

The Plaindealer.

Vol. XXX.

ROSEBURG OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

No. 3.

Society Meetings.

B. F. O. ELKS, ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 22
hold their regular communications at 7:30 p. m. on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th and 31st of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
CHAS. L. HADLEY, C. R.
R. A. BIDDLE, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNCIL, NO. 21, F. O. U. E. A. M.
hold their regular communications at 7:30 p. m. in the Old Masonic Hall, Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
C. B. GARDNER, Councilor.
Geo. W. PERRY, Recording Secretary.

LADREL LODGE, A. F. A. M., REGULAR
meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.
ERIK JOHNSON, W. M.
N. T. JEWETT, S. E. C.

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F.
meetings Saturday evening of each week at their hall in Odd Fellows Temple at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
J. W. STRANGE, N. G.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W.
meet the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows Hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

RENO LODGE, NO. 29, O. A. B. NEEDS THE
first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 10, MEET
the first and third Fridays in each month.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. F. MEET
the first and third Thursdays of each month.
MOLLIE SHAMBERG, W. M.
REGINA BAST, Sec'y.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 47, B. O. F. L. E.
meets every second and fourth Monday.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. O. F. MEET
every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing are invited to attend.

Professional Cards.

BARBARA M. BROWN, FRED. FAUR-TURIN

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

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

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

J. R. A. RIDDLE,
Attorney at Law,
Room 5,
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, Marsters Bldg., ROSEBURG, OR.
Business before the U. S. Land Office and
mailing 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. BURCK,
Local Agent No. 2, Marsters building.

MYRA BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, 309 Jackson Street, at re-
sidence of Mrs. J. Birner,
ROSEBURG, OR.

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

J. A. BUCHANAN, Notary Public,
Attorney-at-Law,
Collections a Specialty.

Room 3
Marsters Building, ROSEBURG, OR.

HOTEL
McCLALLEN.
MRB. D. G. McCLALLEN, Prop.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TRAVELING MEN.
RATES REASONABLE.
Large, Fine Sample Rooms.
Free Bus to and From Trains. ROSEBURG.

But They Must Be Good Ones.
It is the time now for merchants to
take advantage of the demand for pic-
torial advertising. This demand is not
new. On the contrary, it has always
existed. Heretofore, however, merchants
have chosen to satisfy the demand with
pictures which, to say the least, were
coarse and repulsive, and which did not
properly reflect the taste of the age. It
is now time for merchants to use art in
advertising. It is no more expensive
than the haphazard method, and gives a
certain tone and character to a store
which the blatant, boisterous and alto-
gether preposterous out do not give.
—American Storekeeper.

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 &

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.

FOUL CITY OF CUBA.

Spaniards Disregard of the Common Laws of Sanitation—Work Must Begin at Once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The war department, division of customs and insular affairs, made public today a full synopsis of the late Colonel George A. Waring's report of his visit to Havana, under the special instructions of the war department given him early last autumn, to inspect thoroughly the sanitary condition of the city, and to make such recommendations for the future improvement of the town as might be suggested by said inspection.

Colonel Waring says he found the street-cleaning department without adequate organization of funds, and the markets offensive and dangerous filthy for the distribution of human food, with the exception of two—the Tacón and Colon markets. He also found the machinery used for sweeping the streets ineffective. Garbage was thrown into the streets in entire disregard of the ordinance that it be put out in proper receptacles. The work of the contractor was all done in the latter part of the night and absolutely in the dark. Foul pools were found in the streets into which rubbish and filth had been deposited, which the contractor was not required to clean. This filth was turned over to the buzzards.

Some of the streets in the compact part of the city are paved with large stone blocks, others with Belgian blocks and the remainder are unpaved. These streets are filled with dirty holes, which, in turn, are filled with garbage. There is practically no sewerage. In many cases house-holds connect their private vaults with loose brick or stone drains, just under the pavement along their frontage. These allow the liquid filth to leak out into the ground close to the surface, enabling the householders to get out of much hiring of night scavengers to bail out and carry away accumulations.

Slaughtering pens, while superficially clean, are brutally disgusting while the work is going on. Blood and offal are washed by copious floodings from the water supply into an adjoining creek and harbor reeking with putrid filth.

