

THE PLAINDEALER.

Published Monday and Thursday. By THE PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING CO. Editor, J. B. EDDY. Manager, C. V. BENJAMIN.



APRIL 8, 1897.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

In the elections of the East that took place on Monday of this week the republicans appear to be pretty generally worsted as compared with the result in November last. There is always a cause or reason for every political change, or as it might differently be stated, for every effect upon the public mind, and causes can be found for the changes that have apparently been wrought since last fall. It does not necessarily follow that because the democrats have been successful in many municipalities carried by their adversaries at a preceding election that there is a great change in public sentiment on the great questions of national concern. In great cities there is always a vast element of discontent, a mighty wrong whose conditions are not of the best, too often because of their own improvident habits, and these can readily be mobilized under the leadership of skillful demagogues to cast their votes against the powers that be, under the impression that the government is responsible for their condition. And then there is a new administration, and times have not materially improved. "You promised this and so, why haven't you fulfilled that promise?" It is not a sufficient answer to such people to call their attention to the fact that it is an easy matter to cut down a tree, but that it takes time and care to replace it. Again, factional differences, as in the case of Chicago, contributed in no small degree to democratic success. There was a charge of machine manipulation, and votes against the machine can always be obtained. But the lessons to be learned from the results are these: The forces of the opposition are united; that while the victory of last November was signal and decisive, it was not final; the routed forces are rallying, mobilizing, and preparing for another conflict. In order to meet these inevitable conditions our own forces must be kept intact, pickets must be kept along the lines and the wavering ones looked after. Internal dissensions must be guarded against, and no faction must attempt to override the other, especially in the nominating convention. Election day will follow, and machine politics and boss dictation is sure to be rebuked at the polls. The questions that will be in issue are of such vast consequences that the country's welfare cannot be jeopardized to satisfy the caprices of any individual or set of individuals. Care and watchfulness and prudence must be observed and justice practiced, and then the great mass of the people can be depended on, when properly advised, to vindicate the right.

Like a beacon light, shedding its illuminating rays over a waste of dark and stormy waters, England's grand old man lifts up his voice in behalf of freedom, and Crete, and civilization. For more than half a century W. E. Gladstone has been a conspicuous figure in English and European politics, but never, even when contending for self government for Ireland, was he so grandly great as while today, in his old age, he stands before the admiring gaze of an applauding world and lifts up his voice against the policy of the powers and in behalf of a Christian civilization. When the student of the future is asked to indicate the foremost European statesman of the nineteenth century, there will be but one answer—Gladstone.

At the conclusion of the alleged session of the legislature, republicans were feeling pretty generally despondent, but now that the smoke is clearing up, and we can see where we are at, it can readily be seen that our chief adversary, the populist, will be a little deeper in the mire than the republican is in the mud. If three-fourths only of the populace had been in their places attending to the business for which they were elected, organization could have taken place and business been transacted; but they were in hiding to a man and must answer to the people for their misdoings.

The districts where the sugar beet industry is established are prosperous. It has been well said that sugar refineries are to the vicinities where they are established what the mines are to Leadville and Butte, a source of beautiful and constant revenue.

Party lines were effaced in the elections in the East on Monday, and the battles fought on local issues. When the issues are made up in this manner the dominant party is always the sufferer.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the message of the governor, which he prepared for delivery to the legislature last winter and hadn't the opportunity, considerable space is devoted to the question of law to relieve the supreme judge of a part of the labor now required of them. The supreme court is now far behind with its work, two years it is said, and the cases are accumulating on the calendar faster than they can be disposed of. The governor suggests as a remedy the limiting of the cases to such as involve some important question, or a given sum of money, say \$500, and that the court be required to write opinions only in cases where the decision of the lower court is reversed, or some question of importance is involved, this in the discretion of the court. If the former recommendation should be adopted it would open the gate to the charge of being a curtailment of the rights of the citizen, denying him the privilege of appeal, and of being a rich man's tribunal from which the poor, with their smaller troubles, were excluded. It would not be popular and of doubtful policy; but a change of the law so that opinions sustaining the courts below would not need to be written would relieve the court of more than half its work and perhaps afford all the relief necessary. As before stated in these columns, the members of the supreme court are the hardest worked and poorest paid of our state officials and the least that could be done would be to lighten their labor. The constitution requires that a concise, written statement of all opinions be filed with the secretary of state, but the statute requires an elaborate statement, together with the points and authorities made and cited by counsel. The statute may be changed as above indicated, and cases that now require a week or two to write up could in many instances, be disposed of in a few moments. This is worth considering.

