

# THE PLAINDEALER.

Published every Monday and Thursday  
By THE PLAINDEALER PUBLISHING CO.

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Subscription Rates.  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
Three Months .35

NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

Another battleship, the Wisconsin, was added to Uncle Sam's navy Saturday.

The army of Don Carlos is ready to take the field the moment the peace treaty is signed, so it is reported.

The district court will convene next month. If the grand jury be onto its job it will inquire into the fact whether or not the law respecting gambling in Roseburg is observed.

It is only a matter of time when Russia and Great Britain will be in competition for the possession of China, "body and soul." It will then be "the survival of the fittest" when these powers get a foot hold.

A syndicate has been formed in the United States, ex-senator Brice at its head, to build a railroad from Hankow to Canton, China, a distance of 500 miles as the crow flies, but by its tortuosity it will be probably 600 or 700 miles long.

Governor-General Blanco of Cuba has resigned because he dislikes to surrender the island to the United States. This sounds very like the boy who could not throw his schoolmate, and said: Well, if I can't whip you, I can make months at your sister.

To be consistent the United States must relinquish her adherence to the Monroe doctrine. But by virtue of her war power she can claim all the territory she can conquer and say to all other powers: We will permit no colonization upon American soil other than our own. That is our ultimatum.

Last year we hoped that the Lord would send us a turkey by the head of some big-hearted, liberal and thrifty farmer, but we got left. This year we trusted to a silver dollar we had laid by for the purpose and we got the turkey. Well, the Lord made the turkey, but we had to pay for it.

In view of the many disastrous hotel fires and the almost inevitable loss of human life, the laws of every state ought to compel every hotel in the state to have escape ladders proportioned in numbers to the capacity of the house, and it should be the duty of government officials to see that the law in that regard be fully complied with.

There is nothing so successful as success. The United States has succeeded in soundly thrashing old Spain. It is the first and only good thrashing she has had since Lord Howard trounced her in 1588 when he destroyed 12 of Spain's "Invincible Armada" causing the Spanish commander, the Duke of Medina, to abandon the invasion of England. He returned to Spain with only 54 ships of the 130 that proudly sailed from port, boasting that they would wipe England off the earth. Spain affects to feel a wounded national pride to be forced to give up the United States. She did not seem to consider a nation's pride when she conquered the Moors. She took all they had and sold them into slavery. Her historians boasted of her conduct then as the wise policy of the Christian sovereigns, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. There is a difference as to whose ox is gored.

Thanksgiving has come in accordance with a "time honored custom" and the president's proclamation. Those who were able to secure the means had a feast, were joyful—perhaps thankful. But those who were so unfortunate as to get neither turkey, goose, pig, chicken or duck, how was it with them? Were they happy and joyful? Perhaps they were thankful—thankful that they were allowed to live. Gratitude to a benefactor is a crowning virtue. Some are thankful for even a cup of cold water. But notwithstanding, many have little to be thankful for in a temporal way, save, perhaps, good health. We, as a nation, have reason to be thankful for the liberty we possess, the equality we have before the law and the manifold blessings secured us by our form of government. Aye, let us rejoice at that and that no crowned head claims our allegiance to that dual body, king-craft and priest-craft which curses the old world. Yes, we should rejoice and be exceedingly glad. We are a highly favored people.

## PROSPERITY.

Our demo-pollist friends continue ever and anon to deny or deride the fact of returning prosperity from the chaos of distress into which the Cleveland administration plunged us. And with a self assurance and complacent air ask, Where is your prosperity?

To a blind man who desired a description of the sun we would try to enlighten his mind by partial description of that orb; but to one who has good eyesight we would say to him, when the sun is above the horizon: Look at him in all his splendor and power. That is the sun. Similarly we say to demo-pope look around you, if you can't see prosperity on every hand, you are too blind to see and to dull of understanding to comprehend an indisputable fact.

## The "Open-Door" Fetish.

The term "open-door" is being badly overworked nowadays by English statesmen and newspapers, chiefly for the purpose of influencing Americans in favor of British policy in China. Great stress is laid upon the point that England, in her struggle for an "open-door" to China, is fighting the commercial battles of the United States as well as her own. Incidentally the same argument and phraseology are invoked in discussions of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, as they are to be under American rule.

