

# The Plaindealer.

VOL. XXIX.

ROSEBURG OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898.

No. 73.

**Society Meetings.**  
B. F. O. LODGE, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 28, will hold their regular communication at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesday and Thursday of each month. All members requested to attend promptly and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
H. S. L. HADLEY, E. R. IRA W. RIDDLE, Secretaries.  
D. O. LODGE, NO. 21, F. A. M. REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. All members requested to attend promptly and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.  
GEO. W. PERRY, Brooding Secretary.  
J. A. LODGE, F. A. M. REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS on the 21 and 29 Wednesdays of each month.  
F. R. JOHNSON, W. M.  
N. E. JEWETT, Secy.  
P. O. LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows hall. Members of no other lodges are invited to attend.  
J. W. STRANDE, N. G.  
S. E. JEWETT, Secy.  
ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows hall. Members of no other lodges are invited to attend.  
R. E. POSEY, NO. 29, G. A. R. MEETS THE 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.  
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 16, MEETS the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.  
ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 5, O. E. S. MEETS the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.  
MOLLIE SHAMBERG, W. M.  
RHENNA KAPF, Secy.  
ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 46, B. O. F. L. E. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows hall. Members of no other lodges are invited to attend.  
ALPHA LODGE, NO. 4, K. O. P. MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Members of no other lodges are invited to attend.

**Professional Cards.**  
J. B. BROWN & TUSTIN, Attorneys-at-Law, Roseburg, Ore.  
W. B. WILLIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Roseburg, Ore.  
J. B. BODDY, Attorney-at-Law, Roseburg, Oregon.  
S. M. HAMBY, DENTIST, Roseburg, Oregon.  
I. R. H. RIDDLE, Attorney at Law, Roseburg, Oregon.  
F. W. BENSON, Attorney-at-Law, Roseburg, Oregon.  
A. M. CRAWFORD, Attorney at Law, Roseburg, Ore.  
Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Local Agent No. 2, Managers building.

**Myra Brown, M. D.**  
OFFICE, 50 Jackson street, at residence of Mrs. J. Dirver, Roseburg, Ore.

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

**P. J. Bond, practical watchmaker.** Shop in the Starke 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.**  
MR. 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 blocks, butter molds and ladles, brown leather lunch baskets, telescopes, satellite, 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 clips, 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 25 and the other over 200 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, Neuralgia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Neuritis, Malerial 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. Fruitful 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,** 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**  
TOBACCO 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 Furniture  
... 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.**

**UNCLE SAM'S DEMANDS**  
Leads To Rupture in Peace Negotiations.

**SPAIN REFUSES TO ACCEPT**  
A Return to the Arbitration of War in the Immediate Future Probable.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission, has refused to continue the peace negotiations, in view of the severity of the terms proposed by the United States commission.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Spanish and American peace commissioners met in joint session at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans declared they must have the entire Philippine archipelago, and asked for a treaty of cession of the islands. The Americans tendered to Spain \$20,000,000. It is further declared it is the purpose of the United States to maintain the Philippine islands as an "open door" to the world's commerce.

On the terms named, the United States proposes the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national or personal, subsequent to the outbreak of the last Cuban insurrection.

November 28 is fixed as the date on which the United States commission desired a definite response to today's propositions, and all other subjects at issue.

It is also declared the United States desires to treat on the religious freedom of the Caroline islands as agreed upon between the United States and Spain in 1850, and also the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands for an American naval station, and of call-lauding rights and revival of certain Spanish-American treaties as heretofore in force.

The Americans also refuse to arbitrate article 5 of the peace protocol, bearing upon the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday.

The memorandum of the American commission embodying the above proposition is long, and was not read in full. The vital portions, however, were communicated verbally to the Spanish commissioners in practically these terms: The fact was cited that the proposal presented by the American commissioners on behalf of the government for the cession of the Philippines to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners and a counter proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of the Americans from the islands and payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the Americans, the latter deeming it essential that present negotiations, already greatly protracted, should be brought to an early definite conclusion, now begged to present a new proposition embodying the cession, which for the sake of peace their government would be under the circumstances willing to tender.

