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Published Every Thursday Afternoon
At Oak and Main Street,
ROSEBURG, OREGON
—BY THE—
PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Plaindealer.

VOL. XXIX. ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1898. No. 13.

The Plaindealer
POSTERS,
DODGERS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Executed Neatly and at Living Rates.

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 536, hold their regular communications at the O. O. F. hall on second and fourth Thursday of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
FRED PAGE-TUSTIN, E. R.
HERMAN MARKS, secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNCIL, NO. 21 JR. O. U. A. M., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Old Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
C. B. GARNER, Councilor.
GEO. W. PERRY, Recording Secretary.

LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.
FREE JOHNSON, W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

PHILETARIAN LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F., meets Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellow Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
ROBERT ROBINSON, N. G.
F. G. MICKLE, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W., meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

RENO POST, NO. 29, G. A. R., MEETS THE first and third Thursdays of each month.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 10, MEET first and third Fridays in each month.

FARMERS 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.
MOLLIE SHAMBROOK, W. M.
REGINA RAST, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO 476, B. OF L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. OF P., MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.

Professional Cards.

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Rooms 7 and 8 Taylor & Wilson Block. ROSEBURG, OR

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Offices in the Court House, Douglas county, Or.

E. D STRATFORD,
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J. B. EDDY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

IRA B. RIDDLE,
Attorney at Law,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

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Physician and Surgeon,
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To the Public.

On and after this date, I wish it understood that my terms for all undertaker's goods are cash with the order. I find it impossible to do business on a credit basis, and belive that I can do better by my patrons and myself by selling strictly for cash. P. BENEDICK, Undertaker.
Roseburg, Ore., April 12, 1895.

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SENATOR THURSTON SPEAKS

ON THE CUBAN SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A scene dramatic in the intensity of its interest was presented in the senate today during the delivery by Thurston of Nebraska of a speech on the Cuban subject. Not since the inauguration of President McKinley have so many people been on the senate side of the capitol as were there today.

His first sentence, in which he spoke of the command of silent lips—a delicate and touching reference to the loss of his wife on his memorable trip to Cuba—commanded instant attention. A hush fell over the great audience, which hung with almost breathless attention and interest upon every word.

Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time on account of her death, to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and its people. In accordance with the request, therefore, Thurston sacrificed his personal feeling and delivered his speech—a speech that was his tribute to the memory of his wife.

"Mr. President," said Thurston, "I am here by command of silent lips to speak once and for all upon the Cuban situation. I trust that no one has expected anything sensational from me. God forbid that the bitterness of a personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest degree the statement that I feel it my duty to make. I have no purpose to stir the public passion in action, not necessary and emphatic to meet the duties and necessities of American responsibility, Christian humanity and national honor. I cannot satisfy my conscience, except by speaking and speaking now."

Thurston said he had gone to Cuba firmly believing that the condition of affairs in the island had been greatly exaggerated. He had concluded, however, that an overstatement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared not only to indorse every word of the careful, concise speech of the senator from Vermont (Proctor), but was even convinced that he had understated the facts. In detailing the incidents and reciting the facts that came under his observation, Thurston said he had no desire to deal in horrors.

"If I had my way," said he, "I would shield the American public even from the photographic reproductions of the awful scenes that I viewed in all their original gastiness."

Of the 225,000 soldiers Spain sent to Cuba, less than 60,000 are now available for duty. The remainder are dead, sick or returned to Spain incapacitated.

"I do not believe," said he, "that the entire Spanish army in Cuba could stand one engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American soldiers. The Spanish soldiers of all people on earth would most gladly welcome any result that would enable them to return to their homes.

"The pictures in the American newspapers of the starving reconcentrados are true. They can all be duplicated by the thousand. I never before saw, and, please God, hope never again to see such sufferings as among the concentrados in the suburbs of Mantanzas. I can never forget to my dying day the hopeless anguish in their despairing eyes. Men, women and children stand silent, famishing. Their only appeal comes from their sad eyes, through which one looks as through an open window into their agonizing souls."

