

The Plaindealer.

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ROSEBURG OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1899.

No. 6.

Society Meetings.

B. P. O. ELKS ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 2182. will hold their regular communication at 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows hall, Thursday of each month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
LESLIE L. HADLEY, E. R. RA B. RIDGLE, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNCIL, NO. 21 JR. O. U. A. M. meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
GEO. W. PERRY, Recording Secretary.
G. R. LARSON, Counselor.

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

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F. meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows hall. Visiting members of other orders in good standing are invited to attend.
N. T. JEWETT, Secy.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W. meets every 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 POST, NO. 29, G. A. R., MEETS the first and third Thursdays of each month at 2 P. M.

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

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 3, O. E. S., MEETS the first and third Thursdays of each month.
MOLLIE SHAMBROOK, W. M.
REGINA BART, Secy.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO. 4, B. O. F. L. E. meets every second and fourth Sunday.

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

Professional Cards.

BROWN & TUSTIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
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& Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OR.

W. R. WILLIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will practice in all the courts of the State, O. F. see in Marsters Building, Douglas county, Or.

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DENTIST,
Review Building,
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IRA B. RIDGLE,
Attorney at Law,
Rooms 7 and 8,
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A Woman as Judge of Dogs.

At the dog show recently held in Madison Square Garden a woman, Miss Anna H. Whitney of Lancaster, Mass., acted as one of the judges. The breeds whose fate hung upon her decision, were the St. Bernards, Newfoundland and pugs. It is difficult to find judges who are both competent and eligible, since those who possess the requisite knowledge are generally breeders and exhibitors, and consequently barred out. Miss Whitney, although she breeds magnificent St. Bernards at her country home, does not enter them for exhibition. She has a strong, rather due face of a somewhat masculine type.—New York Letter.

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A Fine Line of Chairs, formerly \$1.50, now \$1.00.

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Call, examine and be convinced.

ALEXANDER & STRONG.

FISHERIES OF ALASKA

The Richest Industry of the Great Northwest.

RICHER THAN MINES OF KLONDIKE
Alaska, the Aquarium of America—Beautiful Things To Be Seen Everywhere.

Wrangell, Alaska, Jan. 19, 1899.

I have tried during my brief sojourn in Alaska to inform myself as thoroughly as possible in regard to the natural resources of this vast domain, which until the past two or three years was as little known as is Central Africa. That Alaska is immensely rich in her minerals, her fish and her timber, there remains not a shadow of doubt, and in my judgment gained from observation and extensive inquiry, the fish in the waters of Alaska constitute the greatest source of wealth in this vast empire, rich as it is in natural resources. More than a hundred species of food fish swim in the rivers, lakes and seas. Among them the salmon, king of the food fishes, is found in vast quantities. The cod, herring and halibut in vast numbers inhabit this great food preserve.

Perhaps the fish which is the most numerous and the most widely distributed, and the one which is destined to produce the greatest amount of wealth is the cod. The cod banks are of immense extent. They are found along the whole southeastern shore of Alaska, and the numerous inlets and waterways abound with them. In fact, the whole coast of Alaska, from the southeastern extremity to Bering strait, is one vast, inexhaustible cod fishery.

This is mid-winter with the snow sixteen inches deep here at Wrangell, and yet when I went out on the wharf today where three or four men were fishing with hook and line, I counted more than 25 cod, which they had caught, weighing from 8 to 12 pounds each. The cod banks and fisheries are within easy reach of safe and commodious harbors; in fact, many of them are within the inland channels and passages which are harbors of themselves.

Next to the cod the food fish which is most generally distributed, is perhaps the herring. The herring like the cod is found all along the southeastern coast of Alaska in incalculable numbers, and through the waters to such an extent that the natives catch them by dragging them out of the water with a stick or board, which sharp nails have been driven in. The herring and its roe constitute a large part of the diet of the natives of Alaska, and tons both of the fish and roe are dried for winter use. The roe of the herring is so abundant in all the inland waters of southeastern Alaska, that the natives gather it in immense quantities by drawing a kind of seine composed of hemlock boughs through the water behind a canoe. When the boughs have become coated with the roe to a thickness of two or three inches, they are hung up in the sun until dry, when the product is scraped off and put away in oil for future use.