The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American commission is authorized to offer to Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to \$20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace. It being the policy of the United States, to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce, the American commissioners are prepared to insert in the treaty, now in contemplation, a stipulation that for a term of years Spanish ships and merchandise shall be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise.

The American commissioners are also authorized to insert in the treaty a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind of the United States against Spain, and Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

Next followed the terms nearest approaching a formal ultimatum to Spain. The United States commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish commissioners on or before Monday, the 28th inst., a definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines in connection also with the demands as to Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and Guam, in the form in which these demands have been provisionally agreed to.

Tugboats are the draft horses of the sea. New York harbor has 400 of them, and this average run is about \$30 a day. This makes a daily average of \$12,000, or \$72,000 a week, or \$3,744,000 a year, which gives an idea of the amount of shipping that is handled there annually. As many as 300 ships have entered the harbor in a day. The price of a tug ranges between \$5000 and \$12,000.

**PEACE AT ANY PRICE.**  
Business Interests and Populace of Spain Demand This.

New York, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune, from Madrid says: The meeting at Saragossa of delegates from all the chambers of commerce of Spain discloses deep and bitter dissatisfaction at the delay of the Paris conference to reach a definite agreement as to the terms of peace. If anything could be gained by Spain in attempting to elude the American demands, the business communities would offer no objections; but the chambers of commerce, which represent the practical common sense of the country are unanimous in denouncing the systematic obstruction and procrastination planned by Sagasta and carried out by Montero Rios.

The merchants and manufacturers consider the Philippines already practically lost to Spain, and urge that the only wise course is frankly to acknowledge that fact as speedily as possible to get the best terms the Americans are willing to give. The president of the Barcelona chamber of commerce even goes so far as to say that the pettifoggery technicalities and quibbles with which Montero Rios, as he understands, has opposed the demands of the United States commissioners are likely to irritate the Americans and induce President McKinley to reconsider the indemnity he may intend to offer in regard to the Philippines.

These views, which accurately reflect the convictions of the commercial and mercantile communities, are shared by the masses of the population. It is the functionaries, the monastic orders and the politicians who support Sagasta and Montero Rios in their suicidal obstinacy for retaining the Philippines.

Weyler, whose influence with the army is greatly increasing owing to the discontent of the returned and unpaid officers, and who is now recognized by Sagasta as an important factor in the political situation, has strongly urged the premier, with whom he is now, singularly enough, on very friendly terms, to stand to his guns on Montero Rios' interpretation of the third article of the protocol, even at the risk of renewing hostilities.

The queen regent remains convinced that any further obstruction at Paris is not only useless, but harmful.

Financial and commercial pressure has been put on Sagasta, who is now believed to have instructed Montero Rios to proceed to the discussion of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the United States in regard to the Philippines, after having placed on record an emphatic protest against the American interpretation of article three, coupled with a declaration that Spain yields solely to superior force. These diplomatic instructions mean in plain English that the Spanish commissioners at Paris will consent to give up the Philippines rather than have Spanish seaports bombarded by an American squadron, will do so laughingly, as insolently and sulkily as possible. Sagasta is confident that Montero Rios will carry out these instructions in spirit and letter.

It is impossible in official circles here against the United States is more bitter now than during the war. This feeling does not exist among the masses of the people. Apprehension prevails in financial circles lest the childish sulkiness which Sagasta and Montero Rios are about to manifest in their manner of yielding to the American demands may induce the Washington cabinet to cancel or diminish the Philippine indemnity in regard to the amount of which the wildest exaggerations are current. Forty million dollars is considered the smallest sum that can be proposed. In sanguine circles \$100,000,000 and even \$200,000,000 are spoken of as the amount of the indemnity.

**Preparing for Eventualities.**  
OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 21.—At the rate heavy ship guns, quick-firers, small arms, ammunition, munitions of war and stores for active service are arriving at Halifax and Esquimaux it will soon be possible to convert ocean liners into armed cruisers and transports equivalent to the embarkation of 10,000 men simultaneously for any points in the far eastern seas to which the ships might be ordered.

There is apparently no intention to provide for a movement of troops to any large extent from Europe across Canada by the "Imperial highway" to Asia. On the contrary, every indication points to Esquimaux being utilized chiefly for fitting out cruisers and transports on sudden emergency, and Halifax as a supply depot for the dispatch of supplies and drafts of reinforcements overland to Esquimaux.