The governor of Mantanzas, Thurston said, could see no end to this condition of affairs, and could suggest no relief, except through the United States.

"The government of Spain will not appropriate one dollar to save these people," said Thurston. "Think of the spectacle! We are feeding these citizens of Spain; we are nursing their sick; we are saving such as can be saved, and yet there are those who still say that it is not right for us to send food, but that we must keep our hands off. I say that the time has come when muskets ought to go with the food!

"I shall refer to these horrible things no further. They will remain in my mind forever—and this is almost the 20th century.

"Christ died 1900 years ago, and Spain is a Christian nation. She has set up more crosses in more lands and beneath more skies and under them has butchered more people than all the other nations of the earth combined.

"Europe may tolerate her existence as long as the people of the Old World wish. God grant that before another Christmas morning, the last vestige of Spanish tyranny and oppression will have vanished from the Western hemisphere."

Discussing the remedy which should be applied, Thurston said:

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME.

"I counseled silence and moderation from this floor when the passion of the nation seemed at white heat over the destruction of the Maine, but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case; I hope and trust that this government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. When the Maine report is received, if it be found that our ship and sailors were blown up by some outside explosive, we will have ample reparation without quibble or delay, and if the explosion can be traced to Spanish official sources, there will be such swift and terrible punishment adjudged as will remain a warning to the world forever.

"What shall the United States do, Mr. President?"

For an answer, Thurston, as a republican, turned to the last national platform of his party.

"Our platform" he said, "demands that the United States shall actively use its influence to secure the independence of the island. I am not here to criticize the present administration; I yield to no man living in my respect, my admiration for and my confidence in the judgment, the wisdom, the patriotism, the Americanism of William McKinley. When he entered upon his administration, he faced a difficult situation. It was his duty to proceed with care and caution. It was the plain duty of the president of the United States to give to the liberal ministry of Spain a reasonable time in which to test its proposed autonomy. That time has been given. Autonomy is conceded the wide world over to be a conspicuous failure. Sagasta is powerless; Blanco is powerless to put an end to the conflict, to rehabilitate the island or to relieve the suffering, starvation and distress.

"The time for action has then come. No greater reason for it can exist tomorrow than exists today. Every hour's delay only adds another chapter to the awful story of misery and death. Only one power can intervene—the United States of America.

"We cannot refuse to accept this responsibility, which the God of the universe has placed upon us as the one great power in the New World. What shall our action be?"

NOT A QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

Thurston briefly adverted to the propositions for recognizing the belligerency or the independence of the Cubans, only to say that it was too late for either. As to annexation, he said:

"I would oppose annexation with my last breath. The people of Cuba are not our people; they cannot assimilate with us, and beyond all that, I am utterly and unalterably opposed to any departure from the declared policy of the fathers, which would start this republic for the first time upon a career of conquest and dominion, utterly at variance with the declared purposes and the manifest destiny of popular government. Let the world understand that the United States does not propose to annex Cuba; that it is not after a foot of Cuban territory, or a dollar of Spanish money. The American people will never consent to the payment of one dollar or to the guaranteeing of one bond as the price paid to Spain for her relinquishment of the island she has so wantonly outraged and devastated.

"Mr. President, there is only one action possible—that is, intervention for the independence of the island; intervention that means the landing of an American army on Cuban soil; the deploying of an American fleet off the harbor of Havana; intervention which says to Spain, 'Leave the island, withdraw your soldiers, leave the Cubans, these brothers of ours, in the world, to form and carry on government for themselves.' Such intervention on our part would not of itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war; but if war came, it would come by act of Spain in resistance of the liberty and the independence of the Cuban people."

He maintained that of all the people on the island, the native Cubans were the best qualified and fitted for government.

Thurston paid a high tribute to the government for the work it has accomplished in preparing for any emergency, and, speaking of congress, said:

"We are not in session to hamper or cripple the president; we are here to advise and assist him. Congress can alone levy taxes, and to this congress the united people of this broad land, from sea to sea, from lake to gulf, look to voice their wishes and execute their will.

VOICE OF THE MONEY-CHANGERS.

