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THE PLAINDEALER

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899.

No. 39.

PILAR IS DESERTED

Filipino General Discouraged and Wants to Surrender.

AGINALDO FLEES TO THE NORTH

Lawton Enters San Miguel, the Enemy Retreating Before the American Advance.

MANILA, May 15.—General Gregorio del Pilar wants to surrender to General Lawton, as he believes he has been deserted by the Filipino government. Aginaldo said to have fled into the province of Nueva Ecija. He was last heard of April 29, when he retreated by carriage from Balanga, through San Isidro.

Five thousand Spanish prisoners held by insurgents have been taken into northern provinces and scattered among small garrisons. They are beyond American aid this season, unless a Filipino surrender takes place within three weeks.

The insurgent hospital near San Isidro is filled with wounded, and General Pilar's main subsistence depot is only five miles from Lawton's front.

Native opposition compelled the insurgent general to countermand the orders to burn towns as they retreated. The American policy of not destroying property is in favor of the United States.

Five unknown American prisoners were carried through San Miguel, last week. LAWTON ENTERS SAN MIGUEL. General Lawton pushed on to San Miguel. Scouts in advance of General Lawton's column were fired upon by the rebels at 100 yards. The Filipinos retreated before the American advance, and General Lawton occupied the city. San Miguel was held by 600 insurgents. Their arms had been secreted.

General Gregorio Pilar says Aginaldo, Luna and other rebel generals are fleeing all Filipinos to join the ranks and fight, death being the penalty of refusal.

Among the prisoners taken at San Miguel are 15 Spaniards, who say that the Filipinos are becoming disgusted with warfare and want to surrender.

The Filipinos have driven 31 English men from rebel territory. Lieutenant Cole today escorted on a tin Legarda, Aginaldo's ex-minister of finance, who is friendly to the Americans, from Manila to an appointed place of meeting, where Legarda conferred with General Trias, the insurgent minister of war, concerning negotiations for peace. Legarda returned to Manila tonight.

Prune-Crop Failure Confirmed. SALEM, May 14.—The latest reports from orchardists confirm the statement made last week that the prune crop will be practically a failure this season. The prunes continue to fall from the trees. Many orchardists are disposed to take a cheerful view of the situation, and say that with all conditions favorable only a short crop could have been expected, for the trees bore so heavily last year that they needed a rest. With one season's rest and consequent growth, it is said, a full crop should be realized next year.

Norris Humphrey, our largest prune grower, was interviewed recently. He says the crop in Lane county is a failure, and that we will not market one carload of the dried product from the entire county.—Eugene Guard.

Hon. J. A. Hunter, an old pioneer, was shot and instantly killed in his own doorway near Lostine, Wallowa county, by Mrs. C. R. Elliot, a neighbor, last Sunday evening. The woman then succeeded by taking poison. The tragedy was the outcome of an old family feud.

Roswell P. Flower, the well known New York financier and politician died Friday night at Eastport, L. E., from heart disease. He was 61 years of age.

"Out of Sight Out of Mind." In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after winter storms and spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

THEY FAVOR EXPANSION.

Letters From Oregon Soldiers in the Field.

ORONOX CTRY., May 13.—In reply to a question as to what he thought of expansion, Ara McLaughlin, a private in company I, from Milwaukie, writes the following to Mrs. Arthur Warner, dated at Manila, April 4: "I am in favor of the retention of the Philippines; yes, decidedly and emphatically—so much so that it depended solely upon that act, I would stay here for five years more, and am just as ready to go home as anyone is. I am glad to say that the majority of the regiment are not so selfish as to care only for self, instead of what is for right and honorable for our government. Before I enlisted I was opposed to holding the Philippines. When Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet was completed, that matter was settled. Afterwards, the soldiers were sent over to Cavite. Even then we could have honorably withdrawn, but after Manila was taken it became our duty to stay as long as our services were needed.

Frank E. Weed, who went from here, but is first sergeant in company A, McLaughlin, writes to his mother: "If they reorganize the army by the 1st of June, are you willing for me to re-join? We all expect, however, to have opportunity to leave here for the States sometime in June or July. Many will, in all probability, remain here in the service of the United States. As for me, I could ask for nothing better in the world than the opportunities presented in these islands."

Will Lyons, a private in company I, under date of April 4, writes to his sister, Mrs. George Warner, here, as follows: "I am not at all homesick since we went into active service on the battle-field against the Filipinos. General Wheaton said: 'I am proud of the Oregon boys. Everyone is a man. Their charging is marvelous.'"

NO TRACE OF BODIES.

