Portland Library

The Plaindealer.

Vol. XXIX. ROSEBURG OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898. No. 67.

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 326, hold their regular communications at the I. 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.
CHAS. L. HADLEY, E. R.
IRA B. RIDDLE, 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. CANNON, 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, S'ecy.

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 he order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. STRANGE, N. G.
N. T. JEWETT, 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, at 2 p. m.

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

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the first and third 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.

GEORGE M. BROWN. FRED. FAGE TUSTIN.

BROWN & TUSTIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Rooms 7 and 8 Taylor & Wilson Block. ROSEBURG, OR.

W. R. WILLIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Offices in Marsters Building, Douglas county, Or.

J. B. EDDY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ROSEBURG, OREGON.

S. M. HAMBY,
DENTIST,
Review Building, Telephone No. 4. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

IRA B. RIDDLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 8, Taylor & Wilson Blk. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

F. W. BENSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
Rooms 1 and 2 Review Building. ROSEBURG, OREGON

A. M. CRAWFORD,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 1 & 2, Marsters Bldg., ROSEBURG, OR.
☞ Business before the U. S. Land Office and mining cases a specialty.
Late Receiver U. S. Land Office.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Are selling tickets to all points East at half the regular rates.
D. S. K. BUICK,
Local Agent No. 2, Marsters building.

MYRA BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, 509 Jackson Street, at residence of Mrs. J. Birzer.
ROSEBURG, OR.

K. L. MILLER, M. D.,
Surgeon and Homœopathic Physician,
Roseburg, Oregon.
☞ Chronic diseases a specialty.

P. J. Bond, practical watchmaker. Shop in old express office, next to the Marks' building, Roseburg, Oregon. Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired in a skillful manner at reasonable prices. A share of the public patronage solicited.

ECONOMY MARKET
L. KOHLHAGEN, Proprietor,
DEALER IN
Fresh and Salted Meats,
JACKSON ST., ROSEBURG, OR.

+ STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. +

HOTEL McCLALLEN.
MRS. D. C. McCLALLEN, Prop.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TRAVELING MEN.
RATES REASONABLE.
Large, Fine Sample Rooms.
Free 'Bus to and From Trains. ROSEBURG.

FRESH · OYSTERS
ALL STYLES
AT
THE KANDY KITCHEN

PURE CANDIES
MANUFACTURED DAILY
SHELLAH CARROLL.

Great Bargains
At Denn's Variety Store...

See our Special Bargains in Glassware, Lemonade Sets, Afternoon Tea Sets, Fancy Glasses, and Fruit Jars.

TINWARE. Special prices on buckets, pans, birdcages, breadboxes, etc.

WOOD and WILLOW WARE. Chopping Bowls, butter moulds and ladles, Brownie lunch baskets, telescopes, satchels, and baskets.

STATIONERY. Reduced prices on all stationery, pencils, pens, ink, mucilage etc

CHINA. See our special prices on all China Haviland China dinner and tea sets, semi porcelain and ironstone china dinner and tea sets, imported china afternoon tea sets, cups and saucers, jelly dishes, butter chips, etc.

NOTIONS. Hair pins, side combs, needles pins, toilet soap, etc.

We do just as we advertise. All these things are to be had at the lowest cash prices at
Denn's Variety Store,
Roseburg, Oregon.

BOSWELL · SPRINGS
BOSWELL,
Douglas County, Oregon.

The waters of these Springs contain: Iodine, Bromine, Potassium, the Carbonates of Iron and Lime and Chlorides of Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium.

One Spring contains 435 and the other over 2000 grains of solid matter to the gallon.

Located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, "Shasta route" from San Francisco to Portland, in Douglas County, Oregon.

Aggravated cases of Rheumatism, Nasal Catarrh, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Neuralgia, Malarial Poisoning, Kidney Trouble, Constipation, Diseases of the Skin, Liver and Bowels, and Venereal diseases have been cured by the use of these waters.

New bath-rooms connected with the main building. Postoffice and Express on the premises. Daily mail, north and south.

Terms—$10 per week, $2 per day, including baths.

The Hotel is under the immediate supervision of
CAPT. BEN. D. BOSWELL,
m7ta7 Manager.

J. F. BARKER & CO.
Want Your
EGGS
And
BUTTER.

Crockery and Glassware!
Largest and Finest Assortment ever brought to Roseburg.....
Also a complete line of choice
GROCERIES
TOBACCOS AND CIGARS
All kinds of Country Produce
MRS. N. BOYD

New Store! New Goods!

Ziglers' Grocery
A FULL STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES
Country Produce Bought and Sold
TAYLOR & WILSON BLOCK
Low Prices! Free Delivery

Fall and Winter Goods

Just Received
and More Coming

Call and Examine our Mammoth stock.
WOLLENBERG BROS.