There is no systematic disposal of garbage and sweepings. It is deposited on the surface in and near the town, where the buzzards feast upon it to their full satisfaction. Dead dogs, cats and chickens are left in the streets and the buzzards pick them to the skeleton. And all this is done under an intense sun.

Bad as these conditions are, they are not comparable with the disgusting conditions of domestic life. There are fewer than 20,000 houses in the city, 500 of three stories, and a very few are four stories and more high.

At least 12 out of every 15 of the inhabitants live in one-story houses, the total population being over 200,000. The average population of the houses is over 10. In all the compact built parts of the city the entire lot is covered with the house, there being one or two courts included in the building. In the better class of houses the entrance hall is quite frequently used as the standing room of the carriage. It opens into a parlor at its side, and into the reception room at its rear. Beyond this is a court, then the dining-room, then a smaller court, the kitchen, stable and private vault, practically in one. Sleeping-rooms are in the rear of the parlor.

The conspicuous feature of every house is the private vault, and sometimes a second vault for kitchen waste. These vaults occupy a space practically under and almost in the kitchen. It is rare indeed, that these vaults have a ventilating pipe, so that they belch forth nauseating odors throughout the house which pervades the street.

Some of the journals which are discussing the methods of American diplomacy are inclined to attach too much credit to the methods, and too little to the power that is behind the diplomat. One of these journals says that American diplomacy "means a frank, above-board presentation of the points at issue, without resorting to either lies, subtleties or exaggerations, and then to a steadfast holding to all the things demanded."

The methods outlined by this journal are commendable, but would hardly be effective if employed against diplomats representing a superior power. It would not have done much good for the American Commissioners to the Paris convention to have made a frank presentation of the points at issue and to have held steadfastly to all the things demanded if the Spanish members of the commission could have pointed to a record of victories, and reminded the Americans that the navy and army that had won these victories was still at the disposal of their government. When powers are about evenly matched it is the rule of diplomacy to give and take. The diplomats play for points in all contests, where the opposing power is not clearly strong enough to insist upon its full demands. The diplomat who fails to bring a negotiation to a successful issue is a failure to a degree next to one who agrees to a treaty his government effects. He employs all the art of

which he is master, to bring his opponent to an agreement he can submit to, and breaks off negotiations only when he has to choose between a failure to negotiate a treaty, and to negotiate a treaty that will prove a failure.

American diplomats have had little experience in this kind of work. The most notable instances was the Geneva treaty, which obtained from Great Britain \$15,000,000 for injuries inflicted upon American commerce by Confederate cruisers, which the lax laws of Great Britain had permitted to fit out in British ports. This was a genuine diplomatic contest, from which the American diplomats generally admitted to have come out with flying colors. But British statesmen have in a quiet way intimated that the recognition of the contention of the American diplomats in the matter of neutrality laws was worth more to Great Britain than the amount of the award.

There can be no genuine play of diplomacy in a convention to which one of the parties is absolutely interior in point of physical power to the other. The inferior party may or may not display the greater talent, but the superior party can take its stand and compel the other party to come up to it. This, however, is not diplomacy. It is a more or less direct assertion of the law which governs the relations of individuals as well as of nations—the law of might.—S. F. Bulletin.

Rebels Threaten to Burn Ho Ho.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—Colonel Potter, the special emissary of General Otis to Manila and Ho Ho, arrived this afternoon with dispatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded, and it was reported that the principal buildings had been "kerosened" by the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire if the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping treasure to the United States by the transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American vice-consul has gone on board the Newport.

Colonel Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had been typewritten aboard ship, as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and when the text of the proclamation was read to them, ridiculed the notion that conciliation was possible.

Privates Harry Silvey and Frank Kirkpatrick, the Sixth United States artillery, while guarding a water-boat astern of the Newport, were attacked by the natives. Private Silvey's skull was fractured, and Private Kirkpatrick fell overboard, but escaped with a flesh wound.

The United States gunboat Petrel arrived at Ho Ho Friday, and Colonel Potter reports that the United States troops will probably land on Guimaras island, about midway between the island of Panay and the islands of Negros, where a camp will be established. Both sides Colonel Potter says, have been impressing the local shipping for military purposes. The Francisco Reines had landed with 50 natives. The foreigners were taking refuge on the British cruiser Bonaventura.