The British contention is that the United States, having made great expenditures in war, and having come into possession of new territories in the West Indies and in the Asiatic Pacific, should extend its civilizing influence to all these possessions, should establish stable governments, stimulate commercial activity, best all the additional burdens, and then open the markets thus acquired and developed to the dominant commerce of England. Having built up her own industries by a system of protection until she has become the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and having failed to control our home markets because of our tariff laws, England now seeks entrance to the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico on the same terms as the government incurring all the expense of war, annexation, and administration in behalf of these islands.

The "open-door" agitation is in keeping with all the traditions of British policy since the inauguration of Cobdenism in practice. But when the United States takes formal possession of the Philippines and the Spanish West Indies all these islands will become part of the United States, and will be subject to the same tariff laws as this country. There should be and will be no "open door" to them any more than there is to California, Florida, or Maine. There is no more reason why we should open our new markets to England than our old markets. The restrictive tariff laws of Spain have already been modified wherever the United States government has taken possession of custom-houses. The same course will be followed undoubtedly when the new territory comes formally under our administrative system. This will be as fair to England as to any other foreign power, but it will not give her any advantage over the Nation responsible for the improvement in conditions that will make all of the islands better markets for the world.

In view of the same "open-door" free-trade fetish, the English newspapers are complaining of our navigation laws as applied to the West Indies, and are asking if the same policy is to be pursued in the Philippines. Our navigation laws, like our tariff laws, have been the subject of attack from England ever since they were enacted. The tariff laws have been the subject of party controversy and have been modified from time to time. But the navigation laws stand practically as they were enacted a hundred years ago.

These laws, passed in 1793, were modeled on those which gave England her enormous commerce, and they gave to this country in the first two decades after their enactment a large part of the carrying trade of the world. England repealed, or rather modified, her navigation laws in 1819, and has been laboring since that time to secure the repeal of the American laws. But as our navigation laws laid the foundation of the wealth of the United States and contributed to the building up of a great merchant marine (which we lost largely through the hostile activity of our present adviser), Americans have clung to them in the face of an English opposition. Nor will they be repealed now at the request of England.

The principle of protecting American interests will be extended to all the new American territory. England might as well ask for the "open door" to Alaska and for the modification of the laws governing our coast trade in California and Oregon as to ask for free trade and free shipping in Cuba and the Philippines.

As Thomas F. Bayard, in a movement of singular boldness, once informed an English audience, whatever lawmaking is done in congress is done for the sole benefit of the United States, and not for Great Britain and Ireland.—Inter-Ocean.

## Final Instructions to Rios.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—The Spanish ministers met in council today. They were occupied exclusively with consideration of the peace question. Eventually the ministry unanimously approved the instructions to Montero Rios, at Paris, drawn up by the foreign and colonial ministers, which will be telegraphed to Paris tonight.

While the cabinet ministers were most reserved regarding the instructions sent to the Spanish commissioners, it is believed the Philippines question will be settled Monday next.

Premier Sagasta was asked if Monday's session would see the close of the Paris conference and the signature of the treaty of peace. He replied: "Who knows? Maybe a fresh incident will arise, or further consultations or exchanges of view will be necessary."

## Santa Claus

is at the Novelty Store with as elegant line, of presents as ever were brought to town for the holidays. You'll have to hurry if you have one of these for they will be included in the Novelty Store's closing out sale, and prices are made so low that no one can resist carrying home one of these fine presents.

John James, a young boy from Milton, has been committed to the asylum for the insane at Salem, under charge of homicidal insanity. He has been impelled by the mental malady to attempt to kill his relatives, notably his step-father.

## LETTERS FROM MANILA

### Roseburg Boys Write Concerning Their Varied Experiences.

### THEY ALL WANT TO COME HOME

### As Soon as the Treaty of Peace is Signed. But Will Stay and Fight if Necessary.

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 20, 1898.

EDITOR PLAINDEALER.—The last mail brought us, among other good things, copies of the PLAINDEALER for September 12 and 15. The boys were very glad to get them and I dare say, read everything they contained including the ads. The weather for the past week has been quite pleasant most of the time. Considerable rain has fallen, which in addition to cooling the air, has given the sewers a thorough flushing, a thing of much importance in this country and climate. The cooler weather has also had a beneficial effect upon the sick in hospital, especially those suffering from fevers.

We are told that our coolest weather comes in October and November, remaining until the first of March, when the hot weather begins and lasts till the first or middle of June.