The constitution of this state says: the secretary of state shall receive an annual salary of \$1500, and that he shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the discharge of any duties pertaining to his office. A law of this state requires all life insurance companies doing business therein to pay an annual license of \$100, and states that the secretary may appropriate forty per cent thereof to his own use, and all life insurance companies an annual license of \$50, of which the secretary receives forty per cent, and other insurance perquisites that are said to aggregate \$3,000 per annum. That part of the law exacting the tax is constitutional, that part giving forty per cent to the secretary is unconstitutional and the whole amount should be covered into the treasury. The secretary does not undertake to suspend that law.

It appears from reports from Salem that the commissions are not the only public officials whom the secretary of state refuses to recognize. The clerical force in the various departments come under the ban. These persons are necessary to the transaction of the business of the state, and the secretary would surely not be exceeding his authority to audit their claims for wages and permit them to make the best terms possible in the disposition of the same. Because he should audit and allow a claim he or his bondsmen would not be held responsible if the legislature should fail to make provision for the payment thereof.

It is to be hoped that the report that Rivera will not be shot may prove true. The record of Spanish butcheries and atrocities in Cuba is sufficiently appalling without adding another victim to the list. There is a point where the civilized world will step in and call a halt. Then Spain will have to take her hands off.

The issue raised between Peru and the United States with regard to the imprisonment of Ramey, the American sailor, is becoming a serious matter. The Peruvian government refuses to accede to the demand of the United States minister, McKenzie, to set Ramsey at liberty immediately.

It will be in order for our populist friends to claim a victory at the municipal election at Woodburn on Monday. A populist was elected mayor. But when the fact is taken into consideration that there were but two candidates and both were populists it is not a victory to brag about after all.

This has been a record breaking season for shipwrecks, over ten millions of dollars worth of ships and cargoes have gone down before the fierce storms of the year. The loss of life has been fearful and the tales of a few of the rescued from open boats are heart rendering.

The Tariff in the Senate.

According to a Washington dispatch of the 2d instant the republicans of the senate committee on finance are continuing their work day and night on the tariff bill with the intention of reporting it to the senate at the earliest possible day. They are not prepared to give out any results of their investigations and state that they have not reached any conclusions as to the proposed changes. There is, however, a well-defined impression about the senate that the bill will be generally remodeled and the rates considerably reduced in many schedules. There is a general belief among Western senators that there will be material changes in rates on wools, especially those of the third class. Among other suggestions urged is a return to the Wilson law of 5 cents a pound duty on hops, instead of 15 cents, as proposed by the Dingley bill. It is claimed that the proposed increase will be an injury rather than a benefit to the producer, and a hardship to the consumer. There is much contention about the

lumber schedule. The American lumbermen interested in Canadian forests appear to be especially concerned over the Dingley rates.

The committee is not receiving any verbal statements except from senators, but is giving close attention to type-written presentations of fact and argument.

Arbor Day.

The conditions that brought about the institution of Arbor Day were the observations of Mr. Geo. P. Marsh, who many years ago, as our consular agent to Italy and Turkey, took cognizance of the great efforts of Germany and Italy to restore the forests of those countries which had been destroyed and wasted centuries before; and the loss of which was wrought great damage to the agricultural resources of those countries. At that time our own abundant forests gave no thought of the necessity for any measures to be taken for their preservation. In fact the problem of that day was how to get rid of this impediment in the way of agricultural development. But time brings changes of condition, and it was not many years before some of the far seeing statesmen of our country calculated the immense damage and loss even this country would be subject to, should this wanton destruction go on as it has been doing for many years past. We say wasted, from the fact that it has been calculated that in the manufacture of the trees into lumber, etc., four times the amount used has been wasted.

