

# The Plaindealer.

Vol. XXIX.

ROSEBURG OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

No. 77.

### Society Meetings.

**B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 68.** hold their regular communications at the U. 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, S. R. HARRIS, R. HADLEY, S. R. HARRIS, Secretary.

**DOUGLAS COUNCIL, NO. 21 J. O. U. A. M.** meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Old Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.  
O. W. PRATT, Recording Secretary.  
O. E. CARROLL, Counselor.

**LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR** meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.  
F. LEE JOHNSON, W. M.  
N. T. JEWETT, Secy.

**PHILETIAN LODGE, NO. 21 J. O. U. A. M.** meets Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Old Fellow Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.  
J. W. STRANGE, S. G.  
N. T. JEWETT, Secy.

**ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W.** meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock in the Old Fellow's Hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

**RENO LODGE, NO. 29, O. A. B.** MEETS THE first and third Thursdays of each month at 8 o'clock.

**WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 19,** MEETS first and third Fridays of each month.

**ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS** the first and third Thursdays of each month.  
MOLLIE SHAMROCK, W. M.  
REGINA EAST, Secy.

**ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 46, B. O. F. L. E.** meets every second and fourth, Friday.

**ALPHA LODGE, NO. 6, K. O. F. P., MEETS** every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.

### Professional Cards.

GEORGE M. BROWN, FRED FAUR-TENTIN.

**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, of the 1st in Marston Building, Douglas county, Or.

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

**J. R. B. RIDGLE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Rooms 8, Taylor & Wilson Bldg. 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, Marston Bldg., ROSEBURG, OR. -  
- Reception before the U. S. Land Office and sitting 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. BECK,  
Local Agent No. 2, Marston building.

**MYRA BROWN, M. D.**  
OFFICE, 203 Jackson Street, at residence of Mrs. J. Bizer, ROSEBURG, OR.

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

**HOTEL**  
**McCLALLEN.**  
MRS. D. C. McCLALLEN, Prop.

**HEADQUARTERS FOR TRAVELING MEN.**  
RATES REASONABLE.

Large, Fine Sample Rooms.  
Free Bus to and from Trains. ROSEBURG.

**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**  
Balm of Figs.  
Any one wishing to purchase "Balm of Figs" can do so by calling on or ad dressing  
MRS. ANNIE BECKLEY,  
602 Cass St., Roseburg, Or.

**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

\$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.**

## OPENING OF CONGRESS

Marked by Circumstances of Unusual Interest.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.**

Spectators Come in Crowds to Witness It—Public and Diplomatic Galleries Packed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Congress reassembled under circumstances of unusual public interest. The same congress six months ago declared war against Spain, and now with the war fought and won, it came together for the first legislative consideration of questions developed by the eventful months just passed. The spirit of the occasion was not, however, one of expectancy, for the few months left to the existence of the 55th congress gave promise of little more than the beginning of momentous policies and problems growing out of the war.

Long before the noon hour, when senate and house began work, the corridors were filled with surging crowds in the rotunda and statutory hall, and pushing towards the galleries. By 11 o'clock the leaders began to make their appearance and the public galleries filled rapidly.

At 1:25 the committee appointed to wait upon the president reported the performance of its duties and announced that the president would communicate with the senate in writing. Scarcely had the report been made when Proden entered the chamber and presented the message. Hobart laid it before the senate and the reading began at once.

After reviewing the causes which led to the war with Spain, the destruction of the Maine, the preparations for war, the proposal of an armistice, declaration of war, progress and termination of hostilities, the terms of the protocol and other subjects bearing on the war with Spain, the president said:

**RELATIONS TOWARD THE CUBANS.**

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to this people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character, and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquillity on the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued.

**INTERNATIONAL CABLE AGREEMENT.**

I have found occasion to approach the Argentine government with a view to removing differences of rate charges imposed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through messages passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is a strong hope that a good understanding will be reached and that the important channels of communication between the United States and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL.**

The Nicaragua canal commission, under Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the study civil act of June 4, of that year, has nearly completed its labors, and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an interoceanic canal by the Nicaragua route, will be laid before you. In the performance of its work the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome of the project that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent these grants necessarily held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission as they have held and must needs hold in the discussion of the matter by congress. Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company with those states, I have not hesitated to express my convictions that considerations of expediency and international policy, as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless, it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear that surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this concession, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized.

That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboard demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce to the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

A convention providing for the revival of the late United States and Chilean claims commission and the consideration of claims which were duly presented to the late commission, but not considered because of the expiration of the time limited for the duration of the commission, was signed May 24, 1897, and has remained unacted upon by the senate. The term therein fixed for effecting the exchange of ratifications having elapsed, the convention falls unless the time be extended by amendment, which I am endeavoring to bring about, with the friendly concurrence of the Chilean government.

**DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.**

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our position among nations, having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard, and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the consistent policy of our government.

