

The Plaindealer.

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ROSEBURG OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1898.

No. 81.

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 206. Hold their regular communications at the 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13th Thursdays of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
CHAS. L. HADLEY, E. R. IRA B. RIDDLE, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNCIL, NO. 21 J. O. U. O. F. M. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Old Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
U. B. GARRON, Counselor.
Geo. W. Peck, Recording Secretary.

AUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR Meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays of each month.
FRED JOHNSON, W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

PHILETIAN LODGE, NO. 1, O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in their hall in Old Fellow Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. CRASKE, Sec'y.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 2, O. O. F. M. Meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Old Fellow's hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

RENO FORT, NO. 9, G. A. R. Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8 p. m.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 30, MEETS first and third Fridays in each month.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. F. S., MEETS the first and third Tuesdays of each month.
MOLLIE SHAMROCK, W. M.
REGINA BAST, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 48, B. O. P. L. E. Meets every second and fourth Sundays.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 4, K. O. F. MEETS every Wednesday evening at Old Fellow's Hall. Visiting brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

Professional Cards.
JAMES H. BROWN, FRED FAHRTSTEN
BROWN & TUSTIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Rooms 7 and 8
Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OR.

W. R. WILLIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Will practice at all the courts of the State. Of-
fice in Marston Building, Douglas county, Or.

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

IRA B. RIDDLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 1 and 2
Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OREGON.

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

A. M. CRAWFORD,
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Rooms 1 & 2, Marston Bldg., ROSEBURG, OR.
Business before the U. S. Land Office and
Selling cases a specialty.
Late Receiver U. S. Land Office.

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Are selling tickets to all points East at
half the regular rates.
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tersection of Mrs. J. Birzer.
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Surgeon and Homoeopathic
Physician,
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Chronic Diseases a specialty.

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RATES REASONABLE.

Large, Fine Sample Rooms.
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Largest and Finest Assortment
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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.

A Flour Trust.

Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre visited England recently for the purpose of securing the aid of foreign stockholders in uniting the leading flour mills of the United States into a trust. The object of the trust is to control the output of bread-stuffs and regulate prices. The people of the United States have been patient under the control of manufactured products by a combination of capital. An advance in the price of iron and steel, of linseed oil, glucose and of the many other articles which have fallen under the control of trust organizations has been tolerated, partly because of the difficulties in the way of the subject of subjecting such combinations to law, and partly in the hope that trusts would fall of their own weight. There has seemed to be some ground for the hope that the enormous capitalization involved in forming a trust would prove too heavy a weight to carry. The plants that are gathered into a trust organization are in most cases purchased at prices above their value as separate investments. The Chicago News describes the method of forming a trust as follows:

A syndicate buys a number of glucose plants, only one of which earns anything, capitalizes them at two and a half times what they cost, and the stock goes booming. Another syndicate lays up at liberal prices a number of iron, steel and railroad properties, only one of which earns a dividend. It capitalizes the properties at twice what they cost, and the stock is eagerly bought at advancing prices. A lot of passenger elevator factories, which have been losing money for five years, are put into a combination, capitalized for twice what they cost, and the stock goes to a premium. The tin plate mills combine are capitalized for something more than twice the liberal prices which the combiners pay for them, and people can't buy the shares fast enough. The Linseed Oil Trust, on the verge of bankruptcy, buys up some independent mills, increases its capital to \$33,000,000, and starts off with a boom.

It would seem certain to one not versed in the mysteries of trust management that properties bought at a high price, and sold in the form of stock or shares at twice or three times the purchasing price would fail to pay dividend on the inflated value. If a trust projector were to place his scheme before a capitalist without examples of what has been done by other trusts it would receive scant consideration. It is not reasonable to suppose a single management could get dividends out of properties that barely paid expenses under individual management sufficient to pay interest on three times the capital actually invested. But the demand for shares in trusts indicates that there must be money in them. The trust having control of the market for its product, and also, to an extent the market for raw material and labor, reduces cost of production and increases receipts from the sale of products.

The labor of the country stands the loss attending a reduction in wages and in the labor force, and the consumer stands the loss resulting from the increased price of the articles produced by the trust. The "combiner" as the trust schemers are called, make enormous profits.

It is hardly to the credit of the Federal Government that with a law to work with which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared constitution- al no serious attempt has been made to bring these industrial trusts into court. The law which the court held to be sufficient to dissolve the railroad agreement to maintain prices would reach other trusts if it were applied.

The combination of the flour mills of the country under one management may prove the last straw to break the camel's back. The combination will fix the price of wheat and the price of flour. The wheat grower will have no market for his wheat except the Flour Trust, and the consumer of flour will have to pay the price for flour the trust may demand. There must be an end somewhere to this kind of squeeze.