"Mr. President, against the intervention of the United States in this holy cause there is but one voice of dissent; that voice is the voice of the money-money-changers. They fear war, not because of any Christian sentiment against war and in favor of peace, but they fear that a declaration of war, or intervention which might result in war, would have a depressing effect upon the stock market.

"Mr. President, I don't receive my duty from the ticker. I do not take my lessons in patriotism from Wall street. I deprecate war. War with Spain would increase the business and earnings of every American railroad; it would increase the output of every American factory; it would stimulate every branch of industry and domestic commerce; it would greatly increase the demand for American labor and in the end every certificate that represented a share in an American business enterprise would be worth more money than it is worth today. But in the meantime, the spirit of war would stride through the stock exchanges, and many of the gamblers around the board would find their ill-gotten gains passing to the other side of the table. Let them know that what one man loses at the gambling table his fellow-gamblers win. Let them take their chances as they can. Their weal or woe is but of little importance to the liberty loving people of the United States.

"Let the men whose loyalty is to the dollar stand aside, while the men whose loyalty is to the flag come to the front.

"There are some who lift their voices in the land and in the open light of day and insist that the republican party will not act, for they say it sold out to the capitalists and money-changers at the last national election. It is not so. God forbid! The free men who voted for the republican party and for William McKinley did not mortgage the honor of this nation for a campaign fund, and if the time ever comes when the republican party hesitates in the course of duty because of undue anxiety for the welfare of the accumulated wealth of the nation, then let the republican party be swept from the face of the earth, and be succeeded by some other party, by whatever name it may be called, which represents the patriotism, the honesty, the loyalty and the devotion that the republican party exhibited under Abraham Lincoln in 1861. He believed in the doctrine taught by the lowly Nazarene, that men must have liberty before abiding peace can came.

"Mr. President, in the cable that moored me to life and hope, the strongest strands are broken. I have but little left to offer at the altar of freedom's sacrifice, but all I have I am glad to give. I am ready to serve my country as I can, in the senate or in the field. My dearest hope, my most earnest prayer to God is that when death comes to end all, I may meet it calmly and fearlessly, a did my beloved, in the cause of humanity, under the American flag."

As Thurston neared the end of his speech, he became noticeably excited, and his utterance became the more impassioned. The peroration was brilliantly delivered. Almost at the instant of the conclusion of the speech, his voice broke with emotion, and he finished with difficulty. As Thurston sank into his seat, he buried his face in his hands, while a tremendous and overwhelming wave of applause swept through the galleries. The vice president made a difficult effort to restrain the demonstration, but it was not possible to control the people. Tears welled to many eyes, not only in the gallleries, but to those of the staid and dignified senators on the floor.

As Thurston's colleague, Allen, led him quietly from the chamber, many of his associates silently, but with every evidence of feeling, grasped his hand.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Oregon Commission Asks for Moral and Financial Support.

To the Loyal Men and Women of Oregon:

The Oregon commission, consisting of the following members: W. S. Mason, J. E. Haseltine, Henry E. Dosch, J. F. Batchelder and R. D. Inman, of Portland; C. C. Beekman, of Jacksonville; J. A. Wright, of Sparta; J. G. Day, of Olalla; Phillip Metchan and E. P. McCornack, of Salem; H. B. Miller and O. J. Olsen, of Grants Pass; B. F. Alley, of Baker City; J. O. Hanthorn, of Astoria; E. J. Frasier, of Eugene; W. E. Hurd, of Granite, and O. N. Denny, of Corvallis, appointed by Governor Lord, organized on the 9th day of March, with W. S. Mason as president, J. E. Haseltine as vice-president, Phillip Metschan as treasurer, Henry E. Dosch as superintendent and J. F. Batchelder as secretary and the undersigned executive committee.

The resources of Oregon are manifold. We have the finest of agricultural, fruit and grazing lands, while our timber forests, salmon fisheries and blooded stock can not be surpassed. Besides this our mineral lands both in Eastern and Western Oregon are richer and broader in extent than in any of the other Pacific coast states. Notwithstanding all this, the resources of Oregon are not known to the other world as they should be.