We are learning by painful experience the truth of what we were so often told at home, and only half believed, concerning the eating of fruits, the drinking of spirits etc. A little carelessness of diet is almost due to bring on an attack of cramps and diarrhoea; over exertion at any time, but especially during the heat of the day, is apt to be followed by a severe penalty; and he who uses liquor need not expect a long life. Much of our sickness has ever can not be accounted for in this way.

The health of the company is fairly good at present. We have six cases in the Division Hospital, but only one, that of Phillip Bish, of Ashland, is considered serious. Among the Roseburg boys who have recently been on the sick list, but now recovered, are Robt. Wilcox, Delmar Dixon, James Baldwin, John Fenton, Sam Starmer, and Oscar Singleton.

Our mail for some reason or other, is not only irregular but very uncertain. Your correspondent has sent home to friends as many as a dozen small packages which should have reached their destinations long ago, but which, according to my latest advice by mail, have not been received.

We are waiting with much interest to hear the result of the Paris commission which is to decide the fate of the Philippines. These islands, so rich in natural resources, would undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to the United States. In justice to the native population they should not be returned to Spain, and as the natives are not capable of self-government, I believe they will be retained by us, but I must leave that for the commission to decide, and abide their decision. Not being able to keep up with the times, we were a little surprised to hear of the call for an extra session of the legislature at this stage of the game, however, our best wishes are with Hon. Ringer Herrmann in the coming senatorial contest.

F. B. H.

The following extracts are from a private letter received last Thursday by Mrs. F. S. Godfrey from her husband at Manila:

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 20, 1898. I was down to the market today. It is a sight that will never be forgotten, by visitors. Fish by the thousands, fresh, dried and salted and every kind imaginable, oysters, crabs, shrimps, etc. In the meat department, they have every part of a beef from the hoofs up. You can get a fine stomach cheap or a fine lot of entrails for ten or twenty cents per pound. Orange, limes and all other commodities peculiar to an eastern market some of which are indescribable. Private Fred Herrin and myself saw the largest native woman ever beheld in our lives, I guess she would weigh a little over a 300 pounds. I read a piece in one of the American papers about the women in this country. It said they were beautiful, lithe, graceful, having black shiny hair and bright shining eyes. I think the writer was either "looney" or had only been in this country for a day or two.

The natives here are a class of people who are a study. It does not seem possible, that in the world there are human beings so low down in the mire and filth and depravity as these people are. Up to thirteen or fourteen years of age they wear exactly what the American school-boy wears when he and two or three companions are off by themselves on a swimming expedition. From that time they wear very light clothing. Some only a cloth about the loins. The women wear for a skirt a long piece of cheap cloth wrapped about the waist and tucked into a cord that is tied around the waist. Their skirt waist consists of what is called a "camisa," which is manufactured from the fibre of the pineapple, and is sometimes elaborately embroidered. They wear no headgear, but sometimes wear a cloth wrapped in a coil on top of their head, on which they carry large baskets of fruit, fish and other things that they wish to transport from one part of the city to the other. Here is where you meet the coming woman. She runs the stores, fruit stands, fish markets, and even that creature called man has to take a back seat. She transacts all business and smokes and chews with what would seem enjoyment. She plays cards, gambles and even fights and is not backward in taking

a s'nom of that which intoxicates. It is a bit of conduct to take a back seat in a street car and have some of the dusky maidens sit on the front seat and puff to their hearts' content on cigars and cigarettes while you get a second hand smoke. So much for the coming woman the society leaders of the Philippine Islands! Now, for the man, poor fellow. Although well built and possessing a mighty muscle he does not seem to be able to hold his own with his better half. He cannot come home drunk and throw everything out into the street, because his wife can handle him if necessary. He is considered rich if he has an acre of rice, a small cane cottage and a water buffalo. He will work for ten cents a day American money and support a large family of pickaninnies. The children are turned loose at an early age and grow up with the country. Some of them can be bought as cheap as twenty-five cents, American money. You cannot always get a good bargain as that. The Spanish are different in some respects from the natives. They live upstairs in their dwellings, while the native servants sleep and live on the ground floor with the horses, chickens and domestic animals which are raised in this country. The front door of the houses is also the front door of the buggy shed and barn.