American Products.

Assuming that American exports for the present month will not fall below average December exports, the New York Sun places American exports of domestic merchandise for 1898 at \$1,200,000,000. The world's high-water mark for exports was made by Great Britain in 1890, when they reached \$1,280,757,643. British exports for the present year are, with the month of December to be heard from, placed at \$1,140,000,000. In these eight years the United States has gone up from \$845,990,003 to \$1,200,000,000, and Great Britain has gone down from \$1,280,758,645 to \$1,140,000,000. Such results may not be a fair test of the relative merits of the respective commercial policies of the two nations, but they should at least suggest caution as to the abandonment of a policy under which we have accomplished so much. Great Britain is essentially a commercial nation. For fifty years foreign trade has been the chief object of its legislation. Its agricultural interests have been sacrificed to the demands of its foreign trade.

In the United States the development of home industries has been kept es-

EVILS OF CHAIN LETTERS.

Some of the Possible Consequences Figured Out.

The receipt not long since of one of those so-called chain letters, requesting the contribution of 10 cents for the relief of the Seventy-first volunteers, started the gray matter of my cerebral hemisphere into activity, says a letter to the Brooklyn Times, and notwithstanding the fact that such a worthy object ought to enlist a prompt response from every American, yet I could not repress the query, Does this Miss Underhill, of New York city, who figures as the promoter of the scheme, realize the burden of woe and misery she is about to inflict on mankind? She will perhaps pardon us if we are rude enough to inquire into the result of her plan. I suppose that even among this patriotic people there are some who would be unwilling to spend a hard-earned dime upon the Seventy-first volunteers, so let us assume that of every four letters sent out, two of them eventually repose unanswered at the bottom of the waste basket. Under these circumstances the first reply would bring but two letters, the second would bring four letters, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth would bring 8, 16, 32, and 64 respectively, and up to that time Miss Underhill would have received 128 letters. How many will receive if the series goes on uninterrupted to 100 terms? This is a case of geometrical progression.

In all this sum would be 2,535,464,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. Truly a respectable number. If each letter brings a dime, the Seventy-first volunteers will be able to live in opulence for the rest of their days.

I fear it may be difficult to realize the significance of so large a number, so let us make a few comparisons. The population of the world is said to be less than 1,400,000,000, so, dividing the above number by this, we find that each inhabitant, man, woman and child, heathen, Mohammedan and Christian, will have to contribute 18 multiplied by 10 raised to the 20th power number of dimes for the relief of the Seventy-first volunteers. Suppose Miss Underhill put her letters in one pile, as she receives them, how high would they reach? When pressed tight there would be about 45 letters to the inch, 540 per foot, and 2,851,200 per mile. Dividing the total number of letters by this we find the pile would reach about 889 multiplied by 10 raised to the 21st power miles. An express train going a mile a minute would travel 325,000 miles a year, yet to travel the length of our column it would require in round numbers 17 multiplied by 10 raised to the 17th power years. Light travels 299,330 miles per second, or 5,376,125,000,000 miles per year, and dividing the length of our file of letters by this we see that 151,344,800,000 years would elapse after a ray of light started from one end ere it reached the other.

Suppose 100 clerks were hired to count the dimes at the rate of four per second for 10 hours a day, and \$10 a day a year. Together they would count 4,464,000,000 dimes a year, but it would take them 5568 multiplied by 10 raised to the 16th power years to finish their task, and that is according to the estimate of astronomers many times the entire probable duration of the solar system.

Suppose these letters, instead of being placed in one pile should be packed as closely as possible in the form of a sphere, how large a body would they make? Letters of ordinary note size would average perhaps 423 per cubic foot or 623 multiplied by 10 raised to the 12th power per cubic mile. The entire volume occupied would then be 4 multiplied by 10 raised to the 14th power cubic miles. Now the volume of our earth is but 26 multiplied by 10 raised to the 10th power cubic miles, so this sphere would be 15,665 times as large as the earth. The volume of all the planets combined is 2338 times that of the earth. Therefore, our package of letters would make seven solar systems, exclusive of the sun. Once more, suppose the letters were burned as fast as received to prevent accumulation, what would be the result? The ash of one letter would weigh about one-thirtieth of an ounce, so that 960,000 letters would make one ton of ash. When all the letters are burned there will have accumulated 2641 multiplied by 10 raised to the 21st power tons of ash, offering serious obstruction to navigation in the harbor, for since the mass (quite a different thing from volume) of earth is 6 multiplied by 10 raised to the 21st power tons, this ash heap would be 440 times the mass of the entire earth. Since the combined mass of all the planets is 445.6 times that of the earth, our ash heap would make another solar system.

