

THE PLAINEALER

Published Monday and Thursday.
BY THE PLAINEALER PUBLISHING CO.
Editor: E. D. STRATFORD
Manager: C. F. BENJAMIN
Subscription Rates:
One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .35

FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

MANILA AS AN AMERICAN CITY.

The Cincinnati Times-Star takes a somewhat view of the future of Manila and its relations to the United States in a business way. The figures offered in justification of its prediction are doubtless accurate and must prove alluring to the American capitalist as well as the producer. The Times-Star says:

Manila is destined to be for the United States as great an entrepot as Hong Kong is for England in the Far East. It will become the commercial center of the United States in the East, for there where the flag flies will be found the banking houses needed for the trade and the great commercial houses supplying the trade; it will be the hub from which the spokes of the wheel of eastern finance and commerce will radiate. It is interesting to note the extent of this wheel or circle of which Manila is destined to be the center. Within its limits lie Australia on the south, India on the southwest and China on the northwest. It comprises an area of over 17,000,000 square miles, with a population in excess of 850,000,000.

This enormous commercial territory is as yet an undeveloped state, a fact well shown by the fact that its people at present only purchase from Europe and America annually \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods, slightly in excess of \$1 per capita. The distribution, however, is not equal. The imports of Australia average \$90 per capita each year; those of Japan \$4 per capita, while those of China are less than 40 cents per capita. The ability of this trade to develop is well shown in the case of Japan, which a few years ago had virtually no imports, but which have now grown to such an extent that annually each man, woman and child wears or employs \$4 worth each year of foreign dress goods, provisions or articles of manufacture.

Of the billion dollars' worth of goods imported annually into this trade circle, the United States supplies in 1897 those of a value of \$61,297,000. China consumed \$17,000,000; Japan \$13,000,000; Australia \$17,000,000, and the Dutch East Indies \$2,000,000. These figures, however, do not express the wonderful strides made by the United States in this area. In 1893 they amounted to only \$27,421,000, an increase in five years of \$34,076,000.

This vast trade will gravitate to the common center at Manila to a great extent, just as the English trade of the far East has found a trade center at Hong Kong. Manila thus in a few years is destined to become one of the greatest marts of trade in the Pacific.

SOME WORTHY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Journal has never heard the honest claim of Ashland and Drain to an appropriation for their well established normal schools called in question. The small sums asked by the representatives from Jackson and Douglas counties for their respective institutions, are just as worthy as Monmouth and Weston and just as much needed by the people of this state. Oregon school laws make no provision for public high schools. But few are to be found in the state and they are supported by local taxes.

The only institutions of higher education are the state university and agricultural college that get state support. The normal schools are attended by the children—the sons and daughters of the farmers and common people of Oregon—who would never go to the university and are not interested in the special courses taught at the farmers' college. Hundreds of young men and women go to the normal schools who would otherwise never get a particle of education above the country district school.

There are those who will say: Oregon wants no high schools. Let the young people go without normal school training unless they can pay for it themselves at chartered colleges. It is safe to say that for every dollar the state pays out for a normal school, the students who attend pay out five dollars and the state gets ten dollars of a better man or woman, a citizen with a little broader outlook on life, better qualified to assume the duties of the head of a family, and a more intelligent and patriotic citizen. Not half the normal school students may ever teach school, but they will be that much better fitted to educate their own children. Oregon is rich in material wealth, producing more dollars per capita each year than any state in the union. Does any one pretend that we are doing too much for public education? The keenest disappointment that comes to a citizen coming from other states to live in Oregon is when he realizes the backwardness of our public school system.

Our wealth of public school lands has been recklessly squandered. Our school funds have been loaned out to politicians who pay neither principal or interest. We keep men quartered on the state educational pay rolls at salaries five times what they are worth. We fasten a blood-sucking text-book trust on the people with an iron clad contract. Not fifty per cent of our children of school age are in the public schools. Then we roar and pucker up our mouths as if we were contemplating suicide by a dose of green persimmon juice when asked to help a struggling normal school in a county cut off from the rest of the state by chains of mountains. Nearly every

state in the union appropriates more money for normal schools than Oregon. No state spends so little for higher education and so much on low lived politicians as Oregon. The senate should pass the Ashland and Drain normal school bills. These appropriations are for education of human beings struggling to improve their minds for the benefit of their fellow men, and not to enrich blood-sucking trusts and politicians out of a job.—Capital Journal.