Manila, the city of carriages! Is that what I must call them? They are only two-wheeled carts with a covered top, and with scarcely any spring, and go thumping over the cobble stones. You can hire them at "dos pesetas," or forty cents an hour. The streets of the city are narrow, and the sidewalks are not wide enough in some places for two persons to pass, consequently one has to get off in the ditch. The buildings are low, two-story structures, built I suppose to resist the fury of the typhoons and earthquakes which they have here. The only beauty I can see here is in the magnificent harbor and the grandeur of the walls of old Manila, which have stood for over a century, as a safeguard to those within—an insurmountable barrier to those who came to fight the sons of Spain. Then there is the ditch, the drawbridge, the jungle of underbrush, the sight of which can never be effaced from our memory. As one beholds these things he wonders how many brave men have lost their lives in that frightful ditch, where they would sink forever from the sight of human eyes. How awful, how sad to think that human beings should use such means to destroy the life of another. Even in this war they used explosive bullets, bullets filled with sand which cause frightful wounds; also bullets covered with brass which poisoned the system and caused intense suffering and a miserable death in some cases.

Oct. 16.—I am still getting fat, weigh 157 pounds. We heard today that the 10th Pennsylvania was going to leave soon, but think it is just a rumor. We Roseburg boys gather in groups every evening and talk about home and those we left behind us. We are anxious to start for the United States again, but rather dread the trip back. Do not believe half the reports you hear or read as so many are exaggerated and errors are often made. Several times men have been reported to their folks as dead, when it was someone else with a similar name who had succumbed to the inevitable.

Oct. 10.—Sergeants Slocum, Shambrook and myself were down town the other day and saw a little fellow with a bird which had every feather pulled out. We tried to persuade him to kill it, but he said he was going to eat it. A day or two later I was down with Private Fred Herrin and we saw a native eating one of these birds. It makes a person feel rather queer to see such a sight. It is very clean and sanitary now, and is getting ready for a rain. We hope so anyway, as it cools the atmosphere quite a bit, and makes us feel better. In regard to your query about water, will say that it is very miserable stuff for a human being to drink, and is full of lurking germs. We have to drink boiled water, but sometimes we can get boiled milk for 25 cents a quart, so you can see that a good drink of water would be a luxury to us. Uncle Sam's boys would appreciate his endeavors to benefit us if he would muster us out, and return us to his rich domain where we can quaff crystal clear to our hearts' content. We have no complaint to make of our officers, and as some of the boys say, have been treated much better than we expected. We will always remember and respect our captain and lieutenants. We are able to get a pass from 8 to 4:45 every day for one-third of the company, and ten can go out each evening from 6:30 to 11:30, so you can see our colonel is treating us real well. I can say for myself that Colonel O. Somers is all right, and Oregon need not be ashamed of him nor of the Oregon Regt. Lieut. Col. Geo. O. Yoran is another man that Oregon may be proud of. He is a perfect soldier and gentleman, and like our colonel, is always looking out for the interests of the men that are under him, in the regiment. Our commanding officers will always be respected I think, especially by the boys of Company B.

Oct. 11th.—The Roseburg boys who are sick are as follows: Jas. O. Singleton and Sam Starmer in hospital. Chas. Leatherman, Jas. Dixon and John Fenton, all with slight fever except Dixon and Leatherman, who have heart trouble and rheumatism, respectively. None are seriously sick.

Oct. 13th.—Things look here as though we would not leave before next summer or fall sometime. I think the atmosphere will be somewhat improved, as it has been raining for 30 hours almost steadily.

Oct. 14th.—Nearly all the Roseburg boys who are sick are improving, and J. D. Dixon was returned to duty this morning. J. Rex Byars was over from Cavite today on a visit. He is looking fine. So are Lieuts. Hamilton and Haynes, Sergts. Slocum and Shambrook,

Corp. Day and Private J. E. Brown. We are expecting mail on Monday, and always look forward in anticipation of the coming mail from home and loved ones. I have been fortunate enough to get mail by every steamer that has arrived. It is like an oasis in a desert that cheers the heart of a weary traveler. It is a tonic, better than any doctor can prescribe for the sick, and it is surprising what a change it makes in the boys. They eat their meals without a murmur, talk of home and little incidents that have happened since they left. It is a pleasure to see them gather around the company mail bag and watch with eager eyes every letter as it comes out and listen with breathless interest each name is read and hear them say "Good!" if they are fortunate enough to receive a letter. Everything begins to look as though we are elected to stay here for two years. The boys feel very disappointed in regard to it. We just heard that recruits for the Oregon Regt. are on the road to join us, but do not know whether there is any truth in it or not.