We must pass over in this short article the early progress of this movement which finally found recognition in congress, and the forestry division of the department of agriculture, more than to any other one person, belongs the credit of active service in the protection of our forests and the encouragement of tree planting. And to him we owe the establishment of Arbor Day, or tree planting day. And to Nebraska a comparatively new state, whose treeless plains made apparent the great need of trees in the various uses of life is due the honor of being the foremost of our states in this, now almost general movement. And it is said that a million of trees were planted on the first Arbor Day in that state. It has been taken up by the National Education Association and has thus passed to be used in the schools as an educational means in its best and largest sense. By it is cultivated the love of the beautiful in nature and in this contemplation we look "From nature up to nature's God."

In its exercise we find nothing narrow or selfish; the poor and the rich can alike enjoy the beauty and fragrance of plant and flower, and in this country favored with an abundance of fruit all may enjoy it. There is no selfishness in the planting of trees, useful or ornamental, for those coming after us may enjoy even to a greater degree than we, the use and pleasure of them. Let the children of our land be taught through the planting and care of trees and flowers the value and enjoyment there is in them. Let our educational system be so regulated as to offer every facility and encouragement for the accomplishment of this end. The reservation of millions of acres of forests for national parks by our late president, was one of the most wise and prudent acts of his administration. R. E.

A Vigorous Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The adoption of a vigorous policy to secure from the Turkish government a settlement of the claims preferred by the United States on account of the destruction of American missionary property and outrages to American missionaries, committed during the uprising against Armenians in the fall of 1895, is being considered by the administration, and probably will be put into operation soon. President McKinley's programme contemplates the sending to Constantinople of John W. Foster, former secretary of state, as a special envoy with the rank of ambassador, to secure from the sultan the payment of the claims which have been filed and the speedy trial of those American citizens against whom charges have been made by the Turkish officials. The president probably will send to congress a message recommending that authority be given him to commission a special ambassador to Turkey for this purpose, and while no name will be proposed by the message, Mr. Foster will be entrusted with the mission in the event that congress gives to the president the power which he desires.

Notes From the Powers.

ATHENS, April 6.—Each of the foreign representatives has handed M. Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, the following note: "The undersigned, in accordance with instructions from his government, has the honor to announce to M. Skouzes, minister of foreign affairs for the Greek government, that, in case of armed conflict on the Graeco-Turkish frontier, all responsibility will rest with the aggressor. He is also instructed to say that whatever results may arise from such a conflict, the powers are firmly resolved to maintain the general peace and have decided not to allow the aggressor in any event to reap the slightest benefit from his action." The ambassadors at Constantinople have presented to the sublime porte a note similar to the foregoing. ATHENS, April 7.—The cabinet ministers assembled last evening and engaged until a late hour discussing the identical notes of the representatives of the powers handed yesterday to M. Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs. It is believed M. Skouzes will deliver the reply of Greece to the representatives of the powers today. Meanwhile it is rumored here that

Russia has made a separate proposal to the effect that if Greece will withdraw her troops from Crete, Russia will agree to obtain the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, and Russia will promise that Prince George of Greece will be sent to organize the Cretan gendarmerie, Greece, according to report, promptly rejected these propositions. The demand made that Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer in command of the international fleet in Cretan waters, be relieved of his command, is said here to be due to his opposition to the plan drawn up for the blockade of the Fraeus. Throughout yesterday evening the palaces of King George and Crown Prince Constantine were blazing with lights, and the city generally was a mass of illumination in celebration of the anniversary of Greek independence in 1821. Displays of fireworks were numerous, and in all parts of Athens were patriotic assemblages at which warlike orations were delivered, the speakers being greeted with cheers for the king and for war. During the evening there was a grand military tattoo, in which all the bands in the city took part. The whole population thronged the streets, cheering everybody and everything and for war with the Turks. But in spite of the demonstration of loyalty and patriotism there was no disturbance worth noting.