Christians make good soldiers, and it is reported that a converted gun boat did great work at Manila.

This office is in receipt of a communication from Myrtle Creek signed "A Populist Citizen," but unaccompanied by the writer's true name. We must adhere to the well known rule, not to publish communications unaccompanied by the writer's true name. This rule is more than ever imperative when the communication is in any manner personal.

We are under very great obligation to Mr. J. A. Buchanan, who has had charge of the editorial department of this paper since the death of Mr. Benjamin, for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the paper. Mr. Buchanan is well known to the people of the Pacific coast as a writer of both prose and poetry and his contributions are gladly accepted by the leading newspapers and magazines. He was "cut out" for a literary career and we have no doubt but that he will eventually make journalism his life work.

Oregon has suffered a terrible blow, through the failure of appropriations to continue the work of improving her rivers and harbors. Never perhaps, in the history of the state, have the conditions been so discouraging as now. Not only has congress failed to appropriate money to continue work already begun, but laws heretofore enacted making appropriations for needed work have been repealed. The law which Binger Hermann succeeded in getting through congress, before his retirement from the house, which provided for a million dollar contract for the improvement of Yaquina Bay, has been entirely repealed, and nothing enacted in its place.

The 54th congress, the last congress of which Mr. Hermann was a member, provided for the expenditure of \$1,028,610. The present appropriations amount to less than one-tenth of those of the 54th congress. These are omitted and the laws repealed that authorized them: Yaquina, \$1,000,000; Port Orford, \$200,000; for boat railway at The Dalles, \$150,000.

Coots Bay, the Cascade canal, Siuslaw, Umpqua, Coots river, Alsea, Nestucca, the Willamette and Yamhill, Tongue Point to Astoria, all these are ignored. The Ship Railway law which had for its object the construction of a ship railway around the obstructions to navigation in the Columbia river at The Dalles, has also been repealed and not another dollar is to be appropriated for this purpose. Coots Bay has been entirely left out of the appropriation bill and not a dollar is to be had for continuing the work at that point. Not only is the work at Coots Bay to stop, but the improvements already completed and underway, and which have already cost the government about one million dollars, will be left without the necessary funds to complete and protect them and must inevitably be more or less damaged by reason of their unprotected and unfinished condition. Siuslaw Harbor has also been abandoned in the bill, in fact not a dollar has been appropriated for this point since Mr. Hermann secured his last appropriation of \$25,000 for the work there, previous to which he had secured a number of appropriations for that point. In fact, Siuslaw valley, as a settlement, owes its existence to the River and Harbor appropriations secured by Mr. Hermann and which have now been abandoned. This in brief, is the condition in which Oregon finds herself according to the terms of the river and harbor bill which has passed the house of representatives and is now before the senate. What its fate will be before that body is a matter of conjecture. The rivers and harbors of Oregon lost their best friend, when Binger Hermann retired from congress and left Oregon, without a representative on the river and harbor committee. We have no disposition to disparage the ability or worth of congressman Tongue, but it will probably be a long time before Oregon again has a representative on that committee and especially one standing so near the head of the committee and wielding the influence that Binger Hermann did.

DROWNED IN COOS BAY.

A Scow-Dweller at Marshfield Loses His Life.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Feb. 14.—C. H. Nyman, a native of Finland, was accidentally drowned in Coos bay this morning. Nyman and his partner, John Enegrene, with a scow, anchored out on the bay. Nyman took a small boat and started for the wharf for a supply of fresh water; when he had covered about half the distance he was seen to stand up in the boat, fall over backwards and disappeared.