There is no change in the situation here. Friday night public demonstrations were held in Pampangas province in ratification of Aguinaldo's proclamation, and the excitement was intense.

All natives who enter the city in the night time are searched, and every other precaution is taken.

Captain Harlan MacVey, assistant surgeon, was buried Friday.

Private William Rasch, company M Kansas volunteers, is dead, of small-pox.

A REMARKABLE WEDDING.

Four Brothers Marry Four Sisters at the Same Time.

CANAL DOVER, O., January 3.—A most remarkable wedding has just taken place at the small village called Trail, ten miles north of here, four brothers being married to four sisters. The four knots were tied at the home of the four sister brides, who are the daughters of a prosperous farmer named James Hochstetler. Their ages range from 18 to 28, and the ages of their respective husbands vary only slightly.

The grooms are the four sons of John Sumner, and are energetic young men of good habits and some means. The ceremony of marrying the four couples occupied almost an hour, the same clergyman performing all. The four brothers and their wives will live within a stone's throw of each other.

The United States would soon have all the gold in the world if balances were settled entirely in that metal. In 1898 the balance of trade in our favor was \$317,000,000. The world's stock of gold outside of this country is estimated at \$2,530,000,000. Our excess of exports on the scale of last year would absorb it all in less than five years if balances were paid exclusively by the transfer of gold. Our net importations of gold in 1898 were about \$145,000,000. Even this figure would call for the entire present stock of gold in less than twenty years. But as the annual gold yield is \$250,000,000 and increasing a gold monopoly for any nation is not among the probabilities.

FILIPINOS NOT WARLIKE.

A Few Agitators are Responsible for the Opposition to the United States in the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Father Diaz, leader of the 10 Spanish priests from Manila, who are in this city on their way to Panama, says:

"The Filipinos are not naturally warlike, and would not be now opposing the United States were it not for the leaders, who are spurring them on. These leaders are in the work solely for personal gain, and would prove hard masters for the weaker portion of the natives should they gain the power. At Ho Ho, where I was stationed, there would have been little fighting if it had not been for these malcontents, who forced the natives to take up arms."

"Most of the men who are at the head of the insurgent movement are mestizo or half-breeds. As to Aguinaldo himself, he is a crafty fellow, and has a following among those people who hope to climb by his advancement. I do not consider Aguinaldo personally responsible for all the brutality shown our friars, yet he could have prevented a good portion of it if he had seen fit to do so."

Father Fernandez, another of the party states that he considers the natives of the islands a civilized people.

Re-Enforcing Dewey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3.—Orders were issued today by the Navy Department for the Castine, now at Havana, to proceed to Manila by way of the Suez Canal and report to Admiral Dewey. The Castine is the fifth light-draught gunboat sent to Admiral Dewey. He needs these boats to reach the river towns in the Philippines. When the Castine reaches Manila, and the raised Spanish gunboats now being repaired at Hong Kong are also added to his fleet, Admiral Dewey will have twenty-five vessels under his command, and his fleet will be the largest commanded by any American Admiral. Orders to the commanders of the Oregon and Iowa, the battle-ships now at Callao, Peru, were sent from the Navy Department today. The Oregon is ordered to proceed to Honolulu on January 10 and the Iowa is ordered to steam for San Francisco on the same date.

Missouri's production of lead and zinc in 1898 amounted to \$7,171,794, the largest yield on record, and the prices obtained were higher than ever before. There are but few states in which the gold output is equally valuable.

Commissioners Return.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 8.—The members of the Cuban evacuation commission, who left Havana yesterday evening on the Mascotte, arrived at Port Tampa today. The party left this evening for Washington in a special Pullman car attached to the Florida & East Indian limited, via the Plant system. The commissioners will arrive in Washington early Tuesday.

President's Salary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. His decision may result in a battle at Ho Ho and may lead to a harrassing war with the natives of the Philippines. It is hoped and believed such calamities will be averted, but it remains for the insurgents to determine what the results will be. The president has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Ho Ho. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is expected to be conciliatory toward the natives, but, at the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect his landing and establish himself in the desired camp. In other words, General Miller is to act on the defensive. He will not fire a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos.