Another food fish which abounds in these waters in great numbers and which is just coming into prominence as a food fish, is the halibut. These fish can be caught in unlimited numbers in all these inland waters, weighing from fifty to four hundred pounds. These fish are caught with the hook and packed in ice or shipped to the Southern and Eastern markets. That this industry is becoming every year of more importance, is shown by the increased number of men who engage in it from year to year. The fish are caught in the deep channels of the inland waters. Four or five men with a small fishing sloop will bring in from eight to ten tons of these fish in as many days. When the sloop is loaded with fish, they proceed to some nearby glacier and procure ice sufficient to pack their fish, when they are boxed in ice and shipped by steamer to Seattle where they are sent East.

The industry, however, which employs the greatest amount of wealth of any in Alaska is the salmon fisheries. If any one should be inclined to doubt this statement and to claim for the gold fields the greatest importance, it will only be necessary to remind them that Klondike is not in Alaska but in British territory. But if the gold product of the Klondike should be added to that of Alaska, yet in my judgment the net profits of the salmon fisheries would far exceed that of all the gold produced in the Northwest.

There are today, as nearly as I can ascertain, about 30 canneries employing about 4000 men, mostly natives and Chinese. The total pack of these canneries will reach at least a million cases of fish of 24 one-pound cans to the case. In addition to the canneries, there are between 15 and 20 salteries, which produce between 10,000 and 15,000 pounds of salted fish. It is difficult to estimate the net proceeds of this business, but the lowest and perhaps the safest estimate of the profit is \$1.00 per case of

packed salmon, and when to this is added the profit of the salted and dried salmon, it will reach at least \$1,500,000. Practically all of this business is controlled by the Alaska Packers Association, which is simply a trust which controls the business. This business represents an investment of about \$6,000,000, which does not pay a cent of tax either national, state or municipal, because no taxes of any kind are assessed or collected in Alaska.

At Killisnoo, about midway between Juneau and Sitka, is located the fishing and manufacturing plant of the Alaska Oil and Guano Company. This company is engaged in taking herring from which they manufacture oil, and fertilizer from the refuse matter left after extracting the oil from the fish.

The products of factory amounts to from 250,000 to 300,000 gallons of oil and about 1,500 tons of fertilizer per year, valued at about \$115,000. They also put up in salt, some salmon, cod and herring.

The herring are caught by means of nets drawn by steam tugs, and in order to produce the oil manufactured in a single year, not less than 6000,000 barrels of fish are required.

The fertilizers produced here are principally shipped to the Sandwich Islands, where it finds a ready market, being used to enrich the sugar cane fields.

It will be seen by this brief description of the fishing industry of Alaska, which is not exaggerated or over drawn that vast amounts of wealth is stored in these waters. The fishing business of Alaska is no experiment.

It requires none of the hardships or financial risk incident to prospecting and mining in an inhospitable wilderness, it is safe, sure and remunerative beyond almost any other financial venture in which a man or company of men can embark. Every year millions of dollars are squandered, hundreds of lives are lost and thousands of homes made desolate by poverty and disappointment, on account of the insane search for gold, in this frozen North. I have no idea but that if I should return to the states with some fair tale of fabulous wealth, hidden away in this vast wilderness surrounded by impassable mountains and impenetrable forests, guarded by treacherous rivers and icy glaciers, I could organize a company with a million dollar capital, and that men would fall over each other in order to invest the savings of a life time in its stock, to the extent of robbing themselves and impoverishing their families. This is the history of this mining craze, which has not yet seen its course. And yet if I should go to capitalists with a proposition to put money into so ordinary a proposition as a salmon cannery, to be located on this coast, where their investment would be practically under their personal observation, with an absolute certainty of a liberal return for their investments, they would find a thousand objections to such an investment. And yet the day is not far off when this coast will be dotted with salmon canneries, and these waters swarm with fishing boats, gathering from nature's store houses, fish to supply the world.