Weather Report

For the week ending Feb 15, 1899.
Maximum temperature, 59, on the 13th.
Minimum temperature, 37, on the 11th.
Precipitation, .948.
Total rainfall since 1st of month, 1.12.
Average precipitation for this month for 21 years, 4.71.
Total precipitation from Sept. 1, 1898, to date, 18.76.
Average precipitation from Sept. 1, 22.98.
Total deficiency from Sept. 1, 1898, 4.22.
Average precipitation for 21 wet seasons, Sept. to May, inclusive, 33.29.
Thos. Gunn, Observer.

TAKING OF ILO ILO

Particulars of the Capture of the Port by Gen. Miller.

REBELS WERE GIVEN WARNING

Fled When The Bombardment Began—Americans Are in Complete Control of The Place.

MANILA, Feb. 14.—11:30 a. m.—Particulars of the capture of Ilo Ilo by the United States forces under General Miller, last Saturday, have been received here.

On the morning of Friday, February 10, Miller sent an ultimatum to the commander of the rebels on shore, notifying him that it was his intention to take Ilo Ilo by force if necessary. Noncombatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within 24 hours. The rebels were also warned that they must attempt no further beligerent operations. The gunboat Petrel was then moved to a position close in shore, and near the rebel fort, while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the town.

Friday passed quietly. During the day many refugees left town. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, February 11, the Petrel signaled to the Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots upon the town from her three-pounders. This was done, and the rebels replied with a harmless fusillade. The Boston and Petrel then bombarded the rebel trenches, completely clearing them of their occupants.

Within a very short time after the bombardment began flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town, whereupon 48 marines, acting as infantry and artillery, were landed from the cruiser Boston, and a company was sent ashore from the gunboat Petrel. These detachments marched straight into Ilo Ilo, and, hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the fort, took possession of the place in the name of the United States.

The capture of the town and its defenses having been accomplished, the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to the task of saving the American, English and German consulates from destruction by fire, which was raging among the trail and inflammable buildings of the town. The Swiss consul's residence, which was in the same row as the consulates named, was burned. The entire Chinese and native sections of the town were destroyed, but foreign mercantile property escaped with slight damage. There was some desultory firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Ilo Ilo, but not a single American was injured.

Miller's force had complete control of the situation when the gunboat Petrel sailed from Ilo Ilo for Manila. The Sixth artillery regiment occupied a position commanding both the bridges leading into town, and the Tennessee volunteers and the Eighteenth United States Infantry were occupying the trenches that had been constructed by the rebels.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

An Interesting Letter From Our Salem Correspondent.

CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, Feb. 12, 1899.
(Special Correspondence of Plaindealer.)

Only a few days of the regular session remain and there is still much work left for the legislature to dispose of, though this has been a busy week and a great deal of the accumulated business reached final action.

Mr. Coon, of Douglas county, reached his seat in the house for the first time this session, this morning. He looks a little bleached out; but thinks he will be able to hold out for the balance of the session. Douglas county has a well-meaning delegation in the house, but they labor under some disadvantages. They belong to the minority, and the opposition which is dictated by the policies of the party to which they owe allegiance breeds corresponding opposition from other quarters, thus retarding their usefulness. Not one of the three is a good talker, or has a voice that can be heard throughout the chamber, another fact that curtails their influence. Douglas county's importance entitles her to a leading place in the legislature and her representatives should be men of the ability and force that would keep her in that position.

Senator Looney's pure food bill, which is important to the dairy interests of Douglas and Coos counties, passed the senate yesterday almost unanimously and will very likely pass the house. It is the best law for the protection of Oregon dairy products that has yet appeared. Senator Reed gave it his earnest support after assisting in its preparation and having incorporated all necessary safeguards.

The bill changing the name of the Drain Normal school to the Central Oregon Normal school and appropriating \$7,500 for its support, passed the house yesterday with a wide majority and is favorably regarded in the senate. Such bills, as a general rule, are not popular this session, but there is a decided feeling of kindness for the Drain school and its favorable location for the accommodation of a large section of the state. This fact, together with the popularity of Senator Reed and his strenuous ef-

fort in behalf of Drain, may succeed in overcoming existing objections. Mr. Reed is a hard worker for the interests of his constituency and is usually successful in his advocacy.