SOMETHING NEW!
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
EVERYTHING NEW!

The People's Store
I. ABRAHAM, Prop'r.
A complete line of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Capes, Jackets,
and a fine line of Millinery Goods.
Everything New, purchased for Cash direct from Eastern manufacturers, especially for the Fall Trade.
Call and examine Goods and Prices.

Health is Wealth!
THEN USE
Pure Fresh Drugs
SOLD BY
A. C. MARSTERS & CO.
Prescriptions
Filled Accurately
And With Dispatch.
A Full Line of Patent Medicines and Toilet Preparations

Special Sale
Great Reduction .....in Prices of Furniture

$75	Bed	Room	Suit	for	$35
45	"	"	"	"	27.50
40	"	"	"	"	25

A Fine Line of Chairs, formerly $1.50, now $1.00.

Now is the time to get Big Values.

Call, examine and be convinced.

ALEXANDER & STRONG.

LETTER FROM MANILA.

A Splendid Communication From Chas. C. Miles.

WITH THE IDAHO VOLUNTEERS.

He Tells of The Experiences of Our Brave Bearers of Arms Across the Seas.

Following is a letter from Manila, written by Chas. C. Miles to his father, John Miles, of Myrtle Creek, who hands it to us for publication. It is one of the best from there we have had the pleasure of reading, and we give it to our readers in full:

July 14, 1898.

I thought you would like to hear from the war transports so I take up my pen to write you some of our experiences. The third fleet of transports left San Francisco on the 27th day of June, amid the firing of cannons, the waving of flags, and the deafening shouts of thousands of patriotic citizens who had gathered to bid us God-speed. The fleet consisted of the flagship Indiana, the Ohio, the City of Para and the Morgan City on which is your humble servant.

The men needed all the encouragement they received from enthusiastic countrymen, for not only were their hearts wrung at leaving fair America but no sooner did we begin to strike the swells of the ocean before first one then another ran to the rail and began to cast their bread upon the waters. The wind freshened and began to wash the decks, sometimes throwing spray clear over the ship. All that night while the ship rolled from side to side, above the swash of the waves, the threshing of the propellor, and the crash of guns, canteens, and coffee cups as they fell from bunks to the floor or as they rolled with the ship, could be heard the groans and curses of the sick soldiers; such cries as "Oh! how I wish I was back at Frisco," or "I wish this d——d old tub would sink," were some of the mildest. I saw men lying upon deck next day, who were so sick they would slide from the cabin to the railing and back just as the ship rolled from side to side.

On the second morning I went on guard without breakfast. The ships rolled so bad everything was spilled. I got some sugar and saw some coffee sitting on one of the dining room tables. Just as I got to it, the ship gave a lurch, and I picked myself up with my feet under the table on the other side of the dining room, with the coffee bucket on top of me and the hot coffee all over me. I didn't get quite straight until I struck on my head under the other table.

On the second day out the other ships left us and we saw them no more until we arrived at Honolulu.

By the third day most of the men were about again and began to get accustomed to their surroundings.

Beautiful albatrosses began to follow the ship, or lit on the sea and gracefully rode the high swells of the still rough sea. On the fourth or fifth day the sea became calmer and it was amusing to watch the flying fish dart here and there through the air and light with a splash.

On the morning of the 6th of July we sighted Leper Island and a little later the one that Honolulu stands on, at which latter place we arrived about noon. I forgot to mention we "celebrated" the glorious 4th of July. We fired a salute at sunrise, and had a plum duff for dinner that weighed one pound to the square inch, "solid shot," as it were. As we neared Honolulu we were excited by seeing porpoises four or five feet long jump out of the water, fall back with a splash and dart away.

Here I was called away and it is not until the day of the 7th of September that I am able to resume my work of writing a little of our journey to Manila.

We reached Honolulu without any incident worthy of note. Of our reception there you have heard already. It is enough for me to say it was grand, and I will pass on to matters you do not know of. We left on the 9th of July sailing towards the setting of the sun.

Now a word to say of our treatment. Our rations for most of the voyage consisted of a kind of unpalatable mixture of crackers, army potatoes, corned beef, and water, entirely without salt or pepper. In spite of this being so unpalatable there was never enough to supply the appetite of the men.

Besides this we either had a biscuit or sometimes two, or hardtack and always coffee.

In spite of our poor and insufficient food we enjoyed good health.

On the evening of the 23rd of July we sighted a volcanic island in active operation, and on the 29th the long looked for Philippine Islands, but did not reach Manila harbor until the 31st.

Our ships sailed majestically in and took their positions under the protection of the American warships, near Cavite, and in full view of the hulks of the sunken Spanish warships—a reminder of the first of May.