Oct. 15.—Lieut. Hamlin, Sergt. Shambrook and I went to the hospital today and saw Starmer, who is much better. We then went down town and walked around until 3 p. m. We saw several opium joints, which are licensed here. Posted up over their doors you see the words, "Fumederia Publica de Opio" which means a place for the public to smoke opium. We also saw the natives manufacturing soap, cocoa nut oil, combs and many other things.

Oct. 16.—I attended the San Domingo Catholic Church, this morning. The natives seemed to be more devout than the Spanish. The Church is fixed up inside in magnificent shape, and must have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. I then returned in time to attend services at the barracks. Chaplain Gilbert delivered a very fine sermon in memory of the departed of the Oregon Regt., which is thirteen since leaving home. The Minnesota Regt. lost over fifty. Our regiment has fifty-six in the hospital now, only about five are serious cases. One of the Colorado boys in the Third Artillery accidentally shot and killed one of his comrades, last Monday. The small-pox is under control here now and there is not much danger of its becoming an epidemic. It looks as though we would have to serve our two years out. I think the Oregon people ought to use their influence in trying to get us home. They don't know how anxiously the boys are looking forward to a chance to get a discharge, and return home. The regulars, as fast as they are discharged, strike out immediately for the United States, and all say they would not come back here for \$100 per month. Give my regards to all my friends, and tell them that they are all remembered.

FRED S. GODFREY.

Q. M. Sergt.

## Want More Money.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—It is now known that Spain will exhaust her time limit, which expires Monday, before replying to the American offer regarding the Philippine islands. In the meantime the Spaniards are canvassing the entire field and exhausting every resource to postpone the inevitable. As called by the Associated Press Wednesday, they could not accept the American ultimatum as final without asking if it were really so.

Now the Spaniards apparently doubt the fixedness of the amount the Americans offered for the Philippines, and today they sent a communication to the American commissioners asking if the latter would accept a counter proposition by Spain to cede the Philippines for \$100,000,000.

Spain imagines the Americans might be willing to lop off the great island of Mindanao from the Philippines and pay Spain \$50,000,000 for what would remain, instead of \$200,000,000 now offered for the entire archipelago.

Spain will learn in the response to such an inquiry that the Americans employ the word ultimatum to signify ultimate conditions. However strenuous Spain may seek to increase her money advantage for cession of the Philippines, she will finally be compelled to know the United States' offer means \$200,000,000, no more and no less, and that the whole archipelago must pass to the United States for that sum.

Spain, before giving up or turning away will also propose some alternative bargain, perhaps the Caroline or Canary islands to be held in possession of the United States in addition to the Philippine islands, on condition that Spain be permitted to retain her sovereignty in the Philippines. In other words, Spain would cede certain territory in the Caroline and Canary islands and control of the Philippines by the United States, but with nominal Spanish sovereignty, and as a further inducement, propose that the United States shall pay Spain no money on account of the Philippine islands.

## No Gambling.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago says: General Wood has issued an order prohibiting gambling in any form in Santiago, with a penalty of \$1000 for the infraction of the law.

Up to the present time baccarat and roulette and card games of every kind have been played publicly in the clubs and saloons and in the camps. The San Carlos Club was the resort of Cubans and Americans, who spent their evenings gambling at the baccarat table. Among the Cubans were seen American officers, and betting was carried on everywhere.

Under the Spanish regime gambling was a national institution, and as the fascination of the play caused considerable embarrassment to American soldiers General Wood took the action. Cubans heard the order with astonishment and protested, but a strict observance of it has been enforced.

## OFFER NOT REJECTED

### American Commissioners Believe Treaty Will Be Signed.

### MONTERO RIOS LEFT IN THE DARK

### Spain Will Make a Conclusive Reply at the Joint Session Tomorrow.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Spanish peace commission this evening does not know what will be the terms of the answer to the American tender of \$200,000,000 for a treaty cession of the Philippines. Senor Montero Rios will himself write Spain's final reply, presumably upon the lines approved by the Madrid government, but as yet he has not formulated a sentence thereof.

Up to this evening the Madrid government had not instructed its commission here to reject the United States' offer. Some tentative instructions have been received from Madrid, but today Senor Montero Rios telegraphed to Madrid for a construction of them, or a clearer light thereon, and the commission is now awaiting a reply.