The contemplation of our earth and all the planets manufactured into paper and again turned into an ash heap for us to live upon is not pleasant, and it is comforting to think there are still among us enough people with sufficient common sense to throw chain letters into the fire and save the world from such a direful destiny.

Viavi, Viavi.

Mrs. J. H. Shupe is local representative for the popular Viavi remedies. Any one desiring any of these remedies will please call on her at her home or address her at Roseburg, Oregon.

All our goods are new and of the latest styles. No show-worn goods on hand at the Boss Store.

"Here's an article in the paper," said Mrs. Peck, indignantly, "that says that in Formosa a wife costs \$5." "Well," answered Mr. Peck thoughtfully, "there might be wives that would be worth that."

The Russian Closed Door.

Mr. Barrett the American minister to Siam, recently declared that unless the United States should join Great Britain and Japan in forcing Russia, France and Germany to maintain the open door in the provinces they have leased from China, the greater part of China would be closed against American trade. The action of the Russian government in placing orders in this country for materials to be used in the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway does not indicate any purpose on the part of the Russian government to close its ports against American products. Mr. Barrett's Oriental imagination has evidently been caught by the phrase, "open door." He does not seem to realize that an open door may lead into a closed market. Great Britain ostentatiously opens the door into her Asiatic market in full confidence that her control of transportation routes will, with her facilities for manufacturing, enable her to hold the markets against all competitors. Russia, knowing that her facilities for manufacturing are inferior to those of several other nations, imposes duties on the products of all foreign nations. It is not clear that one policy is more unselfish than the other. Great Britain will close the door to her Asiatic trade preserves the moment she is convinced that it is to her interest to do so. Russia will open the door when she finds her industries in a condition to compete against the world.

Ex-Minister Barrett, in his letters from the Orient describing the immense trade that invites American enterprise, dwells upon the importance of offering goods at low prices. He says truly that there is a large trade open to the nations which can, for one cause or another, place its products in the Oriental market at prices below those now prevailing. Mr. Barrett names the conditions upon which the Oriental market can be gained, and leaves the task of cheap production to the American manufacturer. Without doubt there are lines of goods to which Americans can undersell all competitors. We are producing iron and steel at rates which enable us to sell our product in the British market. It would seem our policy, with this growing power of cheap production, to establish friendly relations with all nations. This talk about a combination of nations to force other nations to adopt a certain commercial policy is silly. China and India may be subjugated by the force method, but Russia, France and Germany would only laugh at the suggestion.

Now is the time to save money by buying your goods at the Roseburg Novelty Cash Store. In buying three pairs of shoes you can save enough to buy another pair. Our clothing we can save you from \$2 to \$4 on a suit. Fall millinery, cloaks and capes, all sold at closing out prices. Absolutely closing out. Call and be convinced.

It was a few minutes before dinner when little Fred inquired: "Mamma, have I been bad today?" "Yes, Freddie, very bad indeed." "Do you think you'd send me to bed without any supper?" "I have a great mind to." "Well, mamma, I wish you would let me know now, so that I can tell how much dinner to eat." —Pick Me Up.

"How comes it, Bridget, that I see you here drinking the brandy that I had saved for the mince pie?" "I didn't know you was here, mum," was the grateful apology.

The Woman and the Sphinx
The mystery of womanhood is full of deep unanswerable enigmas. Why should women be compelled to suffer sinners? Why is it that the source of their highest joys is at the same time the cause of their greatest wretchedness? The very attributes which make it possible for women to be happy wives and mothers also render them liable to the utmost physical misery and pain. The sufferings of body and mind caused by some weakness of the distinctly feminine organs are so almost universal among women that the question might well be asked: "Is this Nature's punishment for the crime of being a woman?" The true answer is No! These sufferings are neither natural nor necessary. They would not exist if the organism was healthy. No woman ought to endure such troubles. There is no need of it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a perfect and positive cure for feminine weakness and disease. It gives health and strength to the special organs and nerve-centers; heals inflammation; stops weakening drains; promotes regularity and restores the normal, vigorous and painless condition which Nature intended. It is the only medicine of its kind invented by an educated and experienced physician. It is the only medicine which makes baby's coming safe and comparatively painless. Any woman who would like to know more about this medicine and about her own physical make-up should send a one-cent stamp to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to pay the cost of mailing only on an absolutely free copy of his thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," or, at stamps for cloth covered.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure. It is a gentle laxative, two mild cathartics.