We staid on the boat a few days, and were finally landed near the army investing Manila, with which we made our encampment, and with whom thereafter our history is common. We starved with them, laid in the mud and water of the trenches in front of the Spanish lines in our turn, and we done our full amount of growling.

On the morning of the 13th of August Dewey opened fire on the outer intrenchments of the enemy with his warships. After an hour's firing he ceased and the outer works were taken by our men with a rush, the enemy making a slight resistance. By this time the white flag was floating over the main fort and the war was over as far as Manila was concerned.

In the evening we took formal possession of the town. I do not know our losses from Spanish bullets, very small though.

The city of Manila has a dreamy "been a long time here" air. The streets are narrow, the sidewalks, ditto. I think the whole thing may be described as very picturesque.

The Americans and the natives seem to get along very well, considering the way the Americans despise them.

The same may be said of the American and Philippine armies. We don't let them come inside of our lines with arms and they don't let us on the outside of them, so it is just about even I guess. The English residents are very anxious for America to hold these islands.

I suppose a slight description of them as they appear to a casual observer, would be of some interest. The people are small, many of them deformed, yet, withal sinewy and strong. They develop young, the women becoming mothers usually before their twelfth year, and they exhibit all the sights of old age at thirty. The bodies of all, men, women and children, suckling babes even, are covered with syphilitic sores. In face they resemble the Chinese very much; in fact, you can hardly distinguish them apart.

The people in the vicinity of Manila are uncivilized and warlike, besides having the grasping nature of the Chinese, combined to the revengeful, cruel nature of the North American Indian in its pristine savagery. All the natives near Manila who profess any religion at all, are Catholics. If those in the interior have any religion at all, I have not heard of it. The people are the lowest down in the scale of humanity of any I ever saw. Some lay this to the oppressions of the Spanish. While I do not doubt the Spanish oppressed them when they could, they have never exercised much authority over them long at a time. Those natives living in the interior have not had any sort of government over them, except such as is exercised by their native chiefs, yet they continually fight among themselves for the mere love of plunder and murder, just as those did near the coast until the advent of the Spaniards when they turned their arms against the common enemy, and have been fighting him ever since with a greater or lesser measure of success. In the present instance with the arms, ammunition and countenance given them by Admiral Dewey, combined to their great numbers, they have succeeded in shutting the Spanish up in their forts, though one regiment of the Spanish, can, with equal protection, whip two of the natives. The natives have been able to support an army with but little attention being paid to the commissary department, on account of the bountiful provisions of nature and their mode of living. Cocoanuts, bananas and various tropical fruits grow in abundance, and they seem well supplied with rice.

The reported mineral wealth of this country I regard as being largely a myth, as I have not seen the slightest evidence of it, either in the formation or among the natives whom I have questioned as closely as I could.

But if the country is poor in minerals it is rich in agricultural possibilities—that is, if you had a regiment of soldiers to guard you and yours while you worked. Everything common to tropical climates does well here.

As to their domestic animals, there is a diminitive specimen of that noble animal here that is used in his place, at least as much as an animal half as big as our cayuses can take it. They have an animal here resembling the ox that they call "water buffalo." This they use for heavy draught purposes, as well as for beef. I have seen a few cattle of our own breed here—fat, sleek and contented. There seems to be a good supply of hogs in the country.

The native dogs are poor, sneaking scavengers, ever looking for and receiving blows and kicks.

They say there are enormous specimens of the snake family from twelve to twenty-five feet in length here. I am thankful to say I have not made the acquaintance of any.

I want to say something of what the Idaho's have to contend with here in the matter of food and health and I think this will apply to the other volunteer organizations as well. We have the roughest kind of food, not one bit of fruit, and the same food we would get and maybe digest in Alaska. The only redeeming feature is the fresh meat we get once in a while. As a consequence of this and the pestelential climate a great many of the boys are sick. One can hardly sleep at night for the boys coughing. Our hospital corps is incompetent, reckless and criminally negligent.

I went today to get some cough medicine for 4 or 5 men who had enough in our company and who didn't go on sick report, they gave it to me without the slightest directions as to taking it. While I was there some men came in half carrying a man who had been very sick for two days. Instead of giving him a quiet bunk and a nurse to tend him they gave him a dose of medicine and sent him back to his quarters. And it is the same story every day. Ye Gods! How sick does a man have to get before he can have care and treatment?

There is one thousand patients up at the Brigade hospital and they are dying at the rate of 5 a day now yet two weeks ago it was only two a day. Yet, we are in barracks and are clean.

The members of the hospital pay no attention, scarcely to the men, "they are only soldiers, you know."

At this rate we will lose two whole regiments before spring yet no body i. e. officers seems to care.

There are thousands of letters going home to loved ones today, the writers of which are sick and maybe the next ones to go to the hospital and then to——yet they say nothing of their ill health on the conditions here for fear of causing their kinsfolk and friends uneasiness and pain.