E. D. STRATFORD.
JOY FOR OLYMPIA'S GUNNER.
Wife and Brand-New Baby Welcome Dewey's Chief Marksman Here.

There was a great celebration here the other night, says a Sag Harbor special to the New York Press. All business was neglected, and the whole town turned out to welcome home Leonard J. G. Kuhlwein, chief gunner of Dewey's flagship, the Olympia. Stripped to the buff, and as begrimed as a stoker, he had lent a hand at the guns while the fleet described the oval in Manila bay that wrote history.

At the station there were a band, a preacher and the whole town. Also girls, girls, girls. The chief gunner saw only one—a damp-eyed little woman—and stepped from the train into her arms. He hadn't any kisses left when it was over, for he wasn't Hobson, and she was his wife.

"Haven't you forgotten somebody?" asked his wife, laughingly.
Kuhlwein looked around anxiously, and saw friendly faces. "No," he said, doubtfully. "Who?"
"This," said his wife, picking up a sturdy boy, about 3 years old—a son of a gunner, if ever there was one. It was Kuhlwein's boy, whom his father had never seen. The gunner had been sent away to the Pacific about four years ago, soon after he had married.

The youngster howled like an Indian at the hug the big, strange man gave to him.
Then the engine tooted, the band played, and the gunner and his mate and the boy were escorted to a carriage. The band led and the town fell in behind, and marched through red fire and Roman candles and skyrockets and speeches and cheers to the home of Mrs. Kuhlwein's brother, where she had been living in her husband's absence.

Charivari for the Rabbits.

English farmers, who know it is against the law to use ferrets to drive out rabbits, place in the burrows a rubber hose with a tin horn on the end inserted. They blow the horn and bunny comes out in quick order.

FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

A Battle in Which Many Were Killed or Wounded.

GERMAN CONSUL IN TROUBLE.

The Chief Justice is Rescued by the Aid of Men From an English Warship.

Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 18.

Samoa news just received here say that Chief Justice Chambers, on December 31, declared Malietoa Tanuasi to have been elected king in succession to the late King Malietoa. The chief justice also announced that Tamasese had been elected vice-king. Chief Malietoa was displeased. The consul of the United States and Great Britain and the captains of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanuasi, and declined to cooperate in the disposal of the Samoans, who thereupon assembled in large numbers at Malinau, armed themselves, and surrounded the municipality. Malietoa Tanuasi and Tamasese mustered about 2000 men, well armed, but supplied with defective ammunition. The British and American consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, but they were commenced on January 1. Malietoa Tanuasi and Tamasese fought bravely, but 500 of their followers were captured. Then, disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship, and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise.

Mataafa's loss was 61 men killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanuasi lost 12 men killed and wounded. The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British warship, and Chief Justice Chambers and his family were taken on board of her. The followers of Mataafa looted and burned Apia, destroying the plantations, and pillaged considerably in the country.

The consuls decided to install Mataafa and his chiefs as a provisional government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers. Afterward by Raffell and the German consul closed the supreme court, declaring that the power was vested in them. The British and American consuls then appealed to the captain of the British ship Porpoise, who landed a force of bluejackets, and Chief Justice Chambers, under their guard, took his seat. The excitement continues.

An American warship is urgently needed here.

CAVE TWO MILES LONG.
Details of the Subterranean Discovery Near Mount St. Helens.