The fate of the Dairy school bill is almost certain to be defeat. The feeling in the house appears to be against it. It has been dallied with for some days and has finally been made a special order for next Monday.

Senator Joseph's bill, putting the insane asylum under a board of trustees to be appointed by the governor and making several changes in the style of its management was put to sleep in the house today by an indefinite postponement. The bill had some good features, but was not generally acceptable.

Pay bill appropriating \$5,000 for the relief of Miss Eva Tompkins, on account of injuries received by falling through a rotten bridge in Lincoln county in 1890, passed the senate yesterday and it is thought will pass the house. A similar bill was voted by Governor Lord in 1895.

The house adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday, but the senate works tomorrow.

SALEM, Feb. 14, 1899.

The fourth anniversary of the admission of Oregon into the union of states, while necessarily being held in the state capital, is today in progress at considerable expense to desired legislation. The entire day is being devoted to the celebration and with only three remaining days of the session, with several scores of bills yet unacted upon, the legislature is wondering what will be done. The continuation of the session one or perhaps three days beyond the 40 day limit, is being favorably considered, and may be carried out. The members could draw no pay for such extra service but so many are interested in having some pet measure pushed through to final action, that a quorum of both houses will be ready to sacrifice a little additional time to help each other out.

The passage of the Curtis bill appropriating \$25,000 for the construction of hatcheries for propagation of salmon, came up for the second time for final action on Monday. A determined effort was made by some senators, led by Seeling, of Portland, to defeat the bill. Senator Fulton, who had charge of the bill and reported it to the senate, wisely cut down the appropriation to \$15,000 and the last greatly assisted in securing the passage of measure. Fulton led off in the fight, in an eloquent plea for the support of the bill, and Reed, of Douglas, during the course of the prolonged debate, delivered some telling blows to its opponents. "Farmer" Reed is nothing if not practical. When some of the opponents of the bill, Haines of Washington, Smith of Baker, and Seeling of Multnomah, attempted to tell what they knew about salmon and canneries, Senator Reed was laying for them, and when the opportunity came for him to be recognized, he took only about three minutes to upset all visionary arguments advanced against the bill.

The hatchery bill will be a good thing for Douglas county, as it is certain that one of the propagating establishments will be located on one of the tributaries of the Umpqua river. Senator Reed feels highly gratified that the bill passed and the people of Douglas county are under renewed obligations to him for working so persistently and faithfully for the interests of his constituents.

The text book bill has a rocky road to travel. It came up before the house on Monday, and was defeated through bad management. When the vote was taken, there were three members absent and the vote was 28 to 29. Two of the members, who favored the bill, seeing it was in jeopardy changed their votes to "no", so as to secure reconsideration. This action on the part of Stillman of Umatilla, has given the bill another chance for its life, as the house agreed to the reconsideration, and set the bill for a special order for Wednesday.

There is a story afloat about the reconsideration of the text book bill. It is to the effect that some of the members who were hypnotized by the arguments of the American Book Company agents and voted against the bill changed their votes afterward, and stood for the purpose of skinning the book company with another graft. Wednesday will decide the fate of the bill.

Although the sugar beet bounty bill was practically killed in the senate, on last Saturday, it is again to come up for consideration in some modified form. Senator Fulton, who champions the bill on the floor yesterday, had it referred to his committee, and the proposed appropriation is to be cut down to a figure considerably below that voted for by the house. In addition to this bill the flour bill appropriating \$15,000 to reimburse the women connected with the Oregon Flax Fibre Association, and \$20,000 to secure necessary machinery and material to enable the convicts in the penitentiary to beat, scutch, etc., flax fiber will be considered. Mrs. W. P. Lord and Mrs. O. Danny are doing some hard work laboring with the members to support the measure, but then success can hardly be said to have been so great as to even given the industrious women much hope that their bill will meet with favorable action.