CHAS. C. MILES,
Manila, P. I., Sept. 7th, 1898.

Raising the Wrecks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caimanera says:

The former Spanish cruiser, the Maria Teresa, which was sunk during the battle with Cervera's fleet and raised under the direction of Naval Constructor Hobson, sailed for Hampton roads last night. She is being towed by the Vulcan and Merritt, and is being convoyed to Cape May by the Cincinnati and Leonidas.

The work of raising the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk just inside the mouth of Santiago harbor, is just about to begin. The task is comparatively easy.

Work on the Christobal Colon continues, but much difficulty is found in furnishing the pontoons on account of the heavy seas.

WANTED—Wood on subscription at this office.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION.

From Roseburg to Coos and Curry Counties.

The Bandon Recorder says in its latest issue:

The tide of advancement is slowly but gradually and surely turning our way. Coos county will shortly be connected by telephone with the outside world, and with the probability of a railroad to Roseburg before a great while, our county will be "strictly in it." Within a very short time, a couple of weeks or so, the Oregon Telephone Company's construction force will be at work erecting a line between either Marshfield or Myrtle Point and Roseburg, the exact place of connection on this end has not yet been determined, but general superintendent and superintendent of construction for the Oregon Telephone Company, G. D. Bush, was in Bandon this week, and gave the Recorder authority to state for a certainty that work will soon be begun upon the line.

This line will connect at Roseburg with the Sunset Telephone Company's line, which is now completed from Spokane, Wash., to San Diego, Cal., a distance of 1800 miles, taking in Portland and San Francisco, so in the near future Bandon may call up either of those places and have a chat. Mr. Bush says the rates will not be excessive, and that anyone having business with any of these cities can afford to talk.

The preparation for the construction of the line down into Curry are being vigorously carried on, and this assertion is substantiated by the fact that Supt. Bush and General Manager Fredrick Schetter are now down in Curry county making final arrangements, and if the people there still agree to furnish poles the line will soon be in operation. The same construction force, which is to build the line to Roseburg, will be brought down here and put to work on the Coos and Curry line.

School Report.

Following is a report of the Mt. Scott school for the month ending Oct. 28th:

No. days taught, 20; No. pupils enrolled, 10; whole No. days attendance, 179; No. days absence, 9; average daily attendance, 9; No. visitors, 4; deportment good; times tardy, 7.

Those that were neither absent or tardy during the month were: Beryl Atterbury, Lloyd Atterbury, Ruda Tipton and Robert Tipton.

ADA L. SMITH, Teacher.

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. BERNINGER, Undertaker.
Roseburg, Ore., April 13, 1895.

ABOUT FOREST PATROLING.

Mr. Yocum Thinks it Will Prevent Disastrous Fires.

GOVERNMENT CAMP, Oct. 10, 1898.

MR. H. H. DUFUR,
Forest Supervisor.

I have been acting as guide to the summit of Mount Hood and making the ascent a number of times, each year during the months of July and August since 1883, and from observations so taken, I am of the opinion there has been less fire in the Cascade Forest Reserve, during the present year than during any time since the above date. Having made twenty-one ascents since 2d of July last, I find that only three times has the smoke been too dense to obstruct a clear view of Mount Shasta, some 300 miles distant, and twice out of the three times the obstruction was caused by smoke from fires not on the forest reserve. I therefore conclude, that the patroling of the reserve has been of great benefit and has been the means of suppressing fires and preventing the destruction of valuable timber. I am, however, of the opinion that the patrol should be earlier on the ground, as one fire occured on July 2d, before the rangers were sent in.

Yours very respectfully,
O. C. YOCUM,
Salem, Ore.

Nature's Detectives.

When a crime is committed, no matter in what corner of the earth the criminal tries to hide, he knows that probably somewhere or other on the look-out is a detective waiting to lay his hand on him.

When any disease attacks mankind and hides itself in the human system, no matter how obscure or complicated the disease may be, Nature among her great force of detective remedies has one that will eventually hunt down and arrest that particular disease.

Lung and bronchial diseases are among the most baffling complaints which doctors have to deal with; because it isn't the lungs or bronchial tubes alone which are affected, but every corner of the system furnishes a lurking place for these elusive maladies.

They change and reappear and dodge about the system under numberless disguises. They are almost always complicated with liver or stomach troubles, nervousness, neuralgia, or "general debility."

The best detective remedy which Nature has provided to search out and arrest these perplexing ailments is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It lays an arresting hand directly upon the poisonous, paralyzing elements hiding in the liver and digestive organs.

It gives the blood-making glands power to manufacture an abundant supply of pure, red, highly vitalized blood which reinforces the lungs with healthy tissue; feeds the nerve-centres with power, and builds up solid muscular flesh and active energy.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, nasal catarrh, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest cough it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.