Spain will not ask for time beyond Monday. She will then meet the Americans and make a conclusive reply.

Speculation continues rife here as to the acceptance or refusal of the American terms, but a majority of those who are in any degree able to judge believe that Spain will yield, and the American commissioners expect that a treaty will be signed.

Ed Warren, the fellow who has been arrested for starting the fire at Canyon City, is well known in the Dalles, he having run a barbershop there for a time. Warren is a big good natured fellow, though a morphine fiend, and hardly any of his acquaintances here, says the Times Mountaineer, would have thought him guilty of such a crime.

## Oh, How Thankful

### Pain Was Maddening and Hope Had Been Abandoned—Wonderful Results of Purifying the Blood.

"A very severe pain came in my left knee, which grew worse and worse, and finally a sore broke out above the knee. It discharged a great deal and the pain from my thigh down was maddening. Large, hard, purple spots appeared on my leg. I suffered in this way for years, and gave up all hope of ever being cured. My wife was reading of a case like mine cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she advised me to try it. I began taking it and when I had used a few bottles I found relief from my suffering. Oh, how thankful I am for this relief! I am stronger than I have ever been in my life. I am in the best of health, have a good appetite and am a new man altogether." J. P. MOONS, Lisbon Falls, Maine.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

60c  
The best in fact the One True Blood Purifier  
Hood's Pills are sold everywhere.



## The Uniform

quality of the workmanship in our clothing is one of its strong points. Each garment is as carefully cut and tailored throughout as though made to order. See our new Fall Suits.

## JOSEPHSON'S.

## F. M. Beard

309 Jackson Street

Has added to his stock of Hardware, a fine line of Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder and all kinds of Spices, Cocoa and Chocolate, Tobacco and Cigars; Sugar and Salt. New Goods. New Prices.

## Hudson Mills & Lumber Co.

Have opened a New Lumber Yard on the grounds formerly occupied by the Marks Warehouse, at the foot of Oak Street.

WILL CARRY A FULL STOCK OF  
FIRST-CLASS LUMBER.

We are prepared to give you Better Lumber and Lower Prices than any lumber dealer in the city.

We kindly invite you to call and see our Lumber and Prices.  
ROSEBURG, OR. PERKINS & BLEDSOE

## A Portland Proposition.

The recently proposed project of a line owned by Portland, to be built by Fall Creek, about 35 miles east of Eugene, are rich and extensive. A number of assays of the rock has been made, and it seems to average about \$15 per ton, and it is said that there are mountains of this grade of free milling ore. Of course, if this is true, Fall Creek will become one of the rich mines of the coast. It lies on a direct line with Bohemia, Blue river and Santiam. The Portland company has a force of men at work building a wagon road to their property, about 15 miles distant. The company, it is said, will erect a ten-stamp mill on the ledge early in the summer.—Cottage Grove Messenger.

## "Apron Strings."

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cataract that cannot be cured by Hall's Cataract Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Walling, Kimm & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.  
Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

## Thursday, Dec. 1st

## HARRY MARTELL'S

## THE SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR

The Only Show of its kind on Earth.

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE WITHOUT A RIVAL

60  
Sable Souffle Singers  
Sunburned Southern Silhouettes  
Camp Meeting Scenes & Shooters  
Male & Female Afro-Hued Artists

Three Score Sweetest Voices  
In a grand swelling chorus

"Den hits come along, you children, an' doan be late. For to layr lose darlies singin' at de golden gate."

SENSATIONAL SITUATIONS  
HEARTFELT HARMONY  
REALISTIC SCENES

PLANTATION SCENERY  
SPORTS & PASTIMES

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL  
Pickaninny Band

Watch for the  
Big Parade at Noon

and the  
PASSION PLAY

Reproduced in Moving Pictures

60



## MEN'S FINE SHOES

## Shoes That Flake Friends

are the only kind we wish to sell. They are the only kind we do sell, and with each pair we sell we make a new friend. They are not only stylish but good clear through. See our Shoe line.

## JOSEPHSON'S.

## F. M. Beard

309 Jackson Street

Has added to his stock of Hardware, a fine line of Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder and all kinds of Spices, Cocoa and Chocolate, Tobacco and Cigars; Sugar and Salt. New Goods. New Prices.

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