Spanish Jail Raided.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A World special from Havana says: Calabazar, in this province, was raided Friday, the Spanish jail was forced open and 18 insurgents who were to have been shot this week were released. Most of the Spanish guard officials were killed or wounded.

Among the prisoners was Senora Isabella Terra Monter, said to be a relative of General Acosta. She is nearly 30 years old and has been confined in this vile dungeon more than three months. She disappeared from her residence, two miles from this place, and her friends had made many attempts to ascertain her whereabouts, but without success. When found she was in rags and emaciated to a shocking degree. She was very prominent in that section; had been raised in affluence, and the imprisonment almost destroyed her reason. The insurgents were so wrought up by this discovery that they went over the field where they had had the tight and hacked the bodies of their fallen enemies relentlessly so as to be sure that not a spark of life remained in any of them.

NEWS NOTES.

Lane county has the lowest tax levy of any county in the state. The Pope has purchased a tract of land adjoining the Vatican gardens. President McKinley has a record of 1395 banquets in 31 minutes. General Maximo Gomez has been slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell. The 6th annual conference of the Mormon church is in session in Salt Lake. The ministerial association of Ellensburg collected \$80 for the sufferers of India. One of the latest phases of the Cretan question is proposed autonomy for the island. A dispatch of April 5, says clear weather has checked the rise in the Mississippi. Sanguilly's little expedition to Cuba was interrupted by the United States cruiser Vesuvius. One woman in New York has sued another for \$50,000 for alienating her husband's affections. Nearly 1000 Italian immigrants came over on the recent trip of the German liner Leut Bismarck. An order for 30,000,000 feet of lumber has been placed with a Tacoma mill company for South Africa. Oxford defeated Cambridge at the annual rowing race between the crews of the two colleges Saturday. Woodburn, by a majority of two, on Monday last, decreed against woman suffrage at municipal elections. The State insurance building in Salem was sold Monday to Henry Townsend of Providence, R. I., for the sum of \$10,500. A freight train went through a bridge near Pittsburg on Monday. The fireman was killed and the engineer will die. Senator Harris of Kansas is said to be a likely rival to Bryan for the honor of the leadership of the silver forces in 1900. The U. S. washup Philadelphia has been ordered to Honolulu. Speculation as to the move is rife, but the officials say it has no significance. A woman named Mrs. W. H. Burkley and her two daughters were shot and seriously wounded by a crazy man on Sunday last, at Kincaid, Kansas. James Harding, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was found dead in bed in a house where he ought not to be, and his companion unconscious. The gas was turned on. The Globe Savings bank, a small concern in Chicago, closed its doors the other day. A fifty per cent assessment was levied and the stockholders are fighting it. Senator Cullom has introduced an anti-scalping bill in the senate. It is identical with the one prepared by the interstate commerce commission and introduced at the last session. The Metropolitan Iron & Land Company at Ironwood, Michigan, has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wage scale here. The increase affects 1000 men employed in the Norris and Paist mines. As though the cyclone did not do sufficient mischief at Chandler, O. T., there is a conflict between city and county authorities. Unless the trouble is settled the governor will place the town under martial law. The Venezuelan congress has ratified the boundary treaty with Great Britain, and that trouble may be said to be over. The members in their discussion did not forget to refer to the kindly offices of Uncle Sam in the premises. The O. R. & N. R. Co. is reported as considering a plan to afford the Seven Devils mining district in Idaho with better transportation facilities. The plan is to extend the Biggin branch, in the Grand Ronde valley, to the Snake

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Our Spring Goods are just beginning to arrive, and we invite a careful inspection and comparison of prices.

FINE FOOTWEAR

For Men, Women and Children. Latest Styles in colors and shapes.

HATS

Our Hat Department is right in line.

SHIRTS

Shirts and Neckwear are up to date.

DRESS GOODS

In Spring Dress Goods we have a line unexcelled for variety and price.