The territories of Kiao-Choo, of Wei-Hai-Wei, and of Port Arthur and Tien-Tsin were leased to Germany, Great Britain and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, add to international commerce during such occupation, and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized.

Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude, in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Soe Chuan and at Ku Tien in 1885, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menace to American interests, and to demand, in case of lawless injury to persons or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. Warships have been stationed at Tien-Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act, should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

**TRADE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

The commercial arrangements made

with France on May 23, 1893, under the provisions of section 3, of the tariff act of 1897, went into effect on June 1 following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be able to announce some of the results of these negotiations during the present session of congress.

**FRIENDLINESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was secured by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death, after distinguished service and untiring efforts during the siege of that city, was sincerely lamented.

In the early part of April last, pursuant to a request made at the instance of the secretary of state to the British ambassador at this capital, the Canadian government granted facilities for the passage of United States revenue cutters from the Lakes to the Atlantic coast by way of the Canadian canal and the St. Lawrence river. The vessels had reached Lake Ontario and were there awaiting the opening of navigation when war was declared between the United States and Spain. Her majesty's government thereupon, by a communication of the latter part of April, stated that the permission granted before the outbreak of hostilities would not be withdrawn, provided the United States government gave assurance that the vessel in question would proceed to a United States port without engaging in any hostile operation. This government promptly agreed to the stipulated condition, it being understood that the vessel would not be prohibited from resuming any hostile attack.

It will give me special satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in relations with the neighboring dominion. The trade between the two countries is constant to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

**NEW MARITIME POLICY.**

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be expected that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war demonstrates that this service, which furnished both pickets and second line of defense, is a national necessity and should be encouraged in every constitutional way. Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the treasury, to which the attention of congress is respectfully invited.

**ARMY REORGANIZATION.**

Under the act of congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the president in his discretion, upon a declaration of war by congress that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act.

There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. In said act it was provided: "That at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved, the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by transfer in the same arm of the service on absorption, by promotion or honorable discharge, under such regulations as the secretary may establish, of supernumerary command officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the command of enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act except as to the increase of 25 men provided for in section 1 hereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest, and the war recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unquestioned approval. There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the

future 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation.

At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the president to enlist that force if in his discretion it should be necessary, and the further discretion should be given him to recruit within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged.

**VOLUNTEERS TO BE KEPT HOME.**

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

**POSTAL SERVICE.**

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within 20 years both the revenues and expenditures of the postoffice department have multiplied three-fold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 post-offices and enrolls 200,000 employees. This remarkable extension of a service, which is an accurate index of the public conditions, presents gratifying evidence of the advancement of education, of the increase of communication and business activity and of the improvement of mail facilities, leading to their constantly augmenting use.

The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors on the postoffice department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. The communication between home and camp was naturally sager and exacting. In some of the larger places of rendezvous as many as 50,000 letters a day required handling. This necessity was met by the prompt detail of experienced men from the established force and by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway mail and postoffice service so far as necessary to this new need. Congress passed an act empowering the postmaster-general to establish an office or branch at every military camp or station, and under this authority the postal machinery was speedily put into effective operation.

Under the same authority when our forces advanced upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, they were attended and followed by the postal service. Through the act of congress authorized the appointment of postmasters where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would be best sub-served not by new designations, but by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service, and this policy was steadily followed. When the territory which was the theater of conflict came into our possession, it became necessary to re-establish mail facilities for the resident population as well as to provide them for our forces of occupation, and the former requirement was met through the extension and application of the latter obligation. I have the requisite authority, and the same general principle was applied to this as other branches of civil administration under military occupation.

The details are more particularly given in the report of the postmaster-general, and while the work is only just begun, it is pleasing to be able to say that the service in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.



**Blind-fold.**  
A woman has no right to go blind-fold.

It blind-fold is matter of life and health. She has no right to shut her eyes to the plain facts of her physical being and the consequences of neglect. She has no right to be wretched and ill when she might be happy and free from pain.

Women who drag through life weighed down by some torturing, dragging weakness or disease of their sex are not doing their full duty to themselves. They are not taking the means which enlightened science affords them of being well and strong and capable.

These special complaints from which so many women suffer are not necessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures even the most severe and obstinate cases.

It is not a haphazard medicine. It is not a "cure-all." It is a scientific remedy devised by an educated and experienced specialist for the one purpose of curing the special diseases of women.

Tens of thousands of women have been restored to perfect health by this wonderful "Prescription." In many instances they were actually given up as hopeless by physicians and family doctors.

"I have taken both your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' for chronic inflammation of the uterus and bladder," writes Mrs. M. A. Scott, of Park Rapids, Hubbard Co., Minn. "I also had stomach trouble which was terribly distressing. I have been cured of all. I had suffered untold misery for four years previous to taking your treatment, but began to feel the good effect at once."

Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains information of priceless value to women. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 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.