The Astronomy of Life

When an astronomer forecasts the exact minutes at which two planets will cross each other, we know there is an magic about it. The whole universe is governed, studies these laws of nature carefully and reduces them to a science, can count on exact results every time. A doctor knows that certain remedies affect certain diseases.

When a disease seems to have no remedy, the doctors pronounce it incurable. All the time Nature may have the remedy right at hand, but it will only be discovered by the doctor who has studied longer and deeper than others into this particular disease.

Consumption seemed for a long time with out a remedy, until Dr. Pierce made his wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" so many years ago. It has proved to be a marvelous and almost unfailing specific for consumption and all forms of lung, bronchial and throat difficulties.

Its effects seem almost magical but its operation is based upon simple natural laws. It has the peculiar property of enabling the blood-making glands to manufacture healthy, red blood and pour it abundantly into the circulation. This nourishing, vitalizing effect is rapidly manifested in the lungs and bronchial tubes where it stops the wasting process and builds up healthy tissue.

It is readily assimilated by stomachs which are too weak to digest cod liver oil, and it is far superior to malt-extracts as a permanent and scientific flesh-builder in all wasting diseases.

"Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors told me that I would live but a short time; that I had consumption and must die," writes Geo. C. Cope, M. D., of Myers Valley, Kittawatomie Co., Iowa. "I finally commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am still on the land and among the living. I have faith to believe that it has lengthened my life for the last twenty-five years, and I have so much faith in all of your medicines that I want one of your 'Common Sense Medical Advertisers.'"

Dr. Pierce's medicines are recognized as standard remedies throughout the world. His "Pleasant Pellets" cure constipation.

has notified Secretary Long of the Navy Department that he had sent the Concord and the Petrel to join the naval force under Colonel Dyer at Ho Ho. It is not known how strong a force the insurgents have at that point. The war department has information which seems to indicate that the natives have only about 3000 stands of arms and it is assumed that this fairly represents their fighting power at Ho Ho. They have no modern artillery, while the American force is well equipped in that respect. There is no doubt of the ability of General Miller to defeat the Filipinos in a pitched battle, but he has been warned not to be the aggressor.

American Valor.

A veteran of the civil war recently died at Springfield, Mass. He was of English birth, and much was made in his obituary of the fact that "he was one of the Six Hundred" in the famous charge at Balaklava. If this veteran saw much service in our civil war, he saw fighting that outdid the record of the whole Crimean war for severity of loss in battle. The Balaklava charge, yet its terrible loss to the fact that it was a terrible blunder, due to a misapprehension of the meaning of his orders by Captain Nolan, who was killed in the charge. But the loss at Balaklava, 36 per cent of the 673 that charged, was not equal to the loss of the Fifth New York volunteers at the second battle of Bull Run, when this regiment lost 60 per cent killed and wounded, while the One Hundred and First New York lost 73 per cent. At Gettysburg the First Minnesota regiment lost 82 per cent killed and wounded, the greatest loss ever known in modern warfare. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., fought November 30, 1864, more than half of Cleburne's and Brown's two entire divisions were left dead and wounded, so desperate was the valor of these Confederate veterans in their vain effort to capture General Schofield's entrenched line. The losses of General Grover's Union brigade at the old railroad grade, at Groveton, August 29, 1862; the losses of D. H. Hill's Confederate division in the sunken lane at Antietam; the losses of Hancock's division of Couch's Second corps, at Fredericksburg, in its charge on "the stone wall" on Marye's hill; the losses of Pickett at Gettysburg, stand for a daring valour, a discipline, an endurance in an effort to execute the impossible that has never been equaled in the history of modern European war.

Those Who Endure

The pains of rheumatism should be remedied that a cure for this disease may be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism, and have been completely and permanently cured, prove the power of this medicine to root and conquer this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and it neutralizes the acid which causes the aches and pains of rheumatism. This is why it absolutely cures when liniments and other outward applications fail to give permanent relief. Be sure to get Hood's.

Shasta Limited

Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between St. Paul and Chicago, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the west in advertising all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of two-cent postage stamp. Address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.



When an astronomer forecasts the exact minutes at which two planets will cross each other, we know there is an magic about it. The whole universe is governed, studies these laws of nature carefully and reduces them to a science, can count on exact results every time. A doctor knows that certain remedies affect certain diseases.

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