Umpqua Refuses to Give Up the Dead. W. W. McGuire Interviewed.

W. W. McGuire, brother of the late Hollister D. McGuire, returned Saturday from the Umpqua, where he has been for a month, searching for the bodies of his brother and A. W. Reed.

While he has found little to encourage him, Mr. McGuire says that the search will be continued until the last ray of hope has vanished.

In addition to the boat and the coats of the two men, which were found a few days after the drowning, two memoranda books have been found. One had belonged to Mr. McGuire and the other to Mr. Reed. There were not found for two or three weeks after the coats were found.

The memorandum of Mr. Reed showed signs of having rubbed on the rocks, one corner of it being worn away. It was found four miles below where the drowning occurred, and from the place where it was lodged it is evident that it floated down 10 or 12 days after the drowning. The river was something like two feet lower at the time the book lodged, which bears out this theory, as it had fallen about two feet in 10 days.

"The people of Roseburg and Douglas county have done everything possible to aid in the recovery of the bodies," said Mr. McGuire.

"There were a number of men who went night and day along the river, and one man, A. J. Chapman, has not done anything else for three weeks, but hunt for the bodies. He has hired men to look after his hop crop, and has worked with us along the river. And others have done all that was possible to recover the bodies.

"I had expected to find one or the other of the bodies during the last week. A little more than five years ago a Dr. Shanbrook was drowned in the Umpqua, and it was just five weeks before his body rose. Last week was the fifth since my brother was drowned, and I felt sure something would happen, but was doomed to disappointment.

"The water is very cold yet. Only 14 degrees above freezing, and this has a tendency to keep the bodies from rising. We have expended hundreds of dynamite cartridges in the river and have a wire fence across the river a few miles below, with hooks attached. We have also tried to use grappling hooks in the rapids where the drowning took place, but the water was too swift.

"We fastened a long rope to a boat and men with heavily weighted grappling hooks went out in the river, but the hooks would not get down to the bottom on account of the swiftness of the water.

"I am of the opinion that both bodies are held down in some of the numerous rock pockets along the bed of the river. I think Mr. Reed must have gone down in the worst part of the rapids, and my brother must have been near the shore. I think he swam to the willow bushes which overhang the bank, and in attempting to pull out by them he was swept under and drowned. The water is 12 feet deep near the shore where he must have tried to land. Had he made for the other shore he would have found water not over three feet deep a short distance from where the boat was swamped."

Mr. McGuire says that the will of Mr. Reed has been found. In it he leaves the cannery and personal property to his nephew, Warren Reed, and the remainder of his estate to his wife and other relatives. The estate amounts to about \$200,000.

Warren Reed will continue to operate the cannery, which he has practically been in charge of for some time.—Telegram.

A CUBAN REVOLT

The Cuban Army is Incensed Against General Brooke

SITUATION BECOMES ALARMING

Look Upon the Exchange of a Gun for \$75 as Ignominious.—Unenviable Position of Gomez.

New York, May 6.—The Herald's Havana correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The situation has become alarming. Total appearances the Cubans are about to make armed manifestations against the United States and its mode of governing the island, although the conservative element still hopes for peaceful arrangements. This state of affairs, which was brought abruptly to a head last Saturday by a partial quarrel between General Gomez and General Brooke, has been forming for the last two months. The first move has been made by the army. It will probably be supported by many Cubans. The army, which is really represented (although many dispute his authority), by Gomez, is incensed against Brooke and his policy. The soldiers declared they have been miserably fooled and trapped by the Americans. They look upon the exchange of a gun for \$75 as an ignominious transaction for them, as they have not been defeated by Americans, and consequently they refuse to change.

Some persons say the determination of the army not to surrender arms is an outcome of General Brooke's refusal to sanction Gomez's plan for a Cuban militia. At the Cuban headquarters this statement is indignantly denied, in particular by Gomez, who, however, refuses to discuss the present situation.

One of Gomez's most prominent officers said: "General Gomez was brought to this city through the influence of Mr. Porter. He was told he was wanted in Havana to help Brooke establish a government for Cubans which would have no other basis than freedom and independence. He was miserably fooled. He has been ridiculed for the manner in which he was treated by Brooke. He has, on account of his intimacy with the American general, lost popularity with the Cubans, who say he was a traitor to their cause. This was part of Brooke's scheme. He wished to render Gomez useless in order that he might with further ease follow out his orders from Washington. Gomez and his men are disliked and unpopular today. He has no influence. A recommendation from him does more harm than good. Cubans imagine he has been working for annexation. He will prove the contrary this week when he publishes letters which have been exchanged between him, General Brooke and President McKinley. After he has done this the general will probably leave the island. Gomez was forced to dismiss his staff, as he did not even have food for them. One colonel has been made a policeman at a salary of \$62 a month. All Gomez's enemies have splendid positions, while his officers and men starve."