The Douglas county delegation in both houses are always in their seats, and taking an active part in proposed legislation. It is regretted that Representative Conn has been unavoidably absent during the sessions on account of illness. The bills introduced by the Douglas county delegation and the action thereon, so far as are as follows:

Introduced by Representative Wagoner.
H B 100—Providing for levying and collection of road taxes. Referred.
H B 101—To encourage the use of wide tires on wagon wheels. Referred.

H B 237—To amend law relating to appointment and duties of viewers of public road.

Introduced by Representative Wilson.

H B 18—Fixing legal rate of interest on public indebtedness. Referred.

H B 103—To fix salaries of officers of Douglas county. Withdrawn.

H B 181—To incorporate the town of Drain. Passed both houses.

H B 239—To protect owners of stock from moving trains. Referred.

H B 231—To regulate and fix rates of freight. Referred.

H B 316—To amend act relating to Normal schools. Passed.

Introduced by Senator Reed.

S B 8—Amending law relating to distribution of a bad lands. Passed both houses.

S B 66—Fixing salaries of officers of Douglas county. Passed both houses.

S B 105—Authorizing construction of flood gates on Hudson and other sloughs in Douglas county. Passed.

S B 109—To protect hotel keepers. Indefinitely postponed.

S B 240—Amending act establishing Oregon Soldiers' Home.

S B 213—To create an irreducible school fund in Douglas county. Passed.

S B 217—Amending act providing for propagation and protection of salmon and other fish fishes.

S B 218—To reimburse Douglas county for over payment of state taxes.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL.

Douglas County Now Has a State Institution.

(Special to the Plaindealer, Feb. 14.)

The central Oregon state normal school, located at Drain, is an established fact. Last night the senate passed the house bill providing for the establishment of the Southern Oregon state normal school at Ashland and a similar institution at Drain. As the bill came from the house it carried an appropriation \$10,000 for the Southern Oregon institution and \$7,500 for that at Drain. Senator Seeling immediately after the favorable report from the committee on revision of laws was read, sought to make an amendment reducing the appropriation to \$10,000 evenly divided between the two schools.

Daily of Lake thinking that in fairness both institutions should be treated alike, made an amendment to the amendment giving each school \$7500.

Senator Fulton led off in the debate favoring the passage of the bill and was joined by Senators Reed, Brownell, Driver, Mulkey and Harmon.

Senator Haines made a violent speech in opposition to the bill, wildly sawed the air with his arms as he talked to the lobby in behalf of the overriden taxpayers, who didn't want to be taxed for giving their children an advanced education.

Senator Seeling while opposing the bill earnestly, was more modest but none the more convincing.

Senator Reed of Douglas made his best speech of the session, in favor of the Drain school. It was through his earnest effort that Douglas county has secured an institution of learning of so much importance, and its citizens given the advantages that for years have been enjoyed in more favored sections of the state. The vote on the bill was:

The following voted for the bill:
Bates, Brownell, Cameron, Daily of Lake, Daly of Benton, Driver, Fulton, Harmon, Kuykendall, Looney, Mackay, Mitchell, Morrow, Mulkey, Patterson, Porter, Proebster, Reed. Total 19.

The following voted against the bill:
Adams, Allen, Haines, Haseltine, Howe, Joseph, Kelly, Seeling, Wade, Mr. President. Total 10.
Absent, Smith.

This morning the senate refused to pass S. B. 63, introduced by Senator Seeling, having for its object the repealing of the act appropriating \$5000 annually for the state fair at Salem. Seeling made the fight against the bill backed by a majority of the Multnomah delegation. The vote was: Ayes, 12; Nays, 16; Absent 2.

Senator Reed scored another success in the senate this morning in securing the passage of S. B. 200 which directs that the trustees of the Oregon Soldier's Home at Roseburg be located and the institution be placed under the direction of the governor. The bill also saves \$20.00 annually to the state over the past appropriations.

The American Book Company has been "downed." The text book bill came before the house this morning under special order and was passed by a vote of 33 in its favor. The bill has passed the senate and will be approved by the governor.

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered, Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Cause, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered 1 great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of ointment, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whitesey, Ohio.

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