For the purpose of advertising to the world these resources, the above commission has been appointed to devise ways and means to have our state represented at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha from June 1st to November 1, 1898.

The exposition is primarily intended to embrace the industrial resources of the states west of the Mississippi river, but Eastern states, the British colonies, Mexico, Central and South American republics will participate, and many Eastern governments will be represented. The buildings and grounds and the arrangements will make the exposition in extent and completeness second only to the World's Columbian fair.

To the intelligent people of this state it is unnecessary to make a detailed statement of the manifold advantages to be derived from an exhibition at Omaha of the various products which go to make up the resources of Oregon, as a means of attracting the agriculturist, the stock and fruit grower, the miner, the manufacturer and the capitalist seeking investments or a new field in which to follow their avocation or invest their accumulated wealth.

Therefore we give briefly the plan which the commission have adopted to accomplish this end, which is as follows:

In the absence of a state appropriation for the purpose of making an Oregon exhibit at Omaha, the commission must rely upon the voluntary contribution of its public spirited people. The commission has made a careful estimate of the cost of an exhibit, and find that it can be carried successfully with the sum of $20,000.

It is a foregone conclusion that the legislature of 1899, with the business sentiment of the state at its back, will redeem these certificates at their face value.

On this basis the commission will at an early date solicit subscriptions throughout the state.

Certificates signed by its officers will be given for the amount subscribed, the total issue of such certificates and the expenditures thereunder not to exceed the authorized amount of $20,000.

When the legislature makes an appropriation to reimburse the subscribers, these certificates, properly endorsed, will be full evidence of such subscription and will be paid upon presentation from the funds at the disposal of the commission.

The commission will publish on the first of each month the names of subscribers and the amount of their subscription, and on the 31st of December, 1898, statement in detail of receipts and disbursements.

Mr. H. E. Dosch, our superintendent, is now in Omaha making his selection from the choice space that has been reserved for the Oregon exhibit.

The commission present this appeal for moral and financial support to the loyal people of the state.

W. S. MASON.
J. E. HASELTINE,
H. E. DOSCH,
PHILLIP METSCHAN,
E. J. FRASIER,
J. F. BATCHELDER,
Executive Committee.

"'TIS LOVE THAT MAKES THE WORLD GO ROUND."

Some people think money is a greater power than love. Oh! What a mistake! See how the great money kings are controlled by the little boy Cupid! See how the great soldiers and men of power are twisted around his little fingers!
A woman's most precious possession is the capacity for awakening pure and noble love. More potent than wit or intellect is the womanly capacity for happy wifehood and motherhood.
A woman who is weak or diseased in the special organism of her sex is deprived of the power and prestige which naturally belong to her. Such troubles are not a necessity. Perfect health and strength of the feminine organism is insured by proper care and the aids afforded by enlightened medical science. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weaknesses and diseases of woman's special organism.
For nearly 30 years Dr Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. No other physician has had a more extensive practice or greater success in the treatment of women's diseases. No other such perfect and scientific remedy for these ailments has ever been devised. It has restored health, strength and womanly power to tens of thousands of women.
Women who would understand their own powers and possibilities should read Doctor Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the most interesting and enlightening book of the kind ever published. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free to any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.

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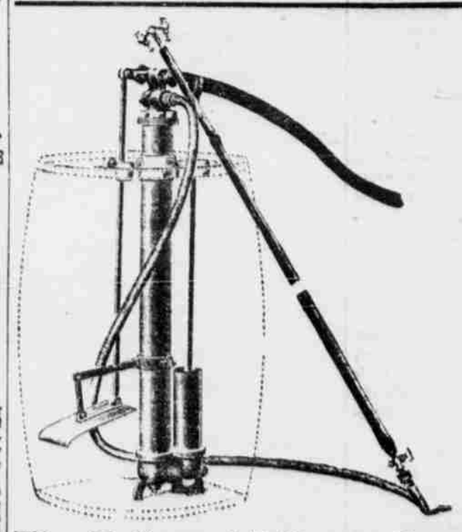
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