NO ALARM IN WASHINGTON. The United States Will in Any Event Retain Control in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—General Brooke has not reported to the war department any serious situation in Cuba, and it is not believed in the department that any alarm need be felt regarding the condition of affairs.

Communications General Brooke has made to the war department regarding the situation are not given to the public, but the officials understand the sources of the present trouble is that generals of the Cuban army are disappointed because they are not likely to realize as much out of the money appropriated for the army as they think they should.

One thing is assured beyond all other considerations; the United States will remain for the present in absolute control of the island, and the orders of the officers in command will be sustained by the government at Washington.

A circumstance illustrative of the remarkable fortitude of Claude Brantton has been given out by Deputy Sheriff Day. Before going on the scaffold, Day told Brantton that when the noose was adjusted he should incline his head to the side where the knot was, as that would make the result more certain.

After the back cap was adjusted, Brantton leaned over to Mr. Day and asked him which way to lean his head. He was told to the left. He immediately stood erect and inclined his head in that manner.

Hugh McLean, superintendent of R. A. Graham's coal mine at Klondike, who has been in San Francisco for the past month as a witness in the Spreckels Graham lawsuit, came in from Roseburg Wednesday on his way home. He says there was nothing being done in the matter when he left, as the parties are trying to effect a compromise, which he thinks will be accomplished.

McLean informs us that Graham is now furnishing the Southern Pacific Company with coal which they are testing as to its fitness for use for steam locomotives, and if it proves satisfactory they will use it altogether, and Graham will immediately commence work and complete the road to Roseburg, and deliver coal to them at that place. If it is all satisfactorily arranged, construction will begin by the middle of June.—Myrtle Point Enterprise.

SKAGWAY AND LYNN CANAL

Editor E. D. Stratford Writes a Most Interesting Descriptive Letter.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, May 2, 1899. Arrived at Skagway, on the morning of April 20th having made a quick and pleasant voyage from Seattle. The weather was fine and the water smooth, and nothing happened to mar the pleasure of the trip. I have been through the columns of the PLAINDEALER described to some extent at least, the beauty and grandeur of a trip through these great island passages, and shall not again undertake the task. Perhaps the most of the size and age, in North America, has ever been better advertised than has Skagway, situated as it is, at the gateway to the vast domain, both British and American, which constitutes the great gold fields of Atlin, and Klondike on the British side and the great valley of the Yukon on the American side. It is the most northerly town of its size under the American flag. At the northern end of the great network of east water channels which extend along the coast from Puget Sound in a northward direction for more than a thousand miles, at a point where the coast line bends abruptly to the west, Lynn canal, a deep narrow arm of the sea, extends directly north, into the main land almost a hundred miles. At the head or northern extremity of this canal, is Skagway. Lynn canal is simply an arm of the sea, extending into the interior through a canyon or deep gorge through the mountains. From the head of the canal, the canyon extends north and east, forming White Pass, through and over which almost all the trade now passes into the interior. At the head of the canal is a beautiful little triangular valley or delta of the canyon, on which the town is located. The lower part of the town site fringing on the water was sparsely timbered, but farther up in the canyon, the valley was originally covered with a dense growth of timber and underbrush, and even now, the ground is covered with stumps and logs, which however are being rapidly cleared away.

Almost all the available ground is occupied for building purposes. The town site is most beautiful and picturesque, one being almost surrounded and shut in by almost perpendicular mountain walls, which at this time of year, are shrouded in a mist of snow.