CURTAINS

We have just received an elegant line of Portieres, Tapestry Curtains and Lace Curtains, which comprise the finest line in Southern Oregon.

DON'T FORGET OUR REMNANT RACK.

JOSEPHSON'S

river at a point 60 miles above the mines, and then improve the river so that it can be navigated.

The people in this section of Oregon have experienced some disagreeable weather but there have been no floods, cyclones, blizzards or other of the "natural resources" of the Mississippi valley and farther east, for which they are thankful. All in all the climate of Oregon is the equal of any of the states of the union and superior to that of but two or three.

Trinity church, New York, full of years and ecclesiastical honors, will soon celebrate with great ceremony the bicentenary of its existence. Trinity's 200th birthday, the anniversary of the issuance of its charter by William III of England, in 1797, falls upon the 11th of May. It will be dignified by an eight days' festival, beginning on Sunday, May 2, and ending Sunday, May 9.

Charles Berry, conductor of the West Side freight, met with a serious and painful accident near Hillsboro last week. A tree had fallen across the track, and two section hands were chopped off so that it could be rolled out of the way when the train came along. Mr. Berry was obliged to stop the train, and he got off and went to the spot where the men were chopping. One of the men's ax handle flew off the handle and fell about 20 feet and embedded itself in Mr. Berry's shin.

Views of Correspondents on Crete. A special to the New York World from London says:

The most significant feature of the Cretan situation, at least so far as Great Britain is concerned, is the continued license the London Times gives to its special correspondents, both at Athens and on the frontier, to denounce the policy of the concert of Europe. Government organs though the times is it gives most conspicuous place to such expressions from its Athens correspondent as these:

"The concert of Europe is rapidly falling into contempt. The pillaging of the property of the Christians in Crete apparently goes on unchecked, and bands of bashi-bazouks continue to make predatory excursions. The exasperation among the insurgents is increasing and the powers are now regarded by them as allies of the Turks."

"Six or eight weeks ago a force of marines from the fleet might have traversed the island without molestation, but that is not the case now. Letters from Crete state the insurgents have come to regard the European troops with the same hatred as the Turks, and it is certain so long as the Turkish army remains this feeling will increase."

The correspondent practically urges that the only reasonable solution of the Cretan question is, after all, a mandate to restore order. The Chronicle discussing the proposed blockade of Athens goes so far this morning as to say:

"The powers, including England, have made war inevitable. In war Greece must take her chances. She will face fate as bravely and honorably as she has faced the bullying of Europe and the black-guards of the chancellor, but the people of England regret, at least for shame's sake, that she is so handicapped by a blockade."

The Spectator and the Chronicle openly invite American ships, at least, to leave the admirals, since no blockade is legal unless war is actually declared. Several correspondents intimate that all the admirals, except the Russian admiral, have come to be disgusted with their orders, but since the public rebuke in parliament to the British admiral the other day for writing to the Times, they are naturally reticent about discussing the situation.

Squirrel poison at Marsters'. All traps sewed free of charge on boots and shoes bought at the Novelty Store.

Advertisement for Merit Made Hood's Sarsaparilla. Includes text: 'MERIT MADE HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat... Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best - in fact the One True Blood Purifier. It cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness, etc. MISS M. E. PORTER, MILLINER, Oak street, one door West of Postoffice. FINE LINE OF MILLINERY GOODS. LATEST STYLES IN PATTERN HATS.

Advertisement for Alexander & Strong's Furniture. Includes text: 'NEW FURNITURE! CARPETS MATTINGS CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS. ALEXANDER & STRONG'S ROSEBURG, OREGON. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE QUOTED IN ROSEBURG. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE QUOTED IN ROSEBURG. Real Estate Bought and Sold ON COMMISSION. Farms, large and small, to Rent, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. Stock Ranges, Timber Lands and Mining Properties, Prune and Hop Lands of best quality, in choice locations, in quantities to suit intending purchasers, at reasonable prices and easy terms. Inquire of D. S. K. BUICK, Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon.