

The Plaindealer.

Vol. XXIX.

ROSEBURG OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1898.

No. 78.

Society Meetings.

B. F. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 208. Hold their regular communications at the hall, 404 E. P. on second and fourth Thursdays of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
CLAS, L. HADLEY, H. R. HADLEY, 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.
GEO. W. PERRY, Recording Secretary.
G. R. CARROLL, Collector.

LAUREL LODGE, A. E. & S. M. REGULAR meetings the 21 and 24th Wednesdays in each month.
FREE JOHNSON, W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, NO. 4, I. O. O. F. Meets Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellow Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. STRANGE, S. 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 Fellow 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 7:30 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 SHAMROCK, W. M.
REGINA RAST, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 46, R. O. F. L. E. Meets every second and fourth Sunday.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 4, E. O. P. MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellow Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing cordially invited to attend.

Professional Cards.

GEORGE M. BROWN, FRED. FAKE TUSTIN

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

W. R. WILLIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will reside in all the courts of the state. Of- fice in Marsters Building, Douglas Square, Or.

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

J. R. B. RIDDLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 8, Taylor & Wilson Bldg. ROSEBURG, OREGON.

F. W. BENSON,
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Rooms 1 and 2 Review Building, ROSEBURG, OREGON.

A. M. CRAWFORD,
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K. L. MILLER, M. D.,
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Chronic diseases a specialty.

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Large, Fine Sample Rooms.
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Largest and Finest Assortment ever brought to Roseburg.
Also a complete line of choice

GROCERIES
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MRS. N. BOYD
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Any one wishing to purchase "Balm of Figs" can do so by calling on or ad- dressing Mrs. ANSIE HICKLEY, 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

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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.

TREATY IS FINISHED

All Points Settled at Thursday's Session of Commission.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE AT AN END.

Only the Engraving of and Affixing of Signatures to the Treaty Remains to be Done.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The peace treaty is finished. The Spaniards have declined to grant most of the requests of the United States which were unsettled at the beginning of today's session. They refused to cede a coaling station in the Carolines.

Day said today: "We have settled all points on which we can agree. It only remains to engrave and sign the treaty. This will be done in two or three days."

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The American commissioners entered the joint conference today in a nervous frame of mind. They evidently had reasons to believe that the possibility existed that even at this late hour there might be a rupture. This feeling of apprehension was based on the temper the Spaniards had displayed lately. This week the commissioners of Spain do not conceal the fact that, having failed to gain all important points, they are indifferent as to whether or not the conference results in the settlement of peace by the signing of the treaty by which Spain loses all her colonies. Mis- carriage of the negotiations would leave political prestige at home no worse, if not in better condition than if they signed the treaty.

The Americans are anxious not to give the Spaniards any pretext to break off the negotiations, or take offense, so far as the exercise of patience and diplomacy can steer clear of protests.

Madrid papers are disposed to revive the question of the Maine, and to excite public opinion against the United States on account of the reference made to this in President McKinley's message. They report that Rios made an impassioned denunciation of McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissions. Rios did refer to the Maine, but only in calmly worded sentences, expressing regret that the president had so spoken.

The Spaniards had already proposed at this conference to have the responsibility of the Maine disaster reported upon by a joint commission of European powers. The American commissioners refused to listen to this, and permitted Rios' reference to the president's message to pass unchallenged, as a discussion would be provoked in debate and had blood result.

Diplomatic circles in Paris predict as one of the results of the treaty a diplomatic contest between France and the United States, which will make an important chapter in history. The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds, and it is believed France will declare for repudiation of the bonds as the result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed on Spain. They argue that the treaty responsibility has been shifted upon America, and that therefore the French government will endeavor to exact some pledge for payment or guarantee of the bonds.

Members of the commission say the treaty will contain little outside of the scope of the Washington protocol, and matters directly based thereon, like provisions for evacuation of ceded territory, transfer of public property therein and guarantees of safety of property and rights of Spanish citizens remaining there. Details of the last class of questions covered by the statement which the Americans handed to Rios at the last meeting were considered today, but all the commissioners refused to divulge the details of the conference.

Several points upon which they were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations.

The Spaniards refuse to admit that they had failed to respect former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline islands, or that there was necessity for such guarantees.

The conclusion of the work was, according to the commissioners, marked by politeness and all outward evidence of good feeling, and the difficult task was accomplished. When all the propo- sitions had been discussed, Day re- marked:

"There seems to be nothing to do but to engrave and sign the treaty."

Rios acquiesced to this, and the Amer- icans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to their custom.

Spaniards and the Message.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Madrid corre- spondent of the Standard, who contrasts the indifference of the majority of Span- iards to the president's message with the same anxiety regarding his declara- tions foreboding war, says:

"Only in political and official circles is any interest in the message displayed, and there it takes the form of bitterness

and indignation at McKinley's allusion to the destruction of the Maine. The press does not hide its satisfaction at the indications in his message and else- where that American colonizing will be fraught with difficulties and expendi- tures. The prediction is made that the Nicaragua canal will lead to trouble be- tween the United States and Europe."

The Macco Anniversary.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 7.—Today is the anniversary of the death of General Antonio Macco, and has been celebrated among the Cubans in Santiago. A memorial service was held this morning at the cathedral, which was crowded. Less than two years ago the same cathedral witnessed a Te Deum sung by the same choir in celebration of Macco's death. Then the cathedral was draped with Spanish colors. Today the entire edifice was in black, interspersed with a few Cuban emblems.

An overflow meeting was held in the theater, with music and speeches, some antagonistic to the Americans.

A procession of 5000 people proceeded throughout the principal streets to the house where Macco was born, and for- mally affixed a brass tablet commemora- tive of that event.

Santiago experienced a severe earth- quake shock last night, frightening many and destroying a large quantity of crockery. A few people ran into the streets in a state of debaillie. The shock lasted several seconds.

Commissioner Porter's Opinion.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—The United States customs commissioner, Robert F. Porter arrived here from Cuba yesterday on board the Admiral Samp- son, and sailed for home today. He said his investigations indicate the desirability of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, in spite of the Louisiana sugar and Florida tobacco trade. The commissioner has framed a Cuban tariff which will be promulgated on his arrival home. It opens the Cuban market to all nations on equal terms. Commissioner Porter considers the Cubans perfectly fit for self-government.

Has Not Changed His Mind.

PRINCETON, N. J. Dec. 7.—Ex-Presi- dent Grover Cleveland was interviewed today on the new policy of the United States, and dictated the following for the Associated Press:

"Without going at all into details, I wish to say that I am a fully opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. The public ought to know pretty well what my convictions are, as the Hawaiian question came up under my administration. I have not changed my mind, and remain opposed to all of this annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines.

Block System for City of Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Former Chief of Police John McCullagh, who will leave for Havana today to advise General Greene in regard to the establishment of a police force in the Cuban capital, will recommend the establishment of the block system.

"This system is both simple and prac- tical," said he last night. "It consists in having policemen stationed perma- nently in sub-stations in the streets within four or five blocks of one another. All the sub-stations should be connected with the precinct stations and head- quarters by an independent telephone system."

"It would be impossible for a crime to be committed or an accident to occur more than two and one-half blocks away from one of the sub-stations, where a policeman could always be found. In- formation could be telephoned to head- quarters and sent out from there simul- taneously throughout the entire city in a very short time, placing the whole force on guard."

"The chief could sit in his office and be in constant touch with the entire force, thus making impossible the delay and confusion incident to the present system. The patrolling could be done and the block system maintained with fewer men than are now required, and protection to life and property would be much more effective."

"All the men would have to do their duty or be caught shirking. Sergeants and roundmen could not avoid their work, as the telephone system would indicate their whereabouts."

Protection and Raisins.

An interesting story of the successful development of one of those "infant in- dustries" which free-traders are so fond of sneering at is told in connection with the remarkable progress of raisin grow- ing in California. The early experi- ments in this line of grape culture were ridiculed for their paucity and per- severance, and were told that it was sheer folly to attempt successful com- petition with the more favored districts and the firmly established industries of the old country. Their faith survived, however, and as a reward of the heroic persistence of this devoted band of ex- perimenters the raisin growers of the Pacific coast are today in almost un- derstood possession of the great home market. They have won the fight by sheer grit and solely on the merit of their

product, which today is unsurpassed for quality and excellence. The California raisin crop for 1897 amounted to 93,704, 600 pounds, while the gross product for the past six years, 1892 to 1897 inclusive reaches the impressive total of 498,314, 600 pounds.

Under the duty laid by the Dingley law on raisins, 2 1/2 cents per pound, the American producer has been able to in- crease his sales for home consumption until the great bulk of the raisins con- sumed in this country are now grown in American soil. Under the lower duty of 1 cent a pound imposed by the Wilson law the imports in 1894-95 were about 16,000,000 pounds, against 6,568,823 pounds for the fiscal year 1897-98 under the higher duty of the Dingley law. The greater part of this reduction in imports of raisins has fallen upon Spain, whose Valencia formerly held the highest place in the American market. Now, however, Americans are eating home- grown raisins which are better in quality and lower in price than raisins of foreign production.—American Economist.

An Exploded Theory.

One of the stock arguments of the free-traders used to be that nations would buy of us only as we bought of them. It was asserted with all the seriousness and deliberation due to an absolute truth that in order to secure foreign trade for products of the United States it was necessary to throw open our markets to the competition of foreign workshops. It was even stated that this alleged law of trade was so strong in its operation that the com- parative price of the product was a minor consideration, and that the na- tions of the world would buy in those countries where they could sell their own goods irrespective of the price they might be called on to pay.

Under the tariff experiments of the Cleveland democracy we had the first half of the proof against the free-traders' theory. The European nations were admitted to destructive competition with American workshops, but they did not buy any more American products in consequence. The price of wheat, of cotton, of wool and, in fact, of every- thing else decreased in proportion with the decline in the demand for American labor and the reduction in manufactured goods, and it was shown conclusively that the protective tariff indirectly ben- efits the farmer as well as the wage earner and the capitalist.

Since the re-establishment of repub- lican government at Washington, and the enactment of the Dingley tariff, we have had the second half of the proof. In the nine months ending September 30, our imports decreased \$113,000,000 and our exports decreased \$123,000,000, and, at the same time, we have gone on selling an increased amount of products to countries where an effort has been made to restrict our trade. For which- ever side you look at it, the democratic free trade argument is disproved by experience, and the wonder is that any sensible man should ever have expected anything different.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

What We Pay Our Naval Men.

The officers and men who handle our warships, if we except the glory and honors won, are as a class poorly paid. The positions of importance in the navy require men of unusual intelligence, who must pass through a long technical training and undergo a comparatively rough and of course often most danger- ous life. It is safe to say that this same class of men, where they do devote the same energy to business, would be com- pensated much more highly. The pay of an officer varies according to his rank and the nature of his duty. His in- come is greatest while at sea and lowest when he is on leave or waiting orders. The pay of the officers of various grades is as follows:

Rank.	Pay.
Rear-Admirals	\$4000 to \$6000
Commodores	3000 to 5000
Captains	2800 to 4500
Commanders	2500 to 3000
Lieutenant-commanders	2000 to 3000
Lieutenants	1800 to 2600
Lieutenants, junior grade	1200 to 2000
Ensigns	800 to 1400
Naval cadets	500 to 950

It is not generally known that all offi- cers feed and clothe themselves. They are obliged to house themselves when on land. While at sea they are allowed 90 cents per day for their rations. The salaries of enlisted men varies from \$19 per month, which is that of a third-rate seaman, to \$70 dollars a month, which is paid to a chief machinist. Ordinary seamen receive \$10 a month; regular seamen, \$24, and a landsman, who is an unskilled recruit, \$19. Salaries of from \$45 to \$80 a month are paid to black- smiths, electricians, boiler-makers, etc. An allowance of 30 cents per day is al- lowed for rations to all enlisted men. Salaries are raised every time a sailor re-enlists.—New York Journal.

Which Way Will the Cat Jump.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Joseph H. Choate is a man of wit, learning, humor, sarcasm, ambition and a certain kind of eloquence.

Ellis Root is a man of learning, logic, judgment, energy and penultimate political courage.

Whitelaw Reid is a man of learning,

fact, diplomatic experience and approved wisdom in diplomatic positions. He is also a man of strong ambition, of long memory and of strict settlements. He is likewise the owner and editor of a newspaper which a majority of the rep- ublicans of the United States prefer to the Bible.

Mr. Choate did have a difference with Mr. Platt. He comprised part of it when he called the latter "the presiding genius of the republican party." He would settle all the rest for the am- bassadorship to Great Britain.

Ellis Root settled part of his differ- ence with Mr. Platt when the latter ac- cepted Colonel Roosevelt. He would settle the rest for the same am- bassadorship.

Remains Whitelaw Reid. He is near- er to London than New York is. He is in Paris, helping on the formulation of the treaty, for which work he will take some diplomatic distinction—and would be willing to regard it as a claim to more. If he is not "obliged," he will have the Tribune, in which he is capable of tak- ing a great deal of pleasure between and in years of presidential nominations and elections.

President McKinley's shrewdness as a politician is shown by his preference of Mr. Reid for Great Britain. Mr. Platt's power as a politician is shown by his preference of some one else to Mr. Reid for Great Britain.

Mr. McKinley's further shrewdness will likely be shown by his demonstra- tion that Mr. Reid may owe any disap- pointment he may feel to the influence of Mr. Platt in the senate, under the contrary rule, which blocks confirmation to any nominee to whom the senator of the state from which the nominee comes may object.

Mr. Platt's further shrewdness will be shown by his devotion of a choice be- tween Messrs. Choate and Root on Mr. McKinley, and by his (Mr. Platt's) ac- quired credit with the "independents," whichever is chosen.

Chauncey M. Dapew's shrewdness is shown by his reach-out for a senator- ship of six years' duration, in the work- ing of more American will, be ex- tremely interested long before the lead.

Mr. Reid's shrewdness will be evinced by the quality of his philosophy—and the drift of the Tribune in 1900.

Mr. Choate is likely to get the am- bassadorship.

Mr. Root is likely to be hung on the wall labeled "mention honorable."

Mr. Reid may get any large undestak- ing which does not involve senatorial confirmation—and may refuse to take it.

Mr. Platt will have Mr. Dapew for a colleague, Mr. McKinley for a friend, and Governor Roosevelt as a reserve.

Mr. McKinley will have a great deal to think about.

Branton the Prisoner.

The Eugene Guard says: Claude Bran- ton, the convicted murderer of John Linn, who is soon to be hanged, is as restless in the county jail as a caged lion. The other day he sent for Deputy District Attorney Harris, but had nothing particular to say, but several times tried to induce Mr. Harris to come with- in reaching distance of his cell. Mon- day evening he tried a number of times to have Sheriff Withers approach the cell closely but was not accommodated. After the sheriff left he told the other prisoners that if Withers had come up to the cage he would have attempted to get his pistol, and would have used it with effect if successful. He also said that if Harris had come within reaching dis- tance he would have "choked him to death."

Blind-fold.

A woman has no right to "go blind" in mat- ters of life and health. She has no right to shut her eyes to the plain facts of her physical being and the con- sequences of neglect. She has no right to be wretch- ed and ill when she might be happy and free from pain.

Women who drag through life weighed down by some torturing, dragging weak- ness or disease of their sex are not doing their full duty to themselves. They are not taking the means which enlightened sci- ence 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 de- vised by an educated and experienced spe- cialist for the one purpose of curing the "special diseases of women."

Tens of thousands of women have been restored to perfect health by this wonder- ful "Prescription." In many instances they were actually given up as hopeless by phy- sicians 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 price- less value to women. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of a one-cent stamp to pay the cost of mailing only. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send 25 cents.



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