It is difficult to estimate the permanent population of Skagway, as thousands of persons pass through its bar gates each month, on their way to or from the interior, stopping, some of them for days, others for weeks, while hundreds of her population are temporarily away from the city, prospecting or attending to business interests. I have been struck however, with the fact that almost every lot in the town is occupied and is being improved in a manner which indicates that the lots are held by persons who expect to make Skagway their permanent home. Skagway is not a village, it is a city, and with its electric light, system of waterworks, railroad shops and substantial business houses shows a substantial prosperity which could only be brought about by energetic, progressive business men, backed up by natural advantages which insure permanent prosperity. It is now and perhaps will remain for many years, the natural gateway to the vast domain which is yet a vast "terra incognita," so far as its resources and possibilities are concerned, while thousands of people pass through Skagway every year, it has a fixed permanent population of business and professional men who would be a credit to any city in any land. The town is regularly and systematically laid out into lots and blocks, streets and alleys, and almost every lot has some kind of a building on it which is used for business or residence purposes. Skagway is perhaps the largest city in the United States in which no one has title from the government for the land occupied, and yet the possession of the lands, appears to be well recognized as equivalent to title and there is but little trouble in regard to titles. With the understanding that vice is not always a crime, I would say there is no more crime in Skagway than in the average city of its population in the states. This is remarkable when it is considered that there is no form of state, city or municipal government, and no officers except those provided by the United States statutes. In fact in all this city and surrounding country, there are not two officers whose duty it is to suppress and punish crime and that is the United States Commissioner and United States Marshal. The former position is held by Judge C. A. Schley, a man whom no man stands higher in Alaska. Not only Judge Schley himself but his wife and daughter, are a power for good in this new country by their energetic support of every enterprise which has for its purpose the moral and intellectual advancement of the city. I leave in a few days for northwestern Alaska from which point I will write again.

E. D. STRATFORD.

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Farmers around Cottage Grove are beginning to see the necessity of having better roads. It is a question deserving of the attention of every enterprising citizen of every community, truthfully says the Nogget.

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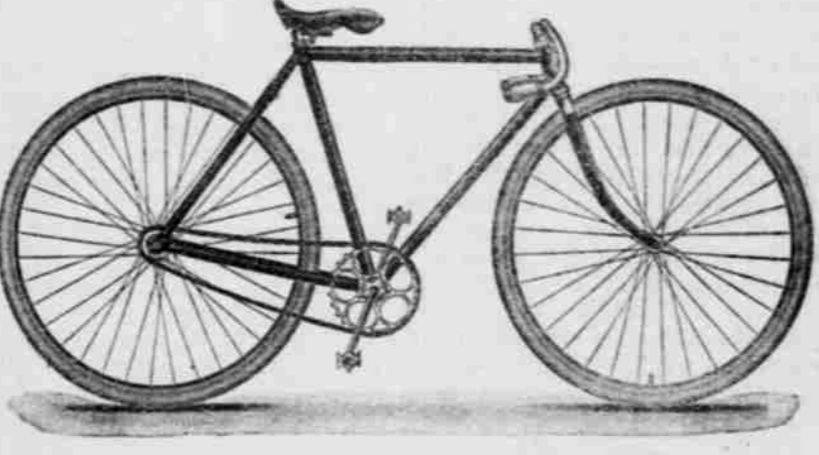
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T. K. RICHARDSON.

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STAGE ROUTES. Roseburg to Marshfield—Departs every day at 6 a. m.; arrives every morning. Roseburg to Myrtle Point—Departs every day at 6 a. m.; arrives every morning. Roseburg to Millwood—Departs every day except Sundays at 7 a. m.; arrives every day except Sundays at 4:45 p. m. Roseburg to Peed—Departs daily, (except Sunday) at 7 a. m.; arrives daily, (except Sunday) at 12 p. m. Roseburg to Entley—Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.; arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 11:30 a. m.

City Treasurer's Notice. Notice is hereby given to all persons holding Roseburg city warrants indorsed prior to July 15, 1899, to present the same at the city treasurer's office in the city hall for payment, as interest will cease thereon after the date of this notice. Dated at Roseburg, Or., the 30th day of March, 1899. GEO. CARY, City Treasurer.

Professional Cards. MYRA BROWN, M. D. OFFICE, 50 Jackson Street, at residence of Mrs. J. Bitter. ROSEBURG, OR. GEORGE M. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 7 and 8 Taylor & Wilson Block, ROSEBURG, OR. S. M. HAMBY, DENTIST, Review Building, Telephone No. 4. ROSEBURG, OREGON. F. W. BENSON, Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 1 and 2 Review Building, ROSEBURG, OREGON. W. R. WILLIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office in Masters Building, Douglas county, Or. A. M. CRAWFORD, Attorney at Law, Rooms 1 & 2, Masters Block, ROSEBURG, OR. Business before the U. S. Land Office and mining cases a specialty. GEO. REEVE, U. S. Land Office. DR. G. E. ROCK, Physician & Surgeon, Office Post Office Bldg. Phone, Main St. ROSEBURG, OREGON. J. A. BUCHANAN, Notary Public, Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 1 & 2, Masters Building, ROSEBURG, OR. Collections a Specialty. LIVE AND LET LIVE, Under the above motto I will still continue to survey all parties resting my satisfaction as an end to my business. My charges will be reasonable and my work guaranteed. An also Notary Public. A. H. ELLIOTT, 111 W. Douglas Co. St., WILLIAMS & HEVON.