KALAMA, Jan. 21.—Colonel D. M. West, an old settler on the Upper Lewis river, was in the city today and gave the details of the investigation of the newly discovered cave or subterranean cavity under the lava beds on the headwaters of the North Fork of the Lewis river, near Mount St. Helens. Colonel West did not visit the cave himself, but he closely questioned Spencer, the discoverer, and Davis, Newkirk and Peters, who accompanied Spencer on his second trip, and says there can be no longer any doubt about the truthfulness of the report.

The mouth of the cave is about 16520 feet, and is about 300 feet above the level of the Lewis river, eight miles from Mount St. Helens. The entire information in that vicinity is a mass of lava, rolled down from the crater of that once active volcano.

The entrance to the cavity declines at an angle of about 45 degrees. Further in the bed of the cave becomes practically level, and seems to run about parallel with the river. A peculiar feature of the great underground channel is that the walls are very smooth, resembling the surface of a newly-polished stove. Occasional prongs of the cooled lava hang from the roof, but generally the roof is smooth and uniform. Some great chambers or rooms were found overhead, the height of which they could not in all cases determine.

The men gave it as their opinion that they followed the cave for at least two miles, when they came to an obstruction caused by a portion of the roof falling in, which prevented a further progress. At this point there was a small opening through which passed a decided current of air, indicating that there was an opening somewhere beyond.

The men who tell of this marvelous discovery are men of veracity, and their report is not doubted in the community where they live.

Superintendent's Report.

The report of the superintendent of the state prison, now in the hands of the printer, shows interesting data concerning the population of the penitentiary. Of the prisoners confined on the

closing day of the year, the various counties furnished the following number:

Baker	12
Benton	2
Clatsop	7
Clatskanie	6
Cook	2
Coos	5
Curry	1
Douglas	12
Grant	6
Gilliam	1
Harney	3
Josephine	4
Jackson	4
Klamath	4
Lake	4
Lane	4
Linn	8
Multnomah (1 female)	126
Marion	27
Mallam	6
Morrow	1
Polk	3
Union	16
Umatilla	14
U. S. Court	8
Wallowa	8
Washington	8
Wasco	15
Yamhill	2

Total.....322
Of the 322 prisoners confined 166, or over one-half of the total number, are professors of religion, as follows:

Baptists	2
Catholics	55
Confessionals	9
Christian Science	3
Evangelists	3
Jewish	3
Lutherans	6
Methodists	7
Presbyterians	7
Protestants	67
Salvation Army	1
Spiritualists	3
No creed (one female)	156

Total.....322

Under Two Flags.

It was a soldier of fortune and a prisoner of war.
"Come," they said, "sign the parole." But he only shook his head.
"Never!" he said, proudly, "I've no objections to signing the payroll."
No, he wasn't in the war business for sanitary reasons.—N. Y. Journal.

Those Who Endure

The pains of rheumatism should be reminded 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.

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When a young girl steps from the arms of a manhood, she enters a new and strange country. A land of promise and hope, yet full of hidden dangers. Whether she will find happiness or misery depends largely upon the health and condition of the delicate, special organism which is the source and centre of her womanhood.
The lives of young women are often wrecked because of a mistaken sense of modesty, which leads them to neglect the earlier symptoms of feminine weakness. These troubles unless corrected, develop into serious chronic difficulties which become a dragging burden, ruining life's best opportunities and blighting all possibility of happy wifehood and motherhood.
Any woman suffering from these delicate complaints needs the health-giving power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals and strengthens the womanly organs; stops weakening drains; gives vitality to the nerve-centres, and restores perfect organic soundness and constitutional energy. It is the only medicine devised for this purpose by a skilled and experienced specialist in diseases of the feminine organism.

"Mrs. W. B. Duncan, of Avilington, Mo., writes: 'I have used your Favorite Prescription and am never tired of sounding its praise. When my lady friends complain, I say, 'Why don't you take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription?' I hold an anxious mother, whose daughter (18 years old) had not been right for five months, about the medicine, and after she had taken two two-thirds of a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' she was all right. She had been treated by two of our best doctors."
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