Facilities for transport of troops in large numbers across the continent under the conditions the imperial government would impose are not unlimited, though means might be improvised at a sharp pinch to rush through as many as 10,000 men, arms, baggage and supplies without a break. No such strain, however, seems likely to occur.

Weakening the British garrisons in Europe for service in the East by way of Canada is evidently contemplated. Everything concurs to induce the belief that in case of a call for troops, they

would embark from India, Canada doing her share in providing some of the transports and converted cruisers. The recent additions to the China and Japan lines sailing from Canada, and accommodation available on a sudden emergency from other quarters, insure sufficient tonnage at short notice to answer a summons to rendezvous at any point indicated for the embarkation of troops in the eastern seas.

Unless the information is wholly erroneous, the conditions are such that a year at least of ceaseless effort would be required to fit out an adequate Franco-Russian force for the eastern seas to cope with the British power already there or presently available. And in the meantime it is asked, what would the British be doing?

**NO RECESSION POSSIBLE.**  
**United States Will Proceed to Take What Was Demanded.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—A well-known member of the cabinet in an interview this afternoon immediately after the announcement of the breaking off of peace negotiations, made the following statement as to the effect of the discontinuation of negotiations: "The action of the Spanish commissioners will not affect the purpose of the American government. Our government will still assert precisely what it has claimed, and it will proceed to carry these claims into execution. I don't believe there will be any concession on one, and that is the American side, nor actual resistance on the other. It will simply remain for the American government to hold what it has proposed to hold, for it is now practically in possession, and all that remains is to make this possession an actual fact."

"While the Spanish government declined to acquiesce, it cannot interpose any obstacle, and the only result will be that it will be compelled later to recognize what it refuses to acquiesce in at present. I say this on the assumption that the notification given means really a rupture of the negotiations, and not simply a movement to take them up in a new way."

"One significant effect is that this action now relieves this government of the whole question of compensation for the Philippines."

**It is a Mistake to go Hungry to Bed.**  
An old-fashioned idea prevails in many families that a very light supper, such as a glass of milk and a slice of bread, is necessary to prevent nightmare. But later experience has proven that most eroding children require a plentiful repast before retiring of light nourishing food.

Hunger, at whatever hour of the day or night it comes, is the demand of nature for sustenance, and should be gratified.

No sleep is the result of a too empty stomach in many children, and for such an ample meal is necessary at supper time.

We have known restless children, who were in the habit of disturbing the household during the night, restored to quiet and peaceful slumber with a cracker and a drink of milk given them on awakening in the night.

And the rule of "nothing to eat between meals" laid down absolutely for all members of her household by some mothers is a mistake when applied to the growing school children who come in from school "almost starved to death." Their hunger should be satisfied in spite of theories.

**Go to the Roseleaf for the best cigars.**

Sometimes a burglar only succeeds in damaging property, but his digestive organism is out of order; the nutritive "combination" won't work.

Next morning the bank officers can't get at their own money. There may be millions in the safe, but if their credit depended on getting at it in a hurry they would be bankrupt.

A sick man is in very much the same fix about getting at the nourishment he needs to keep him alive. There is plenty of good food at hand, but his digestive organism is out of order; the nutritive "combination" of his system won't work. He can't possibly get at the nourishment contained in the food. He takes it into his stomach, but it does him no good. It isn't made into good blood. He is just as badly off as if the food was locked up where he couldn't touch it. He gets no strength or health out of it.

All these mal-nutritive conditions have a perfect and scientific remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the nutritive "combination" of the system into perfect working order. It gives the digestive and blood-making organs power to make pure, red, healthy blood, and pour it into the circulation abundantly and rapidly. It drives out all bilious poisons and scrofulous germs, cures indigestion, liver complaint, nervousness and neuritis, and builds up solid flesh, active power and nerve force.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "I was so sick with dyspepsia that I could not eat anything for over four months. I had to starve myself, as nothing would stay on my stomach. I was so badly off I could not eat even a cracker. I thought I was going to die. I weighed only 75 pounds. I tried almost everything, and nothing did me any good, until I took two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I am now as well as I ever was, and weigh 125 pounds."

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