule. His term did not expire till June 7, 1898, but he did not expect to go back to Salem unless called there by force. One of the conditions of compromise was the abolishment of the railroad commission, and yet 21 out of the 29 republicans of the Benson house had bills for that purpose. His course met the approval of his conscience and his judgment whether it did of the people or not.

Senator Harmon, said he was not ashamed of what he had done and if it was to do over again he would pursue the same course.

Speaker Benson, enjoyed talking to a Roseburg audience because they were so infinitely patient, but Senator Reed had told him that there was to be a good time in Roseburg, and knowing what a good time here meant he stopped over. He made humorous reference to Senator Reed and his resolution, and dared him to read a particular one. He thanked the audience for the reception accorded him and his colleagues.

Senator Price, of Umatilla, promised not to make a long speech. He had been a resident of Oregon for 44 years but never before saw Roseburg, and was agreeably surprised. This is the most beautiful place, the senator said, he ever saw. He was glad to find the old soldiers so comfortably cared for, and as he was an Indian War Veteran himself he had a fellow feeling for them. The speaker thought he was patriotic and believed in majority rule.

McKinley Mitchell of Marion was introduced. He said we had heard of the Simon "push," the Mitchell "push," and now we had the Reed "push." He paid quite a glowing tribute to the Douglas delegation for standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the fight.

Chapman of Marion, was not here to make political speeches. He made them last May, but when he was elected he went out of politics, and considered that every man in Oregon had an interest in the state equal to his. He had made promises to his people but was prevented from redeeming them. He had a curiosity to come here because he wanted to see the Soldiers' Home, and said this was the prettiest part of Oregon. He was almost mad at himself for stopping where he did instead of coming here. Referring to the hold-up he said the Joe Simons and Corbets hadn't money enough to buy his little finger.

W. T. Rigby of Umatilla, approved all that was said. Was much pleased to meet the people of Roseburg and the vicinity. His first duty was to take his oath of office, the next was to get to work and pass such laws as the people demanded, but two men stood in the way. He would give up his right arm but not his independence.

Palm of Lane, was not a lawyer or a preacher and was not a public speaker. Representative Hope of Malheur, excused himself.

Senator Driver, who was received uproariously, knew the site of Roseburg before the town was laid out, but he came here not to eulogize, but to make a statement. He read a manifesto which had been prepared by a committee of the republican conference, consisting of Senators Driver, Brownell, Gowan and Reed, and Representatives Crawford and Conn, as follows:

"To the Voters of Oregon: We, your servants, chosen by you last June to represent your interests in the nineteenth biennial session of the Oregon legislature, with feelings of deep regret are compelled to inform you that we have passed through forty-five days of this session and no United States senator has been elected, no law has been passed and no resolution passed. During this time we have been constantly in our seats at each roll call and ready to fulfill our obligations and redeem our pledges made to you to repeat all unjust laws, do away with all useless commissions, reduce and regulate the salaries of all state and county officers in order to relieve you from the burden of taxation. But from discharging any and all of these duties we have been hindered by a minority of sufficient strength to prevent the enactment of any law or the election of a United States senator.

"The opposition from the first day have demanded of us to surrender and give up our national, state and natural rights to vote for the man of our choice for United States senator, when for this man nearly all of us were instructed by you to vote; and when forty-four republicans present recording their names and by letter and through friends voted for him as our caucus nominee. "Bound as each of us was by our oath of office and our promise to you, we could not yield to a minority demand to violate our oath of office, break our promise to you, strike a death-blow at the very life of our government, and open wide the gate which leads to the very citadel of all American institutions by putting future legislation into the hands and under the dictation of a minority rule.

"Aide from these patriotic and moral obligations, we are frank to state to you that it was further demanded of us that they be allowed to name the speaker of the house, and that we consent to such legislation as they might propose to us; and that we promise not to vote for John H. Mitchell. Feeling these demands upon us were unnatural, unAmerican and revolutionary, we could not consent and are compelled to return to you, our loyal fellow citizens, with feelings of deep disappointment."

The senator then read the terms of the compromise proposed by the opposition and commented thereon in very forcible language. As some of the giants of the past left the democratic party to save the country, so the speaker considered the country above party, and could not surrender his principles even to secure the election of a United States senator. Senator John Mitchell was criticised by

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JOSEPHSON'S

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Paoli could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all who began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at A. G. Marsters.

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The O. R. & N. is the shortest line and makes the quickest time. Trains leave Portland daily at 6:30 p. m. Baggage checked through to destination. Tickets on sale to all mining camps. V. C. LORSON, Agent, Roseburg, Oregon.

Society Meetings.

B. F. O. ELKS ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 226, I. O. O. F. hall on second and fourth Mondays of each month. All members requested to attend regularly and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
FRED PAGE, T. R. R. ROSEBURG, SECRETARY.

DOUGLAS COUNCIL, NO. 21, H. R. O. U. A. M., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
C. B. LARSON, Counselor.
GEO. W. FRANK, Recording Secretary.

LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.
FREE JOHNSON, W. M.
S. T. JEWETT, Secy.

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F., meets Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellows Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
S. W. VANZILE, N. G.
F. G. MICHELL, Secy.

UNION ENCAMPMENT, NO. 9, MEETS AT Odd Fellows hall on second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting brothers are invited to attend.
CARL HOFFMAN, C. P.
JOE MICHELL, Secy.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W., meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

RENO POST, NO. 9, A. O. U. W., meets the first and third Thursdays of each month. Visiting brothers are invited to attend.

FARM ALLIANCE—Regular Quarterly Meetings will be held at Grange Hall, Roseburg the first Friday in December, March and June, and the third Friday in September.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
REGINA HART, W. M.

AUNTS BROWN, Secy.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 42, B. O. F. L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday.

ROSEBURG E. D. LODGE, NO. 41, I. O. O. F., meets on Tuesday evening of each week at the Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers and brethren are invited to attend.
MERIT WEST, N. G.
AMATA BATH, R. Sec.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. O. P., MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.
D. LOONEY, C. C.
R. M. CONKLING, K. R. S.

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Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or grip. All druggists sell.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been by the County Court of Douglas county, State of Oregon, appointed administrator of the estate of Charles LaPoint deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same with proper vouchers within six months from the date of this notice to the undersigned at his home in Garden Bottom, Douglas county, Oregon, or at the office of J. W. Hamilton, Roseburg, Oregon.
Dated this 10th day of February, 1897.
Administrator of the Estate of Charles LaPoint, deceased.